PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1851.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOHN STROHM, of Lancaster.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WM. M. MEREDITH, of Philadelphia.
RICHARD COULTER, of Westmoreland;
GEORGE CHAMBERS, of Franklin.
JOSHUA A. COWLEY, of Montour.
WILLIAM JESSUP, of Susquehanna.

Antimasonic and Whig County Ticket.

PRESIDENT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT,
WALTER FORWARD, of Pembina.
ASSISTANT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS, of Pittsburgh.
PRESIDENT JUDGE OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &c.
W. M. B. MCCLURE, of Pittsburgh.
ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &c.
WM. BOGGS, of Lower St. Clair.
THOMAS L. MCMILLAN, of Allegheny.

ASSEMBLY,
JOHN KULBERRY, of Robinson.
JAMES FIFER, of Sewickley.
GEO. S. APPLETON, of Birmingham.
JAMES P. MCCULLOUGH, of Westmoreland.
JOHN MILLER, of Indiana.

SHERIFF,
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK, of Pittsburgh.

REGISTER,
ALEX. RICHARDSON, of Allegheny.

CLERK OF THE COURT,
JARED M. BRUSH, of Pittsburgh.

TREASURER,
JOHN V. ROWLAND, of Upper St. Clair.

COMMISSIONER,
ROBERT KING, of Pittsburgh.

SURVEYOR,
WM. WEST, of Allegheny.

AUDITOR,
JOHN EMERICK, of M'Candless.

Anti-Masonic and Whig Executive Committee.

☞ In pursuance of a Resolution of the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention, assembled on the 4th June, the following persons compose the Executive Committee of Allegheny County, for the ensuing year:

C. Darragh, Frederick Lorenz, Col. Alexander Hilands, Morgan Robertson, Paul Anderson Way, George Darsie, C. O. Loomis, Col. Leopold Sahl, Anthony Harts, H. S. Fleming, Capt. Thomas McMaster, Joshua Rhodes, Hugh McKelvy, Alexander, H. Miller, Wm. K. Vankirk.

JOSIAH KING, Chairman.

TASTE.—A correspondent, under this head, makes some strictures in relation to the mode of improving and beautifying family lots in our incomparable Allegheny Cemetery. It is universally admitted by every intelligent stranger who has visited our Cemetery, that the natural state of the grounds is admirably adapted for the purposes designed, and that the artificial improvement under the direction of the accomplished Superintendent, has been in strict accordance with the natural indications of the location, governed by the acknowledged principles of taste. We have thus, by the harmonious combination of art and nature, secured a most lovely and appropriate resting place for the dead, and it would be a source of lasting regret, if any practice should obtain which would detract from that delicate sense of fitness, which true taste acknowledges, and thus mar the harmony of the scene. Our correspondent refers especially to one feature of improvement, which, it seems, has been lately developed,—the painting of fences, enclosing lots, *etc.* Every one, who has paid any attention to the harmonies of light, and shade, and color, in a landscape, knows that any glaring color detracts from its beauty. The contrast is abrupt, unnatural, and incongruous. We know that white is a popular color in American ideas of beauty, particularly for suburban residences, and country cottages, but we know also, that it is repulsive to men of cultivated minds, and that it is condemned by all the standard writers on the principles of taste, as applied to the color of houses, fences, &c., in landscape scenes. If an artist should place in a landscape, however exquisitely painted in other respects, one of our favorite American cottages painted white, and a fence of the same color, we should start with horror, and cry out, "what a daub!" Public taste is not sufficiently perverted for this, because painters, who study the principles of taste, as well as mostly possess an innate perception of the fitness of things in colors, have cultivated the public mind by guarding their productions from such flagrant faults. What is a painting but a reproduction of nature on canvas?

If it accords with the principles of taste to paint a house or fence white, it would equally accord with them to place them in the picture. Besides, the painting of a fence white, in a Cemetery, is incongruous in another particular. The fence is not the important object in the landscape, but the custom or necessity to be kept as much out of sight as possible. The monument, the grave, the trees and flowers—testimonials to departed worth, and of our love and veneration for our deceased friends—these are the prominent and natural objects we expect to find in the place of sepulchre. The white fence stares us in the face, it intrudes itself upon us uninvited, and where it is not wanted. It speaks of exclusiveness, of partitions among men even in the grave, and by its want of congruity with the surrounding landscape, mars the general harmony of the scene. Who is there that has not felt pained at witnessing in our country grave yards, high white paled fences, tipped off at the top with black, enclosing a small family lot. The objection to the same practice in the Cemetery is not lessened by the superior neatness of the fence, as the departure from correct taste is only rendered thus more unlooked for and more prominent. Where a fence is considered necessary, it should be painted with some neutral tint, harmonizing with the landscape, and rendered as unobtrusive as possible.

In reference to the sameness of design exhibited in Monuments, we have but little hope of being able to correct the evil. Men are afraid to step out of the beaten track. They build their houses alike, and follow a routine plan in nearly every thing, for fear of the vulgar prejudice against singularity.

"At the Whig State Convention, held at Lancaster, last Tuesday, it was resolved that Gen. Scott is beyond question the choice of the Whigs of Pennsylvania as their candidate for President, and the Convention earnestly recommend him to the Whigs of the Union as the most deserving and available man for that office. The same Convention also nominated, by acclamation, the popular chief magistrate of the State, Governor Johnston, for re-election. Under the banners of such acceptable State and National leaders, the Whigs will go into the contest. If they fail, it may be considered certain either that Pennsylvania, on a fair poll, and with the most popular Whig candidates in the field, is decidedly democratic, and that the Whigs cannot rely on her aid in the approaching Presidential election, or that the candidates named for the highest State and National offices are not beyond question the choice of the Whigs of the State. The result, from the importance of its political consequences, will be looked for with great interest."—*Albany Register.*

Although we do not admit the force or propriety of the deductions of our Albany cotemporary, yet they show to the Whigs of Pennsylvania the importance of the approaching contest, and that the eyes of the nation are upon them. This election not only decides the State Administration for the next three years, and the continuation of the beneficent policy which is so greatly promoting the welfare of the State, but will also have a most decided effect upon the Presidential contest. For, although we do not admit that the defeat of our ticket this fall should be taken as an indication that Gen. Scott is not the choice of the Whigs of this State, or that he could not carry the State against James Buchanan, or any other man the opposition can bring out, yet it will be so considered by others, and will be used to Gen. Scott's injury. It therefore behooves the Whigs of Pennsylvania, as they have put forward the Conqueror of Mexico as their leader, as an act of justice to him, as well as to themselves and the Commonwealth, to put forth all their strength, and thus secure a glorious victory. We enter into the contest, with the whole nation as deeply interested spectators, and the Presidency as the reward of victory. Are these not sufficient stimulants?

GOOD IDEA—THE PARTITION TUMBLER.—A new drinking glass has been introduced in England, and which is used for effervescing draughts. By the ordinary method, the gas generated is so rapidly disengaged, as to cause frequently a considerable waste. The partition tumbler obviates this inconvenience. In one compartment is placed the acid, and in the other the carbonated alkali, which are then separately dissolved. On raising the tumbler to the mouth, the two mixtures are over the partition, which is lower than the edge of the glass, and effervescence immediately ensues. This can be suspended at will by placing the tumbler upright, so that the whole, or part of the draught, can be taken as required.

Gov. JOHNSTON'S SPEECH.—We are indebted to the *Harrisburgh Daily American*, for the full report of Gov. JOHNSTON's speech at Lancaster, which will be read with interest by all. Let our readers compare this manly and able production with the rodomontade of Col. Bigler at Reading, and they will not find it difficult to decide which is the fittest man for Governor.

The trial of the famous band of Michigan conspirators has been going on at Detroit for nearly a month, and the evidence taken would fill hundreds of pages, and is of the most extraordinary character. The following comments of the *New York Commercial* will give our readers some conception of this remarkable combination for evil deeds:—

THE MICHIGAN THUGS.—In common with all our contemporaries, who have spoken at all upon the subject, we have read the revelations made at Detroit, during the impending trial of the Michigan conspirators, with horror, disgust at the men who could be guilty of such enormities, and with great surprise, alike that such fiendish plots could be conceived, and that they could be known to so many, could be talked of so openly, and carried out to such an extent, without the exposure and detection of the criminals. This is indeed marvellous.

It was originally alleged that persons high in station, judges and executive officers of the law, were parties to the conspiracy, which had for its object the wholesale destruction of the property of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, the murder of its officers and the passengers who travelled upon it. Those who have read the evidence on the trial, as given in our columns, will be inclined to the belief that the original representations as to the parties cognizant of the conspiracy were not exaggerations; that men of influence and men of wealth were banded with depraved and malevolent beings, having neither wealth nor influence, in this diabolical project of wholesale destruction and murder.

And this we infer partly from the general tenor of the testimony, partly from the frequent boasts of the principal actors—verified, too, when the occasion came that they could screen each other in case of need; but more especially from the readiness with which almost any amount of money could be obtained when necessary for their nefarious purposes. Some even of the parties now on trial may claim somewhat above the average social rank. Yet evidence, which seems too direct and positive to be refuted, is given, that these very persons were most prominently active in schemes, the deliberate aim of which was the wholesale destruction of other men's property, the murder of the engineers by shooting them as the locomotive passed a given point, and the indiscriminate murder of the passengers by blowing up the trains with gunpowder, placed so as to be ignited by the friction of the engine.

It is very certain that the conspirators were numerous. They seem indeed to be found in considerable numbers at all points of the road—along its entire length, and at each terminus. But the most striking, and perhaps the most painful part of the whole is that none of the population of those districts seem to have shown marked abhorrence of their fiendish machinations. Yet it is next to impossible to believe that the people generally were ignorant of what was going on. That could scarcely be. They talked of their plans in the bar-rooms of public houses, and although it is in evidence that they generally changed the subject of their conversation when strangers approached, it is also plain from the testimony already given, that there was no great secrecy practised when only neighbors were present. They never cared to conceal their malignity against the company and the road; they even avowed it; and with this resting upon them, their frequent consultations and whispering together must have directed suspicion against them as the perpetrators of the many dangerous interruptions to which the trains were subjected.

Moreover some of them do not seem to have taken even ordinary precautions to prevent detection. Spikes were drawn out of the rails, and impediments placed upon the track, within a stone's throw of the residence of the perpetrators of the mischief, and wherever an "accident" happened to the cars, these very men appear to have been the first at the scene of the disaster, and to have stood by, offering no assistance, and looking on with satisfaction, if not openly rejoicing in it, and scarcely caring to conceal the origin of the mishap. Yet notwithstanding all this, no one seems to have viewed them with distrust or shown any horror at these fearful manifestations of "man's inhumanity to man;" and we are forcibly reminded of the many assassinations in another country, where men were shot in open day with impunity, because the people of the neighborhood sympathized with the murderer, instead of with the murdered.

These facts being patent, we are constrained to inquire how it came to pass that any section of this country came to be thus demoralized.—But the question is difficult of solution. Some of our contemporaries have attributed this condition of things in Michigan to the abolition of capital punishment. This may have had a pernicious influence, making men more reckless in crime, and more heedless of the consequences of their acts. We can readily believe this to be the case. Some men can be deterred from murder only by the knowledge that the same in return die an ignominious death. But this will not account for all that has been elicited upon this trial, unless on the assumption that the abolition of capital punishment involves the necessary relaxation of all legal restraint, which would perhaps be assuming too much.—Let the cause be what it may, however, the startling facts are before us, and many persons in the state of Michigan, who were favorable to the abolition of capital punishment in that state, are now disposed to doubt very gravely the policy they once advocated, feeling that whatever may be the theory upon the subject, the stubborn fact is that crime has fearfully increased since the death penalty was abrogated.

We were for a while unwilling to comment on this case, seeing that it was still before the jury. But its magnitude and peculiarity, and the overwhelming evidence against the prisoners, seem to justify a departure from the ordinary rule.—Much credit is due to the directors of the Central railroad for the long endurance of their difficulties without becoming disheartened, and especially for their persevering efforts to assert their own rights and vindicate the laws. The defendants have employed able counsel; but we really do not see how Mr. Seward, with all his known shrewdness and legal acumen, can extricate his clients from the consequences of their acts. No doubt he will do his best for them—this they claim as his clients—but of the result we can entertain, at present at least, but one opinion.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TASTE.

It has been said by some author that "there is no disputing about tastes," and perhaps, if we understood his reasoning aright, we should be induced to agree with him. Certain it is that we have now a standard to which we may submit the works of art, almost as correctly defined as the laws of Euclid, and it is founded in the inviolable laws of the Creator, or rather extracted from a strict observation of his works. We see harmony of lines and harmony of color in all the works of nature, and if an apparent interruption to this law be sometimes observable, we can always trace it to some accident, and not to the operation of the law itself. It is the duty of all communities to cultivate a thorough knowledge of this law, the principles of the fine arts and of taste, for these form the basis of our prosperity. We are all competitors for fame, and we should pursue it on the right road; but it is to be feared that our people are too much engrossed in getting rich, to attend to the only true mode of making our prosperity permanent. Pittsburgh has been proverbially slow in this matter, but it is now to be hoped that she is awaking to a sense of her true interests. She has sustained her Cemetery nobly. It is acknowledged by all to be a beautiful piece of ground; and the artist has endeavored to carry out the natural style of improvement. The ever varying undulations of the ground render this style very appropriate, could it be effected completely; but the love of individual conspicuousness is superior to a love of the beautiful, so that even here the natural harmony will be destroyed by harsh lines made more discordant by being painted some glaring color—white, for instance.

Fences are always objectionable in grounds of this character, but inasmuch as we must have them, why not have good taste enough to paint them of some color that will agree with the general effect; this thing is so well understood in Europe, that almost always, they endeavor to conceal their fences, except in jail yards and poor houses, where they whitewash them to keep them clean and sweet. Should this mania for painting white in the cemetery prevail, and I am sorry to see it has commenced, we shall soon have it like the white washed Cattle pens of Smithfield market, rather than a beautiful cemetery. I had intended saying something on the monotony of the monuments there, and the character of our city buildings generally, but we will have them some other time. C.

For the Daily Gazette.

PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY.

MR. EDITOR—It is amusing to see the recent specimens of the Post's Progressive Democracy. After all the pretences in favor of the rights of the laboring man—the ten hour law, the $300 exemption law, &c., &c.—and the strong expressions of regard for humanity in general, we have the open mouthed declaration that his party are the "natural allies of slavery." And, as if the party were afraid the South were not sufficiently conciliated, we now have the pro-slavery charge of the would-be Judge elect, and an advertisement for the sale of some human beings. Not merely *horses*, but men, women, and children—families of human beings. Natural allies of slavery. This is progressive Democracy—the progression is downward, like Lucifer, and with similar rapidity.

Jefferson considered the extension of slavery by the purchase of Louisiana, as treason against the Constitution, and hoped that it would always be interpreted in favor of liberty, and in its operation and bearing, work the extinction of slavery where it already existed. But our modern Democrats are the fast friends of slavery, not by conventional regulations, but the *natural* allies! What a Democracy!—Let us have humanity, even if this sort of Democracy should progress down to its proper place.

AN OLD FASHIONED DEMOCRAT.

GOV. JOHNSTON—SKETCH OF HIS SPEECH AT LANCASTER.

Gov. Johnston being introduced to the Convention, June 24, 1851, by its President, and having taken the stand, addressed the multitude in substance, as follows:

Mr. President, Members of the Convention and Fellow Citizens:

I have no language sufficiently strong to express my cordial thankfulness for the renewed manifestation of your kindness and confidence implied by the unanimous re-nomination tendered me for the office of the Chief Magistrate of the State.

In accepting the honored position which has been assigned me, I can only pledge my honest intentions to discharge, if elected, the duties of the office with fidelity and zeal. To this work I should feel bound to bring my whole energy of mind and body. I have no disposition to claim exemption from error, but I should endeavor to act in such manner as to give my fellow citizens assurance, that to want of capacity, and not lack of will, should be attributed oversights and mistakes.

I might here close with another expression of thanks for your kindness, if I did not believe that this large assemblage of my fellow citizens expect from their candidate, an expression of his views in relation to many questions connected, and to be connected, with the results of the approaching campaign.

Your proceedings remind me that the people will, this fall, elect a Governor, a Canal Commissioner, and five Judges of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth.

The Supreme Court of the State is a tribunal armed with almost omnipotent power, if I may use so strong an expression in reference to an institution of man's creation. It is the mightiest in our state, and is clothed with powers unknown to any other branch of our government. It is the last expounder and expositor of our laws. The maker and Executor of the law may by its unswayed and unalterable decision be made to conform to its decrees. It holds within its sphere of action the lives, reputation and property of each citizen. Although, controlled by a written constitution and by written laws, it still possesses the power of expounding and declaring the power of each. In the control of incompetent or bad men, a Supreme Court may prove the most blasting curse which may befal a nation while in the direction of pure, faithful, competent and courageous Judges, it may be made the surest guarantee of constitutional liberty. An incompetent Judiciary is a fearful tyranny in any country.

A distinguished politician once said in Congress, on a question connected with the Federal Judiciary, that the 'book of Judges immediately preceded the book of Kings.' The remark was justly true when applied to an incompetent or corrupt Judiciary. The selection of the members of this Court then, in the necessity of things clothed with large powers, rests with the people at the next election. Each man who falls in the discharge of this solemn duty to tasks good selections is faithless to the constitution, to his country, to himself and to posterity.

What are the qualifications essential to the incumbent of a position vested with such delicate trusts? I would say profound learning, unbending integrity, moral and physical courage, pure impartiality, kindness and gentleness of heart, singleness of purpose, and devoted attachment to republican institutions. The pathway of a good Judge is marked by the evidences of a religious trust in the governing control of the Supreme Authority, and by a walk and conversation consistent therewith, which can give to none an occasion of offence.

Of the Canal Commissioner I need say but little. All know the immense responsibility connected with the office. The annual disbursement of one million or one million two hundred thousand dollars, is necessary to keep the vast machinery of our public improvements in repair. The Canal Commissioner, when selected to assist in the expenditure of so large a sum, should be no ordinary man. A dishonest officer might use his position to plunder the Treasury and aggrandize himself. An ignorant officer would be incompetent to see that others, subordinate or equal to him in office, discharged their whole duty with honesty and fidelity. Checks in such a body as the Canal Board are desirable and necessary. They cannot be too numerous or great. One of the most effective is, a representation in that Board of each of the political parties in that State. Such an arrangement would destroy much of the opportunity for wastefulness, and would result in the saving of large amounts to the State Treasury.

Having thus briefly referred in general terms to the other officers, I come now to speak of that which my name has been associated.

Upon my accession to office in 1848, I found the State debt exceeding forty millions of dollars—the interest on that debt paid in depreciated currency, and the credit of the Commonwealth greatly depressed. My first effort was to remedy, if possible, these evils—devise some mode of reducing this alarming debt, securing the semi-annual interest in par funds, and restoring the sunk credit of the State. These were the first objects of my care. In my first message, in January 1849, I urged the establishment of a Sinking Fund with an earnestness required by the importance of the end to be gained. The Legislature acknowledged the propriety of the recommendation—passed a bill in accordance with the suggestions, and the system is now in operation, fulfilling the expectations of the most sanguine of its friends, and presenting to the people the hope that, under its action, and the exercise of that economy which should be the prime aim of all public servants, the vast debt now upon them will eventually disappear. At least one half a millions of that debt has been already paid, and this is but the beginning of the end.

In addition to this, works of great public importance have been completed and improved—works which have made the remaining improvements more valuable, and to that extent are increasing the revenues of the State. The reduction of the debt half a million of dollars, and the completion of certain of the public works, *have been effected without any increased taxation upon the farmers of the Commonwealth.*

The North Branch Canal when in progress of construction was abandoned by the State. In 1848, when I entered office, it was in an entirely useless condition. A large amount of money had been invested in the work. That money was yielding less than nothing, while the resources of that large portion of the State were undeveloped, and the lands through which the unfinished canal had been made were directly injured by its construction. Under these circumstances I recommended that the work should be resumed and the canal completed, *without any increase of the State debt.* The recommendation was regarded—the work has been completed and is now far advanced to completion. Thus the large amounts the State formerly invested will be made productive—the revenues of the State will be increased, and another avenue will be opened by which the long neglected North may march to greatness.

One fact is proved by the official records to which I wish to call the special attention of this meeting and of the people of the State generally. It is this: That during the time I have been Executive of the State, a less amount of money *has been collected from the farmers and others owning Real Estate than during a corresponding period under the previous Administration.* Notwithstanding this fact, however, I flatter myself that much has been done towards the liberation of the State from her financial difficulties.

More than twenty years have been occupied in the creation of this public debt. Its large amount precludes the hope of a very speedy liquidation. But we can hope that as it was gradually increased so it will from this time henceforth gradually diminish, and that the hour will soon arrive when the taxes wrung from the earnings of the people, will be applied, not to the payment of a debt created by a preceding generation, but to the education of the present and coming generations—that moment is not far distant when the voluntary offerings of the people of this great Commonwealth will be devoted to the noble purpose of spreading the purifying, healthful, ennobling influences of Education.—Then, when every man within our broad limits shall enjoy the opportunity of such mental training as the high duties of an American Freeman require, and when public virtue and morality are ever prevalent characteristics of our people, will Pennsylvania completely work out her glorious destiny of elevating the character, strengthening the Government, and purifying the legislation of America.

Our opponents apparently manifest an earnest desire to escape those State issues which appeal immediately and personally to the interest of every tax payer of the Commonwealth. They constantly recur to National questions as the important questions of the day. Upon these subjects I have no wish to conceal my opinions.

With regard to the Union of the States, my views are upon record. In my last annual message I remarked that "it is the basis of constitutional right, the guarantee of peace, the security of religion, the bulwark of all law and order;" that it is the "perfect work of disciplined intelligence and rational patriotism;" that it is "hallowed by the rich memories of the past, and by the consciousness that its founders were the fathers of the Republic;" and that it is the "outer and inner wall which encircles and guards the temple of our independence." I never trust myself to think of its dissolution as even a probable event, and with cheerfulness subscribe to the correctness of Washington's doctrine that we should *"discountenance whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned."* These are the views I hold. I have always maintained them. I shall always maintain them and teach them as a most valuable lesson at my own fireside to my own children.

On the question of slavery I have already frequently expressed my opinions. When the National Constitution was formed, slavery was among us; That instrument contains certain provisions relative to those held to service or labor which no man dare disregard. They should be carried out in good faith by all good citizens. The adjustment measures of the last Congress grew out of certain difficulties connected with the acquisition of territory from Mexico. Most of those laws are irrepealable. The Texas boundary has been settled, and the stipulated money has been paid by the National Government. California has been admitted. Territorial governments have been established in Utah and New Mexico. The slave trade has been abolished in the district of Columbia. These questions are settled. The fugitive slave law alone is within reach of amendment. While it remains the law of the land it must and will be enforced. Resistance to law has never been a characteristic of the Whig party.

To say, however, that the people shall refrain from discussion of the provisions of the law, is practically to restrain the freedom of speech, and as such never will secure my approbation. If the National Legislature adopt measures defective in themselves, and requiring modification, it is anti-republican, and conflicts with one of the plainest principles of the Constitution, to intimate that the people shall not discuss their merits, and ask for a modification, if they desire it. Such restriction of liberty of thought and speech does not belong to the American character. It is not indigenious to our soil. It is of foreign birth. If I had been in Congress, I would have voted against several of the adjustment measures. I would have voted against the fugitive slave law, as almost all Northern Whigs did, because I believe the Constitutional provision on the subject might have been more effectually carried out, by a law more equitable and justly constructed. To ask changes in these points—changes which will make the law more consonant with the wishes of the people, more acceptable to them, and more conformable to truth, justice, and the requirements of the Constitution, cannot be considered otherwise than the exercise of an undoubted constitutional privilege. And this, for the sake of right, and not for purposes of agitation.

But we are told not to discuss the question, as a dissolution of the Union would be the consequence. This is weak and puerile. The love of the Union is deep seated among the people.—They are not contemplating even the probability of dissolution. The determination to transmit unimpaired to posterity the institutions we received from our Fathers, prevents them from even harboring the thought for an instant. Public opinion will bear down on the subject. The fate of the Union does not depend upon so slight a circumstance as the modification of a law of Congress. It is an insult to the intelligence, virtue, and integrity of the people, to intimate so treasonable an idea. These are my views freely and frankly given. Whatever representations may be made, to these and none other I adhere.

There are other important questions to which I invite your attention.

When before the people in 1848, I pledged myself to advocate a modification of the tariff of 1846. I did so. I recommended a modification in each of my messages, but the counsels of the opposition prevailed and the law has not been changed. It still remains, doing its work of harm to our State and country. Our manufactures are depressed; our coal interests are languishing; the main prop of the farmer—the home market—is becoming less and less valuable, the prices of grain and other products of the earth are gradually sinking; in parts of the State, property has much depreciated in value; the trade on the public works is not so active as if all were prospering; the revenues of the State are consequently less in amount and *every tax payer in the Commonwealth is the loser.* These are the necessary results of the tariff of 1846—that favors the British interest and stiffle American manufacture, and which is slowly but surely depriving the American farmer of a good market for his productions. I have used my efforts to avert these evils. I have not been secunded by the other party who had a majority in Congress, to remove these difficulties. I have discharged my duty. It remains for the people to discharge theirs—to express at the ballot-box their approval or disapproval of the conduct of those men who enacted and kept in force the Tariff of 1846.

And now a few words about the bill repealing the sixth section of the anti kidnapping law of 1847. It is represented that upon my signing this bill *immediately* the Union depends. The facility with which the argument of the dissolution of the Union is used is remarkable.

I shall now call your attention to the facts of the case, and see how far they sustain me in my course. This law was passed in 1847—was signed by my predecessor in office, Francis R. Shunk, then Governor of the State. It has continued on the statute book *four* years. If what is said of the importance of the bill repealing the sixth section be true, is it not singular that the Union exists at this day? Not only this. The section upon which it is alleged so much rests, was repealed, when? At the beginning of the last session! At the earliest practicable moment after the organization! No. At the middle of the session! No. When did they, who had the power, pass this bill upon which it is asserted the Union hangs? *About one hour before the final adjournment of the Legislature.* Could any thing more clearly show the folly and inconsistency of those who are pursuing me for not having acted upon the bill? If they could postpone action upon it until all other business was transacted, why may I not be excused from being hasty?

The Pamphlet Laws of the last session will cover about 800 pages. An examination will show that the laws which cover about 400 of these pages, were passed on the last two days of the session. These bills were presented to me for action, and it was after the most laborious application, I was enabled to read, examine and dispose of even part of this mass of enactments. The bill to repeal the sixth section was presented *two hours after almost all others*, about *one hour* before the final adjournment, *after* committees had been appointed to inform me that the two houses were ready to adjourn, and while a large mass of business, including the appropriation bills necessary to carry on the government, still remained undisposed of. Under these circumstances, I have held the bill over in the exercise of a privilege guaranteed to the Executive by the Constitution, to prevent invasions upon his rights by the Legislative branch of the government. What man who venerates that instrument as he should, will intimate that the provisions is wrong? And who can justly blame me for an unwillingness to allow a tardy Legislature to deprive me of the right of considering an important public bill, and of communicating my action thereon to the people's representatives?

I had often pressed upon the legislature the necessity of acting upon public bills at a period of the session sufficiently early to give the Executive time to examine and deliberate. The Legislature saw fit to disregard this recommendation.—Having received nothing from their courtesy, I insist upon the constitutional rights of the Executive, which, as a sworn officer I am bound to protect and defend, as much as those of any other Department of the Government. With the peculiarly domestic institutions of other States I have no wish to interfere. Neither by word nor deed will I seek to influence the local Legislature of any. The right of passing their own local, police laws, which I cheerfully accord to them, I demand for Pennsylvania, and whether a pub, lic officer or a private citizen, I shall ever protest against my native State surrendering any of those glorious rights of sovereignty which belongs to each member of the Union—a well-prized legacy of the days in which the foundation of the government were laid. Pennsylvanians are abundantly competent to the government of themselves, and they will not, and should not submit to the dictation of others outside her limits. Giving one's whole attention to his own concerns is an admirable rule among private individuals. Those who practice the wise precept are generally respected members of society, and grow prosperous and happy. Its observance among States, could not be otherwise than beneficial.

With those opinions I am willing to enter the canvass and to labour for a party which cannot fail to succeed if harmony and a spirit of fraternal feeling animate the whole. I will be found in the front of the battle, and will be glad to hail as companions in arms in the glorious cause of Justice and Truth the active and faithful spirits, who, without fear or favor, contend earnestly for the Right.

[NOTE.—The above is as full and accurate a report of the Governor's speech as the conveniences for reporting would admit of our taking.—*Reporter.*]

DIED,

On Monday evening, the 30th ult., EMMA, daughter of Theodore and Susan Noble, aged 10 months. The funeral will take place this day, July 2d, at 10 o'clock, A. M., from the residence, 120 Liberty street. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FOURTH OF JULY!

THREE SPECIAL EXHIBITIONS AT ATHENÆUM!

FRIDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; AFTERNOON at 3, Evening at 8 o'clock—GLIDDON'S EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, MUMMIES, &c. with Oral descriptions and Oriental Music. Admission, 25 cents; Children half price.

N. B.—These are positively the last in Pittsburgh, but the Exhibition is open this (Wednesday) afternoon and evening, and to-morrow (Thursday) evening. 1231

MOURNING ALPACCAS—Light in body and especially adapted to Summer wear. Also, Black Bombazine Crape, Bombazines, and other styles of Mourning Goods, the full assortment to be found at the store of MURPHY & BURCHFIELD.

TWILLED FRENCH CLOTHS—MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have received, per steamer Blue and Black Twilled French Cloths, of a good quality. Also—Black Drab Pts. for Summer Coats. jy2

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into partnership under the firm of BIMBY & LAWRENCE, to carry on the *PAPER AND RAG BUSINESS*, at No. 8 Minor street, Philadelphia, where they intend keeping a large assortment of Papers, &c., consisting in part as follows:

Writing Papers; Wove and Laid, American and English.
Bath Posts and Note Papers; Wove and Laid, Gilt and Plain.
Folio Posts, Flat Caps. Printing Papers, all sizes.
Hardware Papers, from Manufactory, American and English.
Colored and White Tissue Papers, American and English.
Hollow Backs, Patent Glaze, Manila, Super.
Colored and White Shoe Papers, common and extra sizes.
Buff Envelope Papers.
Colored Printing and Cover Papers.
Manilla Papers, all sizes. Sheathing Papers, all colors.
Brunswick, Fine Satinous and Filtering Papers.
Tea, Sugar and Colored Papers for Confectioners.
Rag, Manilla and Straw Wrapping Papers.
Bonnet, Binders', Box, Oil and Trunk Boards.
White and Buff Envelope; Legal, Letter, Note and Card sizes.

Agents for Bliss, Potter & Co.'s PRINTERS' CARDS, in packs and sheets, white and colored—odd sizes, cut to order. Also, their Gilt, Figured and Plain Glazed Papers.

JOSEPH BIMBY, late of St. Thiebs st.
W. S. LAWRENCE, late of No. 8 Minor st.

N. B.—500 tons of Rags wanted in exchange for cash. jy2d3w

MACKEREL—50 bbls. Large No. 3; 25 ½ " " " " Receiving per Canal and for sale by JAMES DALZELL, 68 Water st. jy2

CRACKED COCOA—Fresh—just received and for sale by WM. A. McCLURG & CO., Grocers and Tea Dealers.

CHOCOLATE, BROMA & COCOA—Of every description, for sale by WM. A. McCLURG & CO., Grocers and Tea Dealers.

ENGLISH & IRISH BLACK TEAS—Not to be excelled in quality and flavor by any in the city—constantly on hand and for sale by the half chest, or at retail.

☞ Retail prices—15c, 62½c and 75c.
A liberal discount to those buying by the quantity.
WM. A. McCLURG & CO., Grocers and Tea Dealers.

Strays.

CAME to the subscriber, in Wexford, Pine township, Allegheny county, on the 21st of June—one dark iron gray HORSE, 12 years old, and shod all round; also, a bay MARE, about the same age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

JESSE PLANKINTON.
jy2w3t*

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the FARM on which he resides, situated in Forward township, Washington county, Pa., containing 130 acres, more or less. The improvements are, a good Dwelling House with kitchen attached, a large double barn, with several out-buildings, and a large quantity of Fruit Trees of different kinds. The Farm is well-watered, without any broken land, and is about 12 miles from Pittsburgh, and 13 from Washington, Pa., adjoining lands of Thomas Stockton and others. Those desirous of purchasing a valuable Farm, are invited to call on the subscriber, on the premises.

jy2w3t*p ROBERT GUTHRIE.

Fourth of July at Greenwood.

THIS delightful FLOWER GARDEN is now fitted up for the celebration of this day on an extensive scale, by the addition of seats in shady places, and refreshments, &c., sufficient to accommodate all who wish to spend their Fourth in the country. Music throughout the day and evening by WHITE'S BAND. Five Steamboats, and a large number of omnibuses will run from the two cities to the Garden. No intoxicating drinks on the premises. [jy141] JAMES McKAIN.

For California via Chagres—Direct.

THE NEW and powerful steamship LAFAYETTE, Charles Marshall, commander, will (late of the steamship Crescent City,) will sail for the above ports for Chagres, direct, on Thursday, 10th July, at 12 o'clock, from her wharf, foot of Wall street, New York.

The above steamer has proved herself a remarkably safe sea vessel, and her accommodations for first and second class passengers are unsurpassed. Through Tickets to San Francisco furnished at reduced rates. For freight or passage apply to GEORGE MCELHENEY & CO.,
37 Wall street.
JOHN L. LINTON, Lombard Street & Wharf.
J. O. WILLIAMS, 189 Front street, New York.
jy1 1t(o1c.sx) Or to WM. A. McCLURG, Pittsburgh.

E. M. DAVIS & CO.,

Importers of French and Canton Goods,

No. 51 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

RESPECTFULLY invite buyers to examine their stock.

BONNYET RIBBONS—A very elegant assortment.
TAPPETA AND SATIN RIBBONS—A full assortment.
BLACK GROS DE RHINE—All widths and prices, of the best make.
BLACK SATIN VESTINGS—Same make that has been so much admired.
SCARFS, Velvet, black and fancy Cravats, black and colored Crapes, Crape Lenses, and Hat Crapes.

CANTON GOODS:

CREPE SHAWLS AND SCARFS—Just received an invoice of all colors and prices. DRESS CREPES, of various qualities.

SATIN DE CHINE, Barentets, Serges, and other Silks peculiar to the Canton market. jy1 6w(is)

For Sale or Perpetual Lease,

FORTY-THREE BUILDING LOTS, laid off in out lot No. 10, in the plan of the town of Allegheny, fronting on both sides of Robinson street, and on Bank Lane.

Also, for rent for one or more years, the residue of the out lot on the Hill, extending back to Ridge street, lately occupied as a garden lot.

For terms, &c., enquire of Mr. MOSES ROBLAND, near the premises, or of the subscriber, at his office, No. 101 Third street, Pittsburgh. H BRADY WILKINS.

LAKE FISH—25 bbls. Lake Trout, (new;) 25 ½ " " " " Just received and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

Strayed or Stolen,

ON THE NIGHT of the 15th June, from an enclosure on Chartiers Creek, about 4½ miles from Pittsburgh, near the Steubenville road, a small black HORSE, and a bay MARE, belonging to Mary MARK, of like age. A suitable reward will be paid for the recovery of either of the above mares.

S. F. VON BONNHORST & CO.,
93 and 95 Front street.

New Music.

THE SPIRIT POLKA, composed by H. Kleber, and dedicated to Stephen C. Foster, of this city.

Beyer's Waltz, arranged by H. Kleber, as played by Sig. Jaell's Band—one of the most popular waltzes out.

Nelly Bly, with variations, by Jaell.

Dolcy Jones, with variations, by Jaell.

The Autumn of our Years, by George Barker.

Also, a fine selection of Music, for Piano, Flute, Violin, &c. H. KLEBER, 101 Third street,
Sign of the Golden Harp.

N. B.—A splendid lot of new PIANOS just received, one very good second-hand 6 octave Piano for sale.

STRAW WRAPPING PAPER—Crown, Medium, and Double Crown, for sale by wholesale and retail by WALTER P. MARSHALL,
85 Wood street.

FRENCH PAPER—For sale by WALTER P. MARSHALL.

To Let,

A LARGE Three Story Brick Dwelling, No. 2 Colleonde Row, at the West End of the old Allegheny Bridge, just repaired, painted and papered.

Also, a small two story Brick Dwelling, in Robinson st., near the same. Apply to W. GIL ROBINSON, Attorney at Law,
jy2d3t 99 Fourth street.

(Enterprise copy.)

HEMP—41 bales Missouri, for sale by RIEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

COTTON—48 bales for sale by RIEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

LEAD—1359 pigs Galena, for sale by RIEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

FRUIT—1450 bu. Peaches; 125 " Apples, for sale by RIEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

PIG METAL—560 tons for sale by RIEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

REFINED SUGARS, 204 bbls. Crushed, Powdered, and Clarified Sugars, from New York brands for sale by WM. BAGALEY & CO.
279 Fourth street, NEW YORK.

RICE—86 tcs. fresh Carolina, for sale by WM. BAGALEY & C