PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY BIGLER & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1852.

State Whig Committee Meeting.

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

DAVID TAGGART, Chairman.

May 24, 1852.—(m)28

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 the several election districts.

In the townships respectively at 3 o'clock, P. M., to appoint a Committee of Vigilance, and in the several wards at 12 o'clock, M., to appoint a Committee of Vigilance, the election to be conducted by ballot. Each of the election districts to elect two delegates to a county convention, to be held at the Court House, on Wednesday, 2d 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.

may 12

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

A silly writer in the *Journal* of Saturday felicitates himself on having found a mare's nest in our innocent paragraph of the day before, in reference to the mode of nominating the candidates for Congress. He fancies some trap, some awful designs concealed in our harmless suggestions, and his fears have so worked on his imagination that he proposes that the Congressional nominations shall be put off to a future day, until the dreadful trap we have laid shall have lost its virtue. Now, we assure this poor fellow that we have not the slightest objection, as far as we are concerned, to see the Congressional nominations put off until August or September. If he can reconcile the Whig voters to such a movement, as it to all the additional trouble it will give them, and if he has no bowels of compassion for the candidates for nomination, who will thus be kept in suspense through the hot, sweltering weeks to come, compelled to bow, and scrape, and shake hands with everybody, and hang on to the button-hole of every dear friend with anxious faces—if he can with a good conscience do all this—well, so be it. We care not any more than we do for his gratuitous insult to the people of the Allegheny side of the river, who know how to estimate the like of him.

THE CASE OF PRESTON.—A few days ago we made some remarks upon the alleged fact that the slave Preston, who was so summarily remanded to slavery by the New York Commissioner, was redeemed and restored to freedom by the contributions of the friends of the law under which he was remanded. The New York Express quotes a part of our article, and then goes on to comment upon it in language which would have been altogether unruitable had it copied our concluding remarks. But let that pass.—Our object now is to make a remark or two upon the following paragraph, from the article in the Express:

The Gazette is pleased to say that our "better nature tell us it is wrong." He it so. The law and the constitution teach us our first duty to neighboring States and our country, and the heart, if you please, then comes in as a humane monitor, teaching us to meliorate the condition of a sufferer, as in the case of Preston. We can, as good citizens, do justice to the South and to the negro at the same time, but let us err, can or does the Abolitionist do justice to either? He will neither return the slave to his master, as Paul returned Onesimus to Philemon, or enable him to purchase his freedom. He will cheat the master out of what the law holds to be his, and trampling the law under foot without benefitting the slave.

We are pleased to see that the Express admits that it is *wrong* to return men to bondage. So far, then, we are agreed. Now we argue that we may not, under any circumstances, continue in wrong doing contentedly. If we have a law which inflicts wrong upon any class of human beings, it is our duty to labor for its repeal, or at least for its modification. We go further, and say that it is our duty to remove if possible, the necessity for such a law. If the *wrong*, which renders such a law as the one in question necessary, is beyond our reach, as it is, then all we can do is to raise our protest against it, and have as little as possible to do with it.

Those who are for making the compromise measures a finality are doing all in their power to give perpetuity to this wrong; and no disclaimers on their part can remove the impression from the minds of the wrong-doers, that all such persons approve of what they are doing, and encourage them to continue in it.

We are not among those who would either resist the law or counsel resistance; but we are among those who are opposed to the existence of such a law, and who lament that any obligation whatever rests upon us to aid in remanding the escaped bondman to servitude

The Express labels the memory of Paul in citing the case of Onesimus as analogous to the case under consideration. Was Preston returned to his master as Onesimus was returned to Philemon? Did the commissioner put into his hands a letter to the master, telling him to receive him back, "*not now as a servant*, but above a servant—*a brother beloved*, especially to me, but how much more unto thee, both in the flesh and in the Lord." There could be no keener, severer sarcasm than to compare the conduct of Paul, in ministering, with that of the men who drag back the poor, trembling fugitive under our laws, so far more galling and degrading servitude than any which existed in the Roman Empire in the days of Paul. When slaves are remanded as Onesimus was, we shall cease all opposition; but until then let Paul's act not be cited in justification of such proceedings as are enacted under the law in question.

We have admitted, for sake of argument, that Onesimus was a slave; but it is not true that the former relation between him and Philemon, his master, bore any resemblance to the relation which exists between master and slave in our southern States.

MAP OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—A large and handsome map of Allegheny county has been published by Sidney L. Neff, and S. M. Rea, of Philadelphia. It is from actual surveys, and contains the names of most proprietors. It is certainly a very interesting and valuable acquisition to every resident, and especially every property holder in the county. S. Moody is the agent for this county, and will visit the townships. A few copies are left at the store of D. M. Curry, 24 Market street, where also can be had the last edition of the state map of Pennsylvania.

The *Steubenville Daily Herald* comes to us considerably enlarged and improved. We are pleased to see these evidences of success on the part of the Herald, and that Steubenville is fast rising to a position of importance among the internal cities of the land. It is not twenty years since Pittsburgh could boast of a daily paper. What changes have those twenty years wrought!

The New York Express says it has authority for saying that there will be three or four votes for Fillmore, from Pennsylvania, on the first ballot in the Whig Convention. If the authority of the Express is worth anything, there are traitors in the delegation. Who are they?

W. C. Earl has left the Editorial chair of the Massillon News. His successors are J. W. Logan and N. Fletcher.

NEW POST OFFICES.—The Postmaster General has established the following new Post Offices in this State:

Office.	County.	Postmaster.
Carter Hill,	Erie,	Salmon F. Moore.
Cummiasville,	Huntingdon,	William Cummins.
Couche's Mills,	"	George Couche.
Forestville,	Chester,	T. W. Harlan.

Gov. Kossuth has consented to address the Young Men's Hungarian Liberty Association at the city Hall, on or about the 1st day of June next, at 8 o'clock P. M.

This will be the last speech of the eloquent Magyar in Albany, and among the last, if not the last, before his departure for Europe. It will be prepared specially for young men, and will refer to the prominent part taken by the young men and students in the revolutions of Europe, and comment on the duties devolving on the young men of America in the coming struggles for Hungarian and European liberty.

In the late Fillmore Meeting in Philadelphia, Col. Swift spoke of the death of Gen. Taylor in a manner to disgust all who heard him, unless they were so besotted by prejudice as to rejoice in the untimely demise of that noble old Whig patriot. The North American charged Erastus Brooks, Esq., of the New York Express, with treating the death of Gen. Taylor, on the same occasion, as a fortunate event. Mr. Brooks in his paper denies the charge, and the North American responds as follows:

Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS, of the New York Express, has denied, in his paper, that, at the Fillmore meeting in Philadelphia, he treated the death of General Taylor as a fortunate event. As he calls upon the editors of the North American to retract the statement, I deem it necessary to declare thus publicly that, on the occasion in question, Mr. Brooks positively did, in the course of his speech, ask, in effect, what would have been the fate of our unhappy country had it not been for the death of General Taylor? He said that he shuddered to think of it. Fortunately, however, he added, the reins of government were by that event transmitted into the hands of a wise and patriotic statesman; and then he went on to speak of Mr. Fillmore. I do not pretend to quote the words of Mr. Brooks, because I write from memory, but of the fact of his having thus endeavored to saddle upon Gen. Taylor and his administration an atrocious charge of disunion, I have as little doubt as I have that I have indignantly read the same sentiment before in the columns of the Express. It is fitting that its author should be ashamed of it. REPORTER

We hope Mr. Brooks, for his own sake, may be able to refute the charge, for we can hardly conceive of an act more reprehensible, than such an unseemly exhibition of political intolerance. The memory of Gen. Taylor is embalmed in the hearts of the people, and thousands cannot speak of his lamentable death to this day without tears.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1852.

It turns out that Mr. Robert Scott, of Richmond, Va., is the important individual who has been interrogating the democratic candidates and extracting pledges. The replies of which we have an abstract in the papers this morning, form a rare collection of curiosities. Cass appears to have given himself up body and soul to slavery. He declares with gusto that he will veto any bill to repeal or modify the Fugitive Slave law. Alas poor ghost! That is the last of him. This is the final spade full of earth which was needed to consign his political remains to a decent obscurity. What chance would a slave stand in Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio?

Douglass is more guarded and diplomatic. Houston does not give the pledge, but says he was in favor of all the compromise measures, and voted for each in detail. But another account has it that he is ready with a veto. Buchanan's answer we have not yet received. Judging from what he has been, it will exhibit perfect soundness upon southern rights. But it is a noticeable fact that while Buchanan has been one of the most serviceable tools of slavery at the north, he has played his cards with far greater skill than Cass on this particular question.

Your readers cannot fail to remark the indecorousness and disrespect toward Congress of thus in advance declaring that the Executive will nullify its action upon any given subject. But this is the sort of thing the "whole hog" portion of the Democracy likes. With all their professions of strict construction, and doctrinal orthodoxy, none are so ready as they to violate the constitution as often as it happens to cross their purposes.

Mr. White, of Kentucky, made an admirable Scott speech to-day. Major Polk paid the Democratic candidates had all pledged themselves to veto any bill to repeal, modify, or disturb the Fugitive act in any way, unless in a manner to make it more favorable to slave catchers—was Mr. White prepared to say that Gen. Scott had made or would make such a declaration? Mr. White replied that he hoped Gen. Scott never would make such a declaration. He would stand upon his character and well known principles. He would take no such ground as 54° 40', and then make a disgraceful retreat from it. Here the Major became excited, and asserted, with great apparent feeling that he would defend the memory of his deceased brother, the late President, and would suffer no personal aspersions to be cast upon him. To which Mr. W replied that he spoke of a matter of public policy, and could not be drawn into a personal dispute.

Humphrey Marshall next spoke his speech, chiefly in reply to one of his colleagues, Mr. Gray, a Scott Whig. Leaving out a personal passage or two, it was a dull, common-place affair. It is said that Mr. Marshall is to be appointed to succeed Mr. Letcher, as Minister to Mexico.

The House refused to take up the contested election case between Mr. Fuller, of Pa., and Hendricks V. Wright, the Democratic contestant. The vote, on taking it up, was 91 to 92, when Speaker Boyd very unexpectedly made a tie, and defeated the motion by giving a negative vote. These repeated defeats show that Wright is as unpopular among his party friends as among the people.

I have seen the draft of Hon. Porter's proposed tariff amendment. It is simply that the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be ascertained the average value of the various kinds of imported merchandise during the year 1846, and that the duties now authorised by law be levied on such value. It is proposed to affix it to one of the appropriation bills, if it cannot be otherwise got before the House. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, May 27.

Never, since the contest between Van Buren and his treacherous friends and open enemies in 1844, has there been a greater crowd or higher excitement upon politics in Washington. The rage of the factions is so great that it would excite no surprise should the vast mass of inflammable matter here collected break out into spontaneous combustion at any moment. A few days since, I understand, a terrific scene occurred between Judge Lynch, of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Grund, the X, Observer, Pozzi di Borgo, &c., &c., of the Philadelphia Ledger, Baltimore Sun, and innumerable other papers. Lynch is a Buchanan-eer, Grund a Cassite, Mr. G. made a remark not complimentary to Buchanan, Lynch immediately bit his thumb at him, whereupon other observations followed pro and con, of a highly flavored character. In ordinary times this little incident would be unimportant, not so now, when men's passions are like tinder, to be fired by a spark. Mr. G. is a German, Mr. L. a native citizen. Who knows but from this trifling bit of personality a civil war may break out between these two important divisions of the party in Pennsylvania? Mightier evils have flowed from lesser causes.

The Democratic Review for April has come in good time to feed the fires of discord. Its attacks upon old Fogyism are simply ferocious, possessing neither dignity nor decency. The malice which gleams from every page of the work deprives the vigor of its hate of half its point. The style is also wretched in a literary point of view, involved, verbose, flippant, and foolish.

There was nothing in Congress to-day of any importance, except the first appearance for the season of Gen. Price of Ohio, the gentleman who, laboring under the "very error of the moon," periodically visits Washington on the hopeless task of reforming Congress. Three or four years ago he took occasion to jump upon the canopy over the Vice President's chair in the Senate, for the purpose of denouncing Bill Allen, while speaking, so no true representative of Ohio. To-day he rose in the gallery of the House, and lustily called out "Mr. Speaker." Having gained Mr. Speaker's attention, he proceeded to inform the House that, disgusted and indignant with its imbecility, he should feel it a duty to dissolve and disperse it within 30 days, unless it should before that time go on with the public business. Mr. Sergeant at arms and Mr. Giddings repaired to the spot, and endeavored to convince Gen. Price of the unreasonableness of his course. They partially succeeded, and he was conducted out of the building. No stronger proof of any man's insanity could possibly be asked for than that he dreams of reforming Congress. JUNIUS.

The papers speak of the prospect of the fruit crop, this year, as very good, particularly apples.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. WHITE.—Much has been said of late about the nominations to be made on Wednesday next, and while we would not do injustice to any, a sense of duty constrains us to call attention to the name of JOHN M. PORTER, Esq., of Tarentum, as candidate for nomination to the Assembly. Mr Porter is well known to the working members of our party, as an *intelligent and efficient Whig*. He hails from a section of the county that has not been favored with a representative from among themselves for years, and as Mr. P. lost the nomination last year by a *single vote*, courtesy, to say the least, would give him the nomination now. A fair apportionment of candidates is desirable, and by giving the two cities, *one for each*, the townships on the Allegheny side, *one* the districts between the rivers, *one*, on the south side of the Monongahela, *one*, the voters of the county would be fairly represented. WHIG.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

BOSTON, May 27.

The Methodist Conference re assembled yesterday afternoon.

The episcopal committee reported a resolution reaffirming its former position approving the administration of the Bishops in matters complained of by the Rev. E. Cookling.

The reports of the committee on the boundaries of the conferences were then taken up, *seriatim*

Among those adopted was one that the New York Conference shall consist of territory now in the New York, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Delaware and Newburg district.

The New York Conference, East, shall consist of East New York, the New Haven, Hartford and Long Island districts, including in the city of New York all those charges lying east of a line running through the Third avenue, Bowery, Chatham street and Broadway.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The resolutions on verbal changes in the discipline were referred to the book committee.

The new Bishops were then ordained, Bishop Waugh officiating, assisted by Bishops Janes and Morris.

A discussion arose on the propriety of establishing a Court of Appeals to sit annually *interim*.

The matter was referred to a committee of five.

James B Watson was elected editor of the North-Western Christian Advocate, without opposition.

We glean a few additional particulars of the proceedings of the Conference on Tuesday, from the Daily Zion's Herald:

Rev. Dr. Bang introduced the following resolution, which, after some conversation, was laid on the table by a vote of 71 to 66:

Resolved, That all the editors of periodicals under the patronage of this General Conference be instructed to avoid as far as practicable all personalities in the controversies that may arise; and in no case to allow an anonymous writer to assail any man's character either in or out of the church

A committee reported such an alteration of the discipline as would authorize the Bishops to allow a preacher to remain more than two years on a circuit or station when it seems to the Bishop and his council desirable Laid on the table under the rule A minority report limited such extension of time to four years, with restrictions

Rev. J. McClintock, George Peck, Alfred Griffith, George Webber and L. W Berry, were appointed a committee to draw up a fraternal address to the English Wesleyan Conference.

The Boston Traveller gives the following report of the proceedings in the election:

The Conference proceeded to elect four Bishops, on one ballot, by ballot, first, however, spending five minutes in silent prayer. Rev. Messrs H Slicer, G. W. Walker, and C. C. True, were appointed to receive, sort and count the votes, and reported the following result:

Whole number of votes	175
Necessary for a choice	87
Rev. Dr. Levi Scott, (Phila. Con.) had	112
" " M Simpson, (Indiana Con.)	110
" " C. B. Baker, (N. Hamp. Con.)	90
" " E. R. Ames, (Indiana Con.)	89

Rev. Edward Thompson, N. Ohio, had 68. C. Kingsley, Erie, had 40; Geo. Webber, Maine, 39; Geo Garey, 27; and some twenty persons received various numbers, from two to thirty.

Drs. Scott, Simpson, Baker and Ames, were declared elected

The Conference then proceeded to elect the editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal, of New York, for the ensuing four years, with the following result:

Whole number of votes	172
Necessary for a choice	87
Thos. E. Bond, M. D., of Baltimore	67
Rev. Abel Stevens, of Boston	64
" D. R. Wheedon, of Michigan	17
" J Holdich, of New York	16
Scattering	8

Consequently there was no election. Rev. Messrs Holdich and Wheedon withdrew their names A new ballot was ordered with this result:

Whole number of votes	173
Necessary for a choice	87
Dr. Bond	91
Rev Abel Stevens	75
Scattering	7

And Dr Bond was declared elected

Rev. Dr. J P Durbin was re elected Missionary Secretary, receiving 157 votes out of 172 cast

From the Charleston Courier, May 25

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY MORNING, May 24th

The election for Trustees of the Western Theological Seminary made the second order of the day for Tuesday The report of the Board of Foreign Missions was taken up and read. On the motion to adopt the report, the Rev. Mr Wright, from one of the Indian missions, addressed the Assembly. He gave an account of the flourishing condition of the Choctaw Mission. There were 12 churches among the Choctaws and 1300 members of the Presbyterian church, besides large numbers of Methodists and Baptists They value education and are rapidly advancing in knowledge and civilization; have a good system of laws and well regulated social state, and have the New Testament and catechisms in their own language, and flourishing schools for both sexes. Mr. Dickey spoke on the subject of the Missions in Africa. Mr. Rankin, a missionary from India, spoke on the subject of the East India missions. He stated that within a district of 4½ millions, near Futteghur, there is not one missionary. He said there was a church of colored people in this city, whose members contributed $3 each to the cause of missions—to which the Church at large by no means came up. The Rev. John C. Lowrie stated that there are 7 missions among the Indian tribes, with schools for children, and that *lay assistants were greatly needed*. He stated that the subject of missions to California and other Western Districts was under consideration of the Board, and mentioned that the king of Siam (a field which a year ago it was thought must be abandoned) was now inviting the missionary into his country and into his own family. He offered up an impressive prayer on the subject. Mr. Duhan called attention to the statistical tables, and lamented that some churches had contributed nothing and others so little. The report was adopted

The election for Directors of the Board of Missions was made the order of the day for Tuesday. The annual Report of the Princeton Theological Seminary was presented, showing the attendance of 133 students during the past year, and the flourishing condition of the institution. Forty young men had completed their course within the year, and received their certificates—the largest class ever graduated. The death of the Rev. Dr. Alexander was announced with a feeling tribute to his memory. The report of the Treasurer of the Seminary was also read. These reports were referred to a committee. The Rev. Stuart Robinson was appointed to preach the sermon on Domestic Missions, before the next General Assembly—the Rev. S. B. Jones, Alternate. Overture No. 8, from Steubenville Presbytery was presented, requesting the publication of certain works at a cheap rate. After much discussion, the Report of the Committee on Bills and Overtures on the subject was adopted, referring the matter to the serious consideration of the Board of Publication. Overture No. 9, a memorial from Dr. Doak, was adopted.

Afternoon Session.—The Assembly proceeded to hear reports from the delegates of corresponding bodies. The Rev. Mr. Converse, from the General Convention at Vermont, gave a detailed account of the ecclesiastical organizations of that State, of which a large majority are Congregationalists; the next largest body was the Baptists, the next the Methodists—and then a few Episcopalian churches. The intellectual, moral and religious condition of the State is highly favorable, and it sends out more missionaries, both foreign and domestic, than any other State, in proportion to its population. The General Conference of Maine was represented by the Rev Mr. Fiske. The Convocation consists of 225 Churches, with about 17,000 members in the State. On the other hand, there are 100,000 children in the State, without Sabbath School education. Emigration and the division of sects prevent systematised efforts. The effect of the Maine Liquor Law is salutary. Mr. Fair, from the Association of Rhode Island, reported that the membership of the Congregational Churches, is about 3,900.—Brown University the only College in the State, is a regular institution under the care of the Baptist Church.

The next subject that came up was the appointment for the preaching of the annual sermon against popery. After discussion, the matter was, by vote, indefinitely postponed.

PRESBYTERIAN (OLD SCHOOL) GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—We learn from the proceedings of this body, at Charleston, on Saturday, that two new Synods were constituted—one in California, and the other in Iowa The report of the Theological Seminary, although exhibiting a small number of Scholars, shows that 250 young men had received, in whole or in part, their theological education there. The seventh annual report of the Western Theological Seminary, shows that in addition to an invested fund of $74,200, large donations in books, &c., were increasing vastly the resources of the institution and its facilities for theological education. Dr. Van Rensselaer read the report of the Board of Education, which was referred to a committee of nine The election of Trustees of the General Assembly was deferred until the meeting of the next General Assembly. The report on the overture from the Presbytery of New Jersey, against a change in the Book of Discipline, in relation to the mode of taking testimony, elicited a warm debate. The report was finally adopted by a vote of 110 to 96

We copy the following from the St. Louis Republican of Thursday last;

TERRIBLE AFFRAY.—We learn from Capt Burke of the Kate Kearney, downthe morning from Rock Island, that a terrible fight occurred between the crew of the Martha No. 1, and a portion of the deck passengers on board that boat while she was under way just below Louisiana, on Tuesday morning, on her way up to Galena. Some four of the parties are said to have been killed or mortally wounded, and a number of others seriously injured. The mate of the Kate Kearney informs us that he learned on enquiry that two of the hands were dead, and two of the wounded passengers are in a dying condition. The difficulty is said to have grown out of an attempt on the part of one of the hands to commit an outrage upon the wife of one of the deck passengers. This being resented a general fight ensued in which knives and other deadly weapons were freely used. We were unable to learn the names of any of the persons injured, as the Kate did not remain any length of time at the place.

All we are able to learn of the circumstances of the case is, that on the commission of the offence by the deck hand, which led to the fight, the husband of the lady knocked him down and also had a scuffle with two or three of his comrades; after which, Capt. Alford sent two of the deck hands ashore All was quiet for a while, but late in the night nearly the whole of the crew armed themselves with whatever they could and going back in the hoby, attacked the passengers, consisting of an old man about 60 years of age, his two sons and several females, in the dark, and though the men fought desperately, succeeded in over powering and beating them in a most brutal manner. The old man, the father of the family, and two sons, it is supposed, are mortally wounded. They, the family, were landed at Louisiana.

One of the deck hands engaged in the bloody affair, got ashore at Louisiana, and was immediately arrested. He was severely wounded by a cut in the arm.

These are all the particulars which we have been enabled to get, which we thought worthy of credit.

Since writing the above we have seen a person who was on the boat at the time. He confirms the account as above given, and says that the family spoken of were Americans of a very respectable family

From the Harrisburgh Telegraph of Wednesday

ANOTHER SLAVE CASE.

A colored man, well known in Harrisburgh to most of our business men, named James. Phillips, was knocked down on Monday afternoon last, at the railroad bridge, by one of the officers of Commissioner M'Allister, who approached him under a feigned proffer of a shake of the hand; and before he could recover from the blow, he was secured by the others of the gang of official kidnappers present, and hurried off to McAllister's office, where he underwent the sham or pretence of a trial, which lasted several hours, and which resulted in the Commissioner turning him over to the claimants with a certificate made out before the pretended trial, on what the Commissioner said he considered as *prima facies* evidence that he was a slave. Phillips was then taken to the county prison and there kept until yesterday morning early, when he was taken in the cars to Baltimore.

Phillips has been residing in Harrisburgh, it is alleged by those who know him best, about fifteen years, and has always sustained a good character, and is a very industrious and trusty man. He has been employed by the forwarding men, and railroad companies generally, and is said to be one of the most reliable fellows to be found. He had married a respectable, industrious colored woman, and had children, from all of whom he has been thus most inhumanly torn, and not even allowed the privilege of a parting farewell.

The pretended trial is said by those who witnessed it, to have been of a most extraordinary and farcical character. The owner of the slave alleged to have ran away, was not there; but two or three from Virginia, armed with pistols, bowie knives, &c., who presented a power of attorney from the alleged owner, testified that Phillips was the man, because he bore a resemblance to a certain slave family. One of them said that he, the witness, was only ten or eleven years old when Phillips ran off, and that he, Phillips, was then only fifteen or sixteen years of Tue whole testimony is said to have been of a character that would not have convicted a person of the most trifling crime; yet in the important issue of liberty and the pursuit of happiness, it was deemed sufficient by those having less dependant upon the result, to sunder all the social ties and relations of life, and send a helpless mortal into perpetual and hopeless bondage. It is said that the power of attorney produced by the slave catchers, was originally different, and had been altered to meet the description of Phillips During the trial, the wife of Phillips stood by his side without uttering a word; but when the certificate was handed over and the slave gang hurried off their handcuffs and hobbles to fasten upon their victim, she became frantic, and the scene which followed was one of the most painful and heart rending. She was taken home in a state of insensibility.

This case has produced the most intense excitement, through our community; even those who formerly approved the Fugitive Slave Law, now denounce and condemn it.

A subscription is now on foot to raise money to buy Phillips freedom, and another to test the legality of the course of the Slave Commissioner. F.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Friday last, a Mrs. Elizabeth Richardson, residing nine miles back of Covington, came to her death very suddenly as follows: Some of her children went into the house, and told her that they had found a hen's nest in a hollow stump, but were unable to reach the eggs, when she went out and got them. On reaching down, she felt something prick her hand, which at the time she thought was a splinter, but shortly after, her hand commenced swelling, and soon her whole body was so swollen as to cause her death in a few hours after—she was poisoned It is supposed that she had been bitten by a snake. Dr. Muzzy, of Cincinnati, was sent for, but arrived too late to be of any service. *—Lou. Journal.*

☞ 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. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, let him go now and do it; for he assures us it will be worth his weight in gold, over and over again, before it shall all have been used. You have his word for that, Reader! See advertisement. m25

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

"YORK, July 28th, 1847.

J. Kirk & Co.—The Vermifuge left on sale some 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 needs but a trial to convince all.

For sale by most Druggists and Merchants, in town and country, and by the sole proprietors,

J. KIDD & CO.
may28-d&w&w 60 Wood street.

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

☞ THIS invaluable article, which obtained the Prize Medal at the World's Fair, in London, has taken the place of all similar compositions and the demand is so great for its immediate use, that it is with difficulty supplied by the inventor. Its fragrant, refreshing and softening qualities, and the smooth and white appearance which it imparts to the hands and face, are strikingly obvious to all who use it. A single trial of this article will amply prove its superiority over all others of a similar character.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood street,
Wholesale Agents for Pittsburgh and its vicinity; at o for sale retail at all Drug and Dispensing stores.
my29:2d&w8.

NORRISTOWN, PA., 1st MO. 20, 1852.

☞ MR. SAM'L M. KIER—Let me know what you can put the PEROLEUM 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. BARTOLET.

LITTLETON, GRAFTON CO., NEW HAMPSHIRE.
S. M. KIER, Esq. PITTSBURGH—Dear Sir—We had left with us. a quantity of Petroleum; it is all sold, and more is needed. Send us 12 dozen: from present appearances, it will sell rapidly. Truly Yours, EASTMAN, TILTON & CO.
may24dawtf

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.
Successor to H. P. Nelson & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID BOX VISES,
PLATED SHOVELS, HATTOCKS, SPADES, HOES, FORKS, RAKES, &c.,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
Office No. 134, Water street, third door above Smithfield
☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured.
ap29

☞ JOB PRINTING of all kinds executed at this office with neatness, and at reasonable rates.
Special attention will be given to Posters and Programmes for Exhibitions and Concerts.
Cards, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, Invitations, Labels, Blanks, Store Bills &c. &c., neatly and promptly Printed at

1852 SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1852

Pennsylvania Rail Road and Express Packet Line,
(ESTABLISHED FOR PASSENGERS)
Between Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.
310 miles Rail Road, 72 miles Canal.
THOS. THROUGH TICKETS TO PHILADELPHIA & BALT. $10
FARE TO PHILADELPHIA & BALT. $10
Passengers, Most Expeditious and Comfortable Route.

ON the opening of Canal Navigation a daily Line of Express Packet Boats will run, connected with the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road, leaving Pittsburgh every morning at 8 o'clock (Sundays excepted). Passengers taking the Express Packet Boat one evening, will reach Philadelphia the next morning, the 8 o'clock train from Pittsburgh connecting with the Express Packet Boat at Blairsville, and arriving at Harrisburgh in time for breakfast, and at Philadelphia or Baltimore at 8 o'clock, P. M. Fall time allowed at all points to meet the Express Trains. Take the Express Packet Line of Packets and Cars, and you will be sure of a good night's rest, and arriving in time to breakfast in Philadelphia or Baltimore.

For Passage or further information, apply to
JOHN SELLERS, Agent, Pittsburgh.
GEORGE BOYD, Agent, Harrisburgh.
W. M. LAWSON, Agent, Philadelphia.
GEORGE BOYD & SONS, Agents, Baltimore.

Nelson's First Premium
DAGUERREOTYPES.
Post Office Building, Third Street.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life like sketch, 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 Slide and Skylight over constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping, as now practised by the celebrated Rogers, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. flatters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotypes, either single 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. m25:d&w1w

1852. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1852.
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road
CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, SANDUSKY, DETROIT, CHICAGO, MILWAUKIE, BUFFALO DUNKIRK, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI

THE new and fast running steamer FORREST CITY, Capt. Wm. Moore, will leave the Monongahela wharf, foot of Market street, every morning at 8 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) connecting at Wellsville with the Express Train of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road, leaving at 12 o'clock, M., and arriving at Cleveland at 8 o'clock, P. M., and connecting with the Steamboat and rail road lines to Toledo, Sandusky, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukie, Buffalo and Dunkirk.

Fare to Cleveland.....$3 50
For tickets, apply to
JOHN A. CAUGHEY, Agent
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road Co.
Office, corner Water and Smithfield streets, (opposite Mansion House.)
Note—Be the Ohio & Penna R. R. to Allegheny, and proceed to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R., from Allegheny to Cleveland, the fare from Pittsburgh to Cleveland is $3 50. Passengers by both routes arrive in Cleveland at the same time and in the same train of cars. ap29

DIED.

On Monday, the 24th inst., at the residence of his father, Greenfield, Upper Burrell Township, JAMES MARBLE, in the 21st year of his age, after a long and painful illness, borne with christian fortitude and resignation

The deceased was a young man of retiring, unobtrusive manners, but, his intimate friends and acquaintance, the most independent and decisive in character—A man who thought and acted from a sense of moral right, influenced by a feeling of his own responsibility to God and his fellow man.

He was an obedient and affectionate son, every impulse of whose heart responded to the filial ties which bound him to the parents who had nurtured and fondly watched the stripling to manhood. A brother whose kind and generous feelings were in return the warmest love of brothers and sisters, in whose memories his many acts of kindness will ever live.

Mr. Marble was not a member of any church, but from evidence given during sickness, one in which an abiding trust in the Redeemer connected with a simple, pious and humble life, he felt that objects of time were insufficient to satisfy longings in a mind whose hopes reached into eternity. But others have well prepared to pass that bourne from whence no traveller returns. The Bible was to him an inspired book, its pages gleaned throughout every line with the truth of God's ever living and pure word, and in it as the Sacred Herbarium, he, Prof. or Amongst Learning, in the University of Virginia.

Rare flowers of such high odor have come out to American Country life, the fruit of taste, design, &c., by H. Wheeler

Author of Architecture, Civil, Parlor, The Practical Metal Workers Assistant, by Byrne, Workbench on the Art of Sawing. m24

Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

CONCERT of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be given by the Young Ladies of the Institute Cannonsburg, on TUESDAY evening, June 1st, a small select audience only will be permitted. Tickets to Concert to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely. Admission $1 each. Tickets to be obtained from Mr. Chalfant, Jewelry Store, Wm. Wilson & Co. Washington, at the Commonwealth Office.
may24:2t Cannonsburg Inst.

CAPE MAY—SEA BATHING.

CONGRESS HALL will be open on the 10th of June next. The union of rich luxury and the high and healthful enjoyments that render it the most desirable of any spot in the Union.

The proprietor begs to present a continuance of the very liberal patronage heretofore received.

m24:3t W. MILLER, Proprietor.

New Goods.

E. WATTS & CO., 185, Liberty st., have this day received a large lot of New Cassimeres, suitable for the season—such as we can sell low, present our friends and the public and examine for yourselves.
may25

BEECHER'S WORKS.—The works of Lyman Beecher, Henry Ward Beecher, Lectures, Political Sermons, and Hundred Sermons, together with his Autobiography, Life and Letters, in 2 vols. Sold by subscription of the United States. With 2 steel portraits, 2 engravings of Beecher's Residence, Litchfield, Ct., and Plan of the Central Residence in Brooklyn, L. I. Price $2 50 per vol. Sale Rooms, 84 Fourth st.
may24 CENTRAL BOOK STORE, 79 Fourth st.

Harper's Magazine for June
Contains the 1st chapter of Macaulay's History of England, which is pronounced by the Press of the United States, and France, with the exception of Guizot, the most accomplished literary critic of the age, to be the production of a writer who, in the department of the Empire, Sketches from Life, and the Adventures of Ulysses, Jerrold's Story of Life, Ladies of the Court of Louis XIV., Sketches of the Court of Louis XIV., Sketches of the Court of Louis XIV., With portraits of the Emperor, Victoria, Kossuth, and others.
may24 J. GREAD.

Assignee's Sale of Real Estate.

THE undersigned, wishes to dispose of the property of Mr. John Caldwell, to pay the expense of Thirty Dollars per Month, for the ensuing Twelve Months, the remaining Twelve Months, with Dwelling House, &c., on Penn and Second Streets, for the sum of $1,000 in cash. Also, the Gas Works, Dwelling House, &c., on Penn and Third