PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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PITTSBURGH

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1852.

Antimasonic and Whig County Convention

☞ The Whigs and Anti-Masons, of Allegheny county, will meet on Saturday, the 22th 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 7 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 2nd 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 Committee of Correspondence.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JACOB HOFFMAN, OF BERKS COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.
A. E. BROWN. JAMES POLLOCK.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Districts.	Districts.
1. WILLIAM F. HOGBIN,	14. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
2. JAMES TRAQUAIR,	15. JAMES D. PATTON,
3. JOHN W. STORER,	16. JAMES K. DAVIDSON,
4. JOHN P. VERREE,	17. DR. JNO. MCCULLOUGH,
5. SPENCER MCILVAINE,	18. RALPH DEALE,
6. JAMES W. FULLER,	19. JOHN LINTON,
7. JOHN EWING,	20. ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON,
8. JOHN SHANFTAR,	21. THOMAS J. BIGHAM,
9. JAMES HERRON,	22. LEWIS L. LORD,
10. CHARLES F. WALLER,	23. CHRISTIAN MYERS,
11. DAVID ALTON,	24. DARWIN PHELPS,
12. W. C. MERCER,	25. SAM'L A. PURVIANCE.
13. NER MIDDLESWARTH.	

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

A manly, sensible, and truthful letter, from Hon. T. M. Howe, addressed to the editors of the National Intelligencer, on the subject of the Wheeling Bridge, will be found in our columns to-day. A reply is published in the *Republic*, by Hon. Geo. W. Thompson, in the usual bullying style of Southern men, and in the ordinary Wheeling logic on this question.

NORTHERN AGGRESSIONS.—The letter of "Junius," on this subject, will cause a sensation.—The North has been so long wheedled and tricked, and bullied into submission to the demands of lordly slaveholders, that she will be astonished when she wakes up and finds that she has made such an unconscionable judge of herself. The South, not content with past advantages, is still crying, like the horse leech, "give, give," and in addition, makes the modest request that we shall not only catch and return to them their human chattels, and thus become *participes criminis* with them in an act which nearly every person at the North esteems a great crime, but shall also like the work, make it a party principle, a Presidential platform, a "finality" too sacred to discuss, and like the laws of the Modes and Persians, unalterable!

We have another letter from "Junius" on the same subject, which we hope will set the North to thinking.

THE WHEELING BRIDGE.

Certain citizens of Wheeling in a letter to the Washington Union, and various letter writers and the Wheeling newspapers, have industriously circulated the impression, that during the late flood, our Pittsburgh packets could easily pass under the Wheeling Bridge. These statements have been published in Cleveland, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and various other parts of the country. We cannot understand how men who pretend to honor and morality can wilfully engage in such a disgraceful business, as to endeavor to create for a special object a *false impression* upon the public mind. That these statements are wholly untrue will appear from the following affidavits, copied from the "Journal" of yesterday:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Allegheny County, City of Pittsburgh, s. s.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman in and for the city aforesaid, REUBEN J. GRACE, of lawful age, who being sworn, doth depose and say:

I am Captain of the steam boat Brilliant, one of the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Packets, that on Tuesday, the 20th inst., the said boat arrived at Wheeling, on her way to Pittsburgh, about 8 o'clock, P. M., of said day, and was prevented from continuing her trip to Pittsburgh by the obtruction of the Wheeling Bridge. The coal could not pass under the said bridge, even with her chimneys taken down, as our pilot-house would not pass, by several and eighteen inches too high to pass under the bridge. The pilot-house was the Carpenter belonging to the boat, went to the bridge and measured by a line the distance between the bridge and the surface of the water, and reported it feet and a half. The river continued to rise for several hours afterwards, as reported by the watchman on board. The Brilliant left Cincinnati in the packet for the day preceding the civil war, and passed under the bridge were there twenty-four hours before our arrival at Wheeling, during all of which time the river was rising rapidly. By the aforesaid detention, the Brilliant lost an entire trip from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, and was obliged to be thrown out of her regular day, and after detaining her passengers at Wheeling for 36 hours, to proceed to Pittsburgh by the steamboat Wheelbarrow, which boat is a packet between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, and remained above the bridge until the rise came. The loss to the Brilliant by this delay and change was at least two and three thousand dollars.

The Brilliant was detained at the time from Tuesday until Friday following, in the afternoon. The Brilliant was built with her pilot house as its present height in the year 1848, previous to the erection of the Wheeling bridge.

REUBEN J. GRACE.

Sworn and subscribed this 26th day of April, A. D. 1852.

THOS. SYKES, Alderman.

EDWARD BOLAND, of lawful age, being duly sworn, doth depose and say:

I am carpenter on board the steamboat Brilliant, and was on board during her last trip from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh. The said boat arrived at Wheeling on Tuesday, the 20th inst., about 8 P. M. of said day, and was unable to pass under the bridge, owing to the high state of water.

The Captain directed deponent and the first mate, WILLIAM ROBICK, to measure the distance between the bridge and the surface of the water, and also to measure the height of the pilot house and hog chain brace, to see if we could pass under. In compliance with his orders, we went out and found the distance between the bridge and the surface of the water, twenty-one feet and a half, and we also found that the hog chain braces were 1-8 inch by about seven feet, to allow the boat to pass under.

The pilot house was too high to pass under, by between one and two feet. The Brilliant was detained from Tuesday until Friday afternoon following.

EDWARD BOLAND.

Sworn and subscribed this 26th day of April, A. D. 1852.

THOS. SYKES, Alderman.

WILLIAM ROBICK, of lawful age, being duly sworn, doth depose and say:

I am the pilot made on the steamboat Brilliant, and was on board during her last trip. I have heard the statement set forth in the affidavit of Reuben J. Grace, and know them to be correct and true, and I hereby ratify and confirm the statement, and pronounce them the truth, and nothing but the truth.

WILLIAM ROBICK.

Sworn and subscribed this 26th day of April, A. D. 1852.

THOS. SYKES, Alderman.

THE ABOLITION EXCITEMENT IN GRAYSON COUNTY, VA.—*A Court Dispersed by a Mob.*—We mentioned a few days ago that much excite ment existed in Grayson county, Va., against certain parties suspected to be abolitionists, and that Judge Brown was unable to hold the county court in consequence of the resignation of the clerk, and his inability to secure another. It now appears that the court was dissolved by mob violence, the particulars of which are thus detailed in a letter from Carrol county to the Lynchburg Virginian:

"After the execution of the negroes in that county, some time ago, who had been excited to rebellion by a certain Methodist preacher by the name of Bacon, of which you have heard, the citizens held a meeting and instituted a secret of inquisition, to find out, if possible, who were the accomplices of the said Bacon. Suspicion soon rested on a man by the name of Cornut, and on being charged with being an accomplice, he acknowledged the fact, and declared his intention of persevering in the cause, upon which he was severely lynched. Cornut then instituted suit against the parties, who afterwards held a meeting and passed resolutions, notifying the court and lawyers not to undertake the case upon pain of a coat of tar and feathers. The court, however, convened at the appointed time, and true to their promise a band of armed men marched around the court house, fired their guns by platoons, and dispersed the court in confusion. There was no blood shed. This county and the county of Wythe have held meetings and passed resolutions sustaining the movement of the citizens of Grayson."

Here is a regular, organized, and open resistance to law, for the purpose of sustaining slavery. If the tithe of such outrageous proceedings in opposition to slavery had taken place in any Northern State, the whole Southern press would have lifted up one loud, long cry of reprobation, in which they would have been joined by the whole body of Doughfaces and Union-Savers in the North, and long homilies would have been written about our glorious Union endangered by the bloody-minded abolitionists. But the citizens of a whole county in Virginia can band together to suppress the right of speech and the freedom of opinion, can resort to Lynch-Law, and disperse the courts by mob violence, and their proceedings be openly approved by some, and judged with great leniency by others. Oh Slavery! how corrupting and debasing is thy influence. What a fearful reckoning is hastening on apace, for it cannot be that thy crimes can go unwhipt of justice!

BACKWARD SEASON.—To-day, the first of May, vegetation is not so far advanced as last year on the first of April. This is the most backward season for many years, being cold, wet and disagreeable. It is very hard on spring crops.

A farewell missionary meeting was held in the Third Presbyterian Church, Newark, last evening, preparatory to the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Byers, and Miss Knight, the latter for China, as missionaries, under the charge of the Presbyterian Board. Miss K. is to be associated with her sister, Mrs. Henry V. Rankin, in the female boarding school at Ningpo.

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.

Our opponents frequently twit the Whigs on the want of harmony in our ranks, and take great comfort to themselves on this account. We acknowledge that between the Whigs of the North and the South there are very great difference of opinion, and that there is some reason to fear that these differences will not be healed without a breach in the party. But we deny that there is any less want of harmony among the Democracy, than among the Whigs. While the Whigs are differing about principles and measures, they are quarreling about men, and if they adopt the Fugitive Slave Law as a finality, or if they do not, they will find themselves in hot water with the extremes of their adherents.

To show our readers how lovingly the Democrats pull together, we will take a few extracts from leading Locofoco papers. A correspondent of the *Richmond Enquirer*, pitches into Gen. Cass and Mr. Douglas in the following style:

Having been defeated in our last contest, when we run a statesman against a captain, without any qualifications for the office, it now becomes of the utmost importance to select an available man, as well as a good and true Democrat. For let it be remembered, that we are now threatened with another captain, fully as renowned, and *much better qualified in every other respect*, to be our President, than he who was last elected. Let us, therefore, consider who is our strongest man, taking it for granted that every one I mention are good Democrats and true, though I may hereafter compare their politics.

"Gen. Cass can carry, we will say, the 104 certain votes. Out of the doubtful States, Ohio is only one that I think Gen. Cass could possibly carry. He certainly could not carry New Jersey, Pennsylvania, North Carolina or South Carolina; but they would go against him except the latter, which would throw her vote away.—Allowing then Ohio, which is in doubtful, he would get, 23, and the half of the remainder 51, (not one of which do I think he could get,) and it would make his total vote 142½. This is not enough to elect him. We know he was beaten before, and we cannot perceive that he has gained strength since that time. We know, however, that among these doubtful States, he never has been popular, and that he has the prejudice of a defeat against him now. Any man who understands human nature, will not consider that trifling. As for my part, *I very much fear that Gen. Cass cannot be elected.*

Judge Douglas has been greatly spoken of for the Presidency. I cannot perceive, however, that he will be able to carry a single vote more than Gen. Cass. Without at all comparing the politics of these gentlemen, I will state, that after carefully looking at Judge Douglas's pedigree I am fully convinced that he cannot be borne through triumphantly at the South. But let us treat the Judge a little differently from what we have the others. Grant him the 100 certain votes. He cannot carry either New Jersey, Pennsylvania, North Carolina or South Carolina. Allow him Ohio, 23, Tennessee, 12, and half of Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, 19, making 54½ votes, and his grand total will only be 146½ votes.

Messrs. Editors, Mr. Douglas stands no chance for the nomination, and never has, and, therefore, consider him out of the question. But Gen. Cass does stand some chance, though I think I have demonstrated that he is neither *likely to be elected, nor the favorite of the Democratic States.*

Having thus settled the chances of two Democratic aspirants, from good Democratic testimony, let us turn to the only remaining one, Mr. Buchanan. A writer from Washington to the same paper, supposed to be Mr. P. H. Aylett, settles the hash of the "favorite son."—Hear him:

"The noise made in Virginia by the friends of Mr. Buchanan, has produced no small movement among the well-posted politicians of Washington. They say it furnishes the most refreshing instance of the age, of the fact that the view of a Virginia politician is bounded by his own horizon; for Mr. Buchanan, in the estimation of every one with whom I have conversed, has never had the remotest chance for the nomination. His prospects have been at zero all the time at Washington. Cass throttled him unceremoniously three months since. In the stock market he is quoted fifteen or twenty lower than the stock of the James River and Kanawha Company. Mr. Wise's galvanic battery has not attracted an encouraging wink or muscular jerk from the defunct. The excessive defunctness of the distinguished statesman of Pennsylvania, is, with many of our Southern politicians, a source of regret. Many of the friends of Judge Douglass entertain the kindest feelings for Mr. Buchanan.

However devoted the friends of Mr. Buchanan may be to his nomination, they will be forced to give him up. The boat has left him, and the tides run too rapidly and strongly against him for hope to remain. He cannot live in the current which has set in strong and powerful for Cass. I do not desire to discuss the relative strength of Douglas and Buchanan in Virginia. They divide the party, but in what proportion I shall not say. In the National Convention Cass and Douglas will be the prominent candidates. States have filed up their votes and instructions so rapidly of late for Cass, that he will be upon the 1st ballot prodigiously strong. If the two-thirds rule did not exist, he would probably receive the nomination upon the first ballot. Looking to the fight therefore as one between Cass and Douglas—Mr. Buchanan disappearing after the first ballot—what will Virginia do? Will her vote be given for Lewis Cass or for Judge Douglas? That is the question *for us* to consider. This alternative will be presented, and we must prepare for it"

So, Buchanan is a used up man. All the Democratic blood in his veins cannot save him. Mr. Cass will be nominated, and good Democrats say he cannot be elected over the "Great Captain." Hear further Democratic testimony, also taken from the great organ, the Richmond Enquirer:

Under the most favorable circumstances in 1848, the Democracy of Virginia staggered to the polls with him, and gave him the electoral vote by a very paltry majority. Since then, great and marked changes have taken place:—Thousands who then gave him a most reluctant support, cannot be whipped or cajoled into the traces, by the politicians, to support him in 1852. The reason of this almost universal hostility in Virginia to Gen. Cass, I need not detain your readers by developing. It is a fixed, immovable fact. It is certain that, above all things, the Virginia Democracy would deplore the nomination of Gen. Cass by the Baltimore Convention. It is generally admitted that what ever strength he may have with intriguing politicians, the masses of the Southern States will not support Gen. Cass.

I know a great deal about the democracy of Virginia, and I speak advisedly when I say that in Virginia the nomination of Cass would be a suicidal act.

The *Southside Democrat*, another influential Democratic paper, is exceedingly distressed with the project of having to support Cass for another campaign. Read the following lamentations:

Gen. Cass has been beaten. His strength has been tested, and it has proved insufficient for his election. He was beaten and badly beaten. His friends would rally to him in another contest, but they would rally to him in another defeat. His wounds would rally to him in another contest, but they would be animated to extraordinary efforts by a confidence of victory. In a political contest, every thing depends on the enthusiasm of parties; for a cold passive compliance or support is equivalent to a defeat. Would the Democratic party under the leadership of Cass, be fired by enthusiasm, or would their banner droop in despondency, and their arm be unnerved at the recollection of the disasters of '48?

"*Democratic sensibilities will be again lacerated* by the ridicule which the story of the *broken sword* provoked in such abundance in '48. We shall hear something more of the memorable *noise and confusion.* The scandalous charges of Indian agency corruption will be revived. To these will be added denunciations against Gen. Cass' intervention doctrines. His failure to vote for the fugitive slave bill will be exposed in glaring colors. And lastly, Southern Democrats will be taunted with their erroneous construction of the *Nicholson letter* and the rather discourteous if not insulting correction of their candidate will be incessantly rung in their ears. Is the Democratic party willing wantonly to encounter these difficulties?"

We sincerely commiserate the condition of our cotemporary, but we can offer him no consolation, except to invite him to join us in supporting the Hero, Patriot, and true National Whig, Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT.

OVERLAND EMIGRATION.—The St. Louis Republican states that that city is filled beyond all former precedent with strangers who are preparing to take the overland route for California, and that the number of emigrants who will go that way this season, will be greater than before. A marked feature in the emigration, the Republican says; is the number of females who are going out.

LAKE NOT OPEN AT DUNKIRK.—The Cleveland Forest City, of Thursday morning, says:

Passengers who arrived by the State Line Road last evening, inform us that Dunkirk harbor is still blocked with ice, and the prospect is gloomy for any relief at present. Five Propellers and one Steamer are detained there. The State Line Road is doing a good business in bringing down passengers who have been misled to Dunkirk by promises that they could take boats from that point west.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1852.

STARTLING EXPOSURE OF NORTHERN AGGRESSIONS IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Smart, of Maine, a Barnburner Democrat, made a very elaborate and able speech in the House, on Friday, in defence of the North from the false and parrot like cry of aggressions upon the South. His statements comprise the whole space of our national existence, beginning in fact somewhat in advance of that era, and, taken together, form a most conclusive answer to an allegation utterly without foundation, it is true, but which yet by the frequency of its repetition on one side, and the general silence in regard to it on the other, has convinced a large part of the Southern people that they are fearfully wronged and oppressed. I will briefly refer to some of the points made by Mr. Smart. Beginning with the old French war of 1753, which was a war of common defence with all the colonies against the power of France, he showed that it was fought, and that with brilliant and successful gallantry, chiefly by New England and the Middle States. Coming down to the Revolution, he showed that Massachusetts began the war, that entirely alone New England fought the battles of Lexington and Bunker's Hill, in which more of her sons were slain than were lost to the South in all the boasted victories of the Mexican war put together. And these memorable battles were fought more than a year before the declaration of independence. Indeed there was a very large party in the Southern colonies who looked upon these heroic acts of resistance to tyranny as wanton "aggressions upon the South," and to convince "the South" of that day that they were not so intended, the North magnanimously passed over its own Generals, who had borne the brunt of the fight for the better part of two years, and placed George Washington,—"that illustrious Southerner," "that Southern man," "that Southern Planter" as Mr. Calhoun claimed him to be—at the head of their own gallant troops. These battles were the first "aggressions on the South," and they show how ancient and rooted must Northern hostility to the South be. However, the compromise of Washington's appointment wiped out that original sin, and if we had not recommenced our assaults the sections might possibly have got along tolerably quietly together. But the North continued to show its fiendish malignity through the long war which followed, by furnishing 219,155 continental regulars and militia, while the South supplied but 70,000. This aggression might have been borne, had it not happened through an atrocious exertion of cunning and corruption that the wounded and destitute among the survivors of the Northern levies were put on the pension lists alongside of those from the South, so that one section received twice the amount of money, in the long run, that was begged. This "aggression" has always been a fruitful theme of indignant oratory.

With the progress of time aggressions accumulated. Gen. Washington was made president of the Convention, when Dr. Franklin, by age and the nature of his pursuits, was believed to be entitled to the honor. The seat of Government was first established in a free State, but the aggression was so intolerable that the South began to count the value of the Union, and to threaten to break it up. A *compromise* was hit upon, as in later days, to compensate for aggressions. The General Government assumed the debts of the States, incurred in the war of independence. But it turned out that the South gained, by this assumptive operation, the specific sum of $900,000: the Northern debts paid being $10,300,000, the Southern $11,200,000. How very like the compromise of 1850, was that compromise of 1791. But Mr. Madison, in congratulating the South upon the defeat of this daring aggression, stated that at least $500,000 per year would be spent at the Capital, which now the South would gain. This, in sixty years, would only have amounted to $30,000,000; but Mr. Smart shows that $72,473,399 of direct appropriations have been expended here, and the resulting advantages swell the sum to $100,000,000. Oppressed and plundered South! Insolent and tyrannical North!

Let us pass to the insults in the department of aggressions, in which the sufferings of the South have been peculiarly acute. In 1850, the South had had the presidency 49 years, the North 12 years. The North has voted for presidential candidates of Southern birth eleven times in sixty years, the South for one of Northern birth once in sixty years in the following 1 quote Mr. S. literally:

Several of the important places have been filled as follows, up to March 4th, 1849:

From the North.		*From the South.*
Presidents,	12 years.	48 years.
Chief Justices,	11 "	40 "
Secretaries of State,	20 "	39 "
Attorneys General,	20 "	39 "
Speakers of House,	23 "	37 "

With about one half of the white population, the slaveholding States have had, if I am not in error, a majority of the Cabinet, of the members of the judiciary, of the foreign legations, of the officers of the Army and Navy. They have now the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, the Commanding General of the Army, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and a majority of the Cabinet officers. There have been from the South twenty-one Presidents *pro tempore* of the Senate, and from the North thirteen. These are the facts, and this is the answer to the charge of Northern aggression, that is forever sounding in our ears. I ask attention to these facts, and ask gentlemen to remember that there are 13,000,000 of white people at the North, and only about 6,000,000 at the South.

Weak Northern brother, read and ponder. Soft hearted Hunker, weep no more over Southern wrongs. Snivelling Silver Grey, pluck up heart and look your Southern accuser in the face when he talks to you of the transgressions of your fathers and your neighbors.

Nor shall I apologize for introducing the following extract at length. It presents a most valuable record:

Why, sir, they have not only had the "first places," but their "crows and ducklings" have been well cared for. Here is a list taken from official tables:

"From these tables it appears that of fifty-one principal officers of Government, heads of Departments, bureaus, chief clerks, &c., there were 24 born in free States, and 25 in slave States, nine of the former being born in Pennsylvania, and eleven of the latter in Virginia. Two are foreigners, namely, the Commissioner of the Patent Office, and one of the Assistant Postmasters General.

"Of 1,698 clerks and other officers, (not including custom houses,) 1,442 were natives of the United States, 186 foreigners, and 120 whose place of birth was unknown. Of the 1,442 Americans, 952 were born in free States, and 810 in slave States; 276 were born in Virginia, which is 79 more than from any other State. Maryland has 196; Pennsylvania 177; New York 144; District of Columbia 128; Massachusetts 83; Kentucky 47; North Carolina 44; Maine 42; New Jersey 41; Connecticut 39, &c.

"Of the 136 foreigners, 34 were born in Ireland; 31 in England; 21 in Germany; 8 in France; 7 in Scotland; 3 in Spain; 2 in Canada; 1 in Wales, and 29 in other foreign countries.

"In the table showing the number appointed from each State, we have excluded the custom houses, as those employed in them are always appointed from the States in which they are located. This table shows that of 1,698 persons, 631 were appointed from the free, and 930 from the slave States, the difference in favor of the latter being 299. Of these, 1,177 were employed in the city of Washington: 369 being from free, and 729 from slave States, showing that that city there are 360 more Government officers from slaveholding States, than from the free. The number employed in Washington city, appointed from each State, is as follows: From Maine 20, New Hampshire 10, Vermont 10, Massachusetts 30, Rhode Island 5, Connecticut 18, New York 81, New Jersey 15, Pennsylvania 100, Ohio 40, Indiana 15, Illinois 12, Michigan 8, Iowa 4, Wisconsin 5, California 1; total from free States, 631. Appointed from Delaware 6, Maryland 96, District of Columbia 326, Virginia 153, North Carolina 25, South Carolina 10, Georgia 16, Alabama 12, Mississippi 11, Louisiana 8, Texas 3, Florida 6, Kentucky 16, Tennessee 18, Missouri 10, Arkansas 3; total from slave States, 729. Not reported, 79."

Let me say here that the idea of filling a list of the offices in the local custom houses at the North, as a "set off" to these places, is simply ridiculous:

The people of the South are entitled to fill their own local offices, and the citizens of the North are entitled to discharge the duties of the offices in their section, but the offices "at large" should be filled from all sections in proportion to population.

More money has been spent in collecting the revenue at the North than the South. That is a heavy aggression, but it turns out that in proportion to the amount collected, the expense has been double at the South to what it has been at the North. Here are the figures, for the period from 1791 to 1850:

Whole amount of revenue,	$1,169,299,265
Expense of collection,	54,257,320
Amount of rev. in free States,	932,222,911
" " slave "	227,076,354
Expense of coll'n in free States,	36,894,926
" " slave "	17,362,398

In respect to tariffs, those abominable devices to plunder the South, twenty of them have been passed, and a majority of the Southern vote has been given for all out right; and under all tariffs, as far as the facts can be ascertained, the North pays more than her share, and therefore to some extent pays bounties to the South.

From 1841 to 1851 the North paid into the treasury $6,684,753 in postages over and above the expense of the post office system in the free States. The service in the slave States cost $14,716,761, and the revenue derived was $8,601,000. The deficit was $6,115,000. What was this but a free donation from the North, to supply mail accommodations to the South.

But I must leave this admirable and crushing analysis of the silly ding-dong, which has wearied the country for twenty-five years, of Northern aggression. I shall conclude it in my next, and in the mean time recommend a general distribution of Mr. Smart's speech among all constituencies, both Northern and Southern.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, April 26.

A sudden calm has occurred in the storm which agitated the democracy about candidates. Gen. Cass is shooting ahead of his competitors, but whether it is not merely intended by raising him to a greater height to make his fall the harder, lemore than can say, though it is what many suspect. There are no dissensions in the opposite camp which party discipline cannot quell, and the contest will be between the strength and principles of the two parties.

The Union party of Georgia has held its convention, and resolved to send delegates to neither of the Baltimore conventions. This is what was expected, and the further consequence will be either the formation of an independent Southern ticket, or the transference of the entire Union squad to the democratic / Baltimore nominee. The probability of this latter result was indicated by the election of ex-Speaker Cobb as Governor, who, an undoubted democrat himself, and nothing else, was taken up and run against the regular candidate of that party. It is a relief to know that the whigs will not be annoyed and disgusted by the presence of any of this tribe in their convention. The meeting of these Union gentlemen was presided over, by the way, by A. H. Chappell, who was a whig member of Congress in 1842 and 3, and ratted to the democrats on the tariff question.

Mr. Slocum, the special agent sent down to Mexico to collect evidence in the Gardiner case, has arrived at New Orleans, and will soon be in Washington, with the results of his investigation. Mr. Smith, late secretary of legation, has also been engaged to some extent in that service, and accompanies Mr. Slocum. With this testimony it is probable that the trial will take place at the June term of the criminal court.—The case of Dr. Baldwin, indicted for abstracting papers from the state department, relative to his own claim, will be brought on this week. If a man can't take liberties with documents in his own case, what can he make free with!

Some maliciously disposed persons have put in circulation a story that a number of heads of Bureaus under the existing administration are engaged in active electioneering for Gen. Scott. This tale was concocted for pure mischief, and is wholly false. The gentlemen pointed at by initials, stars, and other typographical mysteries, are Hon J. C. Clark, Solicitor of the Treasury, Fitz Henry Warren, head of the contract office, in the P. O Department, and Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Census. As I personally know, all these gentlemen are laborious and assiduous in the discharge of their duties, and have no time for political intrigue. It is charged that these and other government officials in the Scott interest have established head-quarters for the direction of Scott movements throughout the country. The place referred to was a general rendezvous frequented as much by the friends of Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster as by those of Gen. Scott, and is now occupied as the folding and directing room and publication office of the Plough, Loom and Anvil, about the most decidedly innocent and anti political purpose to which it could be appropriated.

A test vote was taken upon the additional pay to the Collins's line of steamers, to-day, and results in favor of the donations by 32 to 12, so that is settled as far as the Senate does it. In the meantime I notice that the committee of ways and means have reported all the items for mail steamers in a separate bill, which throws open to the enemies of the system the opportunity they have so long desired of trying their strength against these contracts. With a Bill framed in accordance with the views of a majority of the committee, running through a period of several months, reported the bridge to be an obstruction to navigation; and that this report, after argument by counsel of eminent ability on both sides, was sustained by the court—six judges concurring and only two dissenting.

Chancellor Walworth says a great number of witnesses were examined on both sides in reference to the question whether the process of LOWERING such chimneys as are carried upon the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati packets, and others of the largest class of boats which navigate the waters of the Ohio, is not attended with injury to the chimneys, delay to the boats, and danger to the limbs and lives of passengers, or of the officers and crew. As far as the question depends upon opinion merely, there is very great conflict in the testimony of the witnesses. But when we examine the *facts testified* to by them, I think there is a decided preponderance of testimony in favor of the affirmative of the question. Even with the smallest of these chimneys on the boats which pass through the Louisville and Portland Canal where the boats proceed very slowly, and lower and raise their chimneys at leisure, accidents frequently occur to the chimneys, though, from the nature of the navigation through the canal, the process of raising and lowering does not produce so much delay there in ordinary cases. It is easy to perceive that if the four, five, or six rings let down upon boats that pass the canal, should fail and break their hinges, as THEY SOMETIMES DO, the lives of the passengers and crew, or some of them, would necessarily be endangered.

"The very elevated as well as large chimneys used upon the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati packets and other boats of the first class, (and which in another place he says the tendency of SCIENCE and EXPERIENCE is to be the deductions of science have shown to be necessary,) cannot certainly, with any facility or safety, be lowered by hinges at any rate, and are therefore obliged to lower them at the hurricane deck by the means of a derick. The weight of the parts of the two chimneys, which must be let down upon these large boats, is estimated by the witnesses to be from three to four tons. This enormous weight hanging over the cabin, or rather over the crowded passengers in the process of lowering, would probably happen sometimes in the extreme, if by any accident the chimneys should come down by the run, which is very likely to occur from the carelessness or stupidity of the green hands that the owners and officers of Western boats are now obliged to employ.

"The danger of lowering chimneys to pass the Wheeling bridge, in particular, is much greater, is very much increased by the velocity of the current when the water at Wheeling is very high, unless the boat is subjected to the delay of slacking her fires, stopping her engine, landing her above the bridge, and dropping her down stern foremost by a warp."

If your correspondents had written one or two days later, when the flood had attained a still greater height, they would have been able to report the navigation as not only impeded by the necessity of lowering chimneys to pass the bridge, but that the navigation of the river by the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati packets had been entirely suspended—reversal of the larger class of boats being unable to pass the bridge at all.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. HOWE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 27, 1852.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURGH, April 28.

SENATE.

Quite a number of petitions, memorials, &c, were presented.

Mr. Forsyth read in place a bill to limit the location of steam engines in the city and county of Philadelphia.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth being introduced, presented a message from the Governor, returning with his objections the bill to incorporate the Mechanics Saving's Institution of Harrisburg.

The Committee of Conference on the apportionment bill for the election of Representatives in Congress, reported that the joint committee had agreed upon a report, which was submitted and read, whereupon a tumultuous and excited discussion arose, which lasted a considerable time.

The question was finally taken on agreeing to the report, and it was adopted—yeas 19, nays 12.

A motion was then immediately made to reconsider the vote, which being agreed to, considerable discussion followed, and the further consideration of the subject was then postponed for the present—yeas 18, nays 14.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the General Appropriation bill, which was continued under discussion until the adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House agreeably to the order, resumed the consideration of the Judicial omnibus bill which was discussed without a vote until the close of the session.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A dreadful accident occurred (April 28, 1852,) at the Cartright Paper Mill, early this morning, causing the death of Mr. Faze, an aged workman employed in the mill. It appears that about midnight Mr. Faze went into an unfrequented room to oil a line of shafting. While on some steps, and reaching over the shaft, his clothes must have caught, throwing him against the ceiling and with such velocity as to cause his instant death. His body was found on the shaft at one o'clock, much mangled. An immediate knowledge of the accident, and the most prompt aid could not have saved his life.

☞ Mr. SAM'L M. KIRK.—Let me know what you can put the PERSOLIUM at, for me to wholesale it it is going off with a rush, since I had the Chinese distributed. The article is giving universal satisfaction.

Yours truly, A. W. BARTOLET.

LITTLETON, GRAFTON CO., NEW HAMPSHIRE.

S. M. KIRK, 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.
mar8:d&wT

☞ M'LANE'S WORM SPECIFIC!—The following, from an Agent, shows the demand which this medicine created, wherever it was introduced.

"VARYSBURG, Wyoming Co., N. Y.
December 10th, 1847.

J. KIDD & CO.—Your travelling agent left with me last summer a quantity of Dr. M'Lane's Pills and Worm Specific, to sell on commission. The Worm Specific is all sold, and I should be glad to procure more, as it sells very readily, and has a very salutary effect in expelling worms. If you can forward me some, or send me an order to sell on your agent in Buffalo, (L. S. Reynolds,) I think it will meet with a rapid sale. W. H. AINSWORTH."

This Vermifuge is the best that can be used for the above disease.

For sale by respectable Merchants and Druggists in town and country.

And by
ap30:d&w:8 J. KIDD & CO., No. 60 Wood st.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Wm. B. ROSS, of Manchester, will be a candidate for County Commissioner—subject to the decision of the Whig and Antimasonic Convention.
ap1-w2

☞ JOB PRINTING of all kinds executed at this office with neatness and at reasonable rates. Special attention will be given to Posters and Programmes for Exhibitions and Concerts.

Cards, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, Invitations, Labels, Blanks, Store Bills &c. &c., neatly and promptly printed.
ap2

☞ If there be any man, be he single or married, farmer, mechanic, merchant or teamster, who has not yet supplied himself with a bottle of H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, let him go now and do it; for he assured, it will be worth its weight in gold, over and over again, before it shall all have been used. You have our word for that, Reader! See advertisement.
ap29

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 cheap rate, will find it to their interest to call at Nelson's establishment, where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best arranged Side and Skylights ever constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most approved kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping, as now practised by the celebrated Artists 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 equalled.

Rooms open and operating, in all weathers, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M.
ap30:d&wT

Removed,

W. McKendree Wright, M. D., Surgeon Dentist, has removed his office and dwelling to 255, Penn st., below 11th.
ap30:dim

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 HOURS!

FARE TO PHILADELPHIA $5, BALT. $10.

SAFETY, MOST PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE ROUTE.

ON the opening of Canal Navigation a daily line of Express Packet Boats will run, connected at Blairsville with the Pennsylvania Railroad. Packet Boat will leave Pittsburgh every evening at 5 o'clock, precisely, on the arrival of the cars from the East, will reach 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

C. BENSON, Ticket Agent.
J. MESKIMMEN, Blair Station.
or to D. LEECH & CO., Canal Basin.
mar12:t

1852. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1852.

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, Capt. Wm. Morrison, will leave 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, M., and arriving at Cleveland at 6 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.

NOTE—By the Ohio & Penna. R. R., to Alliance and Cleveland, and Pittsburgh, Ft. W. & Chicago R. R. from Alliance to Cleveland, the fare from Pittsburgh to Cleveland is $4.50. Passengers by both routes arrive in Cleveland at the same time and pass over the same train of cars.