PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1852

Whig State Convention.

At a meeting of the Whig State Central Committee held at Harrisburgh on Tuesday, the 4th inst., it was resolved that the Delegates to the last Whig State Convention be requested to assemble in Public Square, on the SEVENTH 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.

J. TAGGART, Chairman.
C. THOMAS & JONES, Secretaries.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JACOB HOFFMAN, OF BEAVER COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
SENATORIAL.
A. E. BROWN, JAMES POLLOCK.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Districts.	Districts.
1. M. GEAN E. HOGBES,	14. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
2. JAMES CRAGHEAD,	15. JAMES H. PAXTON,
3. JOHN W. JONES,	16. JAMES R. DAVIDSON,
4. JOHN P. VERREE,	17. HY. JNO. MCCULLOUGH,
5. DAVID MCKEARNIN,	18. CALVIN DRAKE,
6. JESSE W. FULLER,	19. JOHN LINTON,
7. JOHN S. PHEGLEY,	20. ARCHIBALD KORNEGAY,
8. JOHN SHARPLES,	21. THOMAS J. BIGHAM,
9. JAMES M. WALLACE,	22. LEWIS S. COFFIN,
10. JAMES F. WALLEY,	23. CHRISTIAN MYERS,
11. HENRY ALVORD,	24. DARWIN PHELPS,
12. JOHN MCCONNELL,	25. SAM'L A. PURDIANCE.
13. [illegible]	

Anti-masonic and Whig County Convention

For 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 the several wards of the city, and

In the townships respectively at 3 o'clock, P. M. to select four delegates, to assemble at 6 o'clock, P. M. in the wards to be by ballot. Each of the election districts to select two delegates to a county convention, to be held at Duffs 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 Committee of Correspondence.

"THE DAILY UNION" is the title of a new Democratic penny paper, which made its first appearance yesterday. It is published at the corner of Smithfield and Fifth streets, by an association of printers. Lynde Elliot, formerly of the *Post*, is editor, and John Layton, late clerk and partner of the same establishment, is the business man of the new paper. It makes a very respectable appearance, and is arranged with a good deal of tact and taste. It is decidedly a Democratic paper, but of what particular phase does not appear, as it makes in its first number no development of its course on the great and absorbing topics which agitate both the great parties of the country, and to a large extent engross the public mind. This will appear, no doubt in good time.

KOSSUTH'S BUNKER HILL SPEECH.

The Springfield Republican, speaking of Gov. Kossuth's speech on Bunker Hill, says:—"The introduction to his speech we deem fit to stand side by side with the ever memorable speech of Mr. Webster upon the same spot. No man can read it, with the heart of an American within him, without being stirred to the depths of his heart with its exquisite—nay, we might say, magnificent pathos. We predict that it will find its way into school books, as a model in its way, and be read and admired always."

Perhaps our readers will like to see the glowing and highly poetic paragraphs so strongly, but justly, eulogized. They are as follows:

Webster shrinks from the task to mingle with the awful pathos of that majestic orator, (pointing to the monument.) Silent like the grave, and yet melodious like the song of immortality upon the lips of a cherubim—a senseless, cold granite, and yet warm with inspiration like a patriot's heart—immovable like the rock, and yet stirring like the future, which never stops, it looks like a prophet and speaks like an oracle. And thus it speaks:

"The day I commemorate is the rod with which the hand of the Lord has opened the well of Liberty. Its waters will flow every new drop of martyr blood will increase the tide. Despotism may dam its flood but never stop it. The higher its dam the higher the tide; it will overflow or still break through. Bow and adore, and hope."

Such are the words which come to my ears, and I bow, I adore, I hope.

In closing my eyes meet the soil of Bunker Hill—that awful opening scene of the eventful drama in which Lexington and Concord had been the curtain.

The spirits of the past rise before my eyes. I see Richard Gridly hastily planning the entrenchments. I hear the blunt sound of the pickaxe and spade in the hands of the Patriot band. I hear the patrols say that "all is well." I see Stowelin raising his line of call fence, upon which soon the guns will rest that the bullets may pass to their message true. I see the tall commanding form of Prescott marching leisurely around the parapet, inflaming the tired patriots with the classical words that those who had the merit of the labor should have the honor of the victory. I see Ara Pollard fall the first victim of that immortal day; I see the Chaplain praying over him; and now the roaring of cannon from ship; and from batteries, and the blaze of the burning town, and the thrice renewed storm and the recovering defence, till powder was gone and but stones remained; and I see Warren telling Elbridge Gerry that it is sweet and fair to die for the fatherland; I see him lingering in his retreat and struck in the forehead, fall to the ground; and Pomeroy, with his battered musket in his brave hand, complaining that he remained unhurt when Warren had to die, and I see all the brave who fell unnamed, unnoticed and unknown, the nameless corner stones of American independence.

All the spirits of that most eventful victory under the name of defeat—I see them all; the eyes of my soul are familiar with the spirits of martyrs of liberty. But those I see around me have no sad, ghostly look; they bear no gushing wounds crying for revenge to the Almighty God; the smile of eternal bliss is playing around their lips, and though dwellers of Heaven, they like to visit the place where their blood was spilt; it was not spilt in vain—their fatherland is free; and there is a joy in that thought, adding ever new charm even to the happiness of blessed souls. As the fabulous divinities of ancient Greece like to rest from the charms of Heaven on Mount Olympus, so must the spirit of Warren like to rest on the top of the monument here.

Martyrs of my country! how long will yet the sun shine upon you? will though your departed souls? when will the smile of that joy play around your lips? how long, will yet the gush of your wounds cry for revenge—your fatherland still bleeding, down-trodden, oppressed? There is a sorrow to that thought, casting the gloom of sadness even over the bliss of Paradise.

Almighty Father of mankind, let the day of thy mercy be not too far.

This is the introduction; now for the close. It is as follows:

And here let me cut short my words. In the place here, where the revelation of Providence is told by the eloquence of yonder monument, it would be a profanation on my part. At this moment my very mind is concentrated in my heart. There stands the powerful orator (pointing to the monument.) Let his words find wailing ears and susceptible hearts. I leave you to the influence of his eloquence. To me, his silent speech was the harmony of an angel's song. I leave this hallowed spot with consolation, joy and confidence. The memory of my having stood here honored by your attention and encouraged by your sympathy, will strengthen my patience to endure and my resolution to act, and though the happiness of Washington may not be my lot, the devotion of Warren will dwell in my breast.

Mr. Gorton will give his views this evening upon the subject of the "State Law," at the Masonic Hall. It has been stated by some of the papers of the country that he is opposed to it. This he indignantly denied last evening, and hence the formal announcement that he will speak on that subject.

Last evening he made one of his most interesting and impressive efforts, in the presence of as large an audience as we ever saw in this city.

ILLINOIS BANKS.—Two Banks have started in Illinois under the new Banking law, to wit: "the Marine Bank," in Chicago, and "Clerk's Exchange Bank," in Springfield. Others are preparing to start. The circulation of these banks is secured by a deposite of public stocks with the State Treasurer; and all notes are signed by a Register appointed for the purpose.

THE MAINE LAW, in all its vigor and strength, has now been adopted in Rhode Island.

It passed both Houses in a single day—the House by 47 Ayes to 23 Noes; the Senate without a division. Thirty-two Whigs and fifteen Democrats voted for the bill; seven Whigs and sixteen Democrats voted against it. This was in the House. If the Ayes and Noes had been called in the Senate, and the members had voted according to their well known conviction, the majority would have been six certainly, and possibly eight or ten. As it was, only two or three ventured to raise their voices against the bill.

INCREASE OF GOLD.

That the two principal known sources of gold, California and Australia, so far asunder as they are, should both fall into the hands of the two great branches of the Anglo Saxon family, and that their treasures should have remained concealed so long, are facts which may well arrest attention, and lead us to refer them immediately to Him who rules over all.

That the immediate effect of this vast accession of the most precious of metals will be to and greatly to the power of these two nations there can be little doubt, though there is danger that the ultimate effect will be to bring in luxury, enervation, and debasement. A rapid and wholesome expansion of business, however, will for a long time employ it all, and lead to a degree of physical improvement never hitherto dreamed of.

Already there is a greater plethora of capital in England than ever was before known, money being loaned freely at from 1½ to 2½ ⅌ cent. This exceeding cheapness of capital will naturally stimulate all industrial pursuits, and lead eventually to a rise in the scale of wages. This will operate favorably upon American industry by lessening the disparity between wages there and here, by which the English manufacturer has heretofore been enabled to undersell his American competitor. But it may be objected, that if the rates of wages go up in England so high as to render the manufacturers of that country unable to compete with the American in this market, they must break down. We think not, because the very causes which have thrown into the commercial world so vast an accession of the precious metals, will create an almost boundless market for the surplus fabrics of both nations. The vendors of the products of the industry of the two countries will meet in competition, not in the Atlantic cities of the United States, but on the shores and islands of the Pacific. There is some hope now that the labor of Europe and that of the United States will become more nearly equalized, not by depressing the latter, but by elevating the former. For this reason we are glad that England has found gold mines of her own in Australia.

The extreme low price of money in England will cause large investments of capital in this country, and the result must be a like reduction of rates here. This will enable our manufacturers to carry on at smaller profits than have heretofore been necessary, and it will moreover enable the American people to carry out the numerous railroad projects which they have in hand.

This view of the subject, if correct, affords a gleam of hope for those who have been prostrated by the unwise policy of the government, in denying to them that protection which is necessary to enable them to compete with their foreign rivals, with their cheap capital and cheap labor. We take it for granted that nothing is to be expected from the present Congress; but if our manufacturers can hold on until the gold of Australia shall work its effect in England, they may yet do well, provided the rates of wages do not rise here.

PARLIAMENTARY GAZETTE COAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The books of this Company are now open at Brown's Hotel, in this city. Near twenty thousand dollars of stock have been already subscribed, and those of our capitalists who wish to have a hand in an undertaking which promises to return good dividends, should call and subscribe. A copy of the charter can be seen, and all necessary information obtained, at the Hotel where the books are opened. The following persons have been elected Directors of the Company:

John White, President.

John McCowin, Mathew Elder, Wm. Sterling, Robert Dilworth, Daniel Wallace, and Edward Morse.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.—The sale of this remarkable book is really astonishing. Jewett, Proctor and Worthington, of Cleveland, the Western publishers of the work, have a letter from their Boston House, of May 3d of which the following is an extract:

"We cannot make them (Uncle Tom) fast enough, by employing every binder in Boston: Andover, Waltham, Holliston & Framingham. We are to day 3,000 behind our orders, and are this week printing the *fortieth thousand*. We have abandoned the policy of trying to get along with 6,000 per week, and shall run out 10,000 copies per week, commencing with this week."

We rejoice to see this extensive circulation of Mrs. Stowe's admirable book, partly on her own account, but much more on account of the *cause* it was written to promote—the downfall of slavery. Dickens is probably, at the present moment the greatest reformer in England, at least the most successful one. He arms the shaft of his wit, pathos, and sarcasms against old, time honored abuses, in his touching, thrilling tales, which are read by nearly the whole population, and thus creates a public sentiment before which old national prejudices and customs, and abuses are sweptaway. So with Mrs. Stowe. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be read by one-half, or two-thirds of our population, of all classes and ages, and its fidelity to nature, to truth, to manhood; and its glowing life-like description to American slavery, will make a vivid, lasting impression on the public mind. Thousands will set down to its perusal calous or indifferent, who will finish the book with a hearty resolve to use all the influence God has given them, to promote the final overthrow of the most terrible evil which ever afflicted any country.

The Augusta Constitutionalist, (Georgia,) gives the following "market report," from the Palmetto Kingdom, from which we infer that the compatriots of Quattlebum are not afraid of having their negroes stolen or liberated just yet:

SALE AT AIKEN, S. C.—We have been furnished with the following data of the recent sales at Aiken, by J. C. Sproul & Co., which may be interesting to the public:

97 Negro men—ages from 20 to 40 years—average price, $857
18 boys—ages from 16 to 18 years—average price, 656
4 women, from 20 to 45, 555
2 old men, from 40 to 50, 528

There were about 80 Mules sold—some of them very inferior—average price $95.

The highest sale was $162—lowest $45.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WHIG CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR.

MESSRS. EDITORS: We have a Senator to elect this fall, and I have been waiting to hear some names suggested for the purpose. With your permission I beg leave to nominate Hon. GEO. DARSIE, who has large experience, and is, take him altogether, the best man we can get. If Mr. Darsie will consent to go, and I understand that he will, I trust the Whig Convention will nominate him by acclamation.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

MR. EDITOR:—I understood some time since that an application had been made by the Managers of the Western House of Refuge to the County Commissioners for a subscription of $10,000, (only half of what they were authorized to subscribe,) to aid them in founding, without further delay, their much needed charity. My object in writing, is to ask whether the County Commissioners have made that subscription, and if not, what is the cause of delay? I understand the ground is purchased, and the building should be erected during the summer. The sum asked for is a mere pittance, compared with that already raised from the pockets of charitable persons, with the ultimate saving to the County Treasurer, and above all, with the aid thereby rendered to the cause of

HUMANITY.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—The lecture of Dr. Coffin, of Allegheny, on Monday evening, before the Allegheny Temperance Association, was of a character so highly calculated to promote the cause of temperance among the more intelligent part of the community, that it was no wonder that the large audience went away so greatly pleased. We have heard of some instances, already, in which gentlemen have taken the alarm by the temperate use of alcoholic drinks, by the reasoning and illustrations of the subject that evening. This thing of bringing from the researches of medical men the pathology of drunkenness, and illustrating the diseases caused by alcohol by plates of truthful delineations, is a benevolence worthy of medical men.

As the Doctor intimated in his lecture that he presented but a small part of a fruitful subject, we suggest that some arrangement be made to secure to the community the benefit of another lecture or two. We are convinced that the announcement will secure a large and intelligent audience, and we hope the Doctor will decide for himself.

TEMPERANCE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, May 9.

Ex-Gov. Richardson has been appointed to represent South Carolina in the Senate in place of Mr. Rhett—Mr. R. retires, it appears, because there is nothing to be done in the Senate worthy of his august attention. He went thither after Mr. Calhoun's decease, in the character of an ambassador of the high and mighty sovereignty of S. C., to arrange the terms for her secession from the paltry confederacy to which she was unhappily attached. Since entering upon this noble and responsible mission, his instructions have been revoked. South Carolina has condescendingly determined to patronize the Union a little longer. She has changed her mind, and like the rat in the cage, resolved to make herself comfortable where she is. Mr. Rhett is naturally and properly disgusted. He was prepared for no such ignoble choice. He promised that his compatriots would fight. They have joined the Submissionists. He feels bad at this, although it be true, for his own part that being a little lame, he fell back before the time for the expected fight arrived. Under his advice the faithful of S. C. bought big guns, laid war taxes, and made militia generals. They concluded these formidable demonstrations by resolving in a peculiarly solemn manner that they had a right to secede. This declaration from the sublime to the asinine was too precipitate for Mr. Rhett, and he very properly retired from public life.

But let us not be unjust to Rhett. He was not the worst because the first of the pepper and mustard school. He is a fanatic in his attachment to slavery, but he did not attempt to cover his devotion to that institution by hypocritical professions of respect and love for the constitution and the union. He hated them both, and he said so. He wanted to get South Carolina out of the union, because he had the sense to perceive that slavery, which is all in all to her, could not be the moving principle of a mighty nation like this. He also recognized the danger to his own State of claiming from the others any enforcement of constitutional obligations when he knew that some of the most important of them were violated by S. C. every hour of her existence.

These considerations must inspire us with greater respect for Mr. Rhett than we can entertain for his State. She has made herself contemptible by her blustering insolence through a series of years, coupled with her present complaince. Mr. R. would have been rendered ridiculous in the Senate by the contrast between what S. C. has done and what he advised her to do. It argues well for the manliness of his character that he has thus refused to give the lie to his former life.

The British consul at Charleston has taken measures to bring the black laws of South Carolina to a test before the courts of the United States. The whole course of this affair has been peculiarly humiliating to the United States. To say that in the view of the rest of the world it has been disgraceful to S. C. would not be of much avail, for on this subject she has long professed to hold in contempt public opinion whether within or without this republic. Mr. *Mathews*, the British consul for several southern cities—brought the question of imprisoning and fining British colored citizens to the attention of the general government many years ago. It seems that Mr. Buchanan when Secretary of State under Mr. Polk some eight years ago, was obliged to admit that such acts were in violation of the treaty regulating our commerce with Great Britain, but informed the British Minister in substance, that the resolution of the southern States in this matter was stronger than the faith of the government. If the British insisted upon their rights, they must give up their treaty. It is said that when Mr. Mathews, consul for Charleston, applied again for some redress for renewed outrages upon British subjects, Mr. Clayton repeated this melancholy admission of impotency on the part of the federal government, and referred the consul to the Executive and Legislature of S. C. I believe I referred to this at the time, as an act in the highest degree derogatory to the national dignity, and one forbidden on the face of the constitution. No State can maintain relations with any foreign country. But Mr. Mathews profited by the hint, and South Carolina was proud to be recognized *quoad hoc*, as an independent power. The negotiation has been going on for three years tolerably smoothly, although the chivalry sent back *one* of Mr. M.'s communications as not in etiquette. But in the main they have shown a profound respect for John Bull. But no redress has been accorded—and at last the consul appeals to the federal courts.

This presents in strong relief one of the worst incidents of the black laws of all the coast slave States. Those laws prohibit appeals, and abolish the right of *habeas corpus*. Consequently although the power of a foreign government may compel the observance of treaty stipulations for the protection of its citizens against these odious enactments, the citizens of northern States of our own republic have no such protection. Take the particular case of South Carolina and Massachusetts. Justice Wm. Johnson, of the U. S Supreme Court for the S. C. Circuit, pronounced her laws to be unconstitutional. But she continued to enforce them. Massachusetts tried every method to protect her citizens and merchants in vain, and then sent Mr. Hoar as a special commissioner for that purpose—Mr. H. was immediately expelled the State by a resolution of the Legislature. Now if it came to a question of mere warlike strength, there is not a county in the Old Bay State but that could have most effectually resented this cowardly insult within a year, but the shield of the union protected the aggressor. It is plain that if she had not such a backer, S. C. would not dare to inflict these injuries, because in that case she would incur the penalties with which powerful and civilized States always punish such outrages upon their people. It is for precisely such offences against the law of nations that our national vessels almost every year inflict signal chastisement upon the half savage tribes of Africa and the Indian Seas.

The result of the present proceedings of the British government will undoubtedly be, the repeal of laws against British colored seamen in all the Southern States. How long our own citizens will have to suffer from the same cause will depend somewhat upon the future construction to be given to some of the "compromises of the constitution." But it will be well enough for Southern secessionists to bear in mind that a record is kept of all these things, and that the first duty of the new government they desire and expect to found, will be to foot the bill which will certainly be presented for losses and damages incurred under their anti-black laws.

Mr. Clay's health is said to be again somewhat lower to-day.

The prospects of business were never lower in Congress than at this time. We have reached the middle of the sixth month of the session and a few private bills comprise the bulk of the legislation. The government is languishing for want of means, while the Treasury is full to overflowing. Yet no appropriations are likely to be passed till midsummer. One of the most pressing and important measures, which is still one of the simplest and most easily disposed of, yet remains suspended. I refer to the apportionment. Many States have adopted an unofficial and merely approximative ratio. But it is certain that some changes will be made in the existing law. California appears to be by existing law entitled to but one member, yet she will certainly be allowed two, and at the present moment, it is probable that the number of members of the lower House will be increased by five or six to obviate anticipated objections. This matter certainly ought to be settled at once, and it must be disposed of, too, before the Presidential question is decided, which is the 'main question' before both Houses.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.)

NEW YORK, May 10.

The Billmore demonstration comes off tonight at the Chinese Assembly rooms, and it will be addressed by the Hon. M. P. Gentry, Humphrey Marshall, James Brooks and others. It can hardly fail to be a very enthusiastic affair, for Mr. Fillmore has many friends here, who would most gladly have him re-elected, if such a thing was possible, which is not the case.—With this meeting even the Fillmore operations will cease until the national convention meets, when another convulsive movement may be expected, followed by a general rush of whigs to the support of Gen. Scott, who alone has any chance of success, a fact apparent to all who will reason with regard to the existing political state of the country. The 'compromise' will be taken out and aired again to-night, and a long string of resolutions adopted, re-affirming its principle, but that is all. Probably as safe a place for fugitive slaves as could be found will be the Fillmore meeting to-night. A single hand would not be raised to arrest the runaway boy of the speakers announced from Kentucky and Tennessee.

Our anniversaries are well attended this season, and the results are flattering, so far as published. The leading societies are not yet in session, but will be to-morrow. Rev. Mr. Ramsay, of Philadelphia, preached on Sabbath evening, before a large congregation, the anniversary sermon of the American Society for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Jews. The receipts of the Society were stated at $12,726. Its labors have been devoted to the religious instruction of one hundred Israelites, and the distribution of one hundred bibles and testaments and a large quantity of tracts. The society has labored with great zeal, but with less success than would have been seen had it taken in charge the gentiles of our lower wards, who, unlike our Jewish fellow-citizens, seem free from all the ties of morality and christianity.

The predominance of strange faces in our streets, and public assemblies, is very marked, and our tradesmen have bestirred themselves with new energy to catch the unwary, and a good many clever people will go home with New York bargains, and find to their cost that Peter Funk does not confine himself to auction shops and California gold diggers, but fancies a clergyman quite as well. The most plausible appeals are addressed to the credulity of strangers, and trades who do a drumming business are full of customers.

The export of gold and silver was made last week, the amount reaching $560,000, chiefly to London and Havre. The greatest pains are taken to give an impression that little or no gold will be wanted to settle the balances of trade against us, accumulated by an excessive importation of goods, but it will not succeed, and the truth will not be hidden. The late loll in shipments of coin was caused by the substitution of stocks, the demand for which has measurably ceased. With a population increasing far beyond the power of our home manufacturers, to supply with clothes, and a system of public works in progress equal to any former period, it is not at all surprising that our raw cotton, rice, tobacco and grain will not pay for our manufactures, and the freights. The cotton crop may increase ever so rapidly but it cannot fill the demand for manufactures to clothe the swarms of emigrants, and of citizens who are dependent upon foreign looms.

Stocks are not active, and the dealers are all brokers: mechanics have no money to hazard in speculative stocks, and are quite too sharp to buy them for permanent investment at present rates. There are a good many who would gladly realize the present mark, but a sign of a desire to sell upon the part of strong houses would create a panic.

The recent accidents on railroads have sharpened the speculations of our juries wonderfully, and caused one last week to give a verdict of four thousand dollars in favor of a fellow who had crept into the baggage car and was stealing a ride when a collision took place upon the New York and New Haven road. The company of course have appealed from such a verdict and do not intend to be gouged quite so deeply as this, unfortunate as was the accident that maimed the plaintiff.

A detachment of four hundred soldiers went south on Saturday, in the Albert Gallatin transport, supposed to be bound for Florida. Under Mr. Fillmore the movements of troops are managed more quietly than under former incumbents, and rumor does not make mountains out of trifles, such as changing the garrison in Charleston harbor, about which the chivalry made such an ado. Perhaps the four hundred troops are for this region. It is strongly suspected here that another Cuban expedition is afoot south, and that another landing will soon be made, under the patronage of an association called the "Lone Star." The Spanish people here are sure no one will dare make another attempt. The last mails from the south, however, are full of correspondence upon the subject, and the chances are in favor of another attempt.

C.

The Portland Advertiser has the following, which, though "calculated for the meridian of Maine," will answer for this and the adjoining States:

"*The Argus*, and, in fact, the Democratic papers all over the country, are not at all pleased at the idea of having Gen. Scott for the Whig candidate. It has been remarked, that when the Whigs select their corn candidates, they generally elect them. But when they permit their opponents to nominate for them, they are always defeated.

A few days ago, a Democratic politician from Westbrook, while discussing on the subject of candidates for the Presidency, very gravely remarked that *he* would very much prefer Mr. Webster or Mr. Fillmore to Gen Scott. "Yes," said a shrewd old Whig from New Gloucester, "and I know the reason why!" The bystanders laughed, and the Westbrook man started for *The Argus Office!*"

THE COLUMBIAN TRAGEDY.—An entirely new version, or rather a couple of them, appear in the Harrisburg *Telegraph* respecting this lamentable affair. We give the *Telegraph's* account below.

"On arriving at Columbia, the officers found the colored man engaged piling boards. Snyder approached him, and as he was in the act of lifting some boards, he struck him on the back, and said "You are my prisoner" upon which the negro dropped the boards, looked up amazed an instant, and then ran about thirty feet to a fence, which he was in the act of crossing, when he was caught, and pulled to the ground by Snyder; Ridgely, who swore he would shoot the negro when he ran, came up with Snyder and the negro was pinned to the ground, and taking sure aim shot the negro through the neck, cutting the jugular vein and killing him, instantly. This happened about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At 5 o'clock, the body of the negro was still lying at the place where he was shot, a horrid spectacle, no one dare having been held upon it. The negro's wife and child were its only attendants. Ridgely, immediately after he had killed the negro, fled across the Susquehanna towards Baltimore. Lyne, and several others, were near the place when the negro was shot, and had his blood a pile of lumber. None of the parties have been arrested.

ANOTHER VERSION.—We have received from a gentlemen who was in Columbia at the time of the murder, the following version of the affair, which he says is known to be correct. He states that the negro had not been arrested by either Snyder or Ridgley—that he was engaged piling boards in a narrow place between piles of lumber, on two sides, and a fence at one end of the space. Snyder and Ridgely entered at the other end, and commanded the negro to surrender, or they would shoot him. The negro then sprang for the fence, and was in the act of getting over when Ridgley shot him through the head. They were both within two yards of the negro when he was shot, but had not put their hands upon him. After the deed was done Ridgley was represented as from Harrisburg, and stated he was a United States officer, and if arrested he would have those who arrested him taken for false imprisonment.—This had the effect to intimidate the officers there, until Ridgley escaped over the bridge, and made his way to Maryland.

CONNECTICUT.—Hon. Isaac Toucey will probably be elected United States Senate tomorrow. The vote in the caucus by which he was nominated, stood—Toucey 98; Samuel Ingham 12; Loren P. Waldo 9; C. F. Cleveland 2; T. H. Seymour 1; James T. Pratt 1.

A bridge on the Remington plan, built some time since at Montgomery, Ala., has broken in two in the middle, and tumbled down. It had not been used for more than a year, and for some months had been threatening to break down. Soon after it was put up, it was tilted to one side by the wind and its own weight, and has never been righted. It was never accepted by the City Government, and therefore Montgomery loses nothing by its erection and fall.

The Massachusetts Liquor Bill, which has just passed the Legislature of that State provides that the act shall take effect on the 10th of June, and that on Monday, the 21st of June, the people shall be called together to vote on the question—whether the law shall be suspended in its operations for one year, or continue in effect. If the vote is to suspend, the stations, the Governor is to issue his proclamation suspending the operation of the law.

PENNSYLVANIA — *Embezzlement.*—The State Treasurer of Pennsylvania has officially reported to the Legislature, (just convened,) a list of *three hundred and fifty* public defaulters, (which is the mild term for public robbers,) who have in the aggregate robbed, at heavily indebted and well taxed State of *three millions of dollars!* Probately not one cent on the dollar will ever be recovered. A moral, however, is worth something, and may be freely rendered thus: "When the Commissions and journals of the Legislature shall cease to support some genteel idler, loafer, rascal, gambler, or other spendthrift, because he has been "regularly nominated," &c., &c., and you begin to do it, but vote *against* him. If his supplump in a beat, and fit man, vote for *him*, for some one who is." There is no other way for the prevalence of rascality in high place.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MR. SAM'L M. KIER—Let me know what you can put the PENNSYLVANIA 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 appearance, it will sell rapidly.
Truly Yours, EASTMAN, TELTON & CO.
For sale by Druggists generally throughout the city.
may4-dawtf

Nelson's First Premium
DAGUERREOTYPES.
Post Office Building, Third Street.
CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life like likeness, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment, where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best arranged Side and Skylights ever constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping, as now practised by the celebrated Rocks of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. flatters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotype, either singly or in groups, which has never been surpassed.
Rooms open and operating, in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M.
may4dawtf

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, Invitation, Labels, Blanks, Store Bills &c., &c., neatly and promptly printed.
ap2

TO THE AFFLICTED!—To those afflicted with that dreadful scourge to America, the liver complaint, the proprietors of M'Lane's Liver Pills are happy to offer this remedy as at once complete and safe. It has been tried often in all parts of the country; it has been used in the practice of the most eminent physicians and always with triumphant success. In offering these Pills to the public, the proprietors are actuated by a desire to alleviate human suffering, and offer a remedy for one of the most terrible diseases, which shall be within the easy reach of all. For sale by all Druggists and Merchants in town and country.
And by J. EIDD & CO.
my7-2d4w 40 Wood street.

Removed,
W. McKendree Wright, M. D., Surgeon Dentist, has removed his office and dwelling to 252, Penn st., below Third.
ap7-3d2m

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 FORREST CITY, leaves the Monongahela wharf, foot of Market street, every morning at 8 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) connecting with the Mail Train leaving Office of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road, leaving at 10 o'clock, A. M., and arriving at Cleveland the same day at 6 P. M., and connecting with the steamboat and rail road lines for 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 R. R. from Alliance to Cleveland, 1st class fare from Pittsburgh to Cleveland is $4 00. Passengers by both routes arrive in Cleveland at the same time and in the same train of cars.
ap29

1852 SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1852
Pennsylvania Rail Road and Express Packet Line.
(EXCLUSIVELY FOR PASSENGERS)
Between Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.
310 miles Rail Road, 72 miles Canal.
TIME THROUGH, THIRTY EIGHT HOURS.
FARE TO PHILADELPHIA & BALT. $10.
SAFEST, MOST PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE ROUTE.
ON the opening of Canal Navigation a daily line of Express Packet Boats will run, connecting at Blairsville with the Pennsylvania Railroad. A Packet Boat will leave Pittsburgh every evening at 5 o'clock, precisely, passengers take the Railroad at Blairsville next day at noon, crossing the Portage Road in daylight, arriving at Philadelphia or Baltimore, early next morning. Baltimore Boat leaves Harrisburg at daylight, take the express train 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. BENNON, Ticket Agents.
J. MCCINNEY, Mon. House.
ap12 C. D. LEECH & CO., Canal Basin.

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh
C. G. HUSSEY, PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, SEC'Y.
OFFICE, 93 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.
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SOLID BOX VICES,
PLATED SHOVELS, TONGS, HARDWARE, HORSE, PICK, FORKS, &c.
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
Office No. 134, Water street, third door above Smithfield
All work warranted equal to any manufactured.
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Boots and Shoes.
If there be any man, be he single or married, farmer, mechanic, merchant or banker, who has not yet supplied himself with a bottle of H. D. Parry's Arabian Liniment, let him go now and do it; for beyond it will be well nigh impossible to do good, or any good, before it shall all have been used. You have our word for that, Reader! See advertisement.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.
SELLING OFF AT COST TO QUIT THE BUSINESS.
THE Subscriber being about to relinquish the retail Dry Goods business, and having sold out his stock by the 1st of July next, will commence SELLING OFF THE WHOLE OF HIS STOCK, BY RETAIL, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, Simply to cash, or cash at sight.
His goods having been principally purchased the present season, will be found desirable bargains, being at least 25 per cent less than the usual prices.
IN STAPLE GOODS WILL BE FOUND,
4-4 and 5-4 French Bleachings,
English and Scotch Bleachings,
Black alpacas and bombazines,
Checks and muslins,
Plain linens and crashes,
Plain linens and ginghams,
Huckaback towels and towelings,
Damask and spread drop linen napkins and doylies,
Marseilles quilts, toilet quilts,
Plain and embroidered dimity,
Plain and embroidered piqué,
Table and piano covers and covering,
Worked lace curtains and muslins.
FANCY GOODS.
White crape shawls, embroidered and plain;
Barege and Thibet shawls,
Fine French lawns and bereges,
Berege de laines, and mousliny laines,
Tissues and grenadines,
Black and colored silks, &c., &c.
Some superior, and a fine assortment of Dress Goods generally.
EMBROIDERIES.
Worked misses' and children's collars and sleeves,
Jaconet, mull and linen cambric,
Collars and chemisettes,
Embroidered linen cambric handkerchiefs,
Worked bands and insertings.
And a magnificent stock of a variety of other goods, and insertings, together with a variety of which will actually be found too numerous to mention. The Subscriber will secure the best bargains.
ROBERT McKNIGHT,
No. 61 Fourth street.
N. B. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the above firm for January, 1852, are requested to pay the same, as all debts will be in the hands of an attorney for collection.
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PREMIUM PIANOFORTES.
GROVESTEEN & CO.
WOULD call attention of those about purchasing their spring stock of pianos to their splendid stock of pianos, which they believe cannot be excelled by any other in the city either for tone, or finish, or in quality of material, or durability. As an evidence of their superiority, we state, that the last fair of the Mechanics Institute, they received a premium on a piano, which was pronounced by the judges, the best piano of any other manufacturer, and the only one which they have received premium on at any fair held in this city. We are making with Double Iron Frames, and Patent Metallic Bridges, and the Iron Frame is so adapted to our climate, that it will not get out of tune.
J. H. GROVESTEEN,
W. TRIBLE,
481 Broadway, New York. up stairs)

Second Arrival of Spring and Summer Goods at
GOTHIC HALL.
JNGST offers, and all the styles of goods now in vogue, for Summer Coats, Gambaroons, Drabs, &c., of the great variety, Pantaloons, Vestings, &c., the largest collection of Marseilles, Silk, Satin and Satinet Vesting ever offered in this city, which he will make to order on reasonable terms, and with expedition. No charge for showing the goods.
CHESTER H. WOOD street.
WE STUDY TO PLEASE.

CHEAP CHINA, GLASS, &c.
TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
NO. 219 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,
OFFER to the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, the choice of their beautiful and immense stock in any quantity and