PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1852

Antimasonic and Whig County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS—21ST DISTRICT.
DAVID RITCHIE, Pittsburgh.
FOR CONGRESS—22D DISTRICT.
THOMAS M. HOWE, Allegheny.
FOR SENATE.
GEORGE DARSIE, Allegheny.
FOR ASSEMBLY.
GEORGE F. APPLETON, Birmingham.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
RICHARD COWAN, Pittsburgh.
C. S. RYSTER, Pitt Township.
JOHN M. PORTER, Tarentum.
SHERIFF.
WILLIAM MAGILL, Pittsburgh.
PROTHONOTARY.
EDWARD CAMPBELL, Jr., Pittsburgh.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &c.
JOHN GEBHART, Allegheny.
COMMISSIONER.
WILLIAM ALGEO, Pittsburgh.
CORONER.
JAMES LOWRY, Pittsburgh.
AUDITOR.
FRANCIS I. GARDNER, Elizabeth.

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

MEETING OF THE "DEMOCRACY."—We noticed briefly on Saturday morning the ratification meeting held by the Democrats of this city, on Friday afternoon. The *Post* of Saturday morning, publishes the proceedings. The resolutions were reported by P. C. Shannon, Esq., on behalf of the committee. We are glad to see that Mr. S. had the good sense not to stultify himself and his associates by saying any thing at all about either the civil or military services of Franklin Pierce, or in the slightest degree endorsing his claims to the high office for which he has been named, on the score of talents or fitness of any kind. It is evident from the face of the resolutions that the committee found it impossible to repudiate the claims of truth, honor, and manhood so far as to eulogize such a nominee. Every word gives evidence of deeply felt injury and slight, and reveals as clearly as any thing can, that party fealty demands the sacrifice of self-respect. The resolutions speak of "slights," and of Pennsylvania, although one of the greatest of the States, as having been "the least favored;" but notwithstanding this abundance of kicks and paucity of coppers, the resolutions say "she is always, in heart, true and steadfast to Democracy." Altogether the meeting was a *grave* affair, disgeliee and solemn, a jeremiade over the dead body of Buchanan, rather than a glorification over the opening fortunes of Pierce. They are not yet able to believe that "a living dog is better than a dead lion."

THE UNKNOWN MAN.—We spoke on Saturday of the habitual practice of the politicians who call themselves democrats of clothing their *principles*, as they call them, in language so vague and enigmatical that they admit of various interpretations, to suit the various sectional prejudices of the country. It is a trick that proved eminently successful in 1844, and may be equally successful in 1852. The Baltimore platform is studiously obscure on every one of the great questions of policy supposed to be popular in the North and West; but in regard to the darling policy of the South it is plain enough. High sounding phrases which really mean nothing are good enough for northern democrats; but slaveholding democrats required and obtained pledges in behalf of the interests and security of slavery about which there can be no mistake.

The same mistiness and obscurity hang around their man that envelope their principles. The party neither know the one nor understand the other; but taking both on trust, they shout and go it blind. Both are "democratic," and that is enough.

It is a curious question whether in that party an unknown man is not stronger than one who is known—in other words, whether Franklin Pierce will not be a more formidable competitor to the Whig candidate than Gen. Cass or Mr. Buchanan would have been. We are inclined to think that he will be. There is something in the essential nature of locofocoism that rejoices and thrives in darkness and obscurity. Hence the party at having got rid of their old statesmen, and fished up from the depths a man that nobody know a anything about. It is a bad sign of the times when delegates to a convention dare do such a thing, but worse when such a proceeding is made a subject of rejoicing.

We have no tears to shed over the slain at Baltimore. Perhaps the country is well rid of them; but we believe that the election of any one of the old set would have been preferable to that of this obscure man. Did we not know that blind devotion to party overrides reason and common sense, we should have no apprehension as to the result; neither would he have been nominated had not the members of the convention known the same thing. We have therefore a solemn responsibility resting upon us to prevent the election of Franklin Pierce, if it is possible to do so.

Among the first questions that claim attention is, why did Mr. Pierce resign his seat in the Senate? Did the same cause drive him into private life which drove the unhappy but more highly gifted Hannigan from his seat in that august body? We have good reason for starting the inquiry: let it be answered in truth and fairness. We are not able to answer it yet; for the testimony in relation to his social habits, is too uncertain to warrant us in speaking positively.

"LIFE AT THE SOUTH, OR 'UNCLE TOM'S CABIN' AS IT IS," is the title of a work by W. L. G. SMITH, Esq., to be issued from the publishing house of Geo. H. DERBY, Buffalo, about the 1st of July. It is to be offered as a reply to Mrs. Stowe's recent work. As to its merits and success, "we shall see what we *shall see*."

The New York Express has a telegraphic dispatch from Washington which says:

The Committee of Ways and Means in the House, I am assured, will *report against the appropriation for the Collins steamers.*

The *New York Mirror*, in a notice of the Democratic ratification meeting in New York city, says:

"It was not a little remarkable to see Hon. George Bancroft and Isaiah Rynders cheek by by jowl on the same platform; and John Van Buren and Mike Walsh competing who should most loudly vociferate the praises of the Baltimore nomination. It must be a tremendous power of principle, of some kind, that mingles and seethes together elements so diverse, morally and socially—but not politically. Ah, there's the rub. Politics suspend with all secondary considerations, especially if spoils be contemplated. Politics love! the historian to the fighting man, and the counsellor to the rowdy demagogue. But is it not so—too much, to the shame of sovereign republicanism, be it said—with all parties?

We have but one regret touching last night's meeting, and that is the entree of the historian of the Republic of America—into the hot and dusty arena of politics. Would it not conserve his reputation, his influence, and the dignity of his higher vocation, to stand aloof and contemplate the bubbling stream—the passing tumultuous current of parties? We think so!

"If any of our Whig friends ask 'Who is Frank Pierce?' we simply reply by saying he is the man selected by *Providence first* and the *Democracy next*, to administer this Government for four years, from the fourth of March next."—*National Democrat.*

If the above be true, leaving out of view its irreverence, we can only say that the Democratic Convention was a long while in resolving to concur with "Providence" in the arrangement—They tried every other man before they took up "the man" whom "Providence" had already determined upon, and really spent four days in laboring to nominate somebody else: and yet it is now admitted that a superior power had already determined that "Frank Pierce" and no one else should be "the man." If they knew this then, why did the spend four days in foolish rebellion?—*N. Y. Commercial.*

A meeting in behalf of the colored refugees in Canada West, was held on Sunday evening in the Melodeon, at Boston. The audience, which was quite large, was addressed by Rev. Mr. Foote, of Michigan, Agent for the Canadian refugee Home Society. This society is founded for the purpose of providing suitable homesteads for those colored persons who have fled from the United States to Canada. It is said that there are 30,000 of these exiles, many of whom are destitute of all means of subsistence, and must be sent on charity for support.

[FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1852.

It is said that Mr. McLanahan, chairman of the judiciary committee, is about to establish his judicial fame on an enduring basis, by making a report that the method of apportioning representation in the House, prescribed by the law of 1850, is unconstitutional. This provision of law was engrafted upon the bill for taking the census by the influence of Mr Vinton of Ohio, whose long experience in the House had impressed him with the importance of avoiding the periodical contests upon the ratio of representation, by the establishment of some general rule—when he proposed that of dividing the whole representative population by a fixed number, and of allowing an extra member for a certain fraction; it was almost unanimously concurred in. And notwithstanding all Mr. McL's legal lore, I predict that the rule will never be departed from, unless to enlarge the number of members of the House.

The Florida Railroad Bill proposing to grant several thousand sections of public land to aid in the construction of a rail road from St. Augustine to the gulf of Mexico, was laid on the table in the House to-day by a strong vote.—This action together with the vote of the Iowa Land Bill is strongly indicative of a disposition to pause in that system of wholesale spoliation of the National domain for local purposes which here so promising an aspect before the democratic nomination. Mr. Barnett's scheme to divide some sixty or eighty millions of acres among the States for educational purposes strikes me as a good one considered as an alternative to any plan of open and general robbing. But I think it would be far better to give to each state its distributive share, and allow it to make precisely that disposition of it which should appear to its legislature most expedient.

Yesterday Mr. Orr of S C. made a speech accepting Gen. Pierce in behalf of South Carolina, and to-day Mr. Outlaw of N. C. made another announcing that the whigs of the old north state could not possibly get along with any candidate not standing upon the platform of the absolute and unconditional finality and immutability of the compromise. This doubtless expresses the view of the presidential question taken by the majority of North Carolina politicians, but it will not be concurred in by the people, and as the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet will go to the mountain.

The question of Gen. Scott's nomination is substantially decided in the affirmative, the next question is, will the declaration of principles to be made under his own hand, satisfy and unite the party. It is believed that it will, but if it should not, we may expect the most decided sectional contest we have ever had. In that case the South would be apt to throw a unanimous vote for Pierce, the Whig States in that section going by default; while he would not receive a single electoral vote North of Mason and Dixon's line, not one. The process ending in this result is simple and obvious. The Democratic Convention had adopted a platform which, taken together, is about the meanest, narrowest and most offensive piece of sectional intolerance and bigotry ever put forward by any organized body in this country. It disgusts and outrages about one-fifth of the democratic voters in all the free States. They will certainly repudiate it, if they can find a place to go to, or a leader to conduct them. If Gen. Scott be presented untrammeled by sectional pledges, and standing on the basis of supporting the Constitution and laws, he will be joyfully recognized as the man, and he will go into the Presidential chair by precisely the majority constituted by the united vote of the North.

H. D. Wright, ex-president of a Democratic National Convention, was again defeated in the House, yesterday, in the attempt to oust Mr. Fuller from his seat. The vote on the motion to take up his case was 93 to 95. This is the third defeat he has sustained in pursuit of what the voters of Luzerne district refused to give him. It is not flattering.

It is said that the committee of Ways and Means of the House, have rejected the Senate amendment to the deficiency bill, increasing the pay of the Collins line of steamers from $385,000 to $958,000 per annum.

JUNIUS

FROM NEW YORK.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.)

NEW YORK, June 10, 1852.

The 'great' locofoco gathering to ratify the nomination at Baltimore, was held last night in the Park, with average success. The firing of one hundred minute guns and the murder of popular airs by brass bands, drew the usual crowd eager for fun. A new idea has been developed at this opening meeting of the campaign, and that is the extended report and circulation by the Whig press, or a portion of it, of the foul stuff emitted by their half fuddled office hunters.—Such a policy may cause the Whig candidates to be respected, and the wavering to become firmly attached to the Whig party, but sensible men feel that this officious reporting of the proceedings of a such a foul mouthed rabble, an act no Whig can reconcile with his duty. Let Whigs fight with their own guns.

The Supreme Court yesterday decided that monkeys, dogs and goats are respectable theatrical performers, and that the exceptions of the *habitues* of fashionable streets were not well taken. Last night Astor Place was crowded, and the show was by all odds the finest of the evening. Juveniles go half mad with delight at the antics of Billy, Jocko and Ponto, and think Jenny Lind, Alboni and Macready perfect bores compared with these natural geniuses. A day performance is now to be given for the special benefit of children, and the half dollars of papa and mama are sure to be attracted to Mr. Niblo's pocket.

A Whig member of Congress in place of a locofoco in the 'comet' district, upon the top of the Baltimore nomination, in a locofoco district of United Sees as a good omen of what will be done in November. The new member is one of the General's staunchest supporters, and his district will help to swell the majority for the whig electoral ticket in Maine. The selection of Mr Pierce is a bad one for Maine, inasmuch as the locofoco temperance men are sure to abandon him. He is a rummy of the old fashioned 'democratic' school, such as in Maine used to get patriotic on (twich eye) new England rum.

A new and cheap through route to California via San Juan, has been organised to go into operation at once. Upon this side the trip will be made in steamers, and upon the other in five new clipper ships, two of which are, ere this, in San Francisco, and the others nearly there. The fare will be placed at one hundred dollars thro', a reduction congenial to those seeking a fortune as well as those who by hard work are returning with their gains. The house that establishes the new route is responsible, and emigrants can trust their funds with them fearlessly.

Meadville will lose soon the Rev. Jas. Freeman Clarke, who on last Sunday preached two extempore sermons in Brooklyn, that effectually "knocked the bottom out" of an apathetic congregation, such as usually fills a church on a warm day, he had an audience raised to the point of enthusiasm by his elegant and brilliant elocution, and the vigorous thought that pervaded his addresses. Every ear waited upon his voice, and every eye attested the sympathy that his bearing and language alike created. Like Paul he proclaimed his mission as one having authority, putting to shame the immense number of clergymen who so regularly read their audience into a disregard of the teaching of the pulpit. He is indeed a preacher, and will have a salutary effect upon the pulpit oratory of his vicinity. Meadville must spare the treasure she has too long possessed.

A great sale of improved cattle, sheep and swine was held yesterday at Fordham, the residence of J. J. Morris, an eminent breeder, being his third annual sale. The highest price for short horns was $130 for a cow six years old, that gives twenty quarts per day, and $120 for a six months old heifer, and a three months bull for $150 to Mr. Hooper, of Pennsylvania. The Ayrshire and Devonshire did not sell high, nor was the show large.

The Horticultural Exhibition opened yesterday in full force, enriched by the presence of an elegant specimen of the Victoria Regia from the conservatory of Caleb Cope, of Philadelphia, whose flowers of this species are said to be superior to those of Her Majesty of England. The show of flowers is extensive and extremely varied, and at once places our city upon an eminence in this gentle and beautiful science that its warmest votaries dared not claim a few months since.

A sale of city five per cents ($525,000) has been made at 242 premium and $300,000 Jersey City sixes at $2,50 premium. In fact bonds of good reputation cannot be manufactured fast enough to supply the demand. The amount of money seeking investment is very large and the unemployed balances never approached the present sum. The rate of interest may be quoted at three to five per cent per annum, and very easy to be had at the latter price.

In the general trade of the city there is no change to notice. Summer dullness prevails and must for near sixty days at least. C.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

GEN. PIERCE'S MILITARY REPUTATION.

MR. WHITE:

Since the nomination of Gen. Pierce by the late Baltimore Convention, the Democratic press has been busily engaged in setting forth his military services, and in manufacturing for him a military reputation. In doing so, they are lavish of their praises of him, and one, who was unacquainted with the history of the series of brilliant achievements of the American army, in front of the city of Mexico, which resulted in its capture, from reading the articles which have been published in that Press, would be led to believe that Gen. Pierce bore a conspicuous part in the whole of them. As is usual with Democratic writers, they presume largely upon what they believe to be the ignorance and credulity of the people. The most glaring attempt at imposition that I have yet seen, is to be found in an article, which appeared in the Chronicle of this city, *a neutral paper*, of the 10th inst., from which I make the following extract:

"At the battle of Molina del Rey, he (Gen. Pierce) rode over the field while the bullets were flying about him, and was called off by General Wool, who told him that he was rash. After the battle of Chepultepec, in which he was engaged, when victory was achieved by the ninth regiment (his command) and the South Carolina, which had suffered so severely met. The blood of both regiments had flowed, and mingled in one stream Gen. Pierce addressed them and said, here the extreme north and south had met together, as common sons of the glorious Union—met to maintain its rights and uphold its honor. These battles had cemented the Union of the North and South, and he hoped they would be forever united. Nine cheers were then given for the Palmetto regiment, which were loudly responded to; and the same compliment was returned by the Carolinians to the Yankees"

Unfortunately for the writer of this article, the official accounts of those battles are striking by at variance with his statements. From the accounts it is evident that Pierce's last appearance in any of the engagements, in front of the city of Mexico, was at the close of the battle of Molino del Rey, which was on the 8th of September. In his official account of this action, Gen. Scott, after stating that he called up "first Major General Pillow, with his remaining brigade, (Pierce's and next Riley's brigade of Twiggs's division,) remarks: "Those corps approached with zeal and rapidity; but the battle was won just as Brigadier General Pierce reached the ground, and intercepted his corps between Garland's brigade (Worth's division,) and the retreating enemy." See Ex Doc 1st sess. 30th Congress, vol. 2, p. 356. So it seems that Gen. Pierce did not reach the scene of action until the battle was won, and "the enemy in full retreat. When was it, I wonder, that "the rode over the field while the bullets were flying about him." It must have been when all danger was past. But as Gen. Worth, who commanded in that action, in his report, does not mention the name of Gen Pierce, I am disposed to doubt the truth of the writer's statement. As I do not see Gen. Wool mentioned in any of the reports of those battles, I cannot imagine how he called off Pierce, and told him he was rash"—If I mistake not, the gallant Wool was at that time in Northern Mexico.

I ask the reader now to peruse the second sentence of the above extract, commencing, "After the battle of Chepultepec" &c. Here it is asserted that this splendid victory was achieved by the Ninth Regiment (of Pierce's command,) and the South Carolina regiment, and the General is represented as making a patriotic address to those troops. The evident design of the writer was to ascribe to Pierce's the honor and glory of the victory, but a reference to the official reports, will show that he was not in the battle at all. Gen Scott, in his report of that battle, says that after Gen. Pillow, in leading an attack at the head of his Division, was wounded: "The immediate command devolved on Brigadier Gen. Cadwalader, in the *absence* of the senior Brigadier, (Pierce) of the same Division, an invalid since the events of August 19th"—(same document, page 378); and General Pillow, in his report of the same battle, remarks, (same document, page 400,) "I regret that I was deprived during the action of the services of my brave, talented and accomplished Brigadier General Pierce, who was confined to a sick bed." Now, if, as is stated by Gen. Scott, Gen. Pierce had been from the 19th of August an invalid, and if, as is stated by Gen. Pillow, he was confined to a sick bed on the day of the battle, I should like to be informed how he could be engaged in it, and at what particular period, after the battle, it was that he made his patriotic speech? Will the writer of this article, or the editor of the Chronicle inform me?

The victories of Contreras and Churubusco, were achieved on the 19th Aug. It was in the latter battle Gen. Pierce fainted and was carried off the field, having the day before received an injury by the fall of his horse. On the 22d August he acted as one of the commissioners to negotiate a Convention for the cessation of hostilities, and on the 8th of September, he was able to appear at the head of his command at Molino del Rey, after the battle had been gained; within two or three days afterwards, the battle of Chepetepec was fought, and on the 14th September the American flag waved triumphantly over the National Palace of Mexico. Will some person who knows, who Franklin Pierce is, inform the public, why we hear no more of him after his appearance at Molino del Rey, except that he was confined to a sick bed, until he resigned his commission and returned home? Really it is not without reason, that when it was announced that he had been nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, that the question was so generally asked—who is Franklin Pierce?

I do not wish to detract from the merits of Gen. Pierce, but I shall use my best efforts to prevent the public mind from being abused as to what they really are. OBSERVER.

LETTER FROM GEN. PIERCE ON THE COMPROMISE.—At the ratification meeting of the Democracy, in Washington, a letter from Mr. Pierce was read, of which the following account is given:

Mr. Bitchie was called for, and expressed his hearty concurrence in the nominations of the Convention, praising in high terms of the candidates, and then caused a letter from Gen. Pierce to be read, dated "Tremont House, Boston, May 27th, 1852," and addressed to Major Lally. In the course of it he says—"If the Compromise measures are not to be substantially and firmly maintained, the plain rights secured by the constitution will be trampled in the dust. What difference can it make to you or me whether the outrage shall seem to fall on South Carolina, or Maine, or New Hampshire? Are not the rights of each equally dear to us all? I will never yield to a craven spirit that which, from considerations of policy, will endanger the Union.—Entertaining these views, the action of the convention must, in my judgment be vital. If we of the North who have stood by the constitutional rights of the South are to be abandoned to any time serving policy, the hopes of the democracy and of the Union must sink together. As I told you, my name will not be before the Convention; but I cannot help feeling that what is there to be done will be important beyond men and parties, transcendantly important to the hopes of democracy, progress and public liberty.

COMPLETION OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD TO THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—The gratifying announcation is made in yesterday's Patriot of the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the Monongahela river, a distance of one hundred and twenty-four miles from Cumberland. This great event took place on Saturday, the 5th instant. The progress of the work during the month of May, we are informed, has been most rapid, there has been *twenty miles* of road laid down during that month. At this rate we shall soon stand upon the bank of the Ohio river.

From Fairmont to Niles' Fork, the graduation is now ready for the rails, and from this latter point to Wheeling the work is said to be so much advanced as to leave no doubt of the completion of the whole road on the 1st of January next. We understand that the Chief Engineer has made arrangements for the delivery of a part of the iron rails at Wheeling, so as to facilitate his depot arrangements at that point, in anticipation of the approach of the track.

It is also a subject for congratulation, that simultaneously with this gratifying announcement, the revenue for the past month of May, shows an aggregate increase on both roads within a fraction of $60,000, over the corresponding month of last year. It is believed to be the largest month's revenue that has ever been realized since the work has been in operation.—The revenue of the Main Stem, as will be seen by the monthly table, was $141,734,13, and of Washington Branch $33,140,25.—*Balt. Amer.*

VARIETY.—While some of the Locofoco presses are rejoicing over the nomination of Gen. Pierce, because he is such a thorough Locofoco partisan politician, the N. Y. Morning Star, a party paper, advocates his claims on the ground that he is no politician. Again, while the Southern journals of the party are urging people to support him because of the part he took in opposing Hale, Atwood, and other Free Soilers in New Hampshire, the New York Evening Post argues in his favor because he "voted, when in Congress, to respect the right of petition as exercised by the Abolitionists." Thus it appears that all sections of the party have agreed, right or wrong, to support the ticket. They have thrown aside all regard for platforms and principles, and are intent only upon the loaves and fishes, at whatever price they are to be secured.

How GEN. PIERCE WAS INFORMED OF HIS NOMINATION.—A Boston paper, referring to the nomination of Gen. Pierce for the Presidency, says:

When the news of the namination reached this city, Gen. Pierce was on a visit to Mount Auburn, with his wife. Isaac O. Barnes, ex-United States Marshal, an old and personal friend of Gen. Pierce, immediately started out post haste to communicate the pleasing intelligence to him. Meeting the General near the bronze statue of Bowditch, he said, "Frank, who you suppose has got the nomination?"—Pierce—"Can't say—presume it was Gen. Cass." Barnes—"No sir. It is no other person than yourself!" "Impossible, Col. Barnes! It cannot be!" said Pierce. "Fact, Frank, fact! here is a paper containing the dispatches from Baltimore." The party then rode into town together, and Gen. Pierce received the congratulations of his friends at the Tremont House, during the afternoon and evening.

Safety of Life and Limb in New York.—Our neighbors of Gotham complain sadly of the lawless condition of their city. The Times prefixes a long list of Sunday riots, fights, stabbings, and other outrages, with the following remarks:

Arming in Self-Defence.—We understand that the demand for revolvers, bowie-knives, and other deadly weapons, has been steadily are rapidly on the increase for a few weeks past, until it has excited attention and remark from nearly all who observe the extensive business going on at shops where such things are sold. Since the close of the Mexican war there has been no such demand for weapons in this city. The cause of this rush to the pistol marts is found in the notorious and disgraceful fact that there is no security for life and property in this city, except so far as one may be able to defend himself. The insane, demoniac spirits of Rowdyism and Rum rule the city. The gangs of wretches who acknowledge no ruler but brute force, and no law but knives and gunpowder, are completely masters in some parts of the town, and the magistracy and executive authority, down to the most insignificant station door keeper, stand in fear and trembling before these ruffians, submit to their demands for money, liberate them from prison, hush up complaints against them, and act in just such a manner as the villians dictate.

PREPARATION FOR THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Maryland State Central Committee, on whom has devolved the duty of making arrangements for the meeting in this city, on Wednesday next, of the Whig National Convention, have entered upon the task with a zeal and earnestness that must be successful in accomplishing all that is due from the Whigs of Baltimore to the Whigs of the Union. The committee having matured their plans have confided their execution to a sub-committee who are actively engaged in their perfection.

The meeting of the Convention will be held in the Hall of the Maryland Institute, that being the only building in the city of sufficient capacity to accommodate the delegates and leave space for the admission of the thousands who wish to witness the proceedings of the Convention; but in preparing it for the purpose the Committee will avail themselves of the experience of their Democratic friends, and avoid some of the inconveniences which attended the progress of their Convention.

The delegates to the Convention will be placed upon a platform, (sufficiently large to enable them to be seen from all parts of the main floor) which will be erected in the centre of the room, but not extending quite clear across the Hall, so as to leave an aisle by which spectators can obtain access to both ends of the room.—Private passages to the platform will be provided, and seats on it will be afforded for the abundant accommodation of all who may be entitled to them. Both the platform and the floor will be covered with carpet or matting, so as to obviate the noise which necessarily arises from a large number of persons moving to and fro. The Hall will be suitably and elegantly decorated, and in all the minor arrangements which may suggest themselves as the preparations progress, every endeavor will be made to secure a consistency which will tend to the accomodation of all who either as delegates or spectators may attend the Convention.

The indications are that the Convention will attract to the city a much larger concourse of persons than attended the Convention of the past week. New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio have already intimated their intention of being represented here by thousands, and it is probable that other State will join in the awakening enthusiasm which bids fair to greet the Whig nomination of 1852 with the same popular demonstrations that followed those of 1840 and '34. Proper arrangements, we feel warranted in saying, will be made for the reception and cordial welcome of all, and Baltimore will not be backward in exhibiting towards her guests from all quarters of the Union that free, open and hearty hospitality which she claims as her distinctive characteristics. To all who come her citizens will bring a friendly greeting, and to all will they extend every courtesy and attention which may render their stay pleasant and give birth to kindly remembrances hereafter.—*Balt Amer.*

THREATENED HOSTILITIES IN ST. DOMINGO.—By an arrival at New York, we learn that the island of St. Domingo was in a very unsettled condition. The commissioners appointed by the Dominicans to offect an exchange of prisoners, had returned from Port au Prince without succeeding in their object, the Emperor Soloque refusing to acknowledge the independence of the Dominican Republic, and threatening, unless the Haytien flag was hoisted at Port au Platt, he would march against it in October next. Arrangements are being made by the Dominicans to meet the emergency by placing a force of 6,000 men under the command of Gen. Santa Anna on the frontiers. The Dominicans were busily engaged in repairing the fortifications on the frontiers, and preparing otherwise to give the Emperor a warm reception, should he put his threat in execution.

The Dominican government are encouraging settlers by granting fifty acres of land to each emigrant intending to settle in the country—five hundred German settlers were daily expected to arrive at Cape Isabella.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONFERENCE.—The General Conference of the African M. E. Church, which has been in session in the city of New York for the last twenty days, adjourned last week to meet in Cincinnati in 1856 In addition to electing two more Bishops, the following clergymen were elected to fill the following offices for the next four years, viz:—Rev. Wm. H. Jones, of the Baltimore Annual Conference, General Traveling Book Agent; Rev. Wm. T. Catto, of Philadelphia, General Book Steward, and Rev. M. M. Clark, of Ohio, editor of the Christian Recorder, (the organ of the Church.) The minutes of the Conference show a membership of forty thousand in number, and five hundred traveling and local preachers. The following are the arrangements of the Bishops: Bishop Quinn will preside over the Ohio, Indiana and Canada District; Bishop Nazrey over the Baltimore and New York District; and Bishop Payne over the Philadelphia and New England District.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

We have the *Sault Ste. Marie Journal* of the 29th ult.

A cargo of *Iron* from the Marquette Works—1,906 blooms, averaging 120 lbs. each—had been received at the Sault by the Baltimore. It was on its way to Pennsylvania to be rolled, there being no rolling mills more convenient.

The *Bruce Mine*, (on the St. Mary's River, 40 miles below the Sault) had despatched the schooner William Gordon with a cargo of Copper Ore for Swansea, England. The ore is a yellow sulphuret, estimated to yield 20 per cent. and to be worth $60 per ton.

From *Isle Royal*, favorable mining accounts had been received by way of a small vessel which visited the Isle from Eagle Harbor. No mail or other direct advices had been received at the Isle for seven months.

The *Lakes* are all remarkably high this spring, owing to the hard winter reducing evaporation and the rapid melting of the heavy deposits of snow after the late opening of spring.

The steamboat *Ontonagon*, (90 feet long, 16 wide, draft 16 inches,) was being towed up the Sault when the *Journal* went to press. She is intended to run on the river Ontonagon from its mouth to the Mines, (14 miles,) and will be a great convenience to that thriving region. A *Plank Road* is also being built between the same points. The contractor saws up the timber which he cuts out of the road-bed into plank for the road, by means of a steam saw-mill which he pushes ahead as the ground is cleared before it; Four other steam saw-mills are at work on the Ontonagon (two at the mouth and two at the Mines,) but are unable to produce lumber as fast as it is wanted for building.

The *U. S. Troops* in the North-west are being transferred to Oregon and California. Part of them are to be replaced by other companies from the East, but some posts are to be abandoned. It is high time.

THE RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—The situation of the State Church has been a matter of anxious discussion among the Priests in Stockholm, and the wish is expressed that a General Council, consisting of Priests and Laity, should be called by the King, to take measures to stem the progress of heresy, or that a simple Synod of Priests shall undertake it.—Meanwhile the tendency toward religious freedom constantly increases, and a union has been formed to further the cause.

It is said that the mother and sister of Rev. Calvin Fairbanks, have a promise that he shall soon be released from the penitentiary in Kentucky, where he is confined, for aiding the escape of slaves to the free States.

The Boston Atlas notes the launch there of the clipper ship Enoch Train—claimed to be the largest in the world—and says:—

She floats on an even keel, and only draws 10 feet 3 inches water, and this, too, including 3 feet 6 inches depth of keel. No freighting vessel, almost flat on the floor, is buyant. Such is the beautiful symmetry of her proportions, that, viewed as she lies, from the opposite side of the harbor, she does not appear larger than a common freighting ship of 500 tons. It is only on her deck that an observer can fully comprehend the vastness of her size. Sharp as she is, we believe she will stow nearly 3000 tons of measurement goods, and not draw more than 20 feet of water. In stowage capacity, strength of construction, and beauty of outline, she ranks the foremost of the clipper fleet.—Never was there a ship to which the term beautiful was more appropriately applied.

THE TRIAL OF ELIZUR WRIGHT FOR AIDING A FUGITIVE SLAVE TO ESCAPE.—The Jury in the case of Elizur Wright, on trial for some days past, at Boston, for aiding in the rescue of the fugitive slave Shadrach, came into Court this morning, 10th inst., unable to agree. They stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal. This was Wright's second trial on the same charge.

☞ M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE—The effects of this truly extraordinary medicine are most satisfactory in all cases in which it has been tried. No other medicine has ever produced such effects as Minturn's. It lies only to be administered, and relief follows as a matter of course. It has been used in the practice of the best physicians of our country, and by them pronounced equal, if not superior to any medicine ever offered for the expulsion of worms. "It is the very medicine which was wanted," is a remark addressed to the proprietors daily. Read the following:

"This may certify that we have sold Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge, the past year, and it has given unbounded satisfaction. It is now imposition on the community, but is what the author recommends it to be—a universal specific for those afflicted with worms.

H. HUGHES & CO.

Mud Creek, Steuben Co., Sept. 17, 1847."

This celebrated vermifuge may be had firm most Druggists and Merchants, in town and country, and by the sole proprietors,

J. KIDD & CO.
60 Wood street.

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

☞ IT has become indispensable to the interests of the proprietor as well as the security of the public that the undeniable fact should be known, that Cleaver is the sole inventor of the invaluable article known under the style and title of "Cleaver's Prize Medal Honey Soap." Spurious imitations of this Soap have been, and are likely to be, manufactured, which may be easily imposed on the trade. The peculiar qualities of the genuine article, to those who have once used it, can never be mistaken.

This celebrated Soap for sale retail at all Dispensing Drug Stores, and wholesale only by the agents for Pittsburgh and its vicinity.

J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood street.

☞ If there be any man, be he single or married, farmer, mechanic, merchant or boatman, who has not yet supplied himself with a bottle of H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, let him go now and do it; for as surely as he does, it will be worth its weight in gold every action, before it shall all have been used. You have our word for that. Recipe! See advertisement. ap25

☞ S. M. KIER—And now as to your Petroleum. I thought as I had delayed writing so long, it would be well to wait until I had "something to write." When I first offered the oil for sale, the people thought it was perhaps like the quack patent medicines of the age, and so felt but little disposed to buy. But I gave it to them to try, and persuaded some to buy, until I got them to test its medical powers. It soon began to cure the deaf and lame, &c. A man who had been blind for eight years, was persuaded to try its virtues and used he had used but three bottles, he could see across the room, and clearly distinguish the color of cloths, &c., while his health was otherwise much improved. His landlord expressed to have the bottle of oil, for the relief of his relative of Scrofula. Much more might be said of the healing powers of Petroleum. But let it suffice to say that it has obtained a wide popularity in this vicinity for its wonderful curative powers. Yours, &c.

S. M. KIER.

Also—Have just received from Cleveland *a fresh supply* and in the same train of cars. ap20

Nelson's First Premium

DAGUERREOTYPES.

Post Office Building, Third Street.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain accurate, artistic and life like likenesses, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment, where entire satisfaction is invariably guaranteed, or no charge made. Having obtained the largest and best arranged Sky and Skylight 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 Artists of Philadelphia and New York; Mr. N. feels at liberty to claim the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and vicinity, either family or to groups, which he never been surpassed.

Rooms open and operating, in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M., to 5 P. M. mar24wT

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 8th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Crumpton, Mr. ROBERT—Miss Hesterine Indiantha LAKE, all of this city.

On the 10th inst., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL SMITH ROBANS, to LIZZIE S., daughter of I. W. Chadwick, of this city.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!

JUST received, Ben Brace, by Capt Chamier author of The Life of a Sailor, &c. &c.

The Gipsey's Daughter, by Mrs. Grey, author of the Gamester's Wife, Duke and the Beggar Maid.

Gilbertry, the Freebooter—Fresh supply.

Kate Fagnani, or Life and its Lessons; a book for Mothers and Daughters, by Mrs Ashbless.

Dollars and Cents, by Amy Lathrop. For sale by

jel4 W. A. GILDEHENNEY, 76 Fourth street.

FARE REDUCED.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FARE, $9.00.

1852 1852

Pennsylvania Rail Road and Express Packet Line.

(STRICTLY FOR PASSENGERS.)

Between Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

310 miles Rail Road, 72 miles Canal.

THREE THROUGH, THIRTY EIGHT HOURS.

FARE TO PHILADELPHIA & BALT. $9.00.

Carry a Most Pleasant and Expeditious Route.

ON the opening of Canal Navigation a daily line of Express Packet Boats will run, connecting at Blairsville with the Pennsylvania Railroad. Packet Boat will leave Pittsburgh every evening at 4 o'clock, precisely. Passengers take the Railroad at Blairsville next day at noon, crossing the Portage Road before dark, arriving at Philadelphia or Baltimore, early next morning. Baggage checked through to Philadelphia or Baltimore.

For passage or other information, apply to

J. DENSON, Ticket Agent.
J. MESSIMMEN, } Agts. Blairsville.
or to D. LARGH & Co., Canal Basin.

ap12 1852 1852

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road

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

THE new and fast running steamer FOREST CITY, leaves the Monongahela wharf, foot of Market-street, every morning at 5 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) connecting at Wellsville with the Express Train of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, leaving at 11 o'clock, A. M., and arriving at Cleveland at 8 o'clock, 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 Market streets, (up stairs) opposite Monongahela House.

Note—By the above line, Freeze R. R. to Alliance, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R., from Alliance to Cleveland, the fare from Pittsburgh to Cleveland is $3.50. Passengers by both routes arrive at Cleveland *at the same time and in the same train of cars.* ap20

PARASOLS—A large and varied assortment of Gingham, Silk and Paris Parasols—plain and fancy—just opened at A. A. MASON & Co's, 62 and 64 Market street.

BEREGE DE LAINES—Just rec'd at A. A. Mason & Co's, 5 cases more of those cheap Berege Silks at 12½c.

NEW GOODS—A. A. Mason & Co. are now exhibiting a large and selected stock of New and Fashionable Summer Dress Goods, comprising Black Figured Silks, Ruched Silks, Tissue Brilliantes, Grenadines, Poplins, Lawns, Bereges de