PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 3, 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. Mixon, John Morrison, E. Rogers, E. Jones, G. E. Appleton, A. Harty, Esq., Chas. Pugh, Col. J. Kabl, A. Lilly, Esq., F. Schlemmitzer, M. Brunsenthal, Dr. J. E. Huey, Wm. B. Wilkey, James McClure, Joseph Abeitz.

By order of the County Committee.

Allegheny County Scott and Johnston Meetings.

At Robert Williams, Upper St. Clair township, on Friday, 3d, at 7 P. M.

At Henry Leader's, Turtle Creek, on Saturday, 4th, at 2 P. M.

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

At Spang's Mill, Reader township, on Tuesday, 7th, at 2 P. M.

At G. V. Collier'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.

VOTERS, 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.

☞ *READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.*

ASSAULT UPON THE SABBATH.

In St. Louis there are several military organizations composed exclusively of natives of Germany. Recently, upon the occasion, as is said, of the funeral of one of their number, they had a great parade upon the Sabbath, to the grief, offence and annoyance of those who hold *American* ideas of the sanctity of the day of rest.

Governor King very properly remonstrated against this outrage upon the laws of the country, and upon the moral sense of the community. In his letter to the officers upon the subject, he says:

"I regret exceedingly the disposition manifested on a late occasion by the companies already organized in St. Louis, to evade a compliance with the law in forbidding the arms for these companies, but the officers commanding them may rest assured that unless they do, in future, observe the moral, social, religious, and I may add, the legal rights of the community in which they live, I shall take equal pleasure in using all the influence I have in disbanding these companies, and returning the arms to the State Arsenal."

This letter called forth a reply in the leading German paper of that city, which for bold insolence of tone is rarely equalled. The "puritanical notions" of the American people on that subject are treated with contempt, as is the authority of the Governor, and of the laws. As the Constitution of the United States does not recognize any religious *sect*, they contend that the laws touching the observance of the Christian Sabbath are void, because according to their notions, Christianity is a *sect*, as contra-distinguished from Judaism, Deism, Mahomedanism, Paganism, Infidelity, and other forms of *religion*.

They also cite the example of France, and some other European nations, where the Christian Sabbath is devoted in whole or in part to amusement—to military parades, fetes, shows, dances, and to political elections. This argument is used against the governor because he expressed the hope that they would conform to the laws and social habits of the people among whom they had come to reside; and they impudently tell him that his ancestors did not conform to the customs of the aboriginal inhabitants among whom they came to sojourn; plainly intimating that they esteem themselves superior to the people who occupied this country before *they* came amongst us.

To the Governor's threat to disarm and disband these companies, unless they shall conform to the laws of Missouri, they answer that perhaps they might with propriety adopt the answer of Leonidas to the Persian summons to lay down their arms at Thermopylæ,—"*Come and take them.*" The whole article is in a strain of extreme insolence and bold defiance.

This is a grave matter. Heretofore, in obedience to a higher law, the people have cheerfully acquiesced in the few enactments deemed necessary to guard the sanctity of the Sabbath from open desecration. Few were bold enough to question their propriety—none to set them at defiance. But now a numerous class—exiles from the oppressions of their Fatherland—are organizing to turn their new-found liberty into licentiousness, and to trample upon those institutions which are at once our glory and our defence.

It is true that in France and Germany the people have liberty to desecrate the Sabbath: *but it is all the liberty they have.* In Great Britain and the United States the people are not permitted to do so—they are denied that *liberty*; but observe, they can be safely trusted with every other liberty and right which rational men can desire. This great fact is well worthy of consideration, that those nations only whose people and laws recognize the Sabbath in the true spirit of the command, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it HOLY," are in the peaceful enjoyment of freedom. In none other are the people able to extricate themselves from the grasp of despotism and tyranny. France has no HOLY Sabbath—France, with all her intelligence, democracy and republican constitution, has no liberty. It would be well for those persons who would if they could, relax the stringency of our Sabbath laws, or lower the high tone of moral sentiment which generally prevails on this subject, to think of this. France, near the close of the last century, in the name of liberty, legislated the Sabbath out of existence. We all know what kind of liberty they achieved. Now these natives of Germany, who have come amongst us, would, if they could, force upon us the same fatal experiment.

People who respect the Sabbath from a religious motive, in deference and obedience to the divine law, require little or no restraint to keep them in order. Can this be said of individuals, or communities, or nations, who do not? Why then do we at this day find every Sabbath-keeping community peaceful, and free and happy; and every Sabbath-breaking people in the very opposite condition? We are not theorising, but appealing to facts open to the inspection of every intelligent man. As the extremes, we point in the first place, to rigid, strict, puritanical New England, the most peaceful, intelligent, prosperous and free community under heaven—the very citadel of our moral and political strength—a centre from whence emanates streams of light and liberty to the whole world; and then we point to France—intelligent, refined, "beautiful" France—torn with faction, her press shackled, her editors in prison, the bayonet ever presented to the breasts of her people; with a government despotic in fact, though republican in form; and, worse than all, both government and people in perpetual dread of still greater evils in reserve. These two great communities, so different in their condition of peace, security and freedom, present the strongest examples to be found in Christendom of the observance and non-observance of the Christian Sabbath.

The position taken by these Germans that the Constitution of the United States does not recognize or favor any particular religious *sect* is true; but the inference that it does not recognise the Christian religion is false. Christianity underlies the whole structure of our government. The great principles of liberty declared in the Constitution are based upon the teachings of the scriptures, and our common law recognises the divine law as found therein, as the grand fountain of all its teachings, the guide of the citizen in obeying, and of the magistrate in administering it.

Gov. King of Missouri will be sustained, we hope, in the noble stand he has taken, by the great body of American citizens. He himself is a democrat, but it is very apparent that he has no relish for the doctrines of the German Democratic party of progress, nor do we think their infidel and destructive sentiments will find a response in the great American heart. We have been pained, however, to observe that some respectable journals, in commenting upon this affair, have spoken with favor of the European mode of observing the Sabbath; of the two modes—the English and American on one side, and that of continental Europe on the other, we would simply say in conclusion, *"by their fruits ye shall know them."*

"LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER."

Under this imposing caption, repeated fifteen times in bold capitals, the *Post* parades a set of as absurd paragraphs as could well be conceived. We shall take two or three as samples of the lot. Here is one:

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER,

That William Wm. F. Johnston is a wealthy nabob, living in splendor and magnificence, and has no feeling in common or sympathy for the laboring man and mechanic.

This is as untrue as it is flat and ridiculous! It is an appeal to the meanest passion of the human heart—envy. It is false in fact, and the writer knew it. Wm. F. Johnston is a son of a respectable, but not opulent farmer of Westmoreland county. Through the exertions of himself and his father, he acquired a tolerable education and a knowledge of the science of law. About twenty years ago, then a young man, with no resources but his profession, he settled at Kittanning, where, being a man of talents, he soon acquired a respectable practice at the bar, and ultimately, a decent competence for a small town. To call him a "wealthy nabob" is simply ridiculous; and as to his having no "feeling or sympathy for the laboring man and mechanic," were the writer to go to Armstrong county and mingle with that class of men there, of both parties, they would tell him a very different story. But are Democrats sufficiently stultified and craven to allow themselves to be insulted by having such truck as this addressed to them? or are they so ignorant that they will swallow every falsehood, however gross? The Post evidently thinks so. We think it will find itself mistaken. Here is another sample of a different stripe:

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER,

That William Bigler was a poor orphan boy, compelled to labor for his own livelihood, and to sustain a widowed mother. He comes from the "common" people, is of the people, and knows and appreciates their wants, and will devote his talents and energies to the greatest good of the greatest number.

This is a specimen of the clap-trap which distinguishes the lowest order of demagogues. It requires no comment. Here is another:

LET THE PEOPLE REMEMBER,

That Col. William Bigler is a *self-made man*—that he has risen by his own industry and integrity of character to stations of honor and public trust; and that he now occupies a high position as a statesman, patriot and philanthropist.

Such extravagant laudation of so "common" a man as Col. Bigler, will excite the derision even of Democrats.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—Our readers will perceive by a notice in another column, that on and after Monday next, the afternoon train of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad will leave Brighton at 1½ o'clock, instead of 2½, as at present; and will leave Pittsburgh at 4 o'clock P. M., instead of 6 o'clock. The days are becoming so short that it is dark when the train arrives at Brighton, under the present arrangement. The afternoon train will arrive at the Federal street station at three, and depart at four o'clock, under the new arrangement.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP.—The following, from the Catholic paper published at Philadelphia, confirms our previous notice of the rumored appointment of Bishop Kenrick as Archbishop of Baltimore.

"During the past week, various rumors have been circulated respecting the filling of the vacant see of Baltimore, which have caused many anxious inquiries. We therefore deem it best to state that authentic information has been received, that on the 3d ult., His Holiness, Pius IX, promoted the Bishop of this Diocese to that see, and, at the same time, nominated him Delegate to preside at the National Council, to be held next May, in the city of Baltimore. The official documents, however, have not yet been received. Bishop Gartland, who is no doubt by this time at Rome, will probably bring over the Pallium on his return."

REPUBLIC OF SIERRA MADRE.—The Houston (Texas) Telegraph of the 12th instant think that the failure of the Cuban Expedition will help on the new "Republic of Sierra Madre," proposed to be carved out of the Northern Provinces of Mexico. It regards this as a fixed fact, and then gives a clear intimation of further unlawful enterprises against Cuba, which are to be made dependant upon it. We have seen nothing in print, even in regard to this Cuban matter, more fraught with wilful madness and reckless lust of conquest than the following proposition and argument of the Houston papers:

"Whatever may be the power of the General Government to prevent the Cuban volunteers from prosecuting their expedition, it cannot prevent its citizens from emigrating to the Northern Provinces of Mexico. In one or two months the new Government of the Sierra Madre Republic will in all probability be organized, and an army capable of maintaining its independence against the whole power of the Central Government of Mexico will display its victorious banners in the valley of the Rio Grande. When the new Republic is established, who is to prevent the victorious troops who have achieved its independence fitting out in their own ports, and under their own flag, an expedition capable of subverting the power of old Spain in Cuba? If the Republic were at this time established, who can doubt that an army of five thousand volunteers could be concentrated at Tampico or Matamoras to aid the Cuban patriots?"

A brief Telegraphic bulletin, the truth of which we cannot vouch, mentions that the first movement against the Mexican Provinces has been so far successful that the insurgents have seized the public funds and marched to join Carrabajal, who is designated as the leader of the intended revolution. The Philadelphia Ledger supposes that the term "insurgents" means "Texan volunteers," and adds that "this movement appears pretty much of the same character as that against Cuba. The revolution commences on this side of the Mexican boundary, and is to be followed up by the Mexicans on the other side, on the arrival of the volunteers."

ALLEGHENY AND BUTLER PLANK ROAD.—The President of the Allegheny and Butler Plank Road has given notice that proposals will be received until the 21st day of October, for grading, bridging, &c., twelve miles of the road, from Spang's Iron Works to Bakerstown; plans and specifications of which may be seen at Willson's Hotel, near Pine Creek. Proposals will also be received until the 28th of October, for the construction of five miles of said road, commencing at the borough of Butler; plans and specifications of which may be seen at the store of Messrs. J. G. & Wm. Campbell, in that borough. It is the determination of the Company to push forward as rapidly as practicable, and the prospects of its early completion are highly flattering.—*Butler Whig.*

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—From the first record of the Post Office department, Benj. Franklin, P. M. G., the following abstract is made:

Alexandria, Va. Post Office, Josiah Watson.—Amount of postage collected from February 24th, 1776, to June 12th, 1778, £63 16s. 6d. Virginia currency.

Georgetown, Md. From January 5th, 1776, to July 13th, 1778, £14 12s. 3½d.

Upper Marlboro', Md. From January 5th, 1776, to January 14th, 1778, £19 14s. 0d.

Colchester, Fairfax county, Va. From January 5th, 1776, to June 23d, 1778, £11 19s. 9d.

Dumfries, Prince William County, Va. From November 6th, 1776, to April 20th, 1779, £56 14s. 6½d.

Fairmouth Va. From January 5th, 1776, to August 24th, 1778, £22 18s. 10d.

The books of the Department were then kept by Benjamin Franklin himself, and are still preserved among the archives of the Department, in his own handwriting, when the whole force of the Department was the Postmaster General, at a salary of $1,000 per annum. The present Postmaster General is assisted by nearly thirty thousand scattered throughout the country.

THE PATTERSON BANK.—There were two or three thousand persons, we are informed, assembled on Friday night in front of the People's Bank. They passed a resolution requesting the Chancellor to appoint two receivers whom the people had confidence in. They then adjourned to the residence of the Cashier, and burnt him in effigy. From thence they went to the residence of the President, and paid him a like compliment, thence to Mr. James Jackson's, a director, and honored him likewise with the same compliment, and then adjourned quietly to their homes.—*N. Y. Express.*

From the North American.

PALSE ALARM.—One of the last devices of the enemy—public contempt having stigmatised the two first enterprizes of Caldwallader and company in regard to Cuba and Gov. Johnston—is to raise an alarm throughout the State for the purpose of arresting the panic which has already disorganized the rank and file of the opposition. To serve this object, the letter of Gorsuch was prepared, and other expedients have been invented. Every appliance that ingenuity and recklessness can contrive will be employed in this work, and we therefore warn our readers against the frauds that will be attempted. The Harrisburgh American furnishes the following particulars, in addition to the developments already made on this subject:

Judge Woodward, when in Harrisburgh last week, told his friends here that he had heard of but one Whig in the State who would not vote for Gov. Johnston now, and that he had been recently a citizen of a sister State, but that he knew of hundreds of "Democrats" who would now vote for Gov. Johnston who had not voted for him in 1848, and if this stampede in Johnston's favor was not stopped, Mr. Bigler would be defeated. To stop this uprising of the people, he proposed a panic on the slavery question and remarked:

"He did not know that there was any cause for alarm, but that it was better to raise a false alarm than that Johnston should be elected!"

From the Albany Register.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

When we have ascertained what a thing is *not* some advance has been made towards determining what it is. In this respect the recent decision of Mr. Peter Cagger, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, respecting the Democratic platform agreed upon at Syracuse—a decision elsewhere noticed in this paper—must give much satisfaction to Democratic papers that are in doubt, or at variance with each other on that subject. The Buffalo Courier, for instance, says:

"Democrats throughout the State want to know it, that they may be assured precisely where they stand—whether on sea, or air, or good dry land."

"The Fugitive Slave law is the backbone of the Compromise, and the Democratic State Convention congratulated the country upon its passage in conjunction with kindred measures of adjustment of a dangerous controversy. These facts are undeniable by the record. This being so, we would respectfully call the attention of the Argus, and that of all Democrats who have consistently sustained the compromise measures from the beginning, and intend to stand by them to the end, to the following extracts from papers which fly at their masthead the names of the persons nominated by the convention for State offices. It is to be borne in mind that these things are said two weeks after the platform in question was constructed and the nominations made"

From the New York Evening Post

What was not resolved by the convention is of far graver significance than what was resolved. Aware that differences of opinion existed among Democrats about the policy of the present National Administration—especially about its crowning achievement, the Fugitive Slave Law—the *convention very properly refused to give their approval, or permit such an unnecessary and unprofitable issue to be introduced into the canvass.*

From the St. Lawrence Republican.

An effort was made in the convention by a few silver men, who are always bent on mischief, *to appropriate the Fugitive Slave Law*, and commit the Democracy of New York to its leading measure of Filltmore and Webster's Whig Administration. The attempt signally failed, and the Democracy stand upon their ancient principles and tried integrity, *leaving the Fugitive act and kindred measures to the fostering care of their authors, &c. &c*

"We only desire," says the Buffalo Courier, "to call the attention of National Democrats to the above, in order that they may be enabled to comprehend the position which, in the estimation of certain parties to the compact recently formed at Syracuse, they now occupy. It is a matter of the first consequence, about which there need not and will not be either doubt or misapprehension, or mistake, before the ballot boxes are turned this fall."

The Washington Union and Richmond Enquirer are not more perspicacious or more easily pleased than the Buffalo paper, for they declare the platform all right. Here is a conflict of authorities, and *embroglio* that warrants, according to the Horatian maxim, the interposition of a superior power; and accordingly Mr. Cagger, chairman, &c., the supreme authority on the subject, kindly interposes and the Herald declares that the Democratic platform does *not* endorse the Compromise measures of the last Congress.

WHIG NOMINATIONS IN VIRGINIA.—We have already announced that the Whig State Convention of Virginia, sitting at Charlottesville, on Thursday last nominated by acclamation that sterling Whig and accomplished gentleman, Colonel J. Summers, as the Whig candidate for Governor of Virginia, to be voted for at the first election under the new Constitution of the State, to be held in December next. We now learn that on the ensuing day Samuel Watts, of Norfolk county, was unanimously nominated as the Whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and S. Baxter for the office of Attorney General. This ticket will commend itself to every Whig in Virginia, and it behoves them to work and strive for its success at the ballot boxes.

Resolutions were passed unanimously approving the administration of President Fillmore, and in favor of sustaining the Compromise measures of the last Congress as follows:

Resolved, That Millard Fillmore, the present President of the United States, by his just appreciation and faithful discharge of executive duty, his wisdom and skill in the management of international affairs amidst the most embarrassing difficulties; his loyalty to the pledges of the Constitution, and firmness in maintaining the laws passed by Congress for their observance; his patriotic devotion to the Federal Union, and his noble efforts to preserve it as a perpetual bond between sister States, has entitled his course, and the expectations of the Whig party, and entitled himself to its continued confidence and to the support of the whole country.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Virginia desires to co-operate with their brethren of other States in this furtherance of the same national policy which has so signally marked the present Administration, but they cannot support for the next Presidency any candidate whose fidelity to the Constitution and to the measures of adjustment shall not be beyond all question.

It is a common saying that this is a great country: but the time is come when the word liberal should be substituted for common. The letter of a gentleman in England informs us that, during the week ending 12th September, there had been very large arrivals of "specie," which had made the money market much easier, and first class bills were readily discounted below three per cent. per annum.

Now, as it is well known that this country furnished nearly all the amount referred to, is it not proper that we should boast of living in a liberal country? We, good-natured fellows, were not satisfied at seeing the rate of interest in England three per cent., and the rate here from six to ten per cent.; but, in order to accommodate John Bull, we shape our revenue laws to reduce the rate of interest with him *below* three per cent., and raise it among ourselves to fifteen per cent. for first class paper. Fifteen per cent. for such paper is now (as reported) the lowest rate in the city of New York, and other paper is fully at from twenty to twenty-five per cent. per annum, and large failures occurring almost every day. Anyone elevate the fortunes of old Johnny at the expense of Brother Jonathan, in all time to come we must style our country the most liberal on the face of the globe.

If our gold continue to leave us in such large quantities, the rate of interest in London will be reduced two per cent. per annum, while we have to pay thirty per cent. per annum for money. When we reverse our system, interest in London will rise, and in New Yorkfall to old rates; and then we shall be prosperous.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE DIVINE.—We have have just learned of the death of the Rev. Samuel Ralston, D. D., at his residence in Carroll township, this county. Dr. Ralston departed this life on last Thursday evening, 26th of Sept., having attained to the patriarchalage of 96 years. He died full of years and full of faith, having served his Heavenly Master in the ministry for a period of near 70 years—the full measure of years allotted to man in this life—three score and ten. Dr. R. was a man of remarkably robust and hale constitution and retained full possession of his faculties and intellectual vigor up to the hour of his death. He was an early pioneer in the Christian Ministry, and organized the Presbyterian Churches at Mingo and Monongahela City. He early settled in this county, and we think it probable had lived for some half century on the farm upon which he died. As an author he acquired very considerable notariety by his works on Psalmody, Infant Baptism, and on numerous other works of less note. The field of his ministry, in early days, covered an area of near 50 miles square, we presume, including the counties of Allegheny, Washington, Fayette, Greene, Westmoreland, and no doubt others. We had enjoyed the acquaintance of this venerable minister of Christ for a period of twenty years and have often heard him refer to the scenes of his early labors in the "back woods" which were attended with peril, and toil, and great privations. In the Gospel Ministry he was fervent and devoted, as a citizen eminently useful, and as a patriot distinguished for the intensity of his love of country. A veteran soldier of the Cross, he has filled the measure of his usefulness, and gone to his bright reward. His memory will long be cherished.—*Washington Reporter.*

Grounding of the Steamship Mississippi.—The following extract from a letter written by an officer appears in the Albany Evening Journal.

STEAMSHIP MISSISSIPPI NEAR SMYRNA, } August 24th, 1841.

A sad condition we are in. I am so fatigued with hard work that my letter must be brief. We have been since half-past 10 P. M., of the 21st, aground within six miles of Smyrna, and with our head-spars over-looking not only the dirty sand beach but a Turkish fortification. It has never been my experience in naval life to witness so strange and unusual an event as that of a large ship, with her bows driven high up on dry land by her own momentum. We are in a predicament which, at this time, is especially unfortunate, as it may result (from the loss of time) in preventing us from getting Kossuth. The ship is very uncomfortable, and we are all employed in the various duties necessary to a release. Most of the weight on board has been discharged in vessels and lighters' and there appears, at this hour, 9 o'clock P. M., but little prospect that we shall float for 48 hours to come.

The scene around us was truly novel. Five large steamers, three English and two Austrian, and a French brig of war, were tugging at us. The beach under our bow was covered by Greeks, Turks, Arabs and two or three Harems, and the walls of the fort covered with apologies for soldiers. At every fresh endeavor of the steamers to tug us off, snap went a hauser, until finding we had not a rope left, we were abandoned to our own resources.

To-morrow we take our guns out. It will require many days after we are afloat to put all things to rights. We have heard nothing from Constantinople, but hope to on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Marsh (our Minister) passed us yesterday in a steamer on their return from Byerout.—They will probably go to Constantinople with us.

P. S. 25th.—We got off this morning at 10 o'clock. Yours, &c.

OUR MINISTER RESIDENT AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—A letter from Smyrnia, under date of 24th ultimo, states that Mr. Marsh, with his lady, had arrived there in a steamer, on their return from Beyrout, *en route* for Constantinople. They would probably embark for their destination on board the United States steam-frigate Mississippi. Some time since, by the way, we had accounts of the dangerous indisposition of Mr. Marsh, at the village of Bahamdoun, which is in the Dead Sea Valley, one hour from Tiberias. After a short time, it seems, he was removed to Safed, which is some two thousand feet above Tiberias. At the date of the letter above mentioned, however, he had so far recovered as to go to Abeih, and the doctor said he thought he would soon be well, although Mrs. Marsh was still quite feeble.—*N. Y. Express.*

MURDERERS SENTENCED.—Never within our memory have so many persons been convicted of murder in any city of our Union as during the last few months at New York. The number, we think, exceeds a dozen. On Saturday three men were sentenced to be hanged by hanging in November. Their names are, Michael Mulrey, James Sullivan, and Joseph Clark. The latter, after hearing his sentence, very coolly remarked that "he did not care half as much about being hung as he did about a bad breakfast." Mulrey, it appears, committed the crime for which he is condemned without provocation. Having arms about him, and being unexpectedly assailed, he used them in self defence with a fatal result. Being recommended to mercy, his punishment will probably be commuted to a life-term in the State prison. On the same day Ellen Doyle, convicted of manslaughter, in killing Catherine Sullivan, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment at Sing Sing. She is the mother of five children.

The Law of Treason.—Judge Kane, of the U. S. District Court, will probably deliver a charge to day to the Grand Jury, defining the law relating to treason against the United States, and explaining the acts and circumstances constitute that offence. A particular illustration of the principles and policy of the law in relation to this crime, has become necessary at this juncture, to enable the Grand Jury to act upon several bills of indictment against persons who are accused of a participation in the recent outrages at Christiana, in Lancaster county.

MR. FILLMORE.—We have heard it stated though we cannot vouch for the perfect accuracy of the information, that one of the Committees, appointed by the Whig Convention at Charlottesville, designed to offer on yesterday a resolution, not only highly approving the public conduct of Mr. Fillmore, but recommending him as the most suitable candidate for the next Presidency. We learn also that if such a resolution is proposed it will no doubt be adopted with unanimity.—Should the Convention think proper to take such action, it will meet with a cordial response in the bosom of every Virginia Whig. In no other State in the Union has Mr. Fillmore a more ardent friend or more appreciation or been more honored with heartfelt praise.—*Richmond Whig.*

ALLEGED SLAVE DISCHARGED BY JUDGE DONNING.—A colored man was arrested in Harding county, in this State, a week or two since, as an escaped slave from Kentucky. The arrest was made upon a warrant issued by a magistrate under the law of this State. The alleged slave was brought before Judge Denning on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and his discharge demanded on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the law under which he was arrested. Judge Denning after hearing counsel on both sides, ordered his discharge. So great an excitement grew out of this decision, that the Judge was induced to write out his opinion, at length, and have it published in an able paper, containing a clear steament of the entire question in issue, and the various decisions of the different Courts of the country bearing upon it.—*Chicago Tribune.*

IMPORTANT ARREST.—On Saturday, McKINSTRY received telegraphic despatches from Marshal Rerrick of Cincinnati, and Gen Jones, U. S. Marshal, Philadelphia, requesting a man who had been selling counterfeit land warrants at Cincinnati.

Mc was on hand when the Cincinnati cars arrived about ten in the evening, and soon picked out his customer. Mc was dressed in oil cloth overcoat and having a whip in his hand passed for a cabman. He accosted his customer, and inquiring if he wanted a carriage, showed him to the American House omnibus. After arriving there he registered his name as A. Anderson, and walked Superior St. many times, nothing the various localities and endeavoring to sell his watches. Mc followed his man who finally returned to the hotel, selected his trunk and started for his room, when Mc snatched man and trunk in the trunk he found a large package of the counterfeit land warrants which are an excellent imitation of the genuine.

Mr. ANDERSON will be sent to Cincinnati on conviction.—*Cleveland Herald*

We have never known Whig sentiment in Virginia to be as much UNITED as it is at present. The Whig party seems to be entirely *wedded* to its principles, measures, and men. At almost every Whig meeting that has been held throughout the State, resolutions have been unanimously adopted in favor of President FILLMORE, and not a dissenting voice to the nomination of Mr. SUMMERS as their candidate for Governor has been heard. We hail this harmonious agreement and this fraternal feeling as a forerunner of success. The Whigs of Virginia only want organization, zeal and banishment of every thing that will produce discord in their ranks to enable them fairly to cope with their political opponents and gain a glorious victory.—*Alexandria Gazette*

WISCONSIN.—The Wisconsin Whig State Convention met at Madison on the 24th instant, and nominated the following ticket:

For Governor, L. J Farwell
Lieutenant Governor, Colonel Hughes.
Secretary of State, R. W. Wright
Treasurer, Jefferson Crawford.

The mutability of human affairs could scarcely be more forcibly and impressively illustrated than in the fact that the democratic papers of New Hampshire, only two weeks ago had at the head of their columns the name of Levi Woodbury for President of the United States, and that of his cousin, Luke Woodbury, for Governor of New Hampshire. Now both are withdrawn by death.

ANOTHER SURVIVOR OF THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—A telegraphic communication from New Orleans announces that Lieut. Theodore A. Stevens, one of Col. Crittenden's party, has been heard from. At the time of their capture by the steamer Habanero he jumped overboard and escaped to the shore by swimming. After wandering for a month through the woods and mountains ragged and shoeless, and without any other food than leaves and wild fruit, he surrendered himself to the authorities, and was taken to Havana.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

EPISCOPAL BISHOPS.—It is stated that there are now four bishops elect awaiting consecration. Creighton, of New York; Rutledge, of South Carolina; Williams, of Connecticut; and Whitehouse, of Illinois. They may all, ere long, be consecrated at one and the same time, which will be an incident of deep interest in the church of which they are ministers.

The remains of STEPHEN GIRARD, the millionaire and benefactor of the city of Philadelphia, are to be removed on Tuesday next from the Holy Trinity burial-ground, where they have been deposited since his death, to Girard College, where a sarchophagus has been prepared for them. This is done by the City Authorities, to restrain whom from carrying their purpose into effect the relatives of the deceased applied for an injunction, which the Court refused to grant.

The Baltimore Patriot announces the death of Mr. Nathaniel Henry, at Floyd Court House Va., on the 6th inst. He was a son of the great orator Patrick Henry, and was 60 years old.

WIVES OF THE SCARLET DEGREE.—It is stated that at the last meeting of the I. O. O. F. Grand Lodge of the United States, prior that which has lately adjourned in Baltimore, a select committee was appointed, of which Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, was president, to prepare an appropriate honorary degree to be conferred on wives of scarlet degree members in good standing. Such a degree, it is said, was reported by Mr. Colfax, and caused considerable debate. The representatives of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Northern New York were unanimously for it. Those from Southern New York were against it. A majority of those from the northwest were for it. It was, however, finally adopted by a vote of 47 to 37. Those receiving it will be known as "The Daughters of Rebecca." The badge proposed will be green and scarlet.

DEATH OF PROF. WILCOX.—REV. MARTIN WILCOX, Professor of Mathematics in the Cleveland University, died last Saturday morning, after an illness of about six weeks.

Mr. W. was, for some time previous to his accepting a Professorship in the University, Pastor of a church in Madison, in this State, where he had gained the respect and esteem of all. He was a man of fine education, well qualified for the important part which he occupied; possessed of the most unflinching integrity, he leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.—*True Dem.*

WORTH KNOWING.—A young lady of this city, while in the country some years ago, stepped on a rusty nail, which ran *through* her shoe and foot. The inflammation and pain were of course very great, and lockjaw was apprehended. A friend of the family, however, recommended the application of a beet taken fresh from the garden, and pounded fine, to the wound. It was done, and the effect was very beneficial. Soon the inflammation began to subside, and by keeping on the crushed beet, changing it for a fresh one as its virtue seemed to become impaired, a speedy cure was effected. Simple but effectual remedies like this should be known by everybody.—*Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.*

THE OLDEST INHABITANT.—Nelly Moore, an old black woman, who lived near the brick meetinghouse, in this county, died last week, aged about one hundred and thirty-years.—*Cecil Whig.*

☞ It is just what is wanted—say all who have tried Mflane's Vermifuge. Read the following letter from an agent:

"SALEM, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, O. Feb. 20th, 1851.

"J. Kidd & Co—When your agent was here I had just lapped, and he left but a few doses of Mflane's Vermifuge, and I find it is going all very fast, and that it has given great satisfaction, and has proved to be just what the public wants, and we have got it going, and do not wish to get out. I have but one dozen left. When your agent was here, I think he told me some place in Pittsburgh, you had more, but if so, did I have forgotten. Will you have the goodness to order for me six dozen more on receipt of this.

PETER FRYER."

For sale by J. KIDD & CO.

sep26 6m Wholesale Agents.

☞ From the universal success of HOFLAND'S German Antiseptic Liniment in curing lame backs, rheumatism, diseased joints, white swellings, contracted cords, palsy, &c., we have no doubt but it will rapidly lay all other remedies on the shelf, as there is no earthly doubt but it is the greatest remedy in the world for lame backs, &c. It is equally effective for both man and beast, and should be always kept in the house, in case and country.

See advertisement. sep2

Petroleum!

☞ A MOST REMARKABLE CASE OF TOTAL BLINDNESS CURED BY PETROLEUM.—We invite the attention of the afflicted and the public generally, to the certificate of Wm. Hall, of this city. The case is one of so well a person who doubt be skeptical in relation to the facts hereset forth.

"I had been afflicted several years with a soreness of both eyes, which continued to increase until September, 1850, when the inflammation at that time having involved the whole lining membrane of both eyes, and ended in the deposite of a thick film, which wholly destroyed my sight. I had unsuccessfully performed, and the best medical advice procured, I was returned and left me in as bad a condition as before. At this stage of the complaint I made application to one of the most eminent medical men, who informed me that my eyes would never get well. After this I could just distinguish any object. At this advice of some friends I commenced the use of the Petroleum, both internally and locally, under which my eyes have improved daily until in the present time, and I have recovered my sight entirely. My general health was very much improved by the Petroleum, and I attribute the restoration of my sight to its use. Resides at No. 102 Second street, in this city, and will be happy to give any information in relation to my case.

WILLIAM HALL.

For sale by sep29 & Schlosser, 140 Wood street; R. Kelley, 57 Wood street; H. A. Lehmbach, 4 Cut, corner Penn and Irwin sts.; G. W. Cowan, 84 Liberty street; Coughlin and H. F. Kennedy, Birmingham, city by the proprietor.

J. M. KIER,
Canal Basin, Seventh st. Pittsburgh.

Fall Importation of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,
No. 129 Wood Street,

Point to call the attention of Merchants and others to their extensive stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.,
IMPORTED BY RECENT PACKETS.

And which they are now prepared to offer at such prices as cannot fail to please.

☞ A full assortment of MANN'S celebrated C. S. AXES always on hand. sep26

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS

Office No 41 Water street, in the warehouse of the BANK.

J. D. ALEXANDER, President.....A. W. MARKS, Sec'y.

This Company is now prepared to insure all merchandise in store, and in transit, reasonably.

An ample guaranty for the ability and integrity of the Institution is afforded in the character of the Directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known to the community for their prudence, intelligence, and integrity.

DIRECTORS:—H. Hussey, Wm Backer, Wm. Lathrop, A. Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazlett, John Harworth, T. Hartsuch, S. M. Kier. sep30

Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, $100,000.

OFFICE, NO 75 FOURTH STREET.

OFFICERS

President—JAMES HOPE.
Vice President—SAMUEL MCCARGO.
Treasurer—JOHN H. DAVIS.
Secretary—C. A. COLTON.

☞ See advertisement in another part of this paper. sep27

MARRIED.

In New Concord, Ohio, on Thursday, Sept. 24th, by the Rev. Samuel McArthur, DAVID RANKIN, of the "Republican," Monongahela City, Pa., and Miss ELEANOR H. LEA, formerly of Washington County Pa.

DIED.

Last evening, at 5 o'clock, Mrs ROSANNA CLARK, in the old year of her age. The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, corner of Factory and Penn streets, Little Ward.

The relations and friends of the deceased are requested to attend without further notice, the funeral to proceed to St. Mary's Cemetery.

On Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, CHARLES, second son of C. W. and Ann Eliza Benner, aged three years, one month, and twenty-three days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral to day, at two o'clock, from the residence of the parents, on Sandusky street, Allegheny City, opposite the Fourth Ward School House.

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