PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 27, 1851.

Attention! Friends of Scott and Johnston.

☞The attention of the friends of Scott, Johnston, and Protection, in Allegheny county, is specially urged to the importance of a thorough organization, by the formation of Clubs, in every election district, for the campaign; the appointment of Committees of Vigilance, to see that every friend of Scott and Johnston is assessed, and that those who require it are naturalized, and that every voter deposit his ballot on the Second Tuesday of October next.

The following Committee on Naturalization has been appointed: H. Nixon, John Morrison, E. Eggers, F. Jones, G. F. Appleton, A. Hartz, Esq., Chas. Pugh, Col. L. Sahl, A. Lloyd, Capt. F. Seidentricker, H. Breidenthal, Dr. J. F. Huey, Wm. B. Walker, James McClure, Joseph Albright.

By order of the County Committee.

Allegheny County Scott and Johnston Meetings.

At John Cowan's, Baldwin township, on Saturday, 27th, at 2 P. M.

At Wilkinsburg, on Monday, 29th, at 2 P. M.

At Lawrenceville,

At Ames' store, Jefferson township, on Tuesday, 30th, at 2 P. M.

At Glenfinlay township, Wednesday, October 1st, at 2 P. M.

At Perrysville, Saturday, 4th, at 2 P. M.

At Robert Williams, Upper St. Clair township, on Friday, 3d, at 2 P. M.

At Finley Miller's, Turtle Creek, on Saturday, 4th, at 2 P. M.

At the late James Phillips's, Robinson Township, on Monday, 6th, at 2 P. M.

At Spare's Mill, Shaler township, on Tuesday, 7th, at 2 P. M.

At S. Y. Coulter's Mill, South Fayette tp., Wednesday, the 8th, at 2 o'clock

(on Thursday, the 9th, at Z. Patterson's Mill, Indiana township, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

At each of these meetings, our friends will be addressed on subjects important to the great political interests of the country.

Our friends in each election district of the county, are requested to organize, and have every person assessed, and make arrangements to bring all our voters to the polls. By order of

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT.

VOTER, are you assessed? If not, see to it immediately. Unless you are assessed ten days before the election, you will lose your vote. Remember this.

The "Democratic State Convention" have published an address to the party upon "the Duty of the Democrats to all the Regular nominations." They earnestly exhort their brethren to stick to the party—to "purge the departments of the state of those who now mismanage and misrepresent all our great interests." Now as no man will say, or has said, that Gov. Johnston has mismanaged the people's interests, this must have reference to the management of the canals and railroads, which have really been mismanaged. But perhaps that is not it either. They say *our* great interests—meaning probably the interests of the party; for they have indeed been very seriously injured by Gov. Johnston. But be this as it may, they talk like men who are terribly frightened; and implore the democrats not to vote against their candidates on the ground of incompetency. They appear to admit the charge; but they plead that even Whigs sometimes vote and solicit votes for incompetent men Their chief anxiety is about their ticket for Supreme Judges. It is easy to see from the address before us that that ticket is anything but acceptable to the people. They say, "in a recent address, we enforced, at some length, the necessity of a Democratic Judiciary in a Democratic country." What an argument!

They try to pursuade their party that unless their ticket is elected, the Union is gone, hook and line. To be serious, however, there is nothing that can be imagined more contemptible, than this effort to make political capital out of any real or imaginary danger threatening the stability of the Union. This wretched expedient, however, will do them no good: for while there are very few simple enough to believe that the Union has any enemies in Pennsylvania, there are thousands of honorable men in their own party, who look upon such a trick with disgust and scorn.

But one thing is manifest from the address before us, which is that the party leaders are very much alarmed. This is seen in the whining, begging, deprecatory tone of the document. Like the Post's Tarentum letter, it will do them more harm than good.

DAVID WILMOT is now the nominee of the Locofoco party for President Judge of the 18th Judicial District, regularly nominated by the Convention which met at Towando, on the 7th inst. The fact would not be worthy of notice, except that it furnishes a striking example of Locofoco *consistency*. That party have been denouncing Gov. Johnston as an Abolitionist, because he cannot and will not yield an unqualified approval of the fugitive slave law, while at the same time, Mr. Wilmot, the leading Abolitionist of the State, is one of their prominent candidates; and more than that, he is out openly and actively electioneering for Col. Bigler, whose chief claim to the support of his party consists in his zealous advocacy of the rights of the slaveholder to his "property." But this is Locofocoism. It is any thing and every thing. It trampled the authority of the Government under foot when there was a prospect of making a little party capital out of the late Cuba excitement; and at the same moment it is bowing the knee to slavery, and renouncing with slavish alacrity the right of opinion and of speech, hoping thereby to strengthen the party in the South. Abolitionism* or pro-slavery, tariff or free trade, Wilmot or Buchanan is adopted with equal facility, so that it brings strength to the party. Nothing is too valuable, nothing too sacred, to sacrifice to this end.

GUTTA PERCHA.

This substance, which has recently been made to enter into so many articles of manufacture is a gum like Caoutchouc (India Rubber); but although it has several properties in common with it, is esentially different. It is obtained from trees, which are not found more than ten degrees north and south of the equator, and only found in the peninsulas and islands of the East Indies. There are several varieties. The best, called by the natives *Gutta Tubban* in Singapore, and *Gutta Niato* in Borneo. In the latter it is found in the greatest abundance and perfection, the trees which produce it attaining to the height of from 60 to 100 feet. Malacca also produces large quantities. The process of obtaining it is thus described by the New York Courier:

"When the tree is felled, the natives cut rings round the bark, and beneath these incisions place cocoa nut shells, into which they receive the sap. Subsequently the sap is collected into bamboos, and boiled, in order to dissipate the watery particles, and then it becomes inspissated to the consistence it finally assumes. The bamboo is ultimately torn away from the solid mass, and the gum comes to us in round, elongated shapes, varying from two to twenty inches in length, and one to two inches in thickness. The adulterated, or inferior gum, is imported in large dark casks, while the pure Niato is of a cream or dun white color.

"Gutta-Percha, when softened by heat, can be rolled into sheets as thin as tissue, or worked into any form immediately becomes rigid at the temperature of 100° Farenheit, being free from all stickiness, and retaining all its original toughness and flexibility. The Gutta Percha is soluble, but not by the same agents as India Rubber, it resists the action of alcohol—ether, acid, oils, and greese, as perfectly as it does that of water. Tar Naphta is a perfect and cheap solvent for the Gutta, dissolving it at summer heat, and holding it suspended; as it does not dissolve the coloring matter in Gutta, the product on evaporating the Naphta is a thin, soft, waterproof and beautiful white sheet, resembling the finest kid.

"The plastic art finds in Gu tta Percha its most valuable auxiliary; softened by water at a temperature of 180 degrees, it is easily moulded to any required shape or form, which it retains upon cooling, without shrinking, giving a remarkably sharp, cutting and truthful *fac simile* of the mould, in substance imperishable and that cannot be broken; copies of the most delicate foliages, far exceeding the most elaborate carvings in beauty and trustfulness, have all the strength of raw hide."

THE ROCHESTER FAIR.—A letter from our correspondent "Junius," from the Rochester Fair, will be read with interest. Agricultural Fairs are becoming in this country occasions of intense interest, and call together immense crowds. We trust that our approaching county Fair will be largely attended, and that all our citizens will encourage it by paying it a visit.—It is a small affair at present, but is only the beginning of greater things.

WHIG MEETING IN THE NINTH WARD.—A Whig meeting will take place this evening at the public school house, in the Ninth Ward, at 7 o'clock. Messrs. Darsie, Appleton and others are expected to address the meeting. We trust the Whigs of the Ninth Ward will have a rousing meeting.

GERMAN DOCTRINES.—On a former occasion we gave our readers some of the sayings and doing of a party of Germans at St Louis and other places in the West, setting forth principles of gross infidelity, and exhibiting bitter hostility to the Christian religion. It seems from the following that organizations of the same kind are to be found in the East as well as in the West. We subjoin some of the resolutions adopted at a meeting of Germans in more, held on Sunday the 31st ult. They published in the German organ of that y at St. Louis, and thence translated and published by the St. Louis Republican.

Our object in giving place to these things is to let our readers see what is going on. This is European Democracy: and if suffered to take root here, may, to an alarming extent, supplant those sound principles of republicanism under which this nation has grown and prospered in peace and security. This is German Rationalism fully matured, which always had a fearful proclivity to Radicalism, Infidelity and Atheism. Its war is not with Conservatism, or anything merely political, but with the Christian religion, by laboring to bring Religion and Liberty into opposition and conflict; in one word to abrogate the divine law, because it stands in the way of "democratic progress."

This is a dangerous invasion—an attack upon the citadel of our strength. The enemy comes in the guise of a friend. He strikes no open blow, but infuses poison into the very vitals of our political system. Have we moral health and strength sufficient to throw it off.

Here are the resolutions:

Resolved, That as emigrants from Europe and naturalized citizens we recognise United States as our adopted country, and honor the spirit of the constitution: yet we cannot overlook in silence the abuses in the religious, political and social system, but will rather labor according to the best of our ability, with all the appliances of speech and the press at our command, to the end that Democracy may continuallydevelope and strenghten itself; and that the religious and social ideas of modern times may be recognised as truth

Resolved, That we hold fast to the principle of the authors of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal, and are endowed with certain natural rights that never ought to be surrendered.

In the course of this meeting

Resolved, That we claim these rights for all men without distinction of birth, of wealth, of religion, or of station; that we nevertheless consider the efforts of individuals to abolish *immediately* the evil of slavery that exists in the Southern States, as unwise as the efforts of slaveholders to deny to their slaves intellectual cultivation and to perpetuate slavery, even at the risk of dissolving the Union, are unjust and tyrannical: and we will use our efforts that the slave may be educated a free man, and slavery entire ly abolished in a period of time to be determined by Congress.

Resolved, That among the natural rights of man under a domestic form of government, we number the free exercise of his religion, and agree with the 2d article of the Bill of Rights, "That no person should be injured, disturbed or restrained in his person, liberty or property on account of his religious belief or feelings;" and in the spirit of this wise provision, we hereby publicly declare that we claim all our rights as citizens, judicial and extra-judicial, whether we are called Christians, Jews, Mahomedans, Rationalists, Deists or Atheists; and we regard the legislators of those States of the Union who demand a belief in a God and future punishment as traitors to the Constitution of the United States, and will use all our influence to abolish such unconstitutional laws.

Resolved. That we consider the Sunday law unconstitutional, it being an encroachment upon the right guaranteed in the second Article, and a gross disregard of the religious institutions of those who are not Christians, and who, in the true spirit of the Constitution, cannot be compelled to observe this or that day of the week.

Resolved, That we judge of the worth of the laws by the worth of the law giver, and do not admit that wisdom and reason can be obtained from God by prayer: that we therefore condemn the opening of Congress and of Legislatures by prayer, offered up by a minister, as useless and unworthy of a free people, and loudly raise our voices against it.

Resolved, That, in view of the dangers from the priesthood, confirmed as they are by history, we disapprove of all influence of priests and preachers, directly or indirectly, in politics, whether from the pulpit or through religious periodicals.

Resolved, That we are in favor of having the law exempting church estates from taxation abolished; it being a direct violation of the rights of the people, and of making every will or codicil in favor of any church null and void.

Resolved, That pre-eminently among the natural and inalienable rights of man is the *right to the soil* that he himself cultivates, and we approve of the principles of the Social Reformers, inasmuch as a monopoly of land in the hands of the rich and of speculators, is a robbery of the natural rights of man, and the surest source of a ruinous European feudal system.

Resolved, That we fully approve of Washington's admonition to the republic, while yet young and weak, to maintain a strict neutrality, but that we find in our Constitution itself no clause which binds our Government to neutrality, and it should rather be made the duty of the executive to protect the weak against the strong, and to render assistance to every people that rise and strive to free themselves from monarchical rule.

Inasmuch as education is the basis of the freedom of a people;

Resolved, That the respective States be required to found seminaries for school teachers, wholly independent of church influence, in order to make such teachers, as will be fit to educate the youth in an intellectual and moral point of view

CHARTIERS RAILROAD.—This Railroad is to be opened to-day, with appropriate ceremonies, an excursion, *etc.* The invited guests are to meet at the Monongahela Wharf at nine o'clock, A. M and proceed to Coal Harbor in a steamboat The following description of this Railroad, and general statement of the mode of working it, will be found interesting to our readers It is from the notes of the accomplished Engineer, ELWOOD MORRIS, Esq.

The Railroad of the Chartiers Coal Company (4 feet 8½ inches gauge,) begins upon the Ohio River, in a cove behind "*Brunot's Island*," near "*McKee's Rocks*," *three miles* below Pittsburgh, at a spacious wharf, called COAL HARBOR, and extends inland by the valley of Chartiers Creek *five miles*, to the nearest outcrop of the Pittsburgh Coal Seam, at the first mines owned by the Company, upon the "*Ingin Tract*." The Flat Bar Rail of this Railway is entirely of American Iron, manufactured at the Brady's Bend Works.

On the lower part of this Railroad, from the River to Davis's Run, (near the Turnpike,) 3½ miles, the grades are either level, or have a moderate descent towards the River, with easy curves horizontally.

From Davis's Run to the Mines, 1½ miles, the grade is *ascending towards the Mines, at the rate of 130 to 145 feet per mile, (chiefly 145,) with curves of 650 feet, minimum radius.*

The level of the Coal Vein at the outcrop, is 846 feet above low water mark in the Ohio River, at *Coal Harbor.*

At the wharf, top rail is above low water, 20 feet.
Top rail at the chute at the mines, above wharf, 326 "
Outcrop of coal above top rail at the chute, 54 "

Height of coal crop above low water, 346 "

The total ascent on the heavy grade is about 315 feet in 1½ miles; on the remainder of the road, 47 feet in 2½ miles.

At the *first mines*, the Company have *four* openings, and as many more at their *second mines*, (one mile further inland,) to which the railroad is not yet extended, though it is partly graded

The Company have at present one Locomotive, and 50 large four wheeled Coal Cars, (built by Knap & Co., of Pittsburgh,) and 40 coal cars, (built by Marshall, Brothers,) in the mines—the former, when fully loaded, will carry about *five tons* each—the latter *one ton*.

All the coal shipped by this Company will be weighed, *five cars at once*, on a large scale, sixty feet long, (now building by Ellicott & Abbott, at the wharf,) *and sold by the ton of* 2240 *lbs.*

The capacity of this Railroad to transport Coal from the Mines to the River, depends on the number of *empty cars* the locomotive can work up the heavy grade at once. This, we have ascertained by trial, to be from 15 to 20, at each ascending trip, each empty car weighing about 2½ tons.

As each car will carry about five tons of coal, the six wheel connected Locomotive, "*John Thompson*," now on the road, will work down each day, in *six trips*, about 540 tons, or 16,000 bushels.

The Company owns *four* tracts of Coal Land, (about 650 acres,) and the Coal Right on another of about 90 acres. The total investment of the Company is about $200,000.

The arrangement at the mines, at the wharf, and upon the railroad, will enable this Company to transact a heavy business, and by proportionally increasing the rolling stock, their capacity to deliver coal afloat, will be very great.

The residences of the miners (in houses owned by the Company,) are at the upper mines, in the village of Remington.

A Steam Ferry is about to be established between Coal Harbor and Manchester.

The large amount of Coal, and the regularity of its delivery daily at Coal Harbor, by locomotive power, will furnish great facilities to a heavy steam towing line upon the River, calculated to receive and take away the coal with promptitude and regularity.

Such a line would be a most important auxiliary, if indeed it be not a necessity, consequent upon the magnitede of the operations contemplated here.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 25, 1851.

This enterprise has been brought to this consummation principally by the energies and business abilities of its President, THOS. MCELRATH, Esq., of the New York Tribune, and we have no doubt that under his admirable superintendence the Company will reap a rich harvest. A trade in the "black diamonds" is of that solid, practical character, which always pays.

RESOURCES OF THE HEMPFIELD RAILROAD.—The Wheeling Gazette, of the 25th inst., in an article advocating a subscription of $150,000 more by the county of Ohio, to the stock of the Hempfield Railroad Company, makes the following statement of the means of the company:

"Near two and a half millions are required to prepare two tracks for the iron, lay one track and stock the road. The company can only calculate now upon $350,000 from Ohio county without this subscription, upon $400,000 public and private from Washington, and $100,000 from Westmoreland. With our additional subscription the aggregate raised, when our vote is taken, will be one million. With this amount half a million can be raised in Philadelphia, and the work will then be prepared for the rails – Without this subscription it will be difficult to raise the necesary means."

Of the $350,000 from Ohio county, $150,000 is a subscription by the county Of the $400,000 calculated upon from Washington, $200,000 is expected to be subscribed by the commissioners, provided the people so decree by their vote on the day of the annual election. Of the million designed to be raised, it will be seen from this statement, that $500,000 is composed of county bonds. We do not now recollect whether the city of Wheeling subscribed any stock in her corporate capacity. If she did not, the private subscription of $200,000 in Ohio county, $200,000 in Washington county, and $100,000 in Westmoreland is very creditable indeed But can these county bonds be negotiated in the present state of the money market—and can $500,000 more be raised in Philadelphia These are questions we leave the knowing ones to answer, andthey answer them in the affirmative We only ask the decide the prospects of the Hempfield Railroad.

It will be seen that the Wheeling paper acknowleges that it will require two and a half millions to build the road The length of the road is estimated at 72 miles This will make the expense per mile at out $36,000

From the National Intelligencer

A CIRCULAR LETTER TO THE EDITORS

HAVANA, September 11, 1851

Having been requested by a very large portion of the Prisoners of the late Cuban Expedition to write to their friends informing them of the situation and good health, I have thought it best to throw my observations, which must necessarily be general in their features, into the form of a circular, and I have now the the honor to address you this at the request of all the prisoners

The prisoners were brought to this city in different lots, and as fast as they arrived were shaved of their hair chained two together, and placed all in one long saloon in the prison During the first few days it was exceedingly difficult to obtain permission to visit them The British Consul, Joseph T Crawford, Esq., did so on the first day, and accompanied by the Secretary, Mr. W Sidney Smith, who has never ceased in his exertions in their behalf, gave them the first cheering words On the next day, Mr Allen F. Owen, the American Consul, asked for and obtained permission, and, as I was subsequently informed by the prisoners, told them that "the President had proclaimed them without the pale of the law, and he could do nothing for them." During several days our only means of contributing to the amelioration of their condition was through Mr Smith, who continued to visit them twice daily, taking them small comforts and speaking a word of hope. Our hopes means be improved in a very great degree their situation He took up a subscription among the English residents for the purpose of providing extra clothing for those who were British subjects and the Secretary of the German Society, in consequence of receiving a letter from Capt. Schlicht, went to see them, and subsequently provided for the Germans in the same manner that the English Consul had provided for his countrymen

I was not able to obtain permission to see them until Friday, 5th instant, at noon, when I found that twenty five had that morning been sent to the hospital, and that some few of the others had had their chains taken off, for what reason I could not learn The Americans and some others I found very much dispirited in consequence of the language Mr Owen had held to them, and from seeing others so much better cared for, and as I did what I could to cheer them, assuring them I would do my utmost to have them as well provided for as their more fortunate companions had been

On leaving the prison I spoke to several of my friends about raising funds for the prisoners, and so great was the interest shown in their behalf that our efforts were crowned with the utmost success I take this occasion to pay a just tribute to those Cuban gentleman who so generously provided me with funds, without which my efforts would have been barren; and also to many American friends who contributed not only money but their personal efforts I would gladly mention names, but the impossibility of my having by me the particulars, and the impropriety of my doing so, render it unadvisable, and I will therefore cite but two, who are connected with the press—these are Mr White, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, and Mr. Callahan, of the New Orleans Picayune To these gentlemen, in company with many others, much praise is due

On Sunday the prisoners received several visits and a sum of money wherewith to purchase bread. Mrs. Smith also took to them cigars and other comforts On Sunday morning their chains were taken off they were allowed to bathe, and I was enabled to change them their extra clothing They were in excellent spirits, and as many of their countrymen had now obtained permission to visit them, and they found they were not abandoned by their friends, they were quite gay Writing materials were to-day allowed them, at the request of Mr. Smith and many of them wrote to their homes They will receive a small sum of money to purchase such trifles as they might fancy On this day they received information that Commodore Parker was not allowed to see them, which they regretted exceedingly, and during the afternoon they had a short visit *de fora* by Mr Crawford

On Monday morning, as they were to embark early, Mr. Smith, Mr. Gallaham and myself visited them before day They had coffee and bread before going on board. Besides what they received from the Government, each man had a pea-jacket, a woolen shirt, a pair of stockings, and a tin pot, and on board of the ship were placed for their use 825 lbs. chocolate, 2 boxes tobacco, 2 barrels vinegar, and some small stores, and the sum of $7350 was placed in the hands of Capt. Otiz, of the Primera de Guatemala, for the general distribution on arrival at the port of destination. Besides this, the three Society gave Capt Ortiz $126 for the use Germans, and several persons left sums for individuals. They embarked in high spirits and excellent health: all desiring a most affectionate farewell to be sent to their friends, with assurances of their high hopes for a speedy release Those left remain here by the ship, will follow their companions in a few days.

Those who are in the hospital are all doing very well, and are very well cared for by every one around them They also have been allowed writing materials, and their friends will probably receive letters from them as early as they may receive this here The Captain-General has been very considerate and kind in his orders relative both to sick and well, and their attendants and jailors have treated them with much consideration

In regard to exertions for their liberation, I would suggest to you some prompt effort in their behalf through the American Minister, for the reason that the proximate accouchment of the Queen will afford a most advantageous opportunity to grant them all a free pardon and the liberation of three here would induce us to suppose that a like boon might be obtained for all

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. THRASHER.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR

Having received the above Circular from its author, we publish it without reserve, just as it came to us. It is due to the President of the United States' however, to say, that in his Proclamation against the criminal enterprise known to be meditated against Cuba, he did no such thing as "proclaim that they [the prisoners] were out of the pale of the law." Nor, we are morally certain, did Mr. Owen, the United States Consul at Havana, in his communication to the prisoners, whatever language he may have employed, represent the President to have used such language. There is much virtue in words, in such a case as this, and much mischief in misrepresenting them. The President's Proclamation is onrecord, and speaks for itself. There is no such language in it.

The Bloomer excitement seems to be increasing in the Quakercity. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of Monday, says that on Saturday night last there could not have been less than twenty or thirty Bloomers in Chestnut street, between eight and ten o'clock. They were all accompanied by gentlemen, and the sidewalks were thronged with pedestrians and spectators, attracted, no doubt, by the fact that the Bloomers are in the habit of promenading on that street almost every evening.

MORE PIRACY.

There is no longer a doubt, that a plot is concocting in New Orleans and Texas, to invade the provinces of Tamaulipas, Coshuila and New Leon, wrest them from Mexico, and ultimately annex them to this government. That such rascally Mexicans as Canales and Carrabajal, are engaged in it, does not, in our estimation lessen its guilt. They have done little else all their lives, but stir up sedition and discord, and are the sorriest specimens of republicans imaginable. In 1840, if our memory is not at fault, Canales got up a rebellion in the Northern department, then commanded by Arista. He visited Texas, and induced some of the adventurous and unruly spirits of that new State, to join his standard. Col. Jordan, formerly of this State, followed him with over one hundred men, to the neighborhood of Saltillo. Here Canales, by the demonstration he was able to make, obtained terms satisfactory to himself and his Mexican followers, concluded a treat of compromise with Arista, one of the terms of which was, that Jordan and his command were to be given up to the latter. Jordan refused to be betrayed however, and abandoned by Canuels, with his heroic band fought his way back to Texas, where he afterwards committed suicide. Canales, is just the man to invite foreigners to aid him in subjugating his own country and overthrowing its government. And there are plenty of kindred spirits around him, ready to join in the same treasonable design. We are sorry to say, he can and efficient and willing colleagues in any conspiracy against his own government, amongst a portion of our own citizens. The unessy and reckless spirits, who have just met such a repulse in Cuba, are already turning their eyes towards the neighboring provinces of Mexico, where they can gratify their innate propensities for adventure, bloodshed and plunder, with less risk than on that island The partners of Canales and Carrabajal we are told are getting up another "buffalo hunt," and disappointed Filibusters and Texan Rangers, are preparing to invade Mexico, and raise the standard to revolt in its northern department. This enterprise if successful, will be little if any better than public robery.

To the American Union, it is fraught with the most momentous consequences. There was far less danger to be apprehended from the annexation of Cuba, than from an attempt to annex more Mexican provinces to these States Cuba was already a slave territory, and its annexation would weaken, instead of strengthening the interests of slavery Not so with Mexican provinces Any attempt to convert them into slave states, and to annex them to this Union, would arouse into new activity, and impart new energy to the anti-slavery and free-soil feeling of the North, and to the abolitionists, and be resisted to the last extremity It would overrule all party organizations, Whig and Democratic, and array the people indiscriminately in solid mass on the side of the Wilmot Proviso The party, officer or politician, that should attempt to resist the current of public sentiment which would thus be set in motion, would be inevitably swept away If this new invasion of the territory of a friendly state is to be consummated, and crowned with success, as it is very likely to be, we shall almost despair of the Republic

☞And here let us ask the sober and well disposed part of both sections of our country, if the time has not come for all good men to make a stand and unite to uphold the public morals, the public faith, to rescue the American character from infamy, and the institutions we have inherited from our fathers, from prostration by the desperadoes who, we are sorry to say exist in such numbers in our midst? As surely as there is any truth in history, a God in Heaven, or punishment for national sins, the career into which they are hurrying us must end in disaster, disunion, disgrace, and the disappointment of the friends of freedom in every land.—*Albany Register*

DIED,

On Thursday, at 12 o'clock P. M., MARY C. TOWNSEND, aged 19 years.

The funerals will take place on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock

New Books

AT HOLMES' LITERARY DEPOT No. 74 Third street, opposite the Post office.

Dickens's Household Words, No. 72
London Art Journal for September
Godey's Lady's Book for October
Mathews' Monthly magazine, a magazine of Wonderful Description, or a History of the Human Heart, part second
Arthur Conway, or Scenes in the Tropics
Mary Seaham, a Tale of Factory Life
Six years later, or the taking of the Bastile, by A. Dumas
Katherine Howard, wife and Rebel of Dorchester, an Historical Romance of the days of Queen Elizabeth
Mechanics' Magazine for September
The Crusaders, an Historical Tale
Confessions of a Barrister, a Book of Humor
The Fate of a Coquette, by the author of "Hobomok"
Lewis Arundel, or the Railroad of Life
Downing's Horticulturist, complete from the first No. issued
The U. S. Post office guide
Harry Lorrequer's Confessions
Ralph Rutherford, a Novel
The Social Hunter, a Novel
The Silver Chest, by G. W. M. Reynolds
Mysteries of the Court of Queen Anne, by Ainsworth
Memoirs of the Duchess de Berri and Beauties of the Court of Louis Philippe
Lewis Arundel, or the Railroad of Life
Downing's Horticulturist, complete from the first No. issued
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Mysteries of the Court of Queen Anne, by Ainsworth
Memoirs of the Duchess de Berri and Beauties of the Court of Louis Philippe
sep27

WANTED—Places for a number of Clerks, Salesmen, Book Keepers, Warehouse and Steamboat Clerks, Collectors, Porters, Coachmen, Waiters, Cooks, &c. A number of laborers can be furnished for canal work. A number of hands at the Glass works, chamber making manufactory, and saw mill. Apply at 56 Fourth street.

Wanted to hire a variety of negro men for coal yards. Wanted a place for a new young black and several others, to do the chores, in the business

For sale, a young house and lot of about one acre of ground, well fenced and improved, with a good supply of water on the lot. The house is new, with kitchen in the basement, and two more rooms above, painted out. The house is well finished, and is on a hill, and has a handsome view of the city, Ohio River, and the hills. For further particulars, please call at Isaac Harris' Agency and Intelligence office, Third st.

One Acre of Ground For Sale

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale one acre of ground near Sharpsburg, with two frame houses on it which will rent for thirty dollars per year. Also, a well of good water. Price for the whole, $1600. Terms, $500 in hand, the balance in four annual payments. Enquire of John Wright or at the store of John Watt & Co. sep27

Farm for Sale.

A PART of the Erick Tavern Farm, on the Kingwood road, about two miles from the W. Newton Bridge, containing about fifty acres, cleared; for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Terms very reasonable. For further inquire on the premises.

W. NOBLE

(Journal and Gazette copy.)

FRESH BUTTER—250 lbs just rec'd and for sale at MORRIS Tea Mart on the Diamond

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Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Archibald Newton, late of Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, Westmoreland county.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement

NATHAN NEWTON.

sep27 Dr., Westmoreland Co., Sep 26, 1851.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Executors have filed in the Register's office of Allegheny County, accounts of their several actions as administrators, executors, guardians, and that said accounts will be presented to the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid, on Monday, the 27th day of October next, for confirmation and allowance, viz:

Joseph Harper and J. A. Irey, Exrs of Andrew Cowan, deceased

Jacob Beam and George B. Beam, Admrs of John Beam, deceased

David Byrnem, Admr of Jesse Taylor, deceased

Henry Conner and J. F. Rowe, Admrs of Dr. J. C. McCulloch, deceased

James M. Christy, Admr of W. J. Totten, deceased

Thomas Bell, Guardian of the children of Wm. Bell, deceased

A. T. Coulter and Samuel Stewart, Admrs of Robert Bend, deceased

Joseph Woods and R. W. Wilson, Exrs of John Wilson, deceased

Sarah E. Potts, Admrx. of Wm. Potts, deceased

Francis Gibson, Admr of Wm. Gibson, deceased

Barbara Hays, Admrx of Wm. Hays, deceased

Minerva Noble, Admrx of Thos. R. Noble, deceased

Samuel M. Reed, Exr of Andrew Boyd, deceased

J. Hunsberger and Robt Curry, Admrs of James Irwin, deceased

Hugh McClelland, Admr of James Quigley, deceased

John Williams, Exr of Samuel Thompson, deceased

John W. Wilson, Admr of Wm. Cooper, deceased

Samuel Stewart, Admr of Samuel Alexander, deceased

M. Hasson, Exr of Martha Means, deceased

Catharine Farrell, Admrx of Michael Farrell, deceased

Thos. D. Williams and Sarah Roberts, Exrs of Thomas Tompkins, deceased

John King and John Sherer, Admrs of Robt Hindman, deceased

Mary Stowe, Admrx of D. Rees, deceased

Magdalena and Daniel Burgs, Admrs of Henry Hartman, deceased

Margaret and David Burgs, Admrs of John Rupp, deceased

John Irwin, Exr of Mary Griffith, deceased

Thomas Douglass and W. Elrod, Exrs of Wm. Elrod, deceased

John Gibson, Esq., Exr of Thos. C. Brown, deceased

Daniel Hissong, Exr of Joseph Logan, deceased

J. Middlesworth and Wm Carlisle, Admrs of John Burrell, deceased

Robert McBride, Exr of Margaret McBride, deceased

Wm. Turner, Guardian of heirs of Jas B. Waddle, deceased

Wm A. Hill and R. H. Gamble, Admrs of Henry Gamble, deceased

Wm. Harper and J. A. Guy, Esqs., Exrs of Andrew Crooks, deceased

Zaccheus Collins, Guardian of heirs of John Burwell, deceased

John Davis, Guardian of heirs of Valeria Pollard, dec'd.

Dr. Wm Kerr, Guardian of Jos. K. Hazlett and Elias Jane Hazlett.

N Yeagley, Guardian of heirs of Henry Reichenbach, deceased.

Samuel Stewart, Guardian of heirs of Samuel Alexander, deceased

Andrew Love, Admr. of Henry Sweet, deceased.

Charles M. Robinson, Admr of Edward Swessen, deceased

Wm. Wilson, Acting Ex'r. of Wm. Wilson, deceased

Ezekial Howard and D. Howe, Ex'rs. of Paul Howe, dec'd.

Robert Dunwoody, Adm'r of Aaron Sullivan, dec'd.

Wm Wilson and Wm. Kerr, Ex'rs of Wm. Wilson, dec'd

Joseph Hunter, Adm'r of Matthew Crawford, dec'd.

Catherine Lehigh, Admr. of Michael Lehigh, dec'd.

Henry Wisman, Admr of Peter Bick, dec'd.

Thomas M Leary, Adm'r of James Pollard, dec'd.

John Colbert and J. W. Kerr, and H. Walker, Admrs of John Gibb, dec'd.

J. K. McCabe, Ex'r. of Robt. Tibbalt, dec'd.

Catherine Jones and John McElhany, Administrators of Evans Jones, dec'd.

John Hickman, Adm'r. of Isaac Vance, dec'd.

John H Irwin, Adm'r of Martha Finley, dec'd.

John T Logan and R. U. Loomis, Adm'rs of Robt Dunlap, dec'd.

Nicholas Grass, Adm'r. of John Eberman, dec'd

Christian Hershey, Adm'r. of Christian Stoner, dec'd

John Boyce, Adm'r of Robt. Thompson, dec'd

John McClellan, Adm'r. of David McClester, dec'd.

John Boyce, Guardian of John and Thomas Patterson.

James Varner, S. Morrison, and M. Simpson, Adm'rs. of James Varner, dec'd.

Francis Nicholson, Surviving Ex'r of Wm. Nicholson, dec'd.

Wm. Stewart, Ex'r. of John Finley, dec'd.

James Blair and C. A. Wilson, Adm'rs. of James Stewart, dec'd.

John Anderson and F. Bailey, Jr., Adm'rs. of Francis Bailey, dec'd.

Jas Ferson and J. Steck, Adm'rs. of Isaiah Fason, dec'd.

Thos. Wynne, Acting Ad'r. of Wm. O'Neil, dec'd.

Benj. Kelly, Acting Ex'r. of Robt. Young, dec'd

John M'Kee, Acting Ex'r. of Emanuel Jackson, dec'd.

JOHN SCOTT, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Sept. 20, 1851. sep27

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