PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1852

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER
JACOB HOFFMAN, OF BERKS COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS
AT LARGE.
A. S. BROWN, JAMES POLLOCK.

REPRESENTATIVE

Districts.	Districts.
1. WILLIAM F. HOUSES,	14. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
2. JAMES TRAGHAM,	15. JAMES K. PATTON,
3. JOHN W. STOKES,	16. JAMES K. DAVIDSON,
4. JOHN P. VERREE,	17. Dr. JNO. McCLINTOCK,
5. SPENCER McILVAINE,	18. RALPH DRAKE,
6. JAMES W. FULLER,	19. JOHN LINTON,
7. JAMES PERSOE,	20. ALFRED REDSTRONE,
8. JOHN SHEAFFER,	21. THOMAS J. BIDDLE,
9. JACOB MARKLEY,	22. LEWIS L. LORD,
10. CHARLES F. WALLACE,	23. CHRISTIAN MYERS,
11. DAVID ALTON,	24. DARWIN PHELPS,
12. M. G. MERCER,	25. SAM'L A. PURVIANCE.
13. NEE MIDDLESWARTH	

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

LECTURES IN REPLY TO BISHOP O'CONNOR.—The proposed lectures of Drs. M'Gill and Jacobus, are advertised in our columns. The subject of Dr. M'Gill's Lecture is, "*The Protestant Chapter in History*;" and that of Dr. Jacobus, "Popery and our Free Institutions." Both the Archbishop and the Bishop, we expect, will be answered, judging from the titles of the subjects.

BAGGAGE CAR BURNT ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.—The baggage car attached to the westward passenger train, which left Philadelphia on the night of the 25th inst., took fire on the Pennsylvania railroad, near Fostoria, and was almost entirely consumed. The first impression was that the fire was communicated from a spark from the locomotive. Subsequent investigation, we are informed, has led to a different conclusion.

The spark arrester of the engine was examined since the accident, and found to be in complete order, not an opening in it exceeding the sixteenth of an inch. The car was so completely filled with baggage and mails that the baggage master had but a foot of space in which to stand, near the side door, and out of reach of the bell rope. The first intimation of fire was a smell of brimstone and a smoke amongst the trunks near the middle of the car. Flames soon broke out, the train was stopped by the Conductor, and all the mails and about 60 of the trunks were saved. As the middle of the car was found to be more burnt than the ends, the inference is that the fire did not communicate from the locomotive, but from friction matches carried carelessly in the trunk of a passenger and ignited by the pressure and friction of trunks placed on top of it. Passengers should be particularly careful to avoid carrying matches except in light metallic boxes. The loss is estimated at from $6000 to $8000.

In the Philadelphia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now holding its sessions in Philadelphia, an election of Delegates to the General Conference took place, on the 30th inst.; which resulted in the selection of the following persons, to wit: Rev. Francis Hodgson, Rev. L. Scott, Rev. J. P. Durbin, Rev. D. Ostby, Rev. T. S. Thompson, Rev. Wm. Baines. Two more were to be elected the next day.

IRON PAVEMENTS — CARRIAGE WAYS — Iron ships, iron houses, iron roads, and even iron mantels, chairs, tables and bedsteads, are becoming familiar objects. We now have iron substituted for granite blocks or cobble stones in the carriage way of streets. This has been actually tested in Glasgow.

A portion of Stirling Road Glasgow, has been paved with iron plates, about three quarters of an inch thick, three feet long, and eighteen inches broad. The upper surface is grooved, so as to resemble, in form, macadam, the interstices between paving-stones, only that the grooves are not in continuous straight lines, but zig-zag, so as to prevent most effectually horses' feet from slipping. The plates are rabbeted on the edges, the one resting on and supporting the other throughout the whole series. The joints are so close, (says the Glasgow Mail,) "that none of the material forming the bed substratum can force upwards, as is the case with ordinary pavement, which causes not only the irregularities of the surface, but most of the dust and mud, which disfigure the street and annoy passengers. The plates at present on Stirling road had been previously in use at the entrance gate of Springbank Foundry, for upwards of six months, so that their power of resisting fracture has been well tested. The plates are laid upon a bed of sand, with some lime intermixed, but not sufficient to give it the coherence of concrete. The surface, being levelled, the plates are laid on it with great facility and rapidity, and being pressed down with a wooden hammer until a solid uniform bearing was attained, the operation was complete."

The plates thus laid down half been daily subjected, for several weeks, to the wear and tear of the heavy traffic from a large mineral district. Every day, hundreds of tons of iron and coal, besides the usual number of carriages, carts, and omnibuses, passed over the road, without effecting the least injury, or producing the slightest appearance of, failing or yielding in any part of it; and this, too, according to the Mail, as we have seen, after the plates had previously been used for six months, in one of the largest mineral districts.

The price is said to be only 7 to 8 shillings a square yard—less than two dollars of our money, while the Russ pavement in New York cost $4,50 to $5; the small Russ pavement in Third street, Philadelphia $3,50; and granite pavement in London about 13 shillings, or a little over $3.

Perhaps iron plates may be so grooved that horses would not slip upon them; but we think it impossible to render them safe to pedestrians in frosty weather.

The Batavia Spirit of the Times says that a citizen of that town has a heifer, now about 19 months old, which has given milk since May last, *without ever having had a calf*. When about thirteen months old, her udder was discovered to be so remarkably enlarged as to induce them to milk her, and on the first attempt about three pints was obtained. Since that time, and up to the present, she has been milked regularly, and has given on an average about three quarts per day. This may not be a new thing under the sun, but it is something not hitherto "dreamt of in our philosophy."

JOHN HAVILAND, Esq., a distinguished architect of Philadelphia, died on the 28th ult., of apoplexy. He was the architect of many of the modern prisons in Pennsylvania, and was a very estimable man.

An act of justice has tenfold weight when it is *tardy* as well as just; but the following letter, although now first published, a quarter of a century after it was written and years after the slander which it refutes had done its work, is worthy of perusal even now.

DETROIT, April 14, 1826.

DEAR SIR: I have just finished the perusal of your masterly address to your late constituents, and I cannot refrain from expressing to you the high satisfaction it has afforded me. It is a *triumphant* refutation of the VILE SLANDERS which have been propagated, respecting the motives of your conduct in the peculiar circumstances in which you were recently placed. You may safely commit your character to the judgment of your countrymen and of posterity. They will not fail to award you full justice. I must ask your indulgence for this almost *involuntary tribute* to your claims and services, so strong is the impression which your appeal has made upon me, that I could not restrain this expression of my feelings.

With warm regard, I am, dear Sir,
Sincerely yours,
LEWIS CASS.

Hon. H. CLAY.

The "*Observer*," Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, says:

Presidentially, it is now admitted that Judge Douglas is the strongest man in Virginia; but that North Carolina will, in all probability, be carried for Mr. Buchanan, and that no one will be able to fight Gen Cass in Maryland. A number of the delegates from Alabama have also sent in their adhesion to Gen Cass, and Judge Douglas will have Arkansas. Kentucky goes for Butler, and Texas for Sam Houston; so the south is pretty equally divided between Cass, Buchanan, Douglas, Butler, and Sam Houston, with this difference, however, that Judge Douglas is the second choice of some of the States, while I have not yet heard of the willingness of any of those States to vote for any of the other candidates, in case its own favorite is defeated. So young America is evidently looking up.

The Hon Edmund Burke, the Commissioner of the Patent Office, and editor of the Union, will, in all probability, be elected U. S. Senator from New Hampshire, in the place of John P. Hale, Freesoiler, from that State.

SALE'S CHEMICAL SOAP.—This is an excellent article for common use. It goes much farther, and does much more effective service than common bar, and in house cleaning and washing it is invaluable. Let all house keepers try it. It is for sale by J. D. Williams & Co., Wood street.

Appleton's Mechanics' Magazine.—A. H. English, Wood Street, is sole agent for this excellent monthly, which ought to be taken by every engineer, machinist, or other mechanic, who wishes to become fully master of his business. The illustrations are admirably executed, and are alone worth the price of the work.

The New York *Express*, in behalf of harmony and conciliation, protests against the selection of Ex-Gov William F. Johnston by the Whig State Convention of Pennsylvania as a Delegate to the Whig National Convention. It is admitted that said State Convention pursued a conciliatory and magnanimous course—spoke kindly and warmly of Mr. Fillmore and his Administration—but then what right had it to elect Gov. Johnston a State Delegate? Didn't Silver Grayism succeed in defeating his re-election last Fall? And what right have the 178,000 true and steadfast Whigs who sustained him to be represented by a man who, a handful of masked traitors stealthily struck down? Why not let him lie in the ditch where they threw him? *The Express* (ostensibly through a Washington correspondent) fears such a choice will *keep Gen Scott* (Hear! Hear!

"It is not for me to advise his friends, but they must see that the selection of such an Anti Slavery man as ex-Governor Johnston as a State Delegate from Pennsylvania to the Whig National Convention, but excites and alarms the South the more into the belief that the restoration of such men to power would be the restoration of corresponding influences in New York, *with another Taylor Cabinet ever again*. Hence Southern anxiety to know for a certainty if the next Presidential Election involves—

"First: The application of the Wilmot Proviso to New-Mexico and Utah.

"Second: A repeal of the Fugitive Slave act, with a consequent nullification of the Constitutional provision.

"Third: The use of Northern and British money and means in general to fan insurrections in the Southern States.

"The whole Southern mind is so painfully anxious on all those subjects, that no President can have either Whig or Democratic vote there, whose policy and the policy of his Cabinet is not certain to be adverse to such things. Gen Scott has many warm personal friends South more, probably than in the North—but they all tell him, without exception, that whatever confidence they have in him, and that is the highest, they can never aid in the election of a President who unsettled everything as Polk's Cabinet was did, and then went for leaving everything unsettled, as General Taylor's administration did. It is his Cabinet and their policy that more concern is felt about than about him."

This is a pretty way of telling Old Chip he is a fool and don't know how even to form a Cabinet—but never mind.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The Senate of the United States has done one sensible thing, at least—they have adopted, without division, a report of the Judiciary Committee, declaring the Presidential election next November shall be held under the new, and not under the old apportionment. The Committee say in their report—

The constitution provides that "Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress." The act of Congress of March 1st 1792, passed before any election of President had been held under a new apportionment, gave a construction to this clause of the constitution in these words: "which electors of President and Vice President) shall be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which the several States may by law be entitled at the time when the President and Vice President thus to be chosen, should come to be elected." The new apportionment under the census of 1790, effect from and after the 3d of March, 1793, (act of 14th April, 1792.) Accordingly in 1792, in 1812, and in 1832, the States gained number of electoral votes for President and Vice President equal to the number of their Senators and Representatives respectively from and after the 3d of March, 1793, the 3d of March, 1813, and the 3d of March, 1833; and the act of 1830 having a similar proviso to that of 1792, could bite in the election next fall, that the States will vote under the new and not under the old apportionment.

MACARONI AND VERMICELLI.—In writing from Naples, Mr. Weed takes the following notice of the manufacture and use of Macaroni and Vermicelli in Italy:

Italy, you know, abounds in Macaroni and Vermicelli. The making and eating of these articles enter into the occupations and appetites of every city, town and village. It is used in many forms of which we have no knowledge. It enters into all their soups and pastry, and into many of their meat dishes. And though I started with prejudices, I must say that these dishes are invariably good.

Naples boasts of making the finest Macaroni in Italy. I visited a small town at the foot of Vesuvius yesterday, where thousands of bushels of wheat were being made into Macaroni. The wheat is first subjected to a kiln-drying process, being spread on tiled roofs which are heated, gently from fires within and from the sun without. It is then afterwards ground coarsely mixed with water, and kneaded into paste, which is subjected to action by pounders somewhat resembling those used in driving piles. The paste is then forced through machinery which gives it its form and name, some coming out Macaroni and some Vermicelli, each taking, however, many varieties of form, some in balls and others like beans, peas, and even as small as mustard seed.

At Genoa, from which place I think we get most of our Macaroni, Saffron is put into the paste, which gives it its yellow tinge. Here it is nearer the color of bread. Not only the Italians, but all who visit Italy, become very fond of this description of food. The impression which I think prevails in America, that Macaroni and Vermicelli manufacturers are not particularly clean, is erroneous. There is no good ground of objection to this food on that account.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature is talking of fixing the day of adjournment. Some members think it too early to do so. The Harrisburgh Telegraph, alluding to the matter, says—

By the Act of Assembly, passed in 1843, the *per diem* of the Members of the Legislature is fixed at three dollars a day for the first one hundred days of the session, and one dollar and fifty cents a day for all subsequent time the Legislature may be in session. An impression is prevailing that the three dollars is allowed the whole time of the session of years in which the apportionment of the State is made. Such is not the case. The act of 1850, changing the law of 1843, is as follows:—

Sec. 58. That the tenth section of the act entitled "An Act to reduce the expenses of Government," passed the 17th day of April, 1843, shall not be construed to apply to any session of the Legislature which the *septennial* apportionment is required to be made, in pursuance of the 4th section of the first article of the Constitution of Pennsylvania."

This year being for a Congressional apportionment, the act of 1843 is in force, unless it be specially repealed for the benefit of the present session.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURGH, March 30, 1852

SENATE.

The Apportionment—Mr. Kunkel offered a resolution directing the committee on the Congressional Apportionment to report on Thursday morning. Adopted.

Governor Bigler returned, with his objections, the bill incorporating the Chester County Silver Lead Mining Company.

Mr. Packer moved to go again into Committee of the Whole on the 15th section of the prohibitory liquor bill, submitting the law to a vote of the people, with a view to its modification so as to recommend to the next legislature the immediate repeal of the law if the people disapprove of it by their votes, but that in the meantime it shall be valid as it comes from the Legislature.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate going again into Committee the amendment was adopted.

The bill was then again referred to the body, and the Senate adjourned in considerable confusion.

HOUSE.

The resolution to pay the expenses of Kossuth and suite, were again taken up, and after an angry and unpleasant debate the bills were ordered to be paid. The amount is $4,556.874.

Bills Read a First Time—Relative to the Jackson Beneficial Association; to incorporate the Lacawanna and Bloomsdale Railroad Company; a supplement to the act incorporating the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad Co.

Mr. Miller reported a bill to provide for the erection of a mansion suitable for the residence of the Governor.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 27.

Allow me to express my thanks to you as an individual reader of the Gazette, for your intrepid, zealous and judicious defence of religious liberty in the United States. It is a deplorable fact, that the time is coming when the great battle between Romanism and Protestantism will have to be fought over again, on those very shores which were consecrated by our ancestors, two centuries since, to political and religious freedom. Few can be blind to the stealthy advances of Popery in our beloved country. Jesuitism is already like a snake trailing through fields of ripened grain, winding its tortuous course among our noble institutions and the interests of our people. The essence of Romanism is persecution, and despotism is the first born of its offspring. Already, we see Archbishop Hughes, the leader of the Propagandists in the United States, while claiming the fullest toleration for his sect here, justifying the abominable popish bigotry which accounts and punishes as a crime, not only Protestantism, but every form and degree of dissent from the arbitrary decrees of Rome, in all countries where papal influence is predominant. And the course of this prelate affords conclusive evidence that he and his coadjutors intend and expect to establish the same system in this Republic. You may take up any and all of the man's lectures, receipts and exhortations, and you will find that they breathe the spirit inherent for Romanists everywhere, persecution for Protestants wherever Roman power extends.

I have observed, with deep and melancholy interest the doings of this controversy. Already, it has evinced to me the true spirit of our people quite sufficient for alarming apprehension of this terrible priesthood. Archbishop Hughes certainly wields a greater power than any other man in the United States. He holds more property than any priest, claiming and exercising absolute control over all belonging to the Church within his diocese, and we cannot doubt substantially directing the management of all with in the United States. You may take up Brownson's Review, and the New York Freeman's Journal, and you will find daily and monthly effusions of hatred against all the principles which support our institutions and government, that it uttered by any professedly political editor, would excite universal disgust. If any such assaults were made in the most liberal Romish country of Europe upon the public policy, civil or religious, maintained there, the editors would be rewarded with life long imprisonment, or more likely with death.

I have read with pleasure your own article and the essays of your able correspondents, in answer to Bishop O'Connor's lectures. Impractically dealing atoms of bosouth, and the sufficient complexity of the papal church, its dignitaries and instruments, with the recent crimes and excesses of Emperor tyrant. Bishop Hughes man is evidently on the road to be one of its associates, of the same order in the United States. We cannot conceive of Hughes as their great leader in Presidential and the freedom of conscience to pass. The immense immigration from Ireland and other countries which Popery has made we dread, has not the direction of its direct aims, on which so much reliance is placed, counteract. We see and dread with the loss of our civil and religious rights of public instruction, in the direct prospect in which we must succeed. Rome and other spacious foes are preparing to assail which well require all our energy and watchfulness.

I look upon this question as of enormous but political. A very great Party have the same rights that Methodists, Baptists and Episcopalians have. But the majority of Party, instead of giving to the rights of others, the same which earth as a year and half possess or rather, they would be looked upon as worse enemies and unworthy guests. Particularly since they be regarded as loyally, true and faithful to republicanism. I know these are hard words and it grieves me to think it necessary to use them but do not hesitate and unequivocal experience demonstrate their justice. I always detested the adoration of the Emperor and. It was a proper and wise precaution in my judgment, to insertion whether it was in regard. The King of the Earth is the lawful sovereign before admitting him to political privileges. But in these preventions the British island would now be the footstool of Absolutism. Again what set back the revolution in France, and encouraged the usurpations of Louis Napoleon? The influence of the Roman priesthood and the Jesuits. And knowing the intense bigotry which the head of this church, and their political superior by his own claim and their attitude, bears to public liberty here, I regard and abhorrence of the Holy Father really hoped American republicanism. The thing is impossible.

But I am intruding upon your proper province.

There was a singular and curious debate in the Senate yesterday. The Carmelite nunnery of Baltimore, a Romanist establishment, had imported some clothing called sacred vestments and did not want to pay the duty on them. The House strangely enough had passed a bill with not any debate, remitting the duties. I say strangely, because it is surprising that a proceeding so well calculated to excite universal attention was carried through without remark. The Senate debated the subject yesterday and then rejected the bill, ayes 21 nays 22. It appears to me that unless a large a quantity of these sanctified garments were likely to be imported that the revenue or the national industry would suffer from their free importations, they ought to be admitted free of duty. We heretics who believe the simple adoration of the heart the best offering to God, do not consider these things necessary to his worship, but if any other sects do, their customs should not be repressed by unusual exactions of the government. It is real that the ordinary furniture of churches, sacramental vessels, &c. &c. have been admitted without duty.

The House passed the deficiency bill to day, nearly in the shape in which it was reported by the committee of Ways and Means. The amount is about $4,000,000. Good for the House. To give the House its own, they have not behaved so very badly about this business. Appropriations should be narrowly watched.

Mr M'Clarkle yesterday moved the addition of the trifling little item of $520,000 to pay for the beef which the Indian Commissioners dealt out to the Indians of California, during the negotiations last summer. There were gross frauds in this business somehow. It appears that drafts were given for the whole amount, none of which have been found or recognised by the government. Jemmy.

FROM NEW YORK

[Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 30

President making by the press has broken out with renewed vigor within the last few days, and it is a little easier to see who is the proper man to be selected by the Whig party. Selection however seems to be useless, inasmuch as one man only remains for us to choose from, and that one Winfield Scott, who alone can hope to carry the North and consequently the country. The Southern strength of this or that man is all well enough, but unfortunately the South does not make the President always, or the Whigs of the North might at this juncture when the future is so obscure trust to the South. General Scott, has three chances to one against any other whig, to carry Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, and Indiana. Mr. Webster and Mr. Fillmore cannot be depended upon in either of these States, and unless they can bring capital enough from the rest of the Union, may as well abandon the contest. There is considerable feeling shown, and with justice too, at the remarks of Mr. Clay in favor of the re-election of Mr. Fillmore. It has been sound whig doctrine to advocate a single term in the Presidential office, and Mr. Fillmore's good conduct even should not make us change. Mr Clay's recommendation of Mr. Fillmore on the ground of his having been tried, is quite thrown away as against General Scott. He has grown gray as an able soldier, all the while acquiring political knowledge as fast as Mr. Clay or Mr. Webster, and it will be a piece of extreme folly if he is not placed at the head of the government ere another year elapse. We must elect Scott or a locofoco, and the sooner we choose the better.

The meeting last night at Philadelphia, relative to a removal of the mint is regarded here as quite a comical affair. It is as well to say here that all the talk about New York rivalling Philadelphia, through the possession of a mint, is the sheerest nonsence. Somebody would like no doubt to get an enormous price for a lot and for building a mint, and a few see that fat offices are to be held in the mint, but the great majority of the people ask for a mint as a convenience, as the means of transmuting bullion into coin at the cheapest rate in the shortest time. We have no public spirit here to prompt this removal. We do not mean any of us to die here, and have no attachments here. But one thing we have and shall always retain, and that is a selfish spirit that will prompt business men to spend any amount of money in making New York the centre and head of business. It is not public spirit however, it is simply commercial craft.

The opening of the river, always an event in the trade of the city, occurred yesterday, and our docks already are exhibiting the usual summer business. Thirty thousand barrels of flour with other produce to match is quite an item of goods to move, as our car men and laborers are glad to show. The Hudson river road daily brings us news from Albany in four hours and twenty minutes but the housekeepers of the City are not so much interrested in that as they are in the cheap communition with the agricultural part of the State, such as she affords, and the sooner the Great West can reach us the better we shall like it. The grocers now ask thirty seven cents for butter, two cents each for eggs, fifteen to eighteen cents for beef, and a corresponding rate for other articles such as the country has to give us.

A bill has been introduced into the State Senate repealing all the license laws of the City, much to the regret of temperance people as well as all good citizens who have any regard for the good of the community. We need not only rigid system of licenses but legislation so effective almost as the Maine Law in order to make our Policemen and Judges do their duty. It is not thought moral for people to ride in stages through our streets on Sunday, but it is perfectly right to allow thousands of unlicensed tumbles to be kept open to poison and debauch our citizens. Mayor Kelly, that big rept table rum holes which he was in office, and could we once have a Mayor who would stand to his oath, fifty per cent of the rum drinkers here would cease. We should get have our license law repealed, much as such a course would please the rum sellers.

In Wall street, the greatest ease prevails in money matters, and the legal rate of interest hard to obtain. The banks discount about every thing that is offered, and are accumulating coin quite as rapidly as they desire. The supply of sterling bills is ample at cheap rates, and no fears entertained of a renewal of specie shipments this summer. In stocks, the desire to speculate is not large, except in low priced stuff that is dangerous to handle. Nicaragua Company stands its ground well and has been the source of fortune to many.

An English mail steamer has been telegraphed at Halifax, with a week's later news, which checks business until her telegraphic report can come to hand. Since the telegraph played upon those who steal telegraphic news was played, merchants are careful what news they let business upon.

MURDERED MAN FOUND

A man by the name of Francisco Patrick, who was missed from his residence in Marion township, in this county, some two or three months since, and who, it was thought had met with foul play, was found on Sunday evening last. The body was discovered by two boys, in Perrod's dam, on Brush creek. On Sunday a post mortem examination of the body was held by Dr. Cunningham and Watson, and an inquest held by Coroner Ayres. The unanimous opinion of the inquest and physicians was that the deceased came to his death by wounds inflicted on the side with a dirk knife. A man by the name of Shelby arrested and imprisoned some two months since for the murder of the deceased, but discharged for want of evidence was again arrested on Sunday last, and a large number of witnesses examined, but no evidence was elicited calculated to implicate the said man him. Much excitement existed in the county, that in which the body was found.

[Leader.]

DESTRUCTION OF TREES.—Our city has been exposed to an outrage of the unmanly character. Night before last, a gang of men broke into the Marshal from Mobile, and forcibly arrest Grist, with Mr Fuller, clerk of the Well Hill House, after in lodging somewhat freely at the Mansion House, and carried the man off to the Tombs. Not far from the Mansion House, a number of trees were heard to the number of the house. Light was procured and a scene of no ordinary interest presented itself. There stood Fuller in no enviable plight, mouth bed and bleeding, and frightened somewhat, and hurt just enough to render fright excusable. He reported a man of naturally peaceable disposition, but in the case has been doomed to furnish a personal illustration of the folly of being caught in bad company.

Mobile, Ala. Gazette.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION

Washington, March 30

The Southern Press is out this morning in favor of a separate Southern Rights Organization and against Scott and Case for the Presidency.

The Petersburg Intelligencer, whig, says that General Scott must come out fully for the Compromise, or we will unite in our opposition to his election. The editor says his native town and every Southern State, county, and precinct will vote against him if he does not boldly come out in favor of the Compromise measure.

The Washington telegraph publishes a letter from Hon Jas Buchanan to Washington Irving, in which he says he has no special ambition for the Presidency, except it come as a compliment from his countrymen.

TERRIBLE FIRE AT ST BARTHOLOMEW, WEST INDIES.—On the 24 ultimo, at about two o'clock in the morning, the people of St Bartholomew were awakened by the thunder of cannon, and by the loud ringing the alarm, to learn that their little town was the prey of flames, the wind blowing at the time with such violence, that notwithstanding all endeavors 120 houses or stores were, in the space of four hours, laid in ashes, by which a great number of people are now without shelter, and deprived of the means of support. It is impossible to give an exact account of the losses, but an idea may easily be formed, considering the number of houses and stores destroyed, and the fact that most of the unfortunate saved them selves with nothing but the dress they had on, some only half clad. St Bartholomew is one of the Caribbean Isles belonging to Sweden. It is fifteen miles in circumference, and fertile in sugar and and tobacco. Its population is about two thousand. Its commerce with the U States is considerable. It is sometimes called St Barts.

C. & P. RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—The express passenger train will leave Cleveland for Pittsburgh, on and after the 1st of April (to-morrow) at 7 A. M. Ravenna at 11 09 A. M., and arrive at Alliance at 12 15, and Wellsville at 3 P. M. From thence to Pittsburgh by steam or Forest City. Returning, will leave Wellsville after the arrival of the steamer from Pittsburgh at 12 M., leave Alliance at 3 P. M., Ravenna at 4 06, and arrive at Cleveland at 6, in time for the evening train to Cincinnati, and the boats to Buffalo, Dunkirk, Detroit and Chicago.

The business of the road is daily increase, and is far greater than was anticipated by the most sanguine. We understand that seven new locomotives have been purchased and will be put on the road by about the first of May. A large number of passenger, freight and coal cars have also been contracted for. Thus far the freight along the line of the road has accumulated much faster than the company have been able to forward it. This difficulty will, however, soon be obviated. The company as yet have not been able to transport coal, which business will soon commence.

The company have secured the services of Chas L. Rodgers, Esq., as General Freight Agent, a judicious selection.

Conductors Curtiss and Cleland remain on the road, and are making friends daily by their gentlemanly deportment. Two better conductors do not travel after a locomotive. In fact all the officers of the road are gentlemen in every sense of the word.—*Ravenna Wing.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

We refer the reader to the advertisement of Mr Skinner, who has established a Cracker Bakery, on Liberty street between Irwin and St. Clair sts. Mr. Skinner is an old and experienced Baker and Confectioner, and will no doubt give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him.

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

C. G. HUSSEY, PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, SEC'Y.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

☞ INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES.

☞ *Insures against loss or damage by FIRE. Also against the perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.*

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NOKESVILLE, VA., 1st MO. 29, 1852.

☞ MR. SAM'L M. KIER—Let me know what you can put the VITROLEUM at, for me to wholesale it; it is going off with a rush, since I had the Circulars distributed. The article is giving universal satisfaction. Yours truly, A. W. BARTLETT.

LITLETON, GRAFTON CO., NEW HAMPSHIRE.

S. M. KIER, Esq., PITTSBURGH—Dear Sir—We had left with us, a quantity of Petroleum, it is all sold, and more is needed. Send us 12 dozen, from present appearances, it will sell rapidly.

Truly Yours, EASTMAN, TELTON & CO.

For sale by Druggists generally throughout the city. mar25-1aWT

Another Certificate to the excellence of M'Lane's Vermifuge!

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—GENTLEMEN—It is with pleasure I hand you, my certificate, testifying to the general popularity of Dr. McLane's American Worm Specific, to your traveling agent, Mr Munroe. Some time ago I received from him a small lot to sell on commission. I used a few bottles in my own family, to the good effects of which I can fully testify. The balance I sold to my customers, and found on inquiry, that it gave very general satisfaction. GEORGE MANGELL.

Augusta, Carroll Co. Ohio, July 22, 1851.

Sold by most respectable druggists.

And by the sole proprietors, J. KIDD & CO., mar26-1aw3 No. 84 Wood st.

☞ Go where you will, talk about what you may, and you will either see or hear of the great Arabian preparation, known to the people of the U. States as H. G. Farrell's Celebrated Arabian Liniment. It is made some of the most remarkable cures of paralysis, rheumatism, nervous affections, spinal complaints, &c., on record, and, indeed, as an external remedy, is applicable to nearly all diseases which could possibly be benefited by a liniment of that kind. See advertisement.

Nelson's First Premium
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CITIZENS and strangers alike wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life like image of a friend or relative, and find it difficult. Improvement in the art has established what is thus desired, and has arrived at a degree of perfection, which, if not equal to the powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Nelson's Gallery, is now practised by the celebrated Artist of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. Nelson, who is now able to offer to the patronage of the Art, a class of Daguerreotypes, either single or in groups, which has not been surpassed.

Rooms open and operating from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. mar31-1w

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ON the opening of Canal Navigation notice is hereby given that the Subscribers will run a line of Packet boats on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Canal and Portage Railroad, between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Passengers taken by the Express Mail Line without delay at Harrisburgh, to the Portage Road in the Cars, arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, early in the morning. Baggage passes free on account of Mail. Baltimore passengers to arrive at Harrisburgh by the Express Train, at the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad depot, arriving in time for the Packet. Passengers will find this a pleasant and expeditious route. For passage apply to

JAS. CAMPBELL, Main Street
GEO. REACH & CO., Canal Basin.

mar31-1

MARRIED.

On the 25th inst., by the Rev. Mr JAMES B. CLEMENTS, MATILDA McCANDLESS to DAVID HAYS, all of this city.

DIED.

On the 29th inst., WILLIAM DUNLAP, in the 21st year of his age.

On Friday morning, March 26, Mrs. ELIZABETH PATTERSON, in the 72d year of her age.

On Friday morning, at 3 o'clock, Mr. JAMES CLEMENTS, in the 32d year of his