PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1852.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JACOB HOFFMAN, OF BERKS COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

A. H. BROWN, JAMES POLLOCK.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Districts.	Districts.
1. WILLIAM F. HOENES,	14. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
2. JAMES TAGGART,	15. JAMES D. PATTON,
3. JOHN W. STOKES,	16. JAMES K. DAVIDSON,
4. JOHN V. WELLS,	17. Dr. JNO. MCCULLOUGH,
5. SPENCER MCILVAINE,	18. RALPH DRAKE,
6. JAMES W. FULLER,	19. JOHN LINTON,
7. JAMES PERSHON,	20. ARCHIE'D EGGERTON,
8. JOHN CRAWFORD,	21. THOMAS J. BIGHAM,
9. JACOB MARKLEY,	22. LEWIS L. LOZE,
10. CHARLES P. WILLIS,	23. CHRISTIAN MYERS,
11. DAVIS ALTON,	24. DANIEL PARKER,
12. H. G. MERCER,	25. SAM'L A. PURVIANCE.
13. NEE MICHENERSMITH.	

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 3 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 Wednesday, 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 Committe of Correspondence.

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

PITTSBURGH AND STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD.—The ordinance of Councils, authorizing a subscription of the part of this city, will be found in this paper.

MR. CLAY.—All accounts concur in representing this illustrious man as at the point of death. With sublime calmness he is leaving the world, crowned with the highest honors which earth can bestow. He has spent a long life in the service of his country His work is done and well done. His physical man is sinking rapidly to the grave; but his immortal nature is said to remain in full strenght, awaiting with the composure and hope of the Christian his approaching change.

THE CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT LAW.—With one or two exceptions this is a very fair law. Its chief characteristics are, geographical compactness and political unity. The districts are more compact than usual, and with the exception of the Dauphin Union and Lebanon district, they could not be much improved in this respect. In political unity the apportionment is quite remarkable, the Whigs being thrown together in large numbers, and some of the districts being so intensely Democratic, that it would be folly to attempt to run a Whig. If one party complains of the swallowing up of votes by placing great numbers in one district, the other party can make a similar objection. The result is, however, that the great mass of both parties will be represented by persons of their own political faith.

This apportionment gives the Whigs ten districts certain, with a fair chance for two or three others. Of the certain Whig districts, five are west of the mountains, to wit: the 18th—the Somerset district; the 21st and 22d—composed of Allegheny and Butler; the 23d—Beaver, Lawrence and Mercer; and the 25th—Erie and Crawford.

We have heard no names mentioned as yet, as candidates for Congress in this district. In the Allegheny and Butler district, Mr. Howe, our present representative, will be a candidate, and will be unanimously supported by the Whigs in that part of the district in Allegheny county. If he had not been ruled out of the old district, he would have been unanimously nominated as a candidate for re-election. We trust our Whig friends in Butler will recollect this, and give Allegheny the first turn, and Butler of course will have the next.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 1st, 1852.

Mr. Clay's End Approaching—Probable Retirement of Mr. Hall, Postmaster General—Objections to the Homestead Bill, but probable passage of it—Earthquake—Reduction of Clerks—Congressional Printing.

Mr. Clay is rapidly sinking. His friends are crowding about him, eager for a parting word and a farewell look. His sons residing in Kentucky and St. Louis, have been summoned by telegraph, and are expected to-morrow. To-day he seemed more than once at the point of dissolution. He is oppressed with a sense of suffocation, and his strength is so far exhausted that the difficulty of breathing is at times almost too great for his failing energies. The mind remains firm and clear amidst this utter physical prostration.

Mr. Hall, Postmaster General, contemplates resigning. I infer this from a concurrence of rumors, and from the fact that he has broken up his domestic establishment, and sold his furniture. There is probability in the report that he will succeed Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, as Minister to Russia, though probably Mr. Hall will continue at the head of the Office until after the adjournment of Congress. That much desired event will take place about the beginning of August.

The House has been voting since Thursday on the details of the Homestead bill. Its opponents say its fate is doubtful. Regarding the demerits of this measure, I should hope that to be so, but I fear the defeat of the bill is hardly within the range of possibility. It is one of the very worst measures ever proposed in Congress. Such things proceed from an influence and a principle not temporary nor limited in their operation. The principle in this case is, that it is the duty and province of the government to support the citizen, which is the exact converse of the true one: for nothing can be clearer than that it is the business of the people to support the government. Donations of lands can no more be justified than gratuities in clothing, money and food. "Lands for the landless" is a very good, sensible, and benevolent cry, when addressed to the voluntary liberality of rich proprietors in behalf of poor man wishing to become cultivators. The government has no lands of its own to apply to purposes of private charity. Those which it controlls are held in trust for public uses. The assumption that agriculture requires any *special* supervision and encouragement to secure a development in proportion to other pursuits of national industry is a great and very pernicious error. Agriculture is the easiest and most natural of all employments, and therefore the most attractive of all. Every nation which has attained fame and power, and has combined elegance and polish with the strength of empire, has found it necessary to draw a part of its population from agriculture, by furnishing extraordinary inducements to engage in manufactures, mining, and the difficult and hazardous branches of commerce and the arts. At this day, and in all ages, exclusively agricultural nations are and have been feeble and unenterprising, and though there have been many instances of such a people breaking out into spasmodic activity and even achieving great conquests, they have rarely left any durable impress upon the world's history; and their own liberties and very existence have fallen before the first assault. The absorption of her people in agriculture was the real cause of the fall of Poland—as it is at this day of the weakness of the vast Turkish empire, and of the inferiority and wretchedness of Ireland.

So far from its being desirable as a measure of public policy to alienate from the hands of the general government the whole body of our public lands, I assert that it is particularly important that they should be retained. They are reliable as a source of revenue, and, more than all, they have proved of inestimable value as a means of national defence. What more than the offer of bounty land has contributed to arouse the martial ardour and the patriotic impulses of the American people! It has called and may again call thousands of our brave yeomanry to the field, when money could not charm them from the peaceful enjoyments of their house. But this is peculiarly the year of demagogueism, and I fear that the success of this wretched piece of legislative charlatanism is a foregone conclusion. Although the general debate is closed, the discussion may go on in committee of the whole under the five minute rule for three weeks or three months.

The earthquake experienced here on Thursday last was of the genuine sort, though not of an aggravated type. On the highest ground and in elevated buildings the trembling of the earth was very perceptible, and the consternation caused was general. The clerks rushed out of the public buildings, and it is reported that the chief of one of the fighting departments precipitately fled from the scene of threatened demolition without his hat. I hope that is not true, but of course the allegation will be inquired into by a court martial, that mode of enquiry being something of a hobby with the secretary in question.

To-day it is announced that forty clerks will be dismissed from the office of the superintendant of census, the work on which they were engaged being nearly completed, and the funds for their payment being quite exhausted.

Intense feeling yet prevails among the members of both parties relative to the printing for Congress. It seems that the committee on printing are proceeding in defiance of the clearly expressed will of the House to carry out their arrangement with the party favorites. It is a very base and impudent intrigue the whole affair, an infamous piece of corruption. Dr. Fitch declared in the House the other day that the committee had grossly deceived the House, and he would trust it no farther. The consequence of this dispute is that the patent report and other important documents cannot be printed at all. And it certainly is better to dispense with all the documents than that such profligacy should be encouraged. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1852.

Remarkable Advertisement—Bad chance for the Old Fogies—Gen. Houston.

The following advertisement appear conspicuously in the columns of the National Intelligencer.

FOR SALE.—An accomplished and handsome lady's maid. She is just sixteen years of age, was raised in a genteel family in Maryland, and is now proposed to be sold not for any fault, but simply because the owner has no further use for her. A note directed to C. D., Gadsby's Hotel, will receive prompt attention.

The National Intelligencer is an official journal, and one of the most respectable newspapers of any class in the country. As an organ, in some sense, of the government, it is taken by all representatives of foreign nations here, and no doubt has a place on the files of their governments at home. It is a sheet which, therefore, more than any other, is taken among intelligent people abroad, as a fair reflex of the national principle, sentiments, and manners. How must the announcement of an ACCOMPLISHED and HANDSOME maid "FOR SALE" impress the minds of these foreign readers of the Intelligencer? How will it effect the opinion of moral and religious people abroad, in respect to the United States, to learn that at the very gateway of the American capitol "maids" are exposed for sale with glowing encomiums upon their youth, beauty, and accomplishments. Let it be remembered that the persons will either not know or will not care that this young and beautiful maid, thus brought upon the market, has a different colored skin from their own. They will only look at the fact that among our institutions are shambles for virginity, where modesty, virtue, youth and beauty are put upat public auction. While such things are taking place day after day under our very eyes, what folly and what falsehood is it to assert that the free States have nothing to do with slavery, that it is an institution which concerns the South alone, and for which the nation is in nowise responsible! This is national territory, and should be free territory Just so long as the institution is allowed a foothold here, it is a foul blot upon the national escutcheon and disgraces us in the eyes of the world. It becomes truly a local institution only when it is in reality confined within the States which cherish it.

I hope to see the time when such transactions as this advertisement refers to will be rendered infamous by laws, sustained by a stern public sentiment, and rigidly enforced. But in the mean time, I desire to call public sentiment to the fact that one of the equivalents graciously extended to the North for certain parts of the Compromise most offensive to it, was the abolition of the slave trade in this district. God be praised that we are relieved from the sight of slave pens and slave coffles in this federal city; but it appears by the above indubitable testimony, that the slave traffic is not suppressed here. But it will probably be urged that the public sale of young, beautiful, and accomplished women, at the Capital of the Union, is one of the "compromises of the Constitution," and as such, must be preserved inviolate, or the Union goes. However this may be, it shall not be my fault if these compromises are not discussed.

The present state of things within the Democratic party is highly characteristic. There is not one man in it who occupies a position which entitles him to dream of the Presidency, who has not distinguished himself by his servility to the South. Not one of them has remembered at any time during these three years back, that there was *or could be a* North. And yet it is an undoubted fact that the most active intrigues are on foot among the Southern managers to throw overboard every one of these men, and to transfer the support impliedly promised to them to Rusk of Texas, to Hunter of Virginia, King of Alabama, Ex-Speaker Stevenson of Va., or to any one of a dozen other natives and citizens of the South. At the present moment nothing seems more probable than that Buchanan, Cass, Douglass, Marcy, Stockton, Wool, Pierce, and, in fine, all Northern aspirants whatsoever, will be made to walk the plank, precisely as Van Buren and Cass were in 1848. Who the secret favorite of the South is, is known only to the initiated few who rule in the sectional council. But there is little doubt that the man is selected and booked. You will see that I consider all "Old Fogy" stock thoroughly worthless, but it must be admitted that on the surface things look well for Cass. He has perfect command of the party machinery, and could be conciliate the Buchanan men would most likely triumph in the Convention. The antagonism of that one candidate will kill him.

Gen. Houston has got back from Texas, and seems to be in capital running order. They have got out a new print of him, depicting him with a Quaker coat, a plaid, innocent and demure countenance, and presenting him to the tender consciences among the faithful, as "a highly respectable man:" thus doing away completely with the unfavorable *prestige* of his irregular life in the woods. JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 1.

Local news is rather scarce to-day, people generally being engaged in the annual flitting that makes New York such a nuisance to housekeepers. The panic has been more extensive this season than usual, in consequence of the demand for moderate rents, which has caused a stampede from thousand dollar houses to those costing some hundreds per annum. The result of the day will be a larger number of high priced houses over, than has been seen for many years.

The laborers of New York are upon a strike "for ten shillings a day," after due notice to employers, and assert their determination to have this price or nothing. They may obtain it, and thus revolutionize the action of the law of demand and supply, and dictate to capital the exact share it must award to labor, as its share of the reward. The strike of the machinists, which has closed so recently in favor of the employers, that is ended by a return to old prices, seems to afford no evidence to the unskilled class who to-day stand out, of their own fate. They commenced with no surplus funds, and after wasting much valuable time, and incurring debts for subsistence, again resume their labor upon the terms required by the abundance of labor.

Another great project is afoot here, nothing less than the purchase of a hundred acres of land upon the Jersey shore, upon which to construct basins and piers for the Chagres and other steamships, and a depot for the Erie railroad. A new ferry will be run to the basin and piers, thus annexing the new commercial suburb to New York. The Chagres steamers are now without accommodations, which is also the case with the Erie road, in spite of its large preparations last season, so rapidly does its traffic increase.

So great is the demand for steamer accommodations between New York and its suburbs, that upon routes as distant as Staten Island, our river ferry boats have become necessary. A new boat has just been put upon that route, capable of carrying fifteen hundred people, and thirty carriages, twice as many as our river ferries.—She is one hundred and eighty-five feet long, and goes either end first.

The distance from New Orleans to New York has been accomplished in an hour less than six days, the shortest time on record by a steamer, and equal to the express time by mails, under the new arrangement. Passengers by this steamer to take the Collin's steamer at noon, and reach London from New Orleans in seventeen days, a rate of travel that cannot be accomplished by any other flag, not even the 'meted flag' about which so much has been said and sung, by our cousins over the waters.

An advance has been obtained in sterling exchange, and bankers' bills are selling readily at 110, and something more asked. A parcel of $300,000 in silver has been engaged for shipment, and it is not at all unlikely that more will soon be sent. The prospect of a renewal of the specie exports does not cause any movment in the money or stock market as yet, and the bears says no panic can be experienced with such large metallic basis as we have now to our currency. A steady drain of a few weeks, however, will change their views.

The Metropolitan Bank, the great regulator of our currency, has been sued by the brokers for circulating bank notes of other States, in violation of the statute. The violation consists in the arrangement they have made to redeem the notes of the government state bank located in Michigan, hitherto the poorest of our local currency. A bank is soon to be started in Newport, Kentucky, and its circulation put out in New York, redeemable at one per cent discount, and the bank will thrive unless the Metropolitan should take it on deposit, and send it in masses to Newport and draw the coin.

In the cotton market there is a good deal of activity at full and improving prices, in the face of the large crop estimates, some of them exceeding three millions of bales. For breadstuffs there is an improved demand at better rates, but the export trade is checked by the advanced pretensions of ship owners. The grocerys are a long period of monotony, have got up a vigorous speculation in molasses and sugar, the latter more particularly. The dry goods dealers who do a trade dependent upon the wheat growing sections are more actively engaged than for some time, but do not speak any too warmly of the promptness of their country customers, who pay not more than half of their promises.

For appointments for merchants from the interior, who really are the backbone of our shows, we have a large stock. Mr. Frost has just terminated an engagement of twelve weeks at the Broadway, and has earned not only a fortune but a good deal of fame. Lola Montes draws quite a sensation here not only by her saltatory performances, but by her correspondence and an occasional pugilistic encounter with any biped who chances to offend her, or call her virtue in question.

Political pipe-laying is an active trade just now, but it is a shrewd guesser that can tell who will come out brightest. We are getting into exquisite confusion, ready to be crystalized by the action of the National Convention, until when we shall be as thick a mass of elements as can be conceived. C.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:

A few days ago, there appeared in your paper, a paragraph clipped from some Ohio exchange, in which Dr. Gottfried Kinkel, the great German Republican, was represented to have established a brewery in Cincinnati with the money raised by him from the liberty-lovers of this Union. Although I had documents in my possession at the time, sufficient to prove the utter absurdity and falsehood of that statement, that powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Dauphinee, which is practised by the celebrated Roots, of Philadelphia and New York, Dr. Walters himself to be the only one in the citizens of the Art, a style of Daguerreotypes, either singly or in groups, which have never been excelled.

Rooms open and in operation, in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M. map-1dwt

Removed,

W. McKendree Wright, M. D., Surgeon Dentist, has removed his office and dwellin to 252, Penn st., below Sixth. ap7-2dtw

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road

NOTICE.

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

THE new and fast running steamer FOREST QUEEN, leaves the Monongahela wharf, foot of Market street, every morning at 8 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) connecting at Wellsville with the Express Train at 12 o'clock, P. M., and Baltimore Rail Road Co. leaving at 12o'clock, M., and arriving at Cleveland at 6 o'clock, P. M., the same day, connecting with the rail road lines for Toledo, Sandusky, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukie, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Columbus and Cincinnati.

Fare to Cleveland..... $3 00

Through Tickets to Buffalo, Dunkirk, Columbus and Cincinnati, can be procured at the office of the Ohio & Penna R. R., Alliance, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R. from Allegheny to Cleveland, the fare from Pittsburgh to Cleveland is $4.00. For freight or passage apply on board, or at the office on the same train of cars. ap20

1852 1852

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Pennsylvania Rail Road and Express Packet Line.

(EXCLUSIVE OF ALL TOLL BRIDGES.)

Between Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

310 miles Rail Road, 72 miles Canal.

TIME THROUGH, TWENTY EIGHT HOURS.

FARE TO PHILADELPHIA & BALT. $10.

SAFEST, MOST PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE ROUTE.

ON the opening of Canal Navigation a daily Express Packet Boats will run, connecting at Blairsville with the Pennsylvania Railroad. A Packet will leave Pittsburgh every evening at 6 o'clock, precisely, connecting with the Express Train the next day at noon, crossing the Susquehanna Road in the morning. Baltimore passengers on arrive at breakfast and Philadelphians at dinner. Passengers for Baltimore and Philadelphia will find it to their advantage to take the Packet to Washington the same morning.

For passage or other information apply to

C. BENSON,
Ticket Agents,
WM. HAMILTON, Main House.
or L. D. LEECH & CO., Canal Basin.

mar24-tf

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

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

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

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

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

DIRECTORS:

O. G. Hussey,	Wm. Larimer, Jr.
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Edward Mcalester,	J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant,	Samuel Rea.

Isaac M. Pennock.

MARRIED,

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Lyman, MISS MARY ANN LONG, of New York, to GEORGE BLETCHER, of Pittsburgh.

DIED,

On Monday evening, the 3d inst., ROBERT CONNOR, Jr., in the 25th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral this afternoon, (the 5th inst.) at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 53, Walnut street, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER—Adam Reed, of the Borough of Carrollton, will be a candidate for County Commissioner—subject to the decision of the Whig and Antimasonic County Convention. ap26

SHERIFFALTY—David Irwin of Peebles Tp., offers himself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Whig and Antimasonic County Convention. ap26

CORONER—Jas. Lowry, of the Sixth ward, will be a candidate for the office of Coroner—subject to the decision of the Whig and Antimasonic County Convention. ap26

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK, PITTSBURGH, May 4th, 1852.

☞This Bank has this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent on the capital stock, out of the profits for the last six months, payable forthwith.

W. H. DENNY, Cashier.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, May 4, 1852.

☞The President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent on the capital stock for the last six months payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, forthwith.

JOHN SNYDER, Cashier.

E. Watt & Co.,

HAVE THIS DAY REC'D PER ADAMS Express, a large and beautiful variety of Spring and Summer Goods. Persons in want of the articles will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as we are sure to keep as low as the lowest. ap27

Jon 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 at

NORRISTOWN, Pa., 1st No. 25, 1852.

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

LITTLETON, GRAFTON CO., NEW HAMPSHIRE, S. M. KIER, Esq., PITTSBURGH—DEAR SIR—We had left with us, a quantity of Petroleum; it is all sold, and more is needed. Send us 12 dozen; from present appearances, it will sell rapidly.

Truly Yours, EASTMAN, TELTON & CO.

For sale by Druggists generally throughout the city. mar5-dawtf

Nelson's First Premium DAGUERREOTYPES.

Post Office Building, Third Street.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain accurate, artistic and life like likenesses, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at the well known establishment, where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best arranged Side and Skylight rooms in the country for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Dauphinee, which is practised by the celebrated Roots, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. Nelson flatters himself to be able to offer to