PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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PITTSBURGH

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1852

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JACOB HOFFMAN, OF BERKS COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

A. E. BROWN, JAMES POLLOCK.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Districts.	Districts.
1. WILLIAM F. HUGHES,	14. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
2. JAMES TRAQUAIR,	15. JAMES D. PASTON,
3. JOHN W. STOKES,	16. JAMES K. DAVIDSON,
4. JOHN P. VERREE,	17. DR. JNO. MCCLLOUGH,
5. SPENCER MCILVAINE,	18. RALPH DEAKE,
6. JAMES W. FULLER,	19. JOHN LINTON,
7. JAMES PERKINS,	20. ARCHIBALD HOUSTON,
8. JOHN STARTZER,	21. THOMAS J. BIGHAM,
9. JAMES MARSHALL,	22. LEWIS L. LORD,
10. CHARLES F. WALLIS,	23. CHRISTIAN MAYERS,
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.

On our first page will be found among some other interesting matters, an account of the concluding scenes of the late fugitive slave case, in New York. PERSTON, the alleged slave, has been, after a summary trial, forcibly torn from his wife and child and sent into perpetual slavery. How loveable such transactions make slavery appear in the eyes of freemen! What a glorious old patriarchal and peculiar institution it is! No wonder our senators and wise men spend most of their time in defending it, and in legislating for its benefit!

THE LECTURE OF DR. M'GILL, last evening, was attended by a large and intelligent audience. The lecturer spoke about two hours, in a strain of profound argument, pungent sarcasm, and lofty eloquence. He spoke without notes, his feeble health not permitting him to undergo the labor of writing it out. We have taken notes, and shall endeavor to give a report of it in our next.

SLAVERY IN CALIFORNIA.—A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Sacramento city, says:

The southern "propagandist" feeling has exhibited itself very plainly in this Legislature, and is beginning to put on airs, and talk largely of southern rights, &c., encouraged, perhaps, by the passage of a bill in the Assembly, introduced by Mr. Crabb, (a Whig,) relating to slaves brought into this State previous to the formation of the constitution. The bill provides that the owners of such slaves may take them from the State any time within six months, after the bill becomes a law. Three years was first named instead of six months, but was reduced by amendments—thus virtually under the bill, slavery would exist six months in a free State. The bill makes it binding on all officers to use their power in arresting said slaves, affixing penalties, &c. Mr. Ellis, of Nevada, (a Whig,) fought the bill at every step, as did also Mr. Hamond, the only Mr. Democrat, (both formerly from slaveholding States), but the host of Democrats in the House came to the rescue, and the bill was passed. It is now in the hands of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and may there sleep in death. Emboldened by this, next comes the bill of the ex-Governor of Missouri, Mr. Boggs, to pass a law calling a convention of delegates to revise our present State constitution, or make a new one, and that in direct violation of the constitutional mode of calling such convention. The committee to whom was referred the bill, made a majority report in favor of its passage, and launched out in general terms of abuse of the present constitution, its "hoary-headed founders," &c., attributing every evil that the State now suffers to that instrument—unequal taxation, debt, &c., were all its offspring. The report was a beautiful piece of bombast, devoid of one strong argument in favor of a change, or the necessity of calling a convention. They as yet have failed to show their hand; but none are deceived as to the real object of the "convention schemers." Slavery must be engrafted into the constitution, or at least the free clause stricken out, or the State must be divided, and a slave State made of the southern portion. This is, in fact, the only object the friends of a "convention" have in view. They cannot, in fact they do not, deny it. Though some of them admit the impossibility of making California a slave State, yet they press the scheme, and hope for a result in accordance with their wishes. An able minority report has also been made by two of the committee. Both reports have been printed, and it will, of course, be read by all who take an interest in California affairs. The bill came up to-day in the Committee of the whole, and the debate was opened by Ellis, of Nevada, on the motion of Coster, of Klamath, to strike out the first section of the bill. Mr. E., in a written speech, strongly opposed the bill in every form—denouncing the "convention" not only as unnecessary, but revolutionary in its tendency. He was replied to by Mr. Peachy, of San Francisco. Mr. Hamond opposed the bill on the grounds of its being unconstitutional. He would favor a convention called in conformity with the constitution. He must make a show of consistency, for he wants to go to Congress, and will be a candidate at the next election. Mr. Crabb, in favor of the bill, had the floor when the House adjourned over until Wednesday next, to allow the Members to attend the Democratic State Convention, that meets next Monday in this city.

The bill admitting California into the Union with a constitution prohibiting slavery, was one of the compromise measures of the last Congress, upon the sacredness of which we have heard so much. Even within the present week, a resolution passed the House of Representatives in Congress, by a vote of 100 to 64, declaring those famous measures a final and conclusive settlement of the vexed question of slavery. But where are those watchful guardians of the integrity of the Union now? Do they not see that one of the most important of those measures had been grossly violated and is likely to be wholly set aside? But perhaps it is of no consequence that the guarantees of freedom are violated, so that the guarantees of slavery are sacredly observed and guarded. When a few darkies hustled one of their brethren out of the custody of his keepers in Boston, the whole country was thrown into commotion, and the occasion was thought to be of sufficient importance to warrant the issue of a solemn proclamation by the President; but when the law of Congress is violated in California by the recognition of the relation of master and slave, for a period of six months, there is no commotion among the special guardians of the compromise measures; no proclamations are issued, no indignation meetings are held; no Union Safety Committees are appointed. The fact is, slavery ruthlessly trampies upon the constitution and laws when they stand in its way; while it demands of its opponents the strictest observance of allits legal and constitutional rights; and if it is not firmly resisted, it will very soon leave us no rights worth contending for.

The whole amount of stock subscribed to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad is $1,551,000. Mr. Fernon, of Philadelphia, has introduced a bill into the Legislature authorizing the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company to build a road west from Erie to the Ohio State line, to connect with the Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Road, now in progress of construction, with a proviso, compelling the building of three miles east of Erie, for every mile built west of that place.

THE STEAMER GREAT BRITAIN.—This huge vessel has at length been repaired, and is ready to enter into competition with other steamers between Liverpool and New York. Her engines have a collective power of 500 horses, which act upon screw propellors 16 feet in diameter. They make three revolutions for each revolution of the engine.

The dimensions of the Great Britain now are as follows:

Length over all	330 feet.
Beam	51 feet 6 inches.
Depth from promenade deck	40 ft 10½ inches.
Capacity for cargo about	3,000 tons.
Ditto for coal	1,200 tons.

On a late trip she made twelve miles an hour; and her owners think she can made as good time as the side wheel steamers.

Kossuth left New Orleans April 1st and went to Mobile, where, says a despatch, he had a most enthusiastic reception. A meeting was held in which many distinguished Alabamians participated, and the Kossuth feeling was nearly unanimous. The course of Senator Clemens was emphatically disavowed.

A bill is before the Massachusetts Legislature having for its object to nullify the fugitive slave law. One of its sections authorizes the State Court to take any person arrested as a fugitive slave, out of the hands of the U. S. Courts, by means of a writ of habeas corpus. Another section provides for his trial by jury before a State court, if desired by him.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—We have received from the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the following gratifying statement of the business for March:

Receipts for passengers in the month of March, 1852	$122,438 00
Receipts for passengers in March, 1851	50,212 16
Increase	$72,225 84
Receipts for freight in March, 1852	$113,941 66
1851	19,518 00
Increase	$94,422 76
Total receipts, passengers and freight, in March, 1852	$236,379 66
Total do for March, 1851	69,731 16
Total increase	$166,648 50

There have been run over 40 additional miles of road in March, 1852, and the freight over 20 additional miles not used in 1851. THOS. T. FIRTH, Sec'y.

We have no room to comment on this exhibit, but the reader will at once be struck with the great increase in the receipts. With such a business on a road still unfinished, and but partially equipped, who can estimate the receipts when the whole work is done and connected with the great railroads of the West?

In *Appleton's Mechanic's Magazine*, for April, (for a copy of which we are indebted to A. H. English & Co., Wood street) there is a draft and description of a railroad bridge, built over the the Susquehanna river for the New York and Erie Railroad, which for simplicity and cheapness is well worthy the attention of engineers and directors of railroads. We again commend this excellent periodical to such of our readers as wish to become accomplished mechanics, either theoretically or practically.

NEW BOOKS.

"A Journey through Tartary, Thibet and China," during the years 1844, 1845 and 1846; by M. Huc, Missionary Priest of the Congregation of St. Lazarus, in two volumes. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

These volumes, which belong to "Appletons Popular Library" series, contain the story of a long journey and circuit of Chinese Tartary to the capital, Thibet, with a forced return to the Chinese territory, performed by a Roman Catholic Missionary, and his assistant, M. Gabet. The work is translated from the French. Blackwood's Magazine says these missionaries have given us a most readable and interesting personal narrative of a life of continued hardships, and of frequent suffering and danger in remote regions, the routes through which were partly never before recorded in detail, and partly never before trodden by an European.

"Modeline, a Tale of Auvergne. Founded on Fact. By Julia Kavanaugh." New York, D. Appleton & Co.

The above works are for sale by A. H. English & Co., Wood street.

THE NEW WHIG TEST.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, has the following notice of the proposed new "fundamental principles of the Whig Platform:"

The speeches of Mr. Williams of Tennessee, and Mr. Humphrey Marshall of Kentucky, as to the determination of the Whigs of the South to *insist upon the recognition of the Compromise Whig platform in the approaching Presidential contest*, are to be followed up by similar speeches from many leading Southern Whigs, including Mr. Gentry of Tennessee. I am not inclined to overestimate the opinions of Mr. Williams, because his recent erratic conduct in voting for Linn Boyd, for Speaker, prove him to be loose in his party affiliation; but when his remarks are endorsed by such tried and faithful Whigs as Mr. Gentry, and Mr. Humphrey Marshall, it shows that they are entitled to the most grave and respectful consideration.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune discourses as follows on the crusade of Southern Whigs against Gen. Scott:

Mr. Williams of Tennessee who professes to be a Whig, expounded the law and the gospel yesterday, in relation to Whig Presidential topics. He goes for Mr. Fillmore and the Compromise, and the Compromise especially. His Southern friends are certainly the most forbearing, forgiving, unexacting set of men that ever lived. They want nothing in the world but that they should have their own way entirely. With them Northern opinions are nothing, Northern principles nothing, Northern prejudices nothing, Northern interests nothing. Nigger-policy is their eternal theme, and to their monomania on this topic everything must be made to bend, or they will put a knife to the throat of the Whig party. Such is the substance of their daily declaration. Such was the substance of Mr. Williams's speech. The Southern Whig can read the Whig party. Of course they can. But they may not be able to prevent General Scott's election, nevertheless. However, we are not disposed to lay much stress upon the erratic movements and declarations of isolated members of the party, in Congress or out. But the iteration of this idea, in one form or another, is not confined to harmless and eccentric people exclusively.

It is but a few days ago that a gentleman of no less consideration than Mr. Stanly, expressed himself dissatisfied with the election of Gov. Johnston of Pa., as a delegate to the National Convention, because of Gov. Johnston's opinions. In other quarters where every mean, sneaking, craven, recreant, servile, truckling sentiment, finds its proper home amid the festering purulence of a dunghill culture, we should expect nothing better. But we are amazed at the audacity of the censure when coming from an honorable source. There is in such comments upon the action of the entire party of a sovereign State, and of a great State, a measure of impertinence that cannot be characterized within the limits of gentlemanly civility. In thinking of themselves, gentlemen seem to forget utterly what is due to others. This insolent tone of censorship is an offence against Northern Whigs that scarcely any apology is sufficient to atone for, and demands a rebuke for which language itself is deficient in severity.

We would ask Southern Whigs who talk so much of the compromise, to look for a single moment at the action of the Loch Foco Convention in Virginia. This illustrious and dignified and sensitive body could *forget all allusion whatever* to the Compromise, and not fear any damage to their party or to the peculiar institution. How is this, if the public mind at the South is so amazingly sensitive on this subject even to friends allege? We fear that gentlemen assume grounds that are prompted by unfounded apprehensions, or personal hopes or fears, quite unworthy of their position or their intelligence.

J. S. P.

CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS AT SAN FRANCISCO.—The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes from San Francisco as follows, under date of the 1st of March:

"The last mail from Washington brought imperative orders to Collector King, from the Secretary of the Treasury, to reduce the pay of all officers under his control—to dismiss all supernumeraries, who were very many, getting $6 and $8 per day, and looking after their own bread and butter besides. No discretion was given to the Collector, and he was distinctly told that no explanations were desired in reply, but to curtail the expenses of the office in every way. Besides, orders have been received for the removal of the United States Marine Hospital from shore to ship, in order to save the enormous rent of the building used as an hospital.—Accordingly a large ship will be procured, and fitted up with ventilators, in order to the speedy removal of the patients."

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

GREAT FRESHET OF 1852.

WEST ELIZABETH, April 7.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Yesterday was a day of gloom and melancholy. The Monongahela commenced rising on the 5th; and early on the morning of the 6th, the river came over the lower banks of our place, and at 4 o'clock, P. M., one half of our Borough was submerged, covering the lower floors of some houses from one to three feet. All hands were actively engaged in saving and protecting property.

This morning the water has fallen five feet, leaving us again dry. We are happy to add we have suffered but little damage. Messrs. T. Hammitt & Co.'s Boat Yard was covered, and two boats partially in frame, were moved from their blocks, but were saved. Messrs. O. J. Owen & Co.'s Coal Works suffered a slight damage which will be repaired in a few days.

We have not heard from our Sister Borough across the river, or from above, but we expect to hear of serious losses. Great quantities of property passed down the river, lumber, boats, one unfinished steam boat, and several houses.

This freshet is unequalled by any since the memorable pumpkin flood in 1810. P.

DEATH OF A PRIEST.—The Very Reverend Father Brocard, Provincial of the Jesuits, died at the Georgetown College during the night of Thursday, and was yestered interred in the College cemetery. The deceased was held in high estimation, and the sepulchral ceremony was attended by a large number of the clergy, students of the College, and numerous friends.—*Wash'n Republic.*

☞ Some three hundred and thirty English, Scotch and Welsh Mormons, arrived at St. Louis, on the 27th ultimo, on their way to the Salt Lake. Some four hundred more were on their way from England, and were expected in a few days.

GEN. CASS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—The General Committees of both wings of the Democracy in the city of New York, have, with entire unanimity, declared in favor of Gen. Cass as the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency. In making this announcement, the National Democrat, of that city, says:

"It is now rendered apparent that any delegate from this city to the National Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the first day of June next, who does not support Gen. Cass as long as there is the least hope of his nomination, is false to his constituents, and will merit condemnation at the hands of the Democracy of this city. Lewis Cass is the favorite of our city Democracy, and upon every principle of party fidelity and political honesty, he should receive the support of our Delegates in the National Convention."

The New York Journal of Commerce has the following more extended notice of Capt. Ericsson's project for the practical test of his new moving power:

A NEW THING.—Capt. Ericsson has invented an engine, of which two large working models are now in operation, that differs in many important respects from anything else in use; and is destined on the score of economy, safety, simplicity and convenience to supersede steam—provided that when applied to practical purposes, it shall be found to work as well as the inventor anticipates.

His reputation for skill and sound judgment, and his long experience in such matters, is a guarantee against any utopian scheme, at variance with the established principles of physics or chemistry; and the method adopted to bring the invention before the public, is unexceptionable.

In connection with two other gentlemen whose names are known in Wall street, he is making preparations for the first public experiment, on an unusually large scale. A vessel which cannot be called either a ship or steamer, is being constructed at the yards of Messrs. Perine, Patterson & Stack, something over two thousand tons burden, and expected to be ready for launching in August; while the whole force of the establishment of Messrs. Hog & Delamater, is at work upon the machinery. That portion of the work already in progress, embraces some of the largest castings of their kind, that have been made in this country. The whole affair, from the kelson to the gaddle wheels, teems with novelties. Capt. Ericson has been privately at work upon the invention for several years, and now considers it as brought nearly or quite to perfection; so that he can start it on its trial trip to Liverpool, with nearly as much confidence as a new steamship made after one of the approved models.

Should the parties interested complete the vessel, as they have commenced it, on their sole responsibility, they will have the profit and honor if it succeeds, and if it fails, the satisfaction of having deceived nobody but themselves. It is due to them to state that they have avoided publicity, and consented with reluctance to any mention of it at the party of the first. It is impossible, however, to keep such a thing private, and it has for some time past been known in the commercial circles.

LIBERATION OF THE IRISH EXILES.—The Dublin Freeman's Journal, of the 20th of March, says:

"It is reported that orders have actually been issued from the Colonial Office, or will shortly be issued, directing the unconditional release of the Irish exiles, subject to the condition that they are not to return to any part of the British islands." Mr. Whiteside (now a member of the Derby administration) had been an active intercessor for their liberty."

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT BILL.—A Committee of the Senate have reported the following Apportionment Bill:

1. Southwark, Moyamensing, Passyunk, in the county of Philadelphia, and Cedar Ward, Lombard, Spruce and New Market, in the city.
2. City Wards, excepting the above.
3. Kensington and Northern Liberties.
4. Spring Garden, Penn District, North Penn, Kingsessing, West Philadelphia, Blockley, Richmond, Unincorporated Northern Liberties, Bridesburg, Aramingo, in the county of Philadelphia.
5. Bucks county, and Bristol township, Upper and Lower Germantown, Upper and Lower Manayunk, Frankford, Roxborough, Byberry, Lower Dublin, White Hall, Oxford, and Moreland, in the county of Philadelphia.
6. Chester and Delaware.
7. Montgomery and Lehigh.
8. Berks.
9. Lancaster.
10. Dauphin, Lebanon and Northumberland.
11. Schuylkill, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan.
12. Luzerne, Susquehanna and Wyoming.
13. Northampton, Monroe, Carbon, Wayne and Pike.
14. Bradford, Tioga and Lycoming.
15. Union, Juniata, Mifflin, Centre, Clinton and Potter.
16. York and Cumberland.
17. Franklin, Adams, Perry and Fulton.
18. Huntington, Bedford, Blair and Cambria.
19. Somerset, Fayette and Greene.
20. Washington, Beaver and Lawrence.
21. Westmoreland, Indiana, Jefferson and Clearfield.
22. Allegheny county, except certain townships.
23. Butler, Armstrong, and the excepted townships of Allegheny.
24. Mercer [Crawford,] Venango and Warren.
25. Erie, Warren, McKean, Elk, Forest and Clarion.

From the St. Louis Republican of March 24

THE M'HARCOURT FORGERIES IN SANTA FE.

The public has already been made acquainted by an official order published by Gen Jesup, of extensive frauds committed on several officers of the United States Army, by one Gustavus McHarcourt. We find the whole history of the matter to be this:

McHarcourt, who has been employed for a long time in the Army, and who has, until the discovery of these frauds, always enjoyed a high reputation for integrity and efficiency, was engaged by Capt. L. C. Easton, in September, 1849, as a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, and shortly afterwards went with Capt E to New Mexico.

Shortly after the arrival of Capt E in Santa Fe, his whole family were stricken down by sickness, and in the course of a few days he lost his wife, brother-in-law, and a servant.—He was thus left with seven small children, (one an infant,) without even the assistance of a servant, and compelled to fulfill the duties of father, mother, and servant, in fact every thing that appertains to domestic life.

McHarcourt, who, until recently, had always enjoyed the highest confidence of all his employers, was therefore necessarily entrusted to some degree with the control of business. Afterwards, Capt. Easton being several times absent from his post, on duty, the management of affairs was, during these intervals, left entirely to the clerk.

In October last, Capt. E., who was then at St. Louis, was informed by Gen Jesup of a deficit in one of the items of his quarterly account, ending April, 1851, amounting to $5,000. He now examined his books in company with some confidential friends in this city, when he discovered, to his alarm and astonishment, that his books (which were kept solely by McH.,) had been artfully altered in several entries in the then current quarter's account, by changing the figures, and in two instances entirely erasing the entries of amounts received from other officers, and thus reducing the amount to be accounted for, as shown by the books, near $18,000 less than what was in fact received and receipted for These facts appear upon the face of the books when closely inspected.

Capt. E. immediately wrote to Gen. Jesup, acquainting him with the extent and all the particulars of the fraud, and started at once to Santa Fe, in pursuit of McHarcourt. The severity of the weather was such (it being in the winter,) that he did not reach Santa Fe until the 9th of January, 1852. He suffered very much on the road. He here learned that McHarcourt had forged his name, and that of Col E. V. Sumner, to several drafts, which he sold, and had left about two months before his arrival for Chihuahua. Capt. E. still pursuing him, started thither with all speed, but to no purpose.—When he reached El Paso he found that McH. had succeeded in selling drafts forged by him as above mentioned, to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, and had left Chihuahua about six weeks before, for Durango, travelling with great speed. Pursuit being now hopeless, Capt. Easton returned to St. Louis by way of San Antonio.

A reward of $1,000 was offered by Capt. E., for the arrest and delivery of the culprit, which he is still willing to pay.

There is no definite information of the amount of the frauds committed by McHarcourt, but enough is known to say that they will altogether amount to not less than fifty thousand dollars in the aggregate.

It is a little singular that no one suspected him in New Mexico until information of these forgeries was received from the United States. Much was his high character, that he sold drafts in Chihuahua, drawn for large sums without any difficulty.

SUICIDE OF AN AGED MINISTER.—The Rev. Burgess Nelson, (aged about 90 years,) of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, committed suicide on Thursday last, at the residence of his son-in-law, James Stevens, Esq., in Frederick county, Maryland. So says the Baltimore Sun, of Saturday.

REBELLION IN CHINA.

Correspondence of the N. York Commercial Advertiser.

CANTON, January 26, 1852.

You may have observed, in the newspapers, frequent reference to a rebellion in Kwangsi. This appears to cause more notice abroad than it does in Canton. There is no excitement here, and from all that I can learn the disturbance is limited to a portion of the Kwangsi province, and is not likely to extend to others. The rebels can be more easily bribed than beaten into submission, and in the end, Emperor Haamfoong will probably deem it wise to "buy up" the chiefs, instead of trying to catch them. The Chinese are a very singular people. They sometimes rebel against mandarins, who become notorious for their rapacity and corruption; but this is no evidence of dissatisfaction with their political institutions. On the contrary, these are considered by all the Chinese to be the perfection of human wisdom.

Lists of "human rights," no apostles of "liberty, equality, and fraternity," to upturn the foundations of society. The Chinese are perfectly content with the theory of their government, and may justly be termed (as they have been) "a nation of incurable conservatives." They may not be much attached to the Tartar dynasty, and, as a general thing, are probably quite indifferent about it; and if another family should be seated upon the throne, and maintain the same system of government, the great mass of the people would care little about it. There are no broad and invidious distictions of classes among them The road to the highest honor is open to all, and the son of a coolie may become the Prime Minister, if he has the talents and perseverance to tread the paths of literature, always open, and open to all, which lead to the highest offices in the empire Assaults from abroad, and the introduction of foreign ideas, may tend to disturb the system; but so long as the exclusive policy is maintained, so long will the Chinese quietly revolve in the circle which has been woven around them

The foreign trade is fast leaving Canton and concentrating at Shanghai. The latter port is nearer to the heart of the country, and the great producing and consuming districts of China. Full three-fourths of all the American trade will be transacted there next year.

We hear that Commodore Aulick is soon expected in the large steam frigate Susquehanna, and it is rumored that he has instructions from the President to visit Japan with a considerable fleet. As the Japanese islands are situated upon the great highway between Shanghai and California, it appears to be right that the Government of the United States should demand from the authorities a clear understanding as to the manner in which our ships shall be received, which may be driven by stress of weather or otherwise to seek a harbor on their shores. The success of an expedition to Japan, with this object, will depend altogether upon the tact and firmness of the commander.

The Chinese are going over in great numbers to California, but nearly all of them with the intention of returning as soon as they have obtained a moderate competency. They do not like the idea of being buried in a strange land They must not be considered as emigrants, who intend to settle and become citizens of the new world, but merely as hired laborers and adventurers.

The trade between China and California is becoming quite valuable.

THE CHILLICOTHE CONFLAGRATION.

We have before us the Chillicothe Gazette, of the 2d, which is filled with details of the conflagration. The statement of losses, which is not claimed to be complete, shows a destruction of $600,000 worth of property The Banks of the City saved all their books, papers and cash.

The losses of the Insurance Companies are stated to be: Hartford Fire, $120,000. Hartford Protection, $75,000. Ohio Mutual, $2,500; Franklin, Phila., $56,000; City Insurance Co., Cincinnati, $5,000. Franklin, of New York, $10,000; Hudson River, $2,000—Total, $277,500.

All the Churches, Court House, County Offices, U. S. Land Office, Welsh's Foundry, all the Mills, Mason's, Carlisle's and Sarl's Warehouses saved

The Gazette, of the 3d, says—"We have been furnished with such information as leads to the belief that the amounts insured, on stocks and buildings, by nearly all the heavy losers, are large enough to cover such losses."

PROPOSED EPISCOPAL DEPUTATION.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a communication addressed to the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, and on the authority of resolutions adopted by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, has invited the House of Bishops to appoint a deputation to attend the jubilee of that society in June next Dr. Wainwright, as the only practical method of communicating with the Bishops upon the subject, has forwarded a copy of the Archbishop's letter to each of them, and their views will be forwarded to the senior Bishop for his action on the premises The Society proposes to bear the expenses of the deputation.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

WRECK OF THE NORTH AMERICA.

The wreck of the steamship North America on the Pacific coast, February 27th, was one of the most careless and extraordinary disasters on record. By a letter in the Tribune, it appears the ship was overcrowded with passengers for California, and for five days the sea had been calm; that the night of the wreck was a bright moonlight one, and that the ship had been steaming the whole day and evening within a short a stone's throw of the shore, a low, white sand beach At 20 minutes before 12, the steamer, under full headway, struck the sand in the midst of the breakers, which, always raised by the long heavy swells, dashes in thunders upon the whole Pacific coast The steamer careened and settled in the sand, and the eight hundred souls on board were safely got on shore the next day in a pitiable plight. They were 35 miles south of Acapulco, and had to encamp on the beach under such shelters of sails, carpets and bushes as could be procured There were 40 women and about 100 children among the passengers, and the only chance to get to Acapulco was by mules and on foot Two-thirds of the passengers were destitute of money, and the sufferings and distress incalculable

The statement of Capt. Blethem of that he went below at 9 and ordered the mate to call him at 11 At that hour he came on deck, and looking towards land, saw the mountains in the distance, thus completely overlooking the lowlands. Thinking the ship a great distance from the shore he ordered her one point nearer, and in less than 20 minutes the ship struck

MORMONS FOR SALT LAKE.—The St. Louis Republican, of March 23d, announces the arrival of a steamer from New Orleans with 330 members of the Mormon Church, the larger majority English, though a portion are from Scotland and Wales. They were to proceed immediately to Kanesville, on their way to Salt Lake Another large party of 300 Mormons sailed from Liverpool February 10th, and are shortly expected at St. Louis Some 250 of the latter company left England under the auspices of the "Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company," an association organized to facilitate the emigration of the Latter Day Saints to the United States. The Republican learns from the Mormon resident Elder in St. Louis, that two-thirds of the population of Kanesville will leave for Salt Lake this spring, and from eight hundred to nine hundred Mormons will start from St. Louis in time to join their emigrating brethren The trains, it is thought, will set out about the first of May.

AUSTRIA.—Kossuth's sisters are still in confinement in Austria. It is supposed that the Government is at a loss to know what to do with the relations of the exile. Thi family is in great distress, and a small sum—I believe about £121—having been forwarded by some philanthropist for their relief, the imperial authorities, after satisfying themselves that it was really intended for their support, with great readiness consented to its being paid into the hands of the aged mother, who has a third daughter, and the thirteen children of the two daughters who are in prison, dependent on her for their daily bread.

A subscription has been opened in Vienna for a testimonial to the hostess of the inn in which Marshall Haynau took refuge from Barcley & Perkin's draymen.

A Protestant clergyman at Trieste, a native of Hungary, has been forbidden to exercise his functions. His papers have all been seized, and he himself thrown into prison, on suspicion of carrying on a political correspondence with the members of the emigration.

Religious toleration in Austria is further illustrated by a Ministerial edict forbidding the meetings of the Anabaptists in certain of the crown lands, that are not named.

Another seizure has been made of 900 Bibles, the property of the British and Foreign Bible Society, who have two printing establishments in Hungary—the principal one at Guns. The printing office has been forcibly closed, and the publication of the sacred volume interdicted by order of government. This invasion of the rights of property is the second instance of the kind that has occurred lately, and the English agent of the society has not yet succeeded in obtaining any satisfactory answer to his inquiries on the subject.

☞ M'LANE'S LIVER PILL.—In offering this medicine to the public, the proprietors are well aware that they have to encounter a hostility generated by the countless impositions which have been palmed upon the public under the shape of patent medicines.—We are convinced, that it is only necessary to give this remedy a trial to place it in public estimation far above all medical agents of the kind ever offered to the public. It is the invention of an enlightened, experienced and learned physician, who for many years used it in his own practice, when its great success induced him to offer it to the public at large.

Testimonials are in our possession which place the above remedy for the Liver complaint beyond question.

For sale by Merchants and Druggists in town and country.

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1852. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1852

Pennsylvania Rail Road and Express Packet Line.

(EXCLUSIVELY FOR PASSENGERS)

Between Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

310 miles Rail Road, 72 miles Canal.

TIME THROUGH, THIRTY EIGHT HOURS.

FARE TO PHILADELPHIA & BALT. $10.

SAFEST, MOST PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE ROUTE.

ON the opening of Canal Navigation adding line of Express Packet Boats will run, connecting at Blairsville with the Pennsylvania Railroad. A Packet Boat will leave Pittsburgh, every morning at 5 o'clock, precisely. Passengers take the Railroad at Blairsville next day at noon, crossing the Portage Road in daylight, arriving at Philadelphia or Baltimore, early next morning. Baltimore passengers on arrival at Harrisburgh, take the Express Train Cars of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail road to that city, arriving in time to proceed to Washington city same morning.

For passage or other information, apply to

A. W. BENN, } Packet Agents,

J. MESKIMMEN, } Mon. Boston.

mar31 tf or D. D. LEECH & CO. } Canal Basin.

Nelson's First Premium DAGUERREOTYPES.

Post Office Building, Third Street.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life like likeness, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at this well-known establishment, where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best arranged Skies and Skylights over constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping, as now practised by the celebrated Rogers, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. flatters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotypes, either singly or in groups, which has never been surpassed.

Room open and operating, in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., March 26, 1852.

☞ MR. SAM'L M. KEER—Let me know what you can put the PETROLEUM at, for me to wholesale it, it is going off with a rush, since I had the Circular distributed The article is giving universal satisfaction Yours truly, J. W. BARTOLET.

LITTLETON, GRAFTON CO., NEW HAMPSHIRE

S. M. KEER, 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 appearance it will sell rapidly.

Truly Yours, EASTMAN, TELTON & CO

For sale by Druggists generally, throughout the city

☞ 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. Parrill's Celebrated Arabian Liniment It is made up of the most powerful cures of paralysis, rheumatism, nervous affections, spinal complaints, &c., &c., and, indeed, as an external remedy, is applicable to nearly all diseases which could possibly be benefited by a medicine of that kind. See advertisement!

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

C. G. HUSSEY, PRESIDENT,

SAMUEL L. MARSHELL, Sec'y.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

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

☞ Indemnification for damage by FIRE. Also, special Insurance on the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.

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S. Harbaugh,	Francis Sellers,
Edward Heazleton,	R. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant,	Samuel Rea.

Jas. M. Swoyer

SHERIFFALTY.—William Forsythe, of the borough of Lawrenceville, offers himself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Whig and Anti-mason Conventions. apr 2 td

Plants, English Gooseberries, Grape Vines, &c.

THE subscriber offers for sale 3,000 large early Englishgooseberry plants, one year old, in a variety of the largest and most productive sorts, of Houghs, Warrens and Yellows; the Currants, Monthly Roses, Blue Prince, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Asparagus, and other Garden Plants, Flower Seeds, of the most approved sorts Kerrs roses, Dahlias, Asparagus and Balsam seeds, and many new Dahlias. Strawberries and Roses of interest to Horticulturists orders to Pittsburgh Post office will be promptly attended to. Orders should be made early, will be promptly attended to.

apr 2 tf JAMES WARDROP

Allegheny Gas Company.

BOOKS for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Company, will be opened at the office of Sutter, H. Davis, Esq., Water near Federal street Allegheny, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. on the 5th, 6th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th days of April, 1852, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions, at which time the Committee of the undersigned Commissioners will be in attendance

Wm. Robinson, Jr. John Pike,
Harmar Childs, Robert H. Davis,
Lazarus Stewart, John S. Logan,
James Parker, Charles Avery,
Geo. R. Riddle, Dr. R. B. Mowry,
John Irwin Jr. Jacob Sarver,
Wm. Coleman, Dr. T. Bakewell,
Alex. Cameron, Robert Bartell,
Josiah King, Wm. Walker,
John Flannigan, Jacob Palmer

apr 2 tf

Mourning Goods.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have rec'd a further supply of Mourning Goods, viz. Wide Black Crape for Veils, Black Bombazines, Black Tibbet Merino, Mourning Collars, do do Gloves, Black Thibet Shawls, double twilled, Northeast corner Fourth and Market st.

apr 2

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.

JUST received at Morrow's Tea Store in the Diamond,

Fresh Peaches in contain'd quart Jars, Plums, Plums, Greengages, Apricots and French and German Plums, do do New Valencia Raisins at 10 cents per pound, Almonds 12½ cents per pound, French Currants 1 and 2 cents per pound, Very superior Turkey figs at 12½ cents per pound, New Turkey Figs 10 and 12½ per pound

Also, Cream Nuts, Cocoa Nuts, Pecans, Rice Flour, Vermicelli, Macaroni, Oranges, Lemons, &c.

apr 2

PAPER HANGINGS—Tapestry patterns of paper hangings in Gold, Velvet and plain styles, for sale by WALTER P. MARSHALL.

To Let.

FOR the term of two years, the Store No. 84 Second street, occupied by the subscriber, for terms, enquire of J. CHEAKER

Possession given on the 15th inst. No. 71 Smithfield st.

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny County, in No. 104 October term, 1851, we will expose to public sale at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 5th day of May, 1852, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, the following parcels of valuable property, belonging to the estate of Solomon Schoyer, deceased, to wit:

1. A lot of ground on the westwardly side of Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, being eighty feet front on Smithfield street of Seventh street, being twenty feet front on Seventh, fronting twenty feet on the rear, and extending back one hundred feet, being a three story brick dwelling house, and subject to an annual ground rent of twenty dollars, payable semi-annually for further descriptions see order on record, deed from William Indlie