PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1852.

State Whig Committee Meeting.

☞ A meeting of the Whig State Central Committee will be held at the American Hotel, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, on Friday evening, June 18th, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is particularly requested.

DAVID TAGGART, Chairman.

May 24, 1852.—[my28

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 6, 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 2 o'clock, the election in the wards to be by ballot. Each of the election districts to select ten 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,
au12 Chairman of Committe of Correspondence.

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

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.—MODE OF NOMINATION.—The inquiry is frequently made as to the manner of nominating candidates for Congress, now that the county is divided. We suppose the plan will be somewhat like the following, as it is simple and equitable. After the county convention has finished its labors, and adjourned, the members belonging to each Congressional district can organise separate and independent conventions, and proceed to nominate—the persons admitted as members of the county convention, to be members of the Congressional Convention, without further credentials. The Pittsburgh district can nominate its candidate at once. The Allegheny portion of the Butler district, can name their candidate, and appoint conferees to meet the conferees from Butler county at such time and place, as the Butler Convention, which meets last, shall select.

PHILADELPHIA—PITTSBURGH—AND THE WEST.

The *Philadelphia North American*, of Tuesday, in a very elaborate editorial article on "the Railways in the Valleys of the West," has the following paragraph:

The next question is, how is Philadelphia to reach Cincinnati, and thence Louisville, St. Louis, Mobile, and New Orleans, by the shortest line? Can we do it by the *shortest line?* We have already said that nature has given us, geographically, the advantage over New York.—But Baltimore (a city of 150,000 inhabitants) claims the most direct route, and we must see to it. *The shortest line from Ohio is by Hempfield to Wheeling.* At Wheeling, two routes are presented; the one by Zanesville, Lancaster, and Circleville to Cincinnati, and the other by Marietta and Chillicothe. By either of these lines the distance is made from 240 to 250 miles.—*From* Philadelphia to Cincinnati will be about 620 miles; which, looking to the more favorable grades and fewer curves, may be run in the same time as from Baltimore to Cincinnati.

The surprising assertion is here made, that the shortest line from Philadelphia to the Ohio river, is "by Hempfield to Wheeling!" What is the fact? Let us take figures which will not lie.

Philadelphia to Greensburgh,	322 miles.
Greensburgh to Wheeling,	78 "
Total to the Ohio,	400 "
Philadelphia to Greensburgh,	322 miles.
Greensburgh to Pittsburgh,	31 "
Total to the Ohio river at Pittsburgh,	353 "

Showing that Philadelphia is 47 miles nearer the Ohio river at Pittsburgh than at Wheeling.

But probably the editors meant, instead of the shortest route to the Ohio river, the shortest route to the South-eastern part of the State of Ohio, to Cincinnati, and the great lines centering there. Well, let us look at figures again.

By Wheeling Route.

Columbus to Newark,	34 miles
Newark to Zanesville,	26 "
Zanesville to Wheeling,	84 "
Wheeling to Greensburgh,	78 "
Greensburgh to Philadelphia,	322 "
	544 "

By Pittsburgh. Route.

Columbus to Newark,	34 miles.
Newark to Steubenville,	114 "
Steubenville to Pittsburgh,	42 "
Pittsburgh to Greensburgh,	31 "
Greensburgh to Philadelphia,	322 "
	543 "

Here it is seen, that the Pittsburgh route is actually the shortest, and when grades are considered, it is in every respect the best route—having lower grades and fewer obstructions of any kind.

If the editors say, that we have no bridge at Steubenville, and cannot cross the river there, we reply that the bridge at Wheeling is in litigation, and will most probably come down, or go up higher, and that in any case it will never answer for a Railroad bridge; that the distance across the river, from depot to depot, passing over two bridges and various elevations, will be about one and one-third miles. All passengers and freight will have to be carried over this space in ordinary vehicles, at great expense and delay, and pay toll to two bridges. But a Railroad viaduct can be erected at Steubenville which will pass the loaded trains, sufficiently high to meet the decision of the Supreme Court, and no obstruction need exist there at all.

If the editors are aiming at the river trade in steamboats, the case is equally strong in favor of the Pittsburgh route. Freight is carried so much cheaper on the river than on railroads, that when it is once loaded on a boat, it is the interest of the shipper to send it as far by water as possible. As a general rule, steamboats take freight from ports below as cheaply to Pittsburgh as to Wheeling, and for a very obvious reason. This is the terminus of the voyage, they must come here in any event, and there will always be sufficient inducements, when the river is in a navigable state, to compel all boats running in the Cincinnati and St. Louis trade to commence and end their voyages here. This being the case, it is cheaper for the boat to bring freight to Pittsburgh, the end of her trip, than to stop on the way to put it off at Wheeling. This is so obvious that it does not need an argument, and is a well known fact among shippers and boatmen. Thus it is seen, that as far as the river is concerned, Pittsburgh has a positive advantage over Wheeling, as forty-seven miles of railroad—over high grades and through tunnels—are saved. But if this argument does not satisfy the editors of the North American, we have another one to offer. By the Pittsburgh route, we strike the river at two places, Pittsburgh and Steubenville. At Steubenville we are below all the difficult navigation about which so much unnecessary and absurd fuss is made—for it is more on paper than in reality—and are only twenty miles above Wheeling, and three hundred and ninety-five miles railroad distance from Philadelphia. Now what advantage does Philadelphia gain at Wheeling, for the river business alone, which she would not have at Steubenville?—and as relates to the through railroad business, the Pittsburgh route is decidedly the best.

Why, then, do our Philadelphia friends turn away from us, and encourage rival routes, and a rival city in another State? If we could not offer equal inducements, there might be some reason for such a course; but when we present them a better route, it is difficult to understand the motives which prompt to such unbrotherly policy. Next to Philadelphia, Allegheny county is the largest in the State, and our prosperity certainly does benefit Philadelphia. We are in the same State, and have to bear our equal burdens of taxation, and feel, or should feel, a commendable State pride in each other's prosperity and importance. This county, to assist in building the Central Railroad, subscribed one million of dollars, and then put her own shoulder to the wheel and constructed a most important feeder to that road, connecting Philadelphia with the Lake, and with all the great West and Northwest. In view of all these circumstances, we are amazed to see Philadelphia papers and Philadelphia influence at work to injure the second city in the State in a most vital point—to turn away trade from us, to carry it round us, when it could be better carried through our limits, and over the whole Central road, than over a part of it. We trust to the courtesy and fairness of the editors of the North American, to bring these thoughts in some way before their readers.

MORE ACTION RELATIVE TO THE MURDER AT COLUMBIA:

On Thursday last, James M. Buchanan and Otho Scott—the latter substituted for R. Carmichael who could not attend—the Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Maryland to make inquiry relative to the recent murder in Columbia, met in that borough. They were accompanied by *A.* Herr Smith, Esq., of this city, as their counsel, John L. Thompson, Esq., District Attorney, and Grand Master Slave-catcher Richard McAllister of Harrisburgh. They met at the office of Esquire Fisher and had a re-examination of the facts. They re-called most of the witnesses previously examined, but the *Spy* says elicited no new facts. In addition they examined Henry Myne and Solomon Snyder of Harrisburg. As they were not examined before, we give their testimony as follows:—*Lan. Whig.*

"*Henry Lyne, sworn.*—I am a Deputy Marshall, and went with Messrs. Snyder and Ridgely to make the arrest of the fugitive Geo. Stansbury. I remained behind about one hundred yards when they went to make the arrest. I did not see the attempt to make the arrest. I did not hear the pistol fired. Ridgely and Snyder returned to me. When they were about twenty yards from me Ridgely threw up his hands and said, 'My God, I have shot him.'" This was immediately after it occurred. He said while in the struggle he went to draw out his "Billy," [meaning his mace,] and in mistake got the pistol. He said he went to strike him with it, and it went off. He then showed me his finger—it was chewed outrageously. I asked him how that happened He said, "the d—d nigger had it in his mouth." We went together up into the road and Ridgely said, "I will go and give myself up."

Solomon Snyder, sworn.—At the time Ridgely and I approached Stansbury, Ridgely had nothing in his hand. I was about eight or ten feet from Ridgely when I arrested Stansbury. The first expression I made use of was, "George Stansbury, I have a U. S. Warrant for you." He replied, "let me go, let me go," and made a jump and got four or five feet from me. At the moment that Ridgely seized him, Stansbury got the thick part of his hand in his mouth, and bit him. After Ridgely had seized him, he broke loose from us five times. As soon as he got Ridgely by the hand, Ridgely let go—he broke loose from us in spite of all we could do. I do not think he got more than four or five feet from us at any time. I did not see a colored man standing on the track of the railroad. I saw a man whom I thought was a white man, but have since heard is colored. There was a yellow man present, freckled in the face. I saw six or seven negroes, if I recollect right, standing around on the railroad track, who I think were attracted there during the struggle. I did not see that any of the negroes interfered. I had my back to them all the time. I do not recollect that I told Ridgely to "fall him. I made an effort to throw Ridgely, and may have told Ridgely to throw him; but do not recollect saying so. I do not recollect saying to Ridgely "don't shoot him." Mr. Ridgely put his mace in his pocket previously to the arrest, so that he might use it if it should be necessary. After Stansbury had been shot, I returned to the centre of the town. After we had got about 100 yards, we met Mr. Lyne—we were not molested on our return.

Re-examined by Mr. Scott.—The negro was a very strong, active man. I have but one hand. The arrest was made at one end of an alley formed by piles of boards on each side. The alley is about 14 feet wide, and the negro struggled the whole length of the alley, towards a hole in the fence at the other end. Ridgely's finger was badly bitten by the negro. From a view of the circumstances, and the expressions of Ridgely, I firmly believe that he shot him accidentally and unintentionally. During the last struggle, and at the time Ridgely pulled out the pistol, Stansbury had Ridgely's finger in his mouth.

The *Spy* adds:

In the course of the examination, U. S. Commissioner McAllister, of Harrisburgh, offered various documents in evidence, such as the power of attorney, given by the owner of Smith to Ridgely; the evidence of title to and escape of Smith; the warrant to arrest him, with the return marked thereon, &c., &c.

Messrs. Buchanan and Scott will lay the result of their investigation before Gov. Lowe, and probably before Gov. Bigler. What will afterwards be done in the matter, is more than we can predict.

The story about the "bitty" is manifestly an after thought; for Ridgely's first plea was that the negro having got his thumb into his mouth, bit him so severely that he drew his pistol and shot him. Nothing was said then about having mistaken the pistol for the mace. But the story is absurd upon the very face of it—Do men *present* a mace and *draw a trigger*, when they wish to knock a man down with it?

But this is altogether a most extraordinary proceeding. By what right does the Governor of Maryland institute such investigations in Pennsylvania? and under what law did the District Attorney of Lancaster, and Slave Commissioner McAllister, of Harrisburgh, mix themselves up with such a proceeding? But their conduct is of no consequence, further than as it serves as an index to the base, cringing spirit of the men and the times.

There can be no plainer case than the one under consideration. It is admitted on all hands and by himself, that this man Ridgely committed homicide on the soil of Pennsylvania; and that immediately afterwards he fled into Maryland.—In such cases, the course of procedure is very clearly pointed out in the constitution and laws. It was the duty of the Governor of Pennsylvania to demand his surrender of the Governor of Maryland, and it was equally the duty of the latter, upon the receipt of such requisition, to issue his warrant for his arrest and delivery to the authorities of Pennsylvania. Neither has any discretion in the case, further than the ascertainment of the fact that homicide had been committed by the person whose arrest is demanded. Whether the killing was justifiable or unjustifiable is a question for a jury to determine, not the Governor of either State; and whether his guilt is sufficient to warrant this being put upon trial is a question for the Grand Jury of Lancaster county, not a Commissioner appointed by the Governor of Maryland.

But Governor Bigler looks on tamely, and with profound respect, while this insult is being deliberately put upon the State whose laws he is sworn to execute, and whose honor he is bound to defend.

Why this recreancy, this derilection? The answer is easy. Faithfulness to the laws and to his oath of office on the part of Governor Bigler, in this case, would give offence to the south, and seriously jeopardise Mr. Buchanan's prospects for a nomination. That is the secret of all this usurpation on the part of one Governor, and tameness on the part of the other. It may be, that when the Baltimore convention shall shelve Mr. Buchanan, as it is very likely they will, Gov. Bigler will feel himself released from his bonds, and free to do his duty in the premises. We shall see. In the meantime his movements will be closely watched.

M. E. GENERAL CONFERENCE—FOUR NEW BISHOPS ELECTED, &C.

BOSTON, May 25.

At the session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, this morning, four new Bishops and other officers were elected, as follows:

Bishops.—Rev. L. Scott, Rev. M. Simpson, Rev. O. C. Baker, and Rev. E. R. Ames.

Editor of the N. Y. Advocate.—Rev. T. E. Bond, D. D.

Missionary Secretary.—Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D.

Editor of the Quarterly Review.—Rev. John McClintock, D. D.

Northern C. Advocate, Auburn, N. Y.—Wm. Hosmer.

Sunday School Books and Papers.—Rev. D. P. Kidder.

Christian Apologist, Cincinnati.—Dr. William Nash.

The Bishops elected, are from the following sections. Rev. L. Scott, is of the Philadelphia Conference, and has been Book Agent at New York for some years past. Rev. M. Simpson was for the last four years Editor of the Western Christian Advocate, published at Cincinnati. He commenced his ministerial career in the Pittsburgh Conference, and was formerly stationed in the Liberty Street Church. It is supposed that he will take up his residence in this city or vicinity. The Rev. O. C. Baker is from New Hampshire, and the Rev. E. R. Ames is of Indiana.

The Rev. Dr. Bond, is of Baltimore, and was formerly Editor of the New York Christian Advocate for many years. He is an able writer, and one of the best editors in the country. He does not belong to the travelling connection.

The remainder of the officers named, are reelections to the places they have previously occupied, with great acceptability and usefulness to the Church.

It is expected that Bishop Simpson will preside at the next session of the Pittsburgh Conference.

The General Conference has ordered a paper to be published at Chicago, one at St. Louis, and one in San Francisco. Also, a Book Depository in each of these places. These are vast arrangements and fraught with great consequences. If well executed, much good will follow; if not skillfully executed, much damage will ensue. The Michigan Christian Advocate will be merged in the Chicago paper.

THE PRESIDENCY.—WHIG NOMINATIONS.—The following computation of the relative chances of the different competitors for the Whig Nomination to the Presidency we take from a letter of the Washington Correspondent of the North American. We think it will be found correct:

Much has been said and written of the prospects in the Whig Convention, and estimates have been fabricated to suit the inclinations of partizans, and to recommend them to favor. Having taken some pains to inform myself on this subject, and without any disposition to disparage the claims of either of the principal candidates, I desire to submit a computation which will bear scrutiny. In this statement votes are conceded to Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster in the Free States which are *known* to favor Gen. Scott, and which will be found under his standard, at the very start, if the policy should be deemed expedient. The estimate refers to the first ballot:

Aggregate votes from free States,	176
Aggregate votes from slave-holding States,	119
Total - -	295
Necessary to a choice in full Convention,	148

For Gen. Scott.

Delaware,	3	Ohio,	23
Maine,	8	Indiana,	13
New Hampshire,	4	Illinois,	11
Vermont,	5	Iowa,	2
Rhode Island,	2	Wisconsin,	5
Connecticut,	4	Michigan,	5
New York,	30	California,	4
New Jersey,	7		
Pennsylvania,	26		160

For Mr. Fillmore.

Vermont,	1	Kentucky,	12
New York,	3	Missouri,	9
Penn's. (Hazelhurst),	1	Louisiana,	6
Iowa,	2	Tennessee,	12
Michigan,	1	Mississippi,	7
Maryland,	8	Arkansas,	4
Virginia,	15	Texas,	4
North Carolina,	10		
Florida,	3		98

For Mr. Webster.

Rhode Island,	1	New Hampshire,	1
Connecticut,	2	Massachusetts,	13
New York,	2		
California,	2		21

It will be seen, that without drawing on any reserved strength, Gen. Scott could be nominated on the *first ballot*. But these are considerations which may induce his friends to yield a part of even this original force. Should a second ballot occur, the following result may be anticipated:—

Already ascertained for General Scott, 150.

Additional Votes on Second Ballot.

Massachusetts,	8	Iowa,	2
California,	2	Michigan,	3
Rhode Island,	2	Maryland,	1
New Hampshire,	1	Virginia,	5
New York,	1	Kentucky,	4
Connecticut,	2	Louisiana,	3
Vermont,	1		
Pennsylvania,	1	Total,	182

In the statement of Mr. Fillmore's votes, the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama are omitted, because they have not elected delegates, and because, also, they are not entitled to representation in the Convention, inasmuch as the preferred Whigs in the two last States voluntarily surrendered their former political organization, and the first has hardly ever had even the name, much less the organization, of a Whig party. The electors of South Carolina are chosen by the Legislature, and the people have no direct voice in the election of President.

It is understood here, notwithstanding the extraordinary telegraphic dispatch which Mr. Dawson sent to Georgia after the secession from the Whig caucus, advising the so-called Union party to send no delegates to either of the conventions at Baltimore, that he and his friends are now contriving a set of delegates for the purpose of fortifying Mr. Fillmore's pretensions. It is also known that an agent, Dr. Smith, of Alexandria, Va., (*query*, who pays the piper?) has been dispatched to South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, with a manifesto, signed by northern men, urging and entreating the adoption of measures for the accomplishment of the same object. The first duty of the Convention should be to scrutinize the credentials of all such sham delegates, as are manufactured to order by collecting a few partizans in a corner, and instructing them in the duty of obedience. These States were the very first to abandon the administration, and to adopt the issue upon which they now profess to sustain it as the cornerstone of a third party, of which Mr. Fillmore's present enterprising managers were to be the leaders. What claim or right, moral or political, have they to appear in a convention of Whigs, whom they repudiated and assailed? But if the naked facts already stated were not sufficient to exclude this presumptuous interference in our counsels, where the agitators are neither needed nor expected, there is another and a more positive reason. If these bogus delegates do appear in the convention, it will be for the express purpose of seceding, if their insolent dictation should be promptly rejected—as it should be—and of taking up Mr. Fillmore as a sectional candidate afterwards. This scheme, although not publicly developed, has been under advisement for some time. Let our Whig friends look to it. The conspirators—the enemies in disguise—who will seek their confidence only to betray it.

But conceding to Mr. Fillmore the whole support of these three Locofoco States, how will the case stand?

Already allowed to Mr. Fillmore,		98
Additional Votes—		
South Carolina,	7	
Georgia,	10	
Alabama,	9	
Total,	124	

So that, under the most favorable circumstances, admitting free State votes, which may and probably will never be given to Mr. Fillmore—for there is to be astonishment in some quarters and gilding the entire south, with the exception of Delaware, to appear fully represented and to vote solidly—events which are very improbable—he would still lack 23 votes—a number equal to the aggregate of Ohio—to get the nomination, even by the skin of his teeth. Now, every candid man believes Mr. Fillmore could not be elected, even if nominated. Why should his pretended friends—pretended, I say, for there are very few of any other description then, attempt to distract the harmony of the party? They should be satisfied with the treacherous persuasion which induced Mr. Fillmore to relinquish his proclaimed and reiterated purpose of retiring from the canvass, without betraying him a second time, as many of them intend to do on the 16th of June.

THE FILLMORE MEETING in this city on Saturday night was a complete abortion. More than one half of the persons who composed it were distinctly opposed to the object it proposed to accomplish, and by far the larger portion of the remainder were indifferent or lukewarm. The officers, it is true, embraced a considerable number of active and respectable Whigs, who had been induced to lend their names for the occasion; but the tone of the speaking ranged from feeble garrulity to slangwhanging abuse, was lamentably flat and coarse; and portions of it disgusted, as far as we are informed, more than one of the gentlemen on the platform who were compelled to listen to it. The want of enthusiasm exhibited was by a noisy Custom House employee, who, according to the report of a morning contemporary, was the leading spirit of the occasion—*North American.*

What will Col. Swift and Erastus Brooks say to this complimentary notice. The speeches ranged from "feeble garrulity to slangwhangabuse"—that is, from Swift to Brooks—and their tone was "lamentably flat and coarse." That will do for those dear lovers of the finality of the slave-catching law.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

That the readers of the Daily Morning Post, are well posted up in relation to the movements of their party, cannot be denied by any person who has had, for a considerable time past, the privilege of perusing the colums of that paper, so justly celebrated for its highly cultivated classical taste, pungency of sarcasm, and vigor of intellect. The following highly important item is the single and solitary sentense, contained in its broad pages of to day, that has the slightest reference to the Democratic (Loco) party, or its proceedings, at the present exciting period in the affairs of the nation:

"The Democrats of Baltimore will open the campaign by holding a great mass meeting in Monument Square on Monday night, the 31st of May."

Pittsburgh, 27 May.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. EDITOR.—Several gentlemen have been mentioned in connection with the Whig ticket for the next Legislature. I beg leave, through your columns, to present the name of Wm. M. McKnight, of the 9th ward, city, and formerly of Snowden Township, as a suitable person to represent the citizens of Allegheny County, in the Legislature. Mr. McKnight is a man possessing all the requisite qualifications for an efficient member, and his claims will be presented and urged by a large number of the Whigs of Old Allegheny, and his nomination would give general satisfaction.

A TRUE WHIG.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 25.

Illness has obliged me to omit writing for the past two days, and that must still be an excuse for any want of variety or excess of dullness I may display this evening.

I am told that the circular letter, or round robin, lately poked at the several candidates for the Presidency on the Democratic side, is the production of some son of the Old Dominion not known yet to fame, the particular object of which is to procure a pledge to veto any bill for the repeal or modification of the Fugitive act. I have not yet heard that it has received any signatures.

Mr. Whitney has been appointed chief clerk of the Department of the Interior, in place of Mr. Goddard, resigned. Mr. W. is said to be a Democrat, but he has been a long time in office, and probably is no politician at all. He is a good clerk, and goes up by regular promotion. Mr. Stuart deserves credit for having made the appointment. I only hope that a Democratic successor, if it should be the misfortune of the country to have the place so filled after the close of the present administration, will profit by the example, and do like justice to the Whigs whom he may find in that department.

Gov. Porter is here trying to talk the democrats into reason in regard to the tariff. He is wasting his breath—nothing will be done.

The argument in the Supreme Court upon the motion to modify the decree against the Wheeling bridge, is finished. I will probably be able to send you the decision to-morrow.

The Senate confirmed yesterday treaties with certain wild tribes of Indians about Fort Laramie. To keep them at peace, it has been thought advisable to pay them small annuities. The ratification of the treaty with the Sioux of Minnesota territory is placed in danger by the passage of the Homestead bill. By this treaty the U. S. for $3,900,000, and certain Senators say that if the land is to be immediately given away, it is best not to pay money out of the treasury for it. That seems to me a fair and legitimate argument.

The increased appropriation for the Collins line of Steamers will not pass even the Senate in its present shape. JUNIUS.

F. S. Cleaver's "Prize Medical Soap."

☞ AMONG THE MOST USEFUL INventions recently introduced, embracing both personal and domestic comfort, "Cleaver's celebrated Honey Soap" holds a distinguished rank. It is decidedly one of the most valuable appendages to the Toilet and the Nursery, which the present age has furnished. The refreshing, searching, and healing qualities of the principal ingredient used in its preparation, Honey, are familiar to all; and the inventor has happily availed himself of those chemical combinations which have rendered the article superior to anything yet offered to the public.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood street, Wholesale Agents for Pittsburgh and its vicinity; al o for sale retail at all Drug and Dispensing stores.

my21dawds.

Removed,

W. McKendree Wright, M. D., Surgeon Dentist, has removed his office and dwelling to 202, Penn st., below 7th.

ap7-12m

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SAFETY, MOST PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE ROUTE.

ON the opening of Canal Navigation a daily Line of Express Packet Boats will run, connecting with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at 6 o'clock, precisely. Passengers take the Railroad at Hilderun, arriving at Philadelphia or Baltimore early next morning. Baltimore passengers on arrival at Harrisburgh, take the Express Train Cars of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road to that city, arriving in time to breakfast in Washington city same morning.

For passage or other information, apply to

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

au26

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CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, durable and life like Miniature at a moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at Nelson's Gallery, where perfect satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Also, there entire satisfaction in regard to the superiority of Slides and Ruby Lights over concave glass, as they are manufactured and practiced for the purpose, with instructions how to use them successfully. Also, that having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping, as now practised by the celebrated Artists in Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. flatters himself to be able to offer to the patronage of the public, the most perfect specimen of Daguerreotype, either singly or in groups, which has ever been taken in this city.

Rooms open and operating, in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M. myl4dawtf

NORRISTOWN, PA., Jan 20, 1852.

☞ Mr. SAM'L M. KIER—Let me know what you can put the PETROLEUM at, for me to order now, it is going off with a rush, since I had the Circulars distributed. Your trade is giving universal satisfaction.

Yours truly, A. W. BARTOLET.

LEVERING, GRIFFIN Co., NEW HAMPTON, Jan. 20, 1852.

S. M. KIER, Esq., Dear Sir—We had left with us, a quantity of Petroleum; it sells well, and more is needed. Send us 12 dozen from present appearances. Truly Yours, EASTMAN, TELTON & CO.

For sale by Druggists generally throughout the city. my8-dawT

☞ JOB PRINTING of all kinds executed at this office with neatness, and at reasonable rates.

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Walter Bryant, Samuel Bell.

Isaac H. Pennock.

☞ M'LANE'S WORM VERMIFUGE—The following order shows the confidence in and the excellence of this great medicine, it certificates have been so multiplied in favor of this Vermifuge, that we consider it unnecessary to add any more.

J. KIDD & Co.—The Vermifuge left us on the same time ago by your agent is all sold. It sells very rapidly, and gives great satisfaction. As we are entirely out of the article, and having frequent calls for it, you will please send us some immediately. C. A. MORRIS & CO.

There is no vermifuge in the market to equal M'Lane's for expelling worms, it is not a trial to convince all. For sale by most Druggists and Merchants, in town and country, and by the sole proprietors,

J. KIDD & CO.
my21dawtf 60 Wood street.

Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

A CONCERT of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be given by the Young Ladies of Glenwood Institute, Connellsville, on TUESDAY evening, June 1st. A number of choice selections of music will be performed. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely. Admission 25 cents. Tickets to be had at the door. For seats, Mrs. Admission Wilson's, Fifth street, Washington, at the Common wealth Office.

my24-2td Wash. Com.

CAPE MAY—SEA BATHING.

CONGRESS HALL will be open on the 10th of June next. The location of this House is unsurpassed for salubrity and beautiful grounds in front render it the most desirable of any on the Island.

The proprietor hopes, by a strict continuance of the very liberal patronage heretofore received, to merit a continuance of the same.

my25-dlm W. & MILLER, Proprietor.

New Goods.

E. WATTS & CO., 185, Liberty st., have just received a large lot of fine Cashmeres, suitable for the present season, which they offer to their friends as invited to call and examine the variety.

my25

For the Rich Gold Regions of Australia.

FOR PORT PHILIP DIRECT.

Fare only $120, Including Provisions and Bedding.

THE SPLENDID FAST SAILING Clipper Brig RADIUS, Captain James Wetherall, will be ready to sail on Wednesday, 16th June, from this Port.

This ship has been fitted entirely with the view of securing the comfort of all passengers—the cabin and steerage are large and airy, and the provided an ample supply of first class Provisions and Stores.

For further particulars apply to the Captain on board, on the wharf, or to

H. SAUNDERS & CO., 23 Warren st.

my28

Steam Communication Between Liverpool and New York.

THE GREAT BRITAIN,

Screw Steam Ship, 3,500 tons, Capt. R. H. Brocklebank, late Commander of the Great Western and City of Glasgow Steamers, will be dispatched on Saturday, 1st May, from Liverpool direct to New York and on Saturday, 5th June, from New York direct to Liverpool.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW-YORK.

After Saloon,	20 Guineas.
Fore Saloon,	12 do
A few Midship berths at	12 do

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

After Saloon,	$100
Fore Saloon,	60
A few Midship berths at	50

Including Steward fee. Children under 12 years of age and Servants, half price. Provisions, wines and liquors, of which will be supplied at moderate prices.

☞ No Steerage Passengers taken.

FREIGHTS FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW YORK.

Fine Goods, 60s. Sterling per ton Measurement, Coarse Goods, Hardware and weight according to Measurement. Cotton Piece Goods, if paid in Liverpool, or with 5 per cent Primage, if paid in New York, 40s. per ton. Cotton Yarn, eighty cents per pound sterling.

From New York to Liverpool, freight will be taken at the current rates.

Apply in Liverpool, to Messrs. GIBBS, BRIGHT & CO., or in New York, to RICHARD IRVIN, 56 Wall st.

my28

BEECHER'S WORKS—The works of Lyman Beecher, 1st and 2d volumes.

Political Atheism, and Skeletons of Sermons and Lectures on Intemperance. Delivered to the Churches and various occasions. Just received and for sale by

my28 H. KINGSBURY & CO.

CENTRAL BOOK STORE, 79 Fourth st.

Harpers' Magazine for June.

Austria in 1848-49: being a history of the late political movements in Vienna, Milan, Venice and France; with characteristic sketches of Windischgratz, Radetzky, Jellachich, Kossuth, Bem, Dembinski, and other leaders in Hungary; and historical notices of the Austrian Government, and the Austrian Empire, by Wm. Stiles, late Charge d'Affaires of the U. S. at the Court of Vienna. With a portrait of the Emperor, Metternich, and others.

my28 J. L. READ.

Assignee's Sale of Real Estate.

THE undersigned wishes to dispose of the property of Mr. John Caldwell, being that occupied by him as a Tailor at Rochester alley and Second st., with Dwelling Houses, &c., covering 100 feet on Second and Third st., and 140 feet from street to street. Also, the Tan Yard and Building attached, on the corner of Second and Wood st., Duquesne borough. For particulars and plans of property, call at the warehouse of John Irwin & Sons, corner of Ferry and Front streets.

JOHN HERRON,
JOHN IRWIN,
Assignees.

my28-3dcm

For Sale.

A GOOD Location for a Physician or Druggist, in the borough of Sharpsburgh, five miles from Pittsburgh, convenient to Churches and School Houses The Dwelling House, Carriage House, Smoke House, Coal House, Drug Store and Office, are all built of brick—There are also several choice fruit trees, Grape Vines, &c., on the premises, and a well of good water in the yard. It will be sold on reasonable terms, and possession given at any time. For further information, address

O. S. HILLMAN,
my28-w3t* Sharpsburgh, Allegheny, Co. Pa.

Notice.

THE undersigned, doing business under the name of LATTA & CO., have this day admitted Wm. Latta, Jr., into partnership. The business will be conducted as heretofore by WM. LATTA,
JAMES GRAHAM,
Monongahela City, May 25, 1852. JAMES WILSON.

The business will be continued by Wm. Latta, E. Smith and Wm. Brown, at their Boat Yard, at Newport, (above Allen's,) where they are prepared to build Steam Boats, Barges, &c., of all descriptions.

WM. LATTA,
E. SMITH,
WM. BROWN.

JUST rec'd at the cheap Publication Office, New Monthly Magazine for June.

Also, Gildenfenny & Co., 76, Fourth st., Harper's Fifth Volume of Harper's New Monthly Magazine is commenced by the issue of the present number. The publishers embrace the opportunity of presenting to the public the extraordinary degree of favor with which it has been received by the intelligent classes of the country. The regular edition now consists of ninety thousand copies.

The publishers take the liberty of inviting special attention to their Historical Tales, entitled, Bertram, one of the most accomplished literary gentlemen of the country; and also to the series of several hundred dollars for each number.

The publishers trust that it is not necessary for them to reiterate their assurances, that nothing shall ever be admitted to the pages of the Magazine to which the most fastidious can object on the score of morals, or to mar the influences, and to improve the character of society.

Of this valuable monthly has been received by the publishers, and will be issued on the first of every month hereafter. They will aim to make their publication a complete repertory of whatever is most agreeable in the current literary productions of the day.

Back volumes or back numbers can be had at

my27 No. 76, Fourth street

SUGAR—100 hhds. N. O. for sale by

my27 J. K. & H. FLOYD.

MOLASSES—400 bbls. N. O.;

50 " S. H. for sale by
my27 J. K. & H. FLOYD.

COFFEE—150 bags prime Rio for sale by

my27 J. K. & H. FLOYD.

MACKEREL—100 bbls. No. 3;

50 hf. bbls.
25 " for sale by
my27 J. K. & H. FLOYD.

OATS—500 bu. for sale by

my27 J. K. & H. FLOYD.

SUNDRIES—

75 ps. Feathers
3 Gimlets
1 Iron Safe
4 bbls. Grass
4 " Paper Hangers, now landing from steamer Geneva, for sale by

my27 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

SUGAR—25 hhds. landing from stmr. Cincinnati, and for sale by

my27 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

DRIED PEACHES—10 bbls. just rec'd and for sale by

my27 J. B. CANFIELD.

TOW YARN—2 sks. for sale by

J. B. CANFIELD.

BUCKETS—60 doz. Manletts, for sale by

my27 J. B. CANFIELD.

CHEESE—300 bxs. W. R.;

100 " Creams, for sale by
my27 J. B. CANFIELD.

PEARLASH—40 casks for sale by

my27 J. B. CANFIELD.

POTASH—20 casks for sale by

my27 J. B. CANFIELD.

SALERATUS—200 boxes;

50 bbls. just rec'd for sale by
my27 J. B. CANFIELD.

LARD OIL—20 bbls. No. 1