PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1852.

Antimasonic and Whig County Convention

☞ The Whigs and Anti-Masons, of Allegheny county, will meet on Saturday, the 29th of May next, at the usual places of holding primary meetings in their several election districts.

In the townships respectively at 3 o'clock, P. M., to adjourn at 5, except Pitt township.

In the boroughs and Pitt township at 5 o'clock, P. M., to adjourn at 7 o'clock; and in the several wards at 12 o'clock, M., to adjourn at 3 o'clock, the election in the wards to be by ballot. Each of the election districts to select two delegates to a county convention, to be held at the Court House, on Monday, the 3rd of June following, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a ticket to be supported by the party, at the ensuing October election.

JOSIAH KING,
ap12 Chairman of Committe of Correspondence.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JACOB HOFFMAN, OF BERKS COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

A. R. BROWN, JAMES POLLOCK.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Districts.	Districts.
1. William F. Hoenes,	14. James H. Campbell,
2. James Traquair,	15. James D. Paxton,
3. John W. Stokes,	16. James K. Davidson,
4. John P. Verree	17. Dr. Jno. McCullough,
5. Spencer McIlvaine,	18. Ralph Dakin,
6. James W. Fuller,	19. John Linton,
7. James Pearson,	20. Archib'd Robertson,
8. John Shaffner,	21. Thomas J. Higham,
9. Jacob Harshman,	22. Lewis L. Lord,
10. Charles F. Walker,	23. Christian Meyers,
11. David Alter,	24. Darwin Phelps,
12. M. G. Mercer,	25. Sam'l A. Purviance.
13. Ner Middlesworth.	

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

BISHOP O CONNOR'S REJOINDER.

On Wednesday evening last the Right Rev. M. O'Connor delivered a lecture at the Masonic Hall in this city,—and which we published in the Gazette of Thursday morning—in "vindication of his former lecture on the influence of Catholicity on the Civil Institutions of this country." The lecturer confines himself chiefly to a rejoinder to the late lectures of Drs. McGill and Jacobus, both of which we published a few days since. With that portion of his discourse we of course shall not interfere—those gentlemen being, as we think, abundantly able to take care of themselves. There are two or three points, however, which we discussed in our remarks upon his first lecture, and of which the bishop has again taken what we conceive to be erroneous views, upon which we propose to say a few words.

Those points are, the paternity of our Civil Institutions and the Common law; the subject of Mortmain; and the right of Private Judgment.

At the outset of the lecture before us he says:

The main position which I undertook to defend in my lecture was that the Institutions of this country were the work of Catholic hands. I showed this by tracing them to England, and back to a long time before the Reformation, to the time in fact when Christian civilization was formed under the inspiration of Catholicity.

How is this met? It is remarkable that no effort has been made by those who opposed me to show that they resulted from or were not anterior to the Reformation. It is not denied that we received them from England, and that they existed before the change of religion in the sixteenth century.

Some of those who opposed me for going so far back, have since admitted the main features of our Constitution to be all of British origin "The British Constitution," says the *Pittsburgh Gazette* of last Monday, "had as real an existence in the American Colonies as in the British Isles. The great principles of which it is composed were here assiduously cherished long before the Colonies thought of separating from the mother country. Hence, our constitution was no new thing, but simply an embodiment and still fuller development of the same principles which for ages had been growing up among the Anglo Saxon branch of the human family." This is carrying them back, almost in my words, to a Catholic origin.

The Bishop affects to be surprised that we have not endeavored to show that our civil institutions resulted from the Reformation, or were not anterior to it; and then quotes with great exultation a few sentences from an editorial article in the Pittsburgh Gazette of Monday, as though he had found an evidence in those few words, that we had yielded the point that he is contending for, namely, that we are indebted to Catholicity for our great principles of Law and polity. Not so fast, good Bishop. Although we were not speaking of Catholicity in the article from which he quotes, yet there is nothing there said which we did not most emphatically declare in our remarks upon his first lecture, and also in our subsequent article on Mortmain, and which we now as emphatically repeat. To say that the great principles of Civil Liberty resulted from the Reformation of the 16th century would be to say what is not true; and to say that they did not exist anterior to the Reformation would be equally untrue. We might as well say that the religion of Protestants resulted from the Reformation, or had no existence anterior to that period. It would less absurd and as untrue as if we were to say that the beautiful palaces and trophies of art recently found in Pompeii resulted from the excavations which have once more revealed them to the wondering gaze of men, after having lain hid beneath the rubbish of eighteen centuries. The Reformation *originated* nothing; it was a resurrection, not a creation; old truths were brought to light, not new ones revealed from Heaven. The simple and sublime truths which fell from the lips of Christ and his apostles had long been marred, obscured, and at length almost buried out of sight by vain, traditions and human inventions; and it was the work of the reformers to clear away the accumulated rubbish of a thousand years, to give free course to the Word of God, and restore the direct and immediate communion of man with his Maker.

In our former article we showed from history that we first had the fundamental principles of British polity and jurisprudence in the reign of Alfred; and that we can trace them down, without or less distinctness, to the time of John. We gave a brief sketch of the quarrel between John and the Pope, respecting the appointment of an Archbishop of Canterbury; of the arrogance of the one and the obstinacy of the other; of the final submission of that abject monarch to the Pontiff, and of the unconditional surrender of the Kingdom of England to the latter, both spiritually and temporally. We then rehearsed briefly the struggle of the barons and people of England against the encroachments of this same king—or vassal, as he might with more propriety be called—upon their ancient and fondly cherished rights, which resulted in extorting from him the *Magna Charta*. But Bishop Hughes has told us that these were "Catholic Barons," and Bishop O'Connor will claim for "Catholicity" full credit for their noble acts. Now had not the Pope (the very embodiment of Catholicity) thrown his whole weight on the despotic side of this great battle for constitutional freedom; had he not brought all the thunders of the Vatican to bear against these heroic champions of the rights of man, perhaps we should have been constrained to admit the claim. But he excommunicated these barons, together with all who espoused their cause. The whole force of his power, both spiritual and temporal, was brought to bear against them. He not only outlawed them, but consigned them to perdition. And now, forsooth, when it has become politic to conciliate republicans, and claim for Catholicity the paternity of those great principles for which the Barons struggled and bled, and for doing which they were cursed and thrown out of the Church, they are eulogized and called "Catholic Barons!" This is a hard point in history for Bishop O'Connor to get round. His argument is so curious that we repeat it:

It was not then by the grant of John, or of any other of the Norman princes, nor even by the feat of the barons of Runnymede that these institutions were introduced. They were long before embedded in the hearts of the nation. By these things were they preserved, not created.

Hence it is a matter of little consequence for the purpose of my argument, to enter into a discussion of the merits of the question, as between John and his barons, or of the part the Pope took in the controversy between them. A hundred things were introduced into that as well as other controversies that had nothing whatever to do with the nature or the merits of the liberties themselves for which they contended.

The Pope in those days claimed rights over England and other places which were of a temporal and adventitious character, and are admitted by all to have been overand above the rights inherent in his office of supreme pastor of the church. These rights were often contested by men who never permitted themselves to doubt of his ecclesiastical supremacy, they were often defended by the nations, and were looked upon, and were to them an ægis of protection, This was the case, to quote one instance, in Scotland in the days of Wallace. The Scots themselves took great pains to prove to Boniface VIII that their kingdom had been from time immemorial a fief of the Holy See, they confirmed this by the grant of the islands of the ocean which they alleged had been made to it by Constantine, and insisted that this was always acknowledged by their fathers since the time of their conversion to Christianity. They endeavored to establish this relation that they might obtain the protection which it gave them the right to demand.

I am not now either impugning, or defending, or explaining the position taken by the Popes in this respect with regard to the kings of England in those days. We have nothing whatever to do with it. It was clearly understood on all sides to have been a claim not necessarily connected with or growing out of his office. It was a claim of the same character as that which he now has in his temporal states—a claim that will naturally be enforced where it is thought to have been lawfully acquired, but with which even when just our religion as such has no more to do than with the claims or rights of any other man.

When John had recourse to the Pope, as Edward I, had at a later period, the Pope, condemned the Barons for having unnecessarily used force against their sovereign before they had tried whether redress might not be obtained through the ordinary course of law, he called on them to appear before him, and he promised on them to make all grievances should be abolished, that the crown should be content with its just rights, and the clergy and people should enjoy their ancient liberties, he reproved them for attacking a vassal of the Holy See, and in fine for interfering with a king who had enrolled himself as a Crusader, and who by the laws of those days was entitled to special privileges, an assault upon whom was punished with special severity.

The barons on their side refuse to recognize the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, and denied the legality of the transfer made to him by John without their consent.

With the merits of this controversy in its details, we have nothing to do. It matters nothing to us whether the barons were or were not too hasty in flying to arms before the ordinary redress by law was found ineffectual; it matters not whether, as things then stood, the Kingdom had become a fief of the Holy See or not; nay, it matters little whether the Pope was right or wrong in the part he took in the matter. We must look at the question only as it throws light on the everlasting principles of the Church and the one question we are now discussing.—There was not a word here of any intrinsic impropriety in the claims of the barons, and it is manifest that the liberties for which they contended were of more ancient origin. The very grounds taken on all sides, whether justly or not, all go to show that no great principles was in question.

The Bishop says "it is a matter of very little consequence for the purpose of [his] argument, to enter into a discussion of the merits of the question as between John and his barons, or of the part the Pope took in the controversy between them." We think, on the other hand, that it is a matter of very great consequence in the investigation of the question whether free institutions originated in Catholicity. It is very easy to slur it over by saying that "a hundred things were introduced into that controversy." What were those things? John had usurped the rights of his subjects, and the single object of the barons was to get from him a charter, or constitution if you please, to restore those rights, and preserve them from invasion by capricious tyrants like himself and his master.

Look at the paragraph beginning "I am not now either impugning or defending," &c. Can any thing be more disingenuous? What are we to think of a man who, in defense of a mere temporal claim, will adjudge and sentence men to perdition? Was not this an exercise of that office which he pretends to have received from Christ? And yet we are told that "we have nothing whatever to do with it." We have a great deal to do with it in discussing a question like this; and we tell Bishop O'Connor that that bull of excommunication cuts off the ridiculous claim which he has set up for Catholicity as effectually as it cut off those brave men from the Catholic Church. The fact is that this act of the Pope proves, beyond all cavil or contradiction, that the very genius of Catholicity is inimical to civil liberty.

The Bishop talks about the barons obtaining redress "through the ordinary course of law." What law? He knows as well as we do that there was no law there but the will of a capricious despot, who had himself become the vassal of another equally capricious. It is very surprising that a man could insult the understandings of an intelligent audience by such a suggestion.

But again: John had not only succumbed to the Pope and become his vassal, but he had, as the Bishop tells us, "enrolled himself as a Crusader." That was enough to cause the Pope to espouse his quarrel, however despotic and unjust. There was immense merit in those days in taking part in those mad expeditions to the Holy Land, to rescue, by fire and sword, slaughter and devastation, the deserted sepulchre of the Prince of Peace from the hands of the followers of Mahomet. Terrible indeed were the sufferings and sacrifices of life occasioned by these fanatical expeditions! What we now call "filibustering" is a sober, rational and humane business, compared with them.

The conclusion to which the Bishop comes, in the last paragraph of our quotation, is as extraordinary as are his premises. If there were no intrinsic impropriety in the claims of the barons, on what principle were they thrown out of the pale of salvation, and visited with the heaviest anathemas which he who professes to bind and loose both on earth and in heaven could launch against them? Had he sent his blood-hound, Philip of France, against them, as well as his vassal John, we might have regarded it as the act of a mere earthly tyrant; but his resort to spiritual weapons, his impious show of grasping the thunders of Omnipotence, and bringing them to bear in so unholy a conflict, fixes indelibly the stain of this great crime, not upon that Pope, as a mere temporal prince, but upon CATHOLICITY itself, and proves that in its very essence it is opposed to freedom.

The position which we took on the former occasion, that the history of England, from the days of Alfred to the Reformation, is a history of almost unceasing struggle against the cupidity and ambition of the Romish hierarchy, remains intact and unshaken. The Bishop, as we have seen, has brought his heaviest metal to bear upon this part of the argument, but without effect. We take no credit to ourselves for this, because we had nothing to do but set forth the simple truth of history, and that truth proved that the Anglo Saxons were never thoroughly subdued by Rome. They were Catholics to be sure; but we have seen that, rather than give up those sacred principles of liberty of which Providence had made them almost the sole depository, they were willing to endure even the chief terrible sentence of excommunication. They were Catholics, only because they did not yet know that there was "a more excellent way;" but when at length that better way was shown to them, how readily, eagerly and unanimously they embraced it! Yes, all honor to our brave Catholic ancestors, who, Catholics as they were, would never, like those of the more southern nations of Europe, lie down and kiss the foot which crushed them. We have no quarrel with such Catholics as they were; and if their spirit could be infused into those other nations—their calm, steady, sturdy adherence to constitutional liberty—Catholicity would soon be either greatly modified, or else numbered with the things which have had their day.

The lecturer again quotes the Gazette of Monday. He is speaking of "the superiority of a living principle over a dead letter," and says:

Here again the *Gazette* of last Monday comes to my aid. "There is danger, he says, of overrating the value of mere written constitutions, and of losing sight of the great vital principles upon which they are founded; and of nothing is it truer than of this, that 'the letter killeth.' Let us once lose sight of that Higher Law, which is the true charter and bulwark of our liberties, and our constitution over which we have boasted so much, becomes a dead and loathsome carcass, fit for nothing but to be buried out of sight."

What is this but falling back on that "religion of traditions" which is so much condemned in the Catholic Church?

Let me say, however, that whatever the editor may think, this HIGHER LAW *must* have its priesthood. If you will not accept one that God anointed, you will fall into the hands of one self-constituted. If you endeavor to fly from one that avows its character you only run greater danger of having one of the most worthless of all.

He had just been comparing a living principle with a mother's affection for her offspring, or a father's care, and with the laws which govern the poet or orator; and then having made his quotation from our poor article, he asks, "what is this but falling back on that 'religion of traditions,'" &c. What possible analogy can the Bishop see between the laws which govern a mother's affection, or a poet's inspiration, and a "religion of traditions?" This is transubstantiation with a vengeance. But what is this "living principle" of which the Bishop speaks? Is a *live* Pope a LIVING principle? Or perhaps, as he seems to intimate, it is the priesthood. The truth is he has left us no guide but our private judgment to determine what he means, or of what this living principle consists. We think he means the priesthood; but our private judgment tells us that it is an absurdity to call an order of men a principle. We regard the word of God as a living principle; for "My words," says Jesus, "THEY ARE SPIRIT AND THEY ARE LIFE." But the Bishop says, "this HIGHER LAW *must* have its priesthood." We know it; but we have "a great High Priest, who has passed into the heavens," and who has promised to give his Holy Spirit to all who ask him. This is a very safe, simple and beautiful faith upon which all the sects of Protestant Christians can and do unite. We want no priest to thrust himself in between us and our God and Saviour, to dole out second hand the blessings which are offered freely, without price and without measure. We have ministers of the New Testament, whom we love and honor for their office and their works' sake; but let them beware how they attempt to play the priest. We acknowledge ONE Priest, and but one. We do, to use the Bishop's language, "accept one that God annointed."

In the passage quoted, we were speaking of the origin of constitutions; but how Bishop O'Connor imagined he could turn it to his own account is beyond our comprehension. But as this point involves the right of private judgment, and we claim the largest liberty in that direction, we shall give our opinion upon it. Now, Bishop O'Connor, we ask you, suppose you meet a man who is unsettled in his religious views, and, as in duty bound, you present to him the claims of your own Church, your own system, do you or do you not appeal to his private judgment? To what else can you appeal? There is nothing else. Well, having availed yourself of this God-given faculty once, by what right can you interdict its further exercise upon those truths revealed by Him who says, "Come, let us reason together?" God comes to us with reasons, arguments, appeals; but you priests offer us nothing but hard dogmas, which we must take down as we can, or be anathematised. He sets before us motives, persuasives, promises, threatenings; you come to us with mandates, and require implicit and blind obedience. In his service we are freemen; in yours slaves. Is it to be wondered at, therefore, that where you get the ascendency Liberty dies out; and that when men do break through your shackles, they act more like escaped convicts than like rational freemen? Where, we ask you, in all the dominions of the Papacy, can men sit securely under their own vines and fig trees, with none to molest them or make them afraid? You can do so amongst us, but could we, as Protestants, do so in Spain, or Rome, or Naples, without being required to sacrifice our birthright as the price of that security?

The Bishop endeavors to break the force of what was said on the subject of mortmain by alleging that the laws of England in Catholic times against Mortmain resulted from the rapacity of kings and rulers, who were choused out of certain fees and profits "when lands passed from one hand to another." There is no arguing against a reason like that. Does not the bishop know that many of the Kings favored the ecclesiastics in this contest with the Parliament; and that it was the substantial yeomanry of the country who averted the terrible curse, which mortmain ever entails, from that highly favored island? But for them, England would have sunk under it, as did Italy, Spain, Mexico, and other countries. He says the principle which operated there has no application here. There we differ; and the bantering style in which he claims the right to hold property in mortmain, as a sole corporator, is as unfortunate in taste as it is in policy. Of the right of the Catholic Church, or the bishop, to hold landed property for legitimate purposes, as church lots or cemeteries, there can be any is no question; but to acquire it *ad libitum*, and hold it in perpetuity for its rents and profits, is a privilege which we would by no means grant to any church either Catholic or Protestant. It is a dangerous and corrupting privilege, and one which no good church would desire. The sad effects of the usage of mortmain in some unfortunate countries ought to teach us wisdom; and the noble resistance which the men, for whom Bishop O'Connor claims the honor of originating our free institutions, made against it for several successive centuries, is a good example.

There are many other things in the lecture before us which we might notice; but as they appear to have been offered in reply to the arguments of others, we pass them over

ROMAN CATHOLIC TOLERATION.—Mr. Millard, who had imported Bibles into Austria and Hungary for missionary purposes, has been promised their recovery when they had been removed from the Austrian dominions; and he has been given to understand that any future attempt to sell Bibles would cause his immediate expulsion from the country.

The cabinet furniture, silver ware and other household goods of the Chevalier Hulseman, Austrian Charge d'Affairs, are advertised in the Washington papers for sale at auction on Thursday next. This would seem to indicate that the rumors of the Chevaliers recall from his post are correct.

The "Green County Whig," of the 20th inst., comes to us shrouded in mourning, for the death of its editor, THOS WILSON PORTER, Esq. Mr. Porter was a young man of much promise, and his death is felt as a great affliction by his friends and large circles of acquaintances. He graduated at Washington College, was a member of the bar, and was cut off at the early age of 27 years.

RESCUING IMPOSITION.—A number of respectable gentlemen, of Poland, Ohio, have sent us a communication rebuking and exposing the imposition upon a foolish and credulous public, practised by a Mrs. and Miss Loomis—Miss Martha, well known in Pittsburgh. Miss Martha is a so-called clairvoyant—sees through a millstone, reads through the back of her head, and does many other wonderful impossibilities. The gentlemen of Poland were a match for her, and exposed her tricks, and she departed in disgrace, and in high dudgeon that the enlightened citizens of that pleasant village would not consent to be humbugged. This is the substance of the long communication of our friends, which they will excuse us from publishing, as we really think the Miss Martha humbug, is not sufficiently formidable to require so much of our precious room for its exposure.

A correspondent who signs himself "A Catechumen," desires a public Lecture from Bishop O'Connor on the "right of private judgment." The writer says he is an earnest seeker after truth, and he hopes the Bishop will discuss the subject indicated.

We invite attention to the auction sale of lots belonging to the estate of Ross Black, Esq., advertised in this paper. These lots are admirably situated for business purposes, being in the vicinity of the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and at the junction of Liberty and Water streets. We are glad to see the property in that section of the city coming into market, for then we may hope to see it improve and become the seat of active business.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 17.

Mr. Kennedy's labors as Chief of the Census Bureau, have received a compliment with which officers of the government are but seldom furnished. His annual report, comprising a summary of the population of the United States, with a compendious statement of such statistics of industry as had then been then digested and analyzed in the office, was first printed in the appendix to the Congressional Globe, of which some thousands are furnished to Congress.—Letters began to come in upon the members from the constituencies, asking for more of that document, as the one of greatest practical utility and value which they could circulate. Accordingly, Mr. Allison moved the printing of 100,000 copies, which was unanimously ordered.—This immense number was exhausted almost as soon as furnished, and since then members have been supplying the continued and increasing demand of their constituents, by purchases out of their own pockets. In this way, 80,000 additional copies have been procured and distributed. Mr. Rives has declined furnishing any more at the moderate price named in the resolution of Congress, and the work has been stereotyped by Lippincott, Grambo & Co., of Philadelphia, who are now filling orders for members of Congress and others, to the extent of many thousands. Thus, already have 200,000 copies of an unpretending report, containing but a small part of the information which the enlarged work upon the completed Census returns will present, been scattered among the people, and this not at the expense of the Treasury, but through the wise and just liberality of their representatives.

With such popular acknowledgment of the importance and value of these services, the Superintendant and his Assistants may view with a quiet contempt the criticisms of the superficial and ill informed, and the misrepresentations which proceed from malice and personal hostility.

I am pleased to be able to inform your readers that within a fortnight, the aggregate and detailed statement of the agricultural productions of the United States will be ready for publication.

Neither House is in session to-day, which affords leisure and opportunity for compromising and arranging in regard to that important matter, the printing. The question is found to be intimately connected with the safety of both the union of the States and the "Washington Union." According to Mr. Borland's personal explanation, the friends of the latter averred to him that it could not live three weeks unless allowed to drain its aliment from the drugs of the treasury. Well, is it not the "Washington Union" and its party that uphold "the Union and the Constitution?" Of course it is. Now, then, behold the completeness of the logic. A corrupt and corrupting job must be given to the Union newspaper, equal to $100,000 in land, or the Federal Union will not survive three weeks—what a fearful crisis was pending over us, and we knew nothing at all about it. It is thus that many a good honest fellow is sitting beside the smoke pipe of a Mississippi steamer, puffing his segar, not dreaming of danger to the Republic or himself when he is blown sky high, his constitution irreparably injured, and the union of his members with the trunk severed and destroyed forever. Mr. Forsyth, of the Georgia Times, and son of Mr. Van Buren's Secretary of State, saw the danger and rushed to the rescue. He pointed out that bom Unions might be saved by sacrificing poor Boyd Hamilton, and dividing the spoils between his friends Ellwood Fisher and De Leon, of the Southern Press, and Donnelson & Armstrong. In that way, too, another union would be made, the union of the Secessionists and Submissionists of the South.—The offer seems to have been quite distinct, to "*sell out state rights* for the printing plunder—Oh, where was the honor of chivalry then? It is too fearful to contemplate, and I leave the subject.

Among the honored guests at Gov. Sewards, on Thursday evening, was Gov Kossuth and a portion of his suite.

It is said that Nicaragua has proposed to come in to the negotiation now proceeding in regard to the occupation of her own territory by her representative, Mr. Marcolletta. If the honorable principal negotiators think he don't intrude, he will join them; but otherwise he begs to be allowed to listen at the key hole while they make the final arrangement.

Some solicitude is felt for the fate of the currency bill. The chairmen of the Committees of Finance, in the House and Senate, are receiving numerous letters from bankers and merchants of the large cities in all parts of the country, urging the importance of prompt action. Mr. Hunter says that if the bill can be reached in the House, it will pass almost unanimously. The difficulty has been to prevent its being thrown into that vast balaam box of legislation, the Committee of the Whole, where, like many other affairs of great pith and moment, it would almost inevitably sleep the sleep of death. A strong majority, with the co-operation of the Speaker, can avert this fate, and get it down for a special order, which will secure its passage.

The predicament of the French Spoliation bill is the same. It is likely to go to the Committee of the Whole, and if once consigned to that pit, Dalley's pain extractor could not draw it out.

JUNIUS

WASHINGTON, April 20

The Whig Congressional caucus to-night was attended by sixty or sixty-five members. Mr. Mangum took the chair, as at the former meeting. Hon. Presley Ewing, of Ky., offered a resolution naming Baltimore as the place, and the 17th June as the time for holding the National Whig Convention, but coupled with a series of doctrines as the whig party faith, embracing declarations in favor of the finality of the Compromise, as against the free States, and an approval of the fugitive slave law. Mr. Mangum decided the resolutions to be out of order, upon the ground that the only object of the meeting was to appoint a time and place for holding the Convention. Mr. Ewing appealed from the decision, and the chair was sustained, ayes 31, nnes 18. This ended the resistance of the malcontents, and about a back load of them, including Humphrey Marshall, Williams of Tennessee, Outlaw, of North Carolina, and Cabell, of Florida, took up their hats and walked out. After this happy result, the proceedings were interesting but harmonious. It was resolved that a call should be issued for a convention to be held on the 16th June at Baltimore, and that the present was no occasion for adopting principles, or setting up tests of orthodoxy. The caucus did not break up until after eleven o'clock, so that the work was well done.

This result may be considered decisive of the nomination of Gen Scott, and does, in fact, end the contest over that subject. I am too unwell, to-night, to extend my remarks upon this or any other subject.

JUNIUS.

FENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

HARRISBURGH, April 21.

SENATE

Several memorials, &c., were presented and referred.

Mr. Crabb read in place a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint an entomologist.

Mr. McCaslin offered a resolution providing for the publication of the names of all defaulters to the State, with the amount due by them respectively.

The Senate then took up, and passed to a second reading, the bill authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to run their cars and engines on other and connecting railroads.

The bill for the more effectual prevention and punishment of the crime of murder, or rather to abolish capital punishment, was taken up and passed Committee of the Whole.

The bill supplementary to the act regulating Banks, compelling the Banks chartered in 1850 to pay a bonus of two per cent. on their capital, was then taken up and discussed at length by Messrs. Muhlenberg, Kunkel and others.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Apportionment Bill was taken up, and after considerable discussion upon it, the House, on motion, went again into Committee of the Whole, and striking out the bill inserted another entirely different in its features, which will give the State 11 Whig and 16 Democratic Congressmen.

The bill, as amended, passed to a third reading, and was then postponed under the rules.

GREAT FRESHET IN THE POTOMAC.—*Harper's Ferry*, April 19th.—The storm of wind and rain which prevailed here last night was one of the severest ever known. The waters of the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers have risen to an extraordinary height, and are still rising. At noon the water had risen within two feet of the highest mark of the great freshet of 1847, and will probably go four or five feet higher. The bridge across the river at this place is in great danger. Two bridges on the Winchester railroad have already been carried off.

At Martinsburgh and Cherry Run the water is three or four feet on the railroad track.

Harper's Ferry, April 19, 8 P. M.—The waters in the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers continue to rage with increasing fury, carrying down trees and timber in abundance. The water is now within one foot of the flooring of the bridge, and is rising at the rate of one foot per hour. The general impression is that the bridge will be carried off to-night with the raging flood. The trunk of a tree struck the bridge and passed through it and out at the top of the roof.

Some ten or twelve house caps floated down the river this evening.

At Back Creek, the river is some 8 or 10 feet over the railroad track.

At Cherry Run the water is also over the track to the depth of some 10 or 12 feet.

The river has completely flooded the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, causing great damage.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania have issued an address to their brethren of the United States, in relation to the next Presidency, in the course of which they give these gentle intimations:

"If the National Convention shall decide against our candidate, we cannot promise that our people will bear the decision without bitter mortification; for their States pride is thoroughly aroused. If the man they now offer is set aside, they have no hope of succeeding at another time. If Pennsylvania must wait until she presents a more unexceptionable man than Mr. Buchanan she must wait forever."

KOSSUTH AT JERSEY CITY—RECEPTION, ADDRESS, &c.—Gov. Kossuth will be received today by the City Authorities, Military, &c., and be addressed by His Honor Mayor Gilchrist at the Public Hall (Manner's Long Room.) At the close of the procession, which will probably take place about one o'clock, Gov. Kossuth and suite will be entertained while in the City by D. S. Gregory at his private mansion.

In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, he will also address the friends of Hungary, in response to an invitation from a Committee of citizens, in the Presbyterian Church.

It is understood that on Wednesday Gov. Kossuth will proceed to Newark, where extensive arrangements are making for his public reception.—*N. Y. Tribune of Tuesday.*

Since the sailing of the Arctic, letters and papers from the Australian Colonies have come to hand, dates being to the end of December. They have been three arrivals, with some thousand ounces of gold, and other vessels are on the way with rich consignments. Advices by these arrivals confirm the report of the gold stories. Among the lumps found is one weighing 231 ounces, and estimated to contain thirty three ounces of pure gold. Another piece of ore weighed ninety ounces, and another eighty-two. The precious metal is found mostly near the surface, the largest lumps are found in crevices of rocks. The total yield of the diggings in the first three months is $3,500,000. The nominal price of gold at Melbourne has varied from £3 to £3 8d. per ounce.

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES.—The *Albany Knickerbocker* publishes a list of the Whig Members of our late Legislature, indicating the Presidential preference of each. The list adds up:

For Winfield Scott,	63
For Daniel Webster,	6
For Millard Fillmore,	2
For the Nominee of the Convention,	7
Sick and absent (Mr Mallnier,)	1

Among those put down for Mr. Webster, we note two from this City who are for Scott.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MOUNTSTORM, PA., Dec. 29, 1852.

☞ Mr. SAM'L M. KIER—Let me know what you can put the Medicine up for, for I find it will sell well with a good price. I had the Circulars distributed. The article is giving universal satisfaction.

Yours truly, A. W. BARTLEY.

LITHANIA, STARKE CO., NEW HAMPSHIRE, Feb. 20, 1852.

Mr. Kier, Dear Sir—We had left with us a quantity of Petroleum, it is all sold, and more needed. Send us 12 dozen, from present appearance, it will all go rapidly.

Truly Yours, KASHMAN, TELTON & CO.

For sale by Druggists generally throughout the city. may3:lawf

☞ Go where you will, talk about what you may, and you will either see or hear of the great Arabian preparation, known as the Pain Extractor, or Dr. Graff's Celebrated Arabian Liniment. It's a sale 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 medicine of that kind. See advertisement.

Nelson's First Premium

DAGUERREOTYPES.

First 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 Side and Skylight to ever constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping, as now practised by the principal artists of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. flatters himself to be able to satisfy the public, or those who may favor him with a call. Daguerreotypes, either singly or in groups, which has never been equalled.

Rooms open and operating, in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. ap24:lawf

1852 1852

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

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.

FAST, MOST PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE ROUTE.

ON the opening of Canal Navigation a daily line of Express Packet Boats will run, connecting at Blairsville with the Pennsylvania Railroad. A Packet Boat will leave Pittsburgh at 4 o'clock, P. M., every evening. Passengers take the Railroad at Blairsville next day at noon, connecting at Harrisburgh next morning at Philadelphia or Baltimore, early next morning. Baltimore passengers are to leave Pittsburgh, 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

C. BENSON, Ticket Agents,
J. MESKIMMEN, Mon. House
or to D. LEECH & CO., Canal Basin.

mar12:tf

1852 1852

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road

TO

CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, SANDUSKY, DETROIT, CHICAGO, MILWAUKIE, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI.

THE new and fast running steamer FOREST CITY, leaves the Monongahela wharf, foot of Market street, every morning at 8 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) connecting at Wellsville with the Express Train of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road, leaving at 12 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Cleveland at 8 o'clock, P. M., and connecting with the steamboat and rail road lines to Toledo, Sandusky, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukie, Buffalo and Dunkirk.

Fare to Cleveland $3 50

For tickets, apply to

JOHN A. CAUGHEY, Agent
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road Co.

Office, corner Water and Smithfield streets, (up stairs) opposite Monongahela House.

☞ For the ease & speed of travel to Allanoe, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R. from Allanoe to Cleveland, the fare from Pittsburgh to Cleveland is $3.00. Passengers by both routes arrive in *Cleveland at 8 o'clock, time and in the same train of cars.* ap20

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

C. G. HUSSEY, PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL I. MARSHALL, SECY.

OFFICE, 91 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

☞ ISSUES 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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F. Harbaugh,	Francis Bellerjeau,
Edward Heazelton,	J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant,	Samuel Rea.

Isaac M. Pennock. ap8

DIED,

On Friday morning, MRS. ELIZABETH, wife of Hugh Davis, Esq., in the 73d year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, and proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery.

POSTPONED—The sale of Lots of the estate of Ross Black, Esq., deceased, will come off on next Saturday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Notice.

WE wish to inform the public generally that notwithstanding the partial damage done to our factory, our stock is well assorted and we are prepared to fill orders, either for Window Glass or Glassware, promptly, and at the shortest notice. We warn further to state that we have only had to stop about three weeks sooner than the usual time, and that our factory will be in blast again at the usual time of starting.

LORENZ & WIGHTMAN.

ap24:2t

Religious Notice.

THE REV. ROBERT MORRISON, lately from Ireland, will deliver a discourse in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, to-morrow evening—at which a collection will be taken up in aid of the Sabbath School of that Congregation. The public are respectfully invited to attend. ap24

Lost.

A NOTE at four months, dated New York, March 25th, 1852, for $1,341 65, drawn by James A. Bright (in favor of Edward Lambert & Co., supposed to be lost. All persons are cautioned against negotiating for the same. ap24:2t

TIFFANY, YOUNG & ELLIS.

271 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JEWELER, SILVER WARE, WATCHES, CLOCKS AND RICH FANCY ARTICLES.

Intended Especially for Gifts.

T. Y. & E. beg particularly to invite the visits of citizens and strangers to their magnificent stock, believing it to exceed, in extent, variety and richness, any other in this country. They feel sure, the advantages of having their own house in Paris, and their own Manufactories of Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c., have enable them to offer inducements, in prices and qualities, and prices considering qualities, such as cannot be offered by any other house in the trade. Every article is marked in plain figures upon which there will not be the slightest variation. ap24:d3m

NEW MUSIC.

HAPPY BIRDLING OF THE FOREST—Composed expressly for, and sung by Miss Catharine Hayes, with Flute obligato performed by Mr. Kyle—music by Wm. Vincent Wallace.

Morning, Noon and Night—A new and very beautiful song, composed by W. H. Dempster.

Away now, joyful riding—Up, Trot, Trot, Trot, as sung by Madlle Jetty Treff—music by Kutchen.

Captain Sherburne's Quick Step—Composed for the Piano Forte, by C. S. Grafulla.

Boyer's new Instruction Book for Piano, adapted expressly for very young beginners.

The above, with a great variety of new songs, Polkas, Waltzes, Schottisches, &c., &c., just received and for sale by JOHN H. MELLOR,
ap24 81 Wood street.

NOT WITHOUT CAUSE.

THE flattering encouragement with which GOTHIC HALL has been opened, is by reason the establishment and its management combined, make it THE emporium of

Men and Boys' Clothing.

Work equal to customer made, at 20 per cent. less than customer prices. WE STUDY TO PLEASE.
ap21 CHESTER, 74 Wood street

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore