PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1852.

Whig State Convention.

☞ At a meeting of the Whig State Central Committee held at Harrisburgh on Tuesday, the 4th instant, it was resolved that the Delegates to the late Whig State Convention be requested to assemble in Philadelphia, on the NINETEENTH DAY OF JUNE next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Richard Coulter.

O. TROPP'S JONES, Secretary. J. IAGOART, Chairman.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JACOB HOFFMAN, OF BERKS COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL. JAMES POLLOCK.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Districts.	
1.	WILLIAM F. HUMMEL.
2.	JAMES M. COMLY.
3.	JOHN W. STOCKTON.
4.	JOHN D. VERREE.
5.	M. NEWKIRK WATMOUGH.
6.	JAMES W. FULLER.
7.	JAMES ROBERTSON.
8.	JOHN SCHEETER.
9.	JOHN MARSHALL.
10.	CHARLES F. WALLER.
11.	JOHN PEARCE.
12.	M. C. MERCER.
13.	HON. HUGH MCELWAINE.
14.	JAMES H. CAMPBELL.
15.	JAMES D. PATTON.
16.	JAMES THOMPSON.
17.	DR. JNO. MCCULLOUGH.
18.	RALPH ERSKINE.
19.	JOHN LOWRY.
20.	ARCHIE'S ROBERTSON.
21.	THOMAS J. RIGHAM.
22.	LEWIS L. GOBIN.
23.	CHRISTIAN MYERS.
24.	DARWIN PHELPS.
25.	HON. A. PATTERSON.

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.

The meetings to be held precisely at 8 o'clock, P. M., to adjourn at 8, except Pitt township.

In the boroughs and Pitt township at 2 o'clock, P. M., to convene 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,
Chairman of Committe of Correspondence.

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

PENNSYLVANIA CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.—The following are the districts under the late apportionment:

1. The First district, containing Southwark, Moyamensing, Passyunk, and Cedar, Lombard, Spruce, and Newmarket Wards Philadelphia. In 1840 it gave the Whig candidate for canal commissioner 4219 and the Democratic, 2977. This is a close district, but the Whigs can carry it if they try.

2. The second district contains the rest of Philadelphia, and has about 4000 Whig majority.

3. The sixth district, Chester and Delaware, has about 1200 clear Whig majority.

4. The ninth district, Lancaster, about 4000 Whig majority.

5. The tenth, Lebanon, Dauphin and Union, has from 2000 to 3000 Whig majority.

6. The 17th district, composed of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, and Juniata, gives about 1000 Whig maj.

7. The 18th, Blair, Cambria, Huntington and Somerset, will have a Whig majority of between 2000 and 3000.

8. The 21st district is composed of that part of Allegheny county South of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, containing 37 election districts, and gave last year, at the Governor's election 10,391 votes—Johnston, 5982; Bigler, 4409; Johnston's majority, 1573. Enough for all practical purposes, while the Whigs select the right kind of men for candidates.

9. The 22d district is composed of Butler county and that part of Allegheny north of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. The election districts in Allegheny county are 18, and gave last year for Governor, 4361 votes—2795 for Johnston, and 1556 for Bigler Johnston's majority, 1229. Butler gave last year for Governor, 5328 votes,—2783 for Johnston and 2536 for Bigler; Johnston's majority 246. The total vote of the district, last year, was 9679—for Johnston, 5577; for Bigler, 4102—Johnston's majority 1475. This is a first rate and reliable Whig district. We have not added the Native vote, in summing up the total vote of the 21st or 22d districts.

10. The 23d district is composed of Beaver, Lawrence and Mercer counties—the Whig majority about 1000.

11. The 25th district, Erie and Crawford, is good for 1000 Whig majority.

This makes *eleven* Whig districts, all fourtain but the first, and that we think is safe. All the rest of the districts are strongly Democratic, and leave no hope of Whig success, except the 11th, composed of Schuylkill and Northumberland counties, where the Whigs may possibly succeed sometimes—and there is also a possibility of success in the 3d district, composed of the Northern Liberties and Kensington.

REDEMPTION OF PASSPON.—Eight hundred and ninety-five dollars had been subscribed up to Friday last, for the redemption of the slave Preston, who was so summarily remanded to slavery a few weeks ago, leaving a wife (a free woman) and child in Williamsburg, N. Y. The whole amount demanded is $1,100. This was one of the most distressing cases that has arisen under that barbarous law, whether viewed in the light of the domestic circumstances of the unfortunate man, or the indecent haste and harshness of the proceedings before the commissioner.

NEW YORK, May 7.

A strange case, which appeals to the sympathies of the benevolent wealthy, has just been announced. Rev. Thomas Strother, a Methodist Clergyman and a Missouri slave, belonging to the estate of the deceased Luke Whitcomb, of St. Louis, is now in the city, attending the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, having hired his time for $10 per month of the estate in whose behalf he is to be sold next year, if not previously redeemed.

A minister of the Gospel, and a human chattel—*God's freeman*, and man's slave! God calls him to preach the Gospel; man dooms him to servile labor, to be a mere thing to be beat, bruised, outraged, and sold at the irresponsible will of a fellow creature. Know thou that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment.

JOHN B. GOUGH, the celebrated Lecturer on Temperance, will speak in Masonic Hall this evening. Mr. Gough is so well and so favorably known in this city, that the mere announcement that he is to speak will be sufficient to attract a full house.

THE late murder of a fugitive slave, in Columbia, in this State, by the Maryland officer, who attempted to arrest him, has excited the greatest indignation in all the Northern States. No papers attempt any palliation of the atrocious act except such sheets as the *Journal of Commerce* and *New York Express*. The following extract from the "Rochester Democrat," is a sample of the general tone of editorial comments:

Under the Fugitive Law, these bloody scenes, it is to be feared, will multiply, until a border war is provoked. The people of the North are expected to look calmly on, to "conquer their prejudices," and persuade themselves that the "rights of the South may be enforced in the Free States by shooting down men who make an attempt to escape from slavery. Such a state of things is shocking to contemplate. Humanity revolts at, and no citizen can help feeling that he is humbled and the country disgraced by such wanton outrages, perpetrated with boldness and impunity in defiance of our laws. With a well guarded fugitive law, granting a fair trial by a jury of impartial men, these outrages would be less frequent. But with such an infamous enactment as we now have, which arms the slave hunter with absolute power to hunt down whom he pleases, which assumes that a man charged with being a fugitive has no rights, the state of things must become intolerable.

The "Harrisburgh Telegraph" fears that the Slave Commissioners will suffer by this modern summary mode of disposing of the poor fugitive, and suggests the passage of a law for their relief:

SLAVE CATCHER'S FEES.—As many of those who escape from bondage appear to have received upon "liberty or death," it would seem to be no more than justice for Congress to alter the Fugitive Slave Law so as to secure to the Slave Commissioners the bounty awarded to those officers. They might do it by enacting that where the alleged slave was killed in the attempt to take him, the bounty should be paid upon delivery of the ears, the same as for scalps. This would secure to that worthy class of officers the consideration for which they deliberately throw conscience to the devil."

By the way, has Gov. BIGLER made a requisition for the person of the murderer, KLINGER, or is Pennsylvania soil to be polluted by such dastardly acts, without any attempt to purge it from so foul a blot? Who will answer?

SCHUYLKILL AND ERIE RAILROAD.—A proposition to authorise a subscription by the city of Philadelphia to this road, passed the Common Council by a vote of three to one, but was defeated in the Select Council by a vote of seven to five. The North American expresses regret at the decision of the latter. The pressure of public opinion will probably yet lead to favorable action.

A PEACE ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY.—The New York Tribune, in reply to an article of the New York Express, speaks our mind precisely in the following paragraph, in relation to promoting peace by passing compromise resolutions in the Whig Convention. It would most probably ruin the Whig party, but would never conquer a peace.

"The Express perfectly knows already that such 'Peace' as it talks of—namely, entire silence at the North respecting slavery, with unbroken acquiescence in the Fugitive Slave Law—cannot be conquered. If all the politicians of both parties were to assent to such a 'Peace,' nothing would come of it but delusion and disappointment. The people are not thus to be trammelled—the free spirit and awakened conscience of the nation refuse to be thus conquered. Pass such a resolve at Baltimore as Toombs or Marshall might draft, and it would do nothing toward allaying 'agitation' but very much toward discomfiting the Whig party. You may pass any sort of Fugitive Slave Law resolve in a Whig National Convention—pronounce slavehunting a 'finality,' and denounce as traitors all who will not take part in it—yet you know—yes you, Messrs. J. & R. Brooklyn!—that no single batter of slavery would hate it the less; no contemner of the Fugitive Slave Law would be silenced or cowed by the manouver. There would not be one less Anti-Slavery man the day after than there was the day before your conquest—and nobody would be conquered by it, except, probably, the Whig party."

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—From the following monthly statement of the receipts on the Pennsylvania Railroad, it will be seen that the business of the road, even in its unfinished state is still very great. In the receipts from passengers there is a slight increase over those of March, and in freights a slight falling off, which was to be expected from the opening of the canals.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—MONTHLY STATEMENT.

Receipts from Passengers for the month ending April 30th:	$230,047 82
Receipts from Freight for same period	74,861 62
Total	$304,808 94

The President of the Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, states that the earnings of the road, for passengers alone, for the 24 miles now completed, pay, 8 per cent over all costs and expenses of running. Thus far no freight has been taken. This is one of the roads with which the Allegany Valley road will connect.

MACAULAY'S ENGLAND.—It is rumored in one of the papers that Mr. Macaulay is preparing a new edition of the two volumes of his History of England already issued, and that his publisher has called in all the copies of the first edition to which he can get access. This looks as if some important alterations were to be made in the work.

The Washington correspondent, "Independent," of the Philadelphia North American writes:

It may now be asserted, with entire confidence that Gen. Scott, under no condition of circumstances, will change the ground which he has occupied since his name has been brought forward conspicuously in connection with the Presidency, and will write no letter concerning public questions unless the Whig Convention should offer him a nomination. This is understood to be the finality of his position, as declared by his most intimate and accredited friends, and upon the authority of undoubted assurance.

This is a wise and most proper decision which we hope no persuasions or threats will cause Gen. Scott to *waiver* from.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENTS.—A *writer* in the New York Tribune pleads for an enlargement of the sphere of useful employment for the gentler sex. We quote his closing paragraph:

"That the post or store-clerk or exhibitor of the class of goods mentioned, ladies in one which can more properly be filled by women than by men, is so obvious as scarcely to need a word of argument. Perhaps the mere contemplation of a young man in that position is as likely as anything that can be said to prove that the present state of things should be altered. What a figure is that, contrasted with our ideal of man—the lord of creation—endowed with muscle for the forge and the forest, nerves to battle with the elements, powers of reasoning, which he proudly thinks distinguish him irrevocably from his *feeble sister*. See the air with which he raises, folds, dates and flashes that silk, to dazzle the eyes of his lady-customer—his glib tongue all the while pouring forth a "weak washy, everlasting flood" of persuasion, "with many a vow and ne'er a true one," that "those styles" are the only wear. Is it not evident that nothing but the habit of grasping all, could lead such men to the unutterableness of such occupations to the owners of "thews and sinews" and "superior" brains. Let us hope the day has arrived for such a practical recognition of woman's unfitness for certain posts of dignity and responsibility as will leave open to her those for which her peculiar powers (at least in the opinion of her master) are fitted.

NEW MUSIC.

The Pearl Polka, arranged for the Piano, by H Kleber.

The Spirit of the Ball Galop, by Otho Fitzgerald.

The Joys of the Tyrol, or the Homesick Tyrolese, a beautiful Alpine Melody.

The above new music has just been published by Firth, Pond & Co., New York, and is for sale by H Kleber of this city.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 6th, 1852.

Nominations to Office in Utah—Mormon Affairs—Caving in of the Finality men—Defeat of the Printing Scheme.

The President is said to have appointed a Mr. Richards, Secretary of Utah territory, in place of Mr. Harris, who returned last fall, alleging that he could not live among the Mormons, on account of their hostility to the authority of the United States. Mr. Harris has been appointed Secretary of New Mexico. Mr. Richards is represented to be a Mormon. It is further said that Elder Orson Hyde, a leading saint, has been nominated a judge of the United States Court for the territory, in place of Judge Brocchus, who refuses to return among that people. This latter appointment appears to me too extraordinary to be true. I have always understood Hyde to be a rasping impostor, and never heard that he was a lawyer. It is possible that my informant may have transposed the new officials in respect to their appointments. Judge Brandenbury, who returned with Mr. Harris and Judge Brocchus, will go back to Utah.

I know nothing of the facts upon which the President has acted in laying these nominations before the Senate, but I am bound to suppose that he is in possession of information not before the public. So far as I am able to judge, all the charges of the returned territorial officers against the Mormons, have been proved, or admitted by themselves. That they are gross polygamists is not denied. Some among them possess a dozen or twenty wives each. This is one of those offences which brings its own punishment to the unhappy male transgressor; but the injury to society is not atoned for by the sufferings of the wretched being chained to more than *one* wife.

Again, setting aside the consideration that this is a Christian nation, there can be no doubt, I think, that the Mormons repudiate any subjection to our government at all, but on the contrary intend to set up an independent hierarchy in the midst of our territory, as soon as they get the power. The charges of the Secretary and Judges, that Young and his confederates attempted to seize and squander the funds held by them, are also proved. The $20,000 which the governor did get into his hands, have been expended in the purchase of a rickety Mormon shed, about as fit for the purpose as a stable would have been.

I adhere to the opinion I expressed some months ago, that the best mode of dealing with the brethren would have been to appoint for governor a stern, able man, of vigor and experience, and sustained by a regiment of horse, which would have been useful for preserving peace among the Indians, and for the protection of emigrants.

Mr. Clay's health is somewhat improved. His two sons have arrived.

It is definitely ascertained that Gen. Scott will have at least 168 votes upon the first ballot in the Whig Convention. The dillibustering operations of the malcontents have resulted in such a total dead failure, that there has been a general caving in among them. The finality of the compromise, or rather the threat to extort a pledge from the convention to that effect, has ceased to be a bugbear. It is so wretchedly small a thing *per se* to sever the party upon, that there is a universal disposition to laugh it down. We have heard about the last of the slang of finality and totality. The experience each party has had the present session in Congress, and in several of the States, of the operation of this pledging to finalities, had opened the eyes of all extremists who are not stone blind. At the beginning of Congress, the Democrats in their caucus laid finality resolutions upon the table by a very large majority. They came into the House in compact array, and elected all their officers by about one hundred majority over their respective competitors. The Whigs adopted finality resolutions in their caucus by a meagre minority vote, and when they came to vote for House officers, could not concentrate a fourth of their strength on any one man. So much for that experiment in the union and harmony line. It was worthy of notice, too, that within a fortnight after that decisive show of hands by the Democracy, and that very equivocal movement by the Whigs, Virginia, that leading Southern State, showed its contempt for the finality jugglery, by electing a Democratic governor, by 8 or 10,000 majority. And the same State has commenced the Presidential canvass by passing over, in contemptuous silence, the whole compromise scheme.

In truth, the whole wretched piece of charlatanry known as the compromise, is dead already as a political test, and it will yet *die* down to political death every one of its authors and chief supporters. It requires no very keen observer to perceive a very sensible lowering of the crest, and a curbing of their insolence, within the few weeks past.

The scheme of giving out the House printing to the Union office, was to-day virtually given up by its authors. The motion to print 50,000 copies of the Patent Report, the great job on which its proprietors were to commence making their fortunes, was referred back to their friends the committee, with instructions to have the work done by the lowest bidder, after ten days' notice. Let all Pittsburgh printers, therefore, who feel inclined to come into competition for this fat job, send in their proposals.

JUNIUS.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

UNHAPPY FRANCE.

In the summer of 1831, the writer of this paragraph happened to be in the company of the late James Ross, Esq., who was once a leading Senator in the Congress of the United States during the administrations of Washington and Adams. The conversation turned upon the condition of France, when Mr. Ross gave me the following anecdote; whether as a matter within his own knowledge, I do not recollect, but certainly as an undoubted fact.

During the French Revolution, at the time of one of the several changes in the government, when many of the friends of the revolution in this country were in great hopes that the troubles of the French nation were about to cease, the question was put to that great and good man, John Jay, is France about to settle down in order about to be established? are changes and convulsions at an end?

"*No! no! no!*" was the emphatic reply of that sentient statesman, "*the blood of the Huguenots is not yet washed out.*"

This was truly a remarkable reply; it was very strongly impressed on my mind when I heard it, more than twenty years ago, and every subsequent change in France has recalled it. More than a half a century has elapsed since John Jay made that emphatic remark, almost three centuries have elapsed since the Massacre of St. Bartholomews, and still the curse of God seems to rest upon beautiful, miserable, France.

Fifty odd years ago, many intelligent friends of the French Revolution, such as Thomas Paine and Thomas Jefferson, believed that the troubles were at an end, that France was a permanent Republic. Those fifty years have gone by, and now no man hopes to see an end of French convulsions, civil wars, and massacres. The end is not in time, nothing is certain in France; but further and more violent struggles, new changes, and more bloodshed and outrage. C.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. WHITE—I believe it is a generally conceded fact, that CAPITAL controls LABOR—that is, (in all ordinary circumstances,) it presses it into service on its own terms. If this be so, is it not incumbent on the possessor of that capital to so direct it, that whilst it adds to his own emolument, it may be given such a direction as in no small degree to minister to the wants or comfort of the laborer—mentally, morally, and religiously? And this I take to be the view of all philanthropic men; but it should especially be an aim paper lost sight of by the Christian.

Now, it has been proposed by the Printers' Association—a body representing labor—to leave off work in the printing offices from Saturday night before twelve o'clock and not resume it till seven o'clock on Monday morning. Surely this proposition is just in itself, and it is expedient—the health, the morals, the religious improvement of a numerous class are involved in it—and if those who control the capital invested in the printing business in this city will it—it is done! and that without the sacrifice of one iota to them. Men may prate about their enterprise, and try to impress on the world that they are Christians, but so long as they systematically deprive the laborer of that rest and improvement which God and Nature intended he should have, they are but base deceivers of themselves!

But come, gentlemen, one and all—give your aid—let your capital have a righteous influence—God will bless you—honest labor will thank you. Let it not be known, henceforward, that capital in the hands of Philanthropists, much less Christians, *commands* a violation of the sacred day of rest; for if you believe what you profess—what you have heard from the pulpit from your infancy—labor on that day (except of necessity or mercy) is a grievous offence against high Heaven, as well as against the law of the land. Then, surely, you will no longer either command or countenance it! Nor can I believe that this Christian community will sustain any man in setting such behests at defiance. Surely dollars and cents—were they ever at stake—should not be thrown into the scale against your own souls or souls of your needy workman, who perchance occupies that most unenviable situation of a suffering wife and children on one side and an upbraiding conscience on the other. Think of this matter, for Christ says—"what shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and loose his own soul; or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?" Do not forget either, that

"Many a wrong, deemed innocent on earth,
Is registered in Heaven; and there, no doubt,
Have each their record, with a crime annexed!"

I am rejoiced to learn, that all the printing establishments in the city—WITH A SINGLE EXCEPTION—have at once agreed to sustain the above proposition. Continue, gentlemen, to occupy your present high position. Do not let the weighty claims upon you as Christians and friends of the working man be disregarded or pushed aside by the trifling advantage which—by the aid of a subterfuge—your rival may have, in a few paragraphs on Monday morning, secured by a violation of the laws of health, if not of the law God. You will be, I am confident, more than repaid by the blessings of Heaven, your own approving consciences, and an enlarged patronage from an appreciating community.

A SPECTATOR.

NOTE BY THE COMPOSITOR.—The writer refers to the morning papers, of which there are four now published, and one about being started—*The Union*: of these, the Gazette, Post, and Dispatch have *stopped* work on the Sabbath, and the Union will do likewise.

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA.

The Joliet (Ill.) Sentinel says, that *over seventeen hundred* teams have passed that place bound for California and Oregon, within the last three weeks. Most of them were from Michigan and northern Indiana.

The Marlboro, Md., Gazette, of Wednesday, says—

For some days past we have had beautiful sunny weather. It has had the effect of forwarding the growth of the Wheat, which now begins to look very well and promising. But the effect on the Tobacco Plants has been injurious, vast numbers of the fly having made their appearance. Unless the weather be soon more propitious, the plants will be so seriously injured that the crop will be a scant one.

CENTRAL EUROPE.—The Zollverein Congress was opened at Berlin on the 19th April, by an address from M. Mantenffel, the president. The Congress consists of the representatives of the The Customs-Territories: Prussian, Oldenburg, Wurtemburg, Baden, Nassau, Frankfort, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Electorate and Duchy of Hesse, Thuringian States, and Brunswick. The Congress adjourned till 22d ult. Dates not yet received.

The silver mines discovered in 1860, in Bohemia, are reported to be so productive, that the Government has ordered the other mines, eleven in number, which have been abandoned for half a century to be again worked, in hopes to find them similarly rich.

A letter from St. Petersburgh, of 13th April, says, "There is no appearance of the ice moving for three weeks or so yet. Accounts from Riga, of 14th, says the ice there had broken up, and navigation will soon be open.

DEPARTURE OF THE LIBERIAN EMIGRANTS FROM NORFOLK.—The barque Ralph Rass sailed from Norfolk on Wednesday for Liberia, after receiving there the additional emigrants who were to join her the total number of emigrants who went out in her was one hundred and forty three; and they were from the following States: New Jersey 22; North Carolina 16; Virginia 44; Maryland 22; Missouri 22; Georgia 11; Mississippi 6; Pennsylvania 1; New York 1. Forty of them can read, and eighteen can read and write.

The Rt. Rev. John Payne, Missionary Bishop of the Episcopal Church at Cape Palmas, went out in the Ralph Rass, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Horne and lady, from London, and the Rev. Mr. Pickney, a colored minister of the M. E. Church; Previous to Bishop Payne and his coadjutors leaving this city, we learn, a very interesting meeting was held at the Ascension Church, by the Rev. Mr. Dillen's, at which appropriate services took place, addresses being delivered by the missionary, and a strong feeling enlisted on the part of those present in behalf of their future field of operations.—*Balt. Amer.*

WHEELING LOAN NEGOTIATED.—We are gratified to be able to state that the six per cent. bonds of the City of Wheeling to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, issued for the payment of her subscription to the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and guaranteed by the State of Virginia, have been negotiated by John W. Gill, Esq., the agent of Wheeling, with the house of Messrs. Bayne, Wilder & Co., bankers of Washington. The terms we hope are not known—but the negotiation will enable Wheeling to pay up promptly her stock subscription in money, and thus increase work done by the lowest bidder, after ten days' notice. Let all Pittsburgh printers, therefore, who feel inclined to come into competition for this fat job, send in their proposals.

JUNIUS.

EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.—The rush of immigration to California continues unabated, and every avenue of travel toward the Pacific continues crowded with those who are impatiently making their way thither. The steamship North Star left, it is said from New York for Nicaragua on Wednesday, took out the unusupplied number of nine hundred and fifty passengers all bound to California, and the Crescent City; which sailed on the same day for Aspinwall, also took out three hundred and sixty passengers, making a total in one day of thirteen hundred and ten passengers.

THE LATE MURDER AT COLUMBIA.—We learn from the Lancaster Examiner, that an examination of the witnesses, in relation to the late transaction at Columbia, in which a Baltimore police officer, named Ridgely, shot a colored man named Smith, whom he was taking into custody, on a charge of being a fugitive slave, has been heard before J. W. Fisher, Esq., it is the intention of John L. Thompson, Esq., the District Attorney, that the whole transaction shall be thoroughly investigated. He was present at the examination, and intends to lay all the evidence before Gov. Bigler, and have a requisition served on the Governor of Maryland, for the person of Ridgely.

The Philadelphia National Argus tells the following story: A few days since, a singular and pleasing incident occurred at the Mint. A number of young females are employed there, one of whom had been deaf and dumb for ten years, an affliction resulting from scarlet fever. While engaged at her occupation, judge of the surprise of her companions to hear her exclaim, "Oh, I believe I can speak." So great was the excitement, that one of the females swooned, and the most of them were strongly affected. Since then the female has entirely recovered her speech.

IRELAND—*By Electric Telegraph to London News.*—DUBLIN, Friday evening, April 23.—News reached here to day that Thomas Patrick Meagher, the Irish political convict, has escaped from Van Dieman's Land. The intelligence has reached his friends from a private source.

LABOR VERDICT AGAINST AN EDITOR.—Yesterday Philander T. Jones, a bootmaker in Ann street, recovered a verdict of five thousand dollars against George Wilkes, editor of the Police Gazette, for publishing a libel against the character of the said Jones, in which he was accused of being a participant in the robbery of the jewels at the Patent Office in Washington.—*N. Y. Herald, Friday.*

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MR. WHITE—I believe it is a generally conceded fact, that CAPITAL controls LABOR—that is, (in all ordinary circumstances,) it presses it into service on its own terms. If this be so, is it not incumbent on the possessor of that capital to so direct it, that whilst it adds to his own emolument, it may be given such a direction as in no small degree to minister to the wants or comfort of the laborer—mentally, morally, and religiously? And this I take to be the view of all philanthropic men; but it should especially be an aim paper lost sight of by the Christian.

Now, it has been proposed by the Printers' Association—a body representing labor—to leave off work in the printing offices from Saturday night before twelve o'clock and not resume it till seven o'clock on Monday morning. Surely this proposition is just in itself, and it is expedient—the health, the morals, the religious improvement of a numerous class are involved in it—and if those who control the capital invested in the printing business in this city will it—it is done! and that without the sacrifice of one iota to them. Men may prate about their enterprise, and try to impress on the world that they are Christians, but so long as they systematically deprive the laborer of that rest and improvement which God and Nature intended he should have, they are but base deceivers of themselves!

But come, gentlemen, one and all—give your aid—let your capital have a righteous influence—God will bless you—honest labor will thank you. Let it not be known, henceforward, that capital in the hands of Philanthropists, much less Christians, *commands* a violation of the sacred day of rest; for if you believe what you profess—what you have heard from the pulpit from your infancy—labor on that day (except of necessity or mercy) is a grievous offence against high Heaven, as well as against the law of the land. Then, surely, you will no longer either command or countenance it! Nor can I believe that this Christian community will sustain any man in setting such behests at defiance. Surely dollars and cents—were they ever at stake—should not be thrown into the scale against your own souls or souls of your needy workman, who perchance occupies that most unenviable situation of a suffering wife and children on one side and an upbraiding conscience on the other. Think of this matter, for Christ says—"what shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and loose his own soul; or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?" Do not forget either, that

"Many a wrong, deemed innocent on earth,
Is registered in Heaven; and there, no doubt,
Have each their record, with a crime annexed!"

I am rejoiced to learn, that all the printing establishments in the city—WITH A SINGLE EXCEPTION—have at once agreed to sustain the above proposition. Continue, gentlemen, to occupy your present high position. Do not let the weighty claims upon you as Christians and friends of the working man be disregarded or pushed aside by the trifling advantage which—by the aid of a subterfuge—your rival may have, in a few paragraphs on Monday morning, secured by a violation of the laws of health, if not of the law God. You will be, I am confident, more than repaid by the blessings of Heaven, your own approving consciences, and an enlarged patronage from an appreciating community.

A SPECTATOR.

NOTE BY THE COMPOSITOR.—The writer refers to the morning papers, of which there are four now published, and one about being started—*The Union*: of these, the Gazette, Post, and Dispatch have *stopped* work on the Sabbath, and the Union will do likewise.

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA.

The Joliet (Ill.) Sentinel says, that *over seventeen hundred* teams have passed that place bound for California and Oregon, within the last three weeks. Most of them were from Michigan and northern Indiana.

The Marlboro, Md., Gazette, of Wednesday, says—

For some days past we have had beautiful sunny weather. It has had the effect of forwarding the growth of the Wheat, which now begins to look very well and promising. But the effect on the Tobacco Plants has been injurious, vast numbers of the fly having made their appearance. Unless the weather be soon more propitious, the plants will be so seriously injured that the crop will be a scant one.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., 1st, No. 29, 1852.

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

LITTLETON, GRAFTON CO., NEW HAMPSHIRE.

S. M. KIER, Esq., PITTSBURGH—DEAR SIR—We had left many be prepar, to give some description thereof for transmission.

Knon Station is situate on the Ohio and Penna Railroad, forty two miles west of Pittsburgh, and fourteen from the city of Beaver, at a point where the State road, leading from Bridgewater, on the Ohio river, to Darlington, Petersburg, Poland, Youngstown, &c., crosses the Railroad; in a remarkably healthy, productive and rich country. The great amount of country produce of the neighborhood, and the whole Western Reserve, always offered and ever will pass via Knon to the Pittsburgh market—and find a central point in Knon Station, where the Railroad Co. have secured a depot—several of 200 by 800 feet, which they are now levelling and covering with buildings of all kinds for transportation purposes.

Knon Station is already said to be the best paying depot for the company, on the whole railroad, and town of business. When it will connect at Knon; the six lines from Cleveland, by way of Warren and Poland—the other from Erie, by Meadville—other new roads are making from all directions, and the region affords all building materials, and burning fuel in abundance. Bituminous Coal is found on almost every farm, and the so called "Cannel Coal" will be found in many other kind in many respects, is found in the immediate neighborhood, in veins fifteen feet thick.

There is also iron-ore, limestone, china-ware earth, potters' clay, excellent timber for building and fencing purposes, in abundance, &c.—so that it only requires capital and enterprise to develop the rich resources of that region. The circumstances are as favorable as can be wished for all transportation, manufacturing and building facilities, for a rich and healthy country, and an industrious, moral population all around.

There is a SPRING on the ground of the undersigned lot, and enough to supply all around—and the water will be forced from the depot, with about forty feet fall to it, and enough of the best water that ever gushed on the face of the earth, to supply at least twenty to thirty thousand inhabitants throughout all seasons of the year. This spring has in fact been renowned for its excellent water, for at least 50 years.

Water is indispensable and free of all encumbrances.

FURNACES will be made easy. One-fourth cash—balance, in five equal payments, with interest.

REFERENCES as to the responsibility of the company: Messrs. Robinson, Jr., Pres't. of the Ohio & Penna. Railroad Co; Frederick Lewis, Esq., Supt. of Penna. and Wightman; Solomon W. Roberts, Esq. Chief Engineer of the Penna. Railroad Co. Also the undersigned themselves who have already bought lots in the neighborhood of Knon Station, partly improved thereon, or are building summer seats and dwellings or business houses.

Pittsburgh references—Wightman, Mr. Wightman, of the firm of Lorenz & Wightman; Mr. Kier, agent of the Keystone Oil Works, Seventh street, Pittsburgh.

For more ample particulars, the reader will find the undersigned, proprietor, every Tuesday, at Knon station—and at other times, at his office, (office of the Penna. *State Zeitung*,) 176 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

A. W. DARTOLET.

may11:

Removed.

☞ W. McKendree Wright, M. D., has removed his office and dwelling to 232, Penn st., below 9th st. Allegheny.

may11:2tdw

1852. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1852.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road

LINE

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 MONDAY morning, at 6 o'clock, (Sunday excepted) connecting at Wellsville with the express trains of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Rail Road, leaving at 3.30 o'clock, A. M., and arriving at Cleveland at 10 o'clock, A. M., connecting with the steamboat and rail road lines for Toledo, Sandusky, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukie, Buffalo, Dunkirk, &c.

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.

N. B.—By the Express Train at 9 P. M. Fare to Cleveland and Pittsburgh $4.00. Passengers from Pittsburgh to Cleveland in $4.50. Passengers by both routes arrive in Cleveland at the same time. *One of the best trains out of town.* apr20

1852. 1852.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Pennsylvania Rail Road and Express Packet Line.

(EXCLUSIVE PASSENGER PACKET.)

Between Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Parkersburg, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

310 miles Rail Road, 72 miles Canal.

TIME THROUGH, THIRTY EIGHT HOURS.

FARE TO PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE, $10.

SAFEST, MOST PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE ROUTE.

ON the opening of Canal Navigation a daily line of Express Packet Boats will run, connecting at Hollidaysburg with the Pennsylvania Railroad. Packet Boat will leave Pittsburgh every evening at 6 o'clock, precisely, and arrive at Hollidaysburg at 10 o'clock next day at noon, crossing the Portage Road in daylight, arriving at Philadelphia at 4 o'clock next afternoon. Baltimore passengers will leave Philadelphia at 5 o'clock, P. M. Fare through in Through Cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, connecting at Baltimore with the Express Train of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Washington city same morning.

For passage or other information, apply to

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

ma.12:1

MARRIED.

On Thursday, May 6th, 1852, by the Rev. Dr. Swift, Mr. JOHN S. SLAGLE, of Washington, Pa., to Miss MARGARET A. CAMPBELL, of Allegheny City.

DIED,

On Saturday evening, March 6th, 1852, GEORGE UP-DEGRAFF, son of JOHN and LYDIA M. HARPER, aged two years, 11 months and 6 days.

John B. Gough.

JOHN B. GOUGH, the celebrated Temperance Lecturer, will speak in Masonic Hall this evening at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Gough lectured in this city about a year since, and drew crowds to hear him—he succeeded in getting thousands to sign the pledge to temperance.

Tickets 12½, and to be had at the door, and the principal Book stores in the city.

may11:dawtc

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—James Mitchell, of Peebles township, will be a candidate for County Commissioner—subject to the decision of the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention. may11:4d

CONGRESS.—Please announce the name of Joseph Knox, Esq., as a candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention, for the Pittsburgh district. A CITIZEN.

may11:dawtc

SHERIFF.—William Cryan offers himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Whig and Anti-Masonic County Convention. may11:dawtc

Annual Meeting of the Orphan Asylum.

THE annual meeting of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan Asylum Society, will be held in the First Presbyterian Church of Allegheny City, on the day of May next, at 3 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered as usual, and the friends of the Institution are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Board.

may11:3t W. W. CAMPBELL, Secty.

New Books.

THE Howadji in Syria—By Geo. M. Curtis, author of "Nile Notes." Epistolary Popular Library, No. 5. Contents: The Pasha; Sketch Book, by W. M. THACKERAY, also, The Diatoms, or, Three Roads in Life by CH