PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 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 K. APPLETON, Birmingham.
THOMAS PENNEY, Mckeesport.
RICHARD OWEN, Pittsburgh.
J. W. SYSTER, Pitt Township.
JOHN M. PORTER, Tarentum.
SHERIFF.
WILLIAM MAHLA, Pittsburgh
ROTUNDATAR.
EDWARD CAMPBELL, Jr., Pittsburgh.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &c.
JOHN GEBHART, Allegheny.
COMMISSIONER.
WILLIAM ALONG, Pittsburgh.
CORONER.
JAMES LOWRY, Pittsburgh.
AUDITOR.
FRANCIS J. GARDNER, Elizabeth.

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

EUROPE.—For several weeks the political state of Europe has been in statu quo, and scarcely any thing transpired worthy of a passing remark. The 10th of May passed over marked by nothing but a magnificent fete and the distribution of some imperial eagles. But we now see why Louis Napoleon paused in his career, and did not venture to take another step forward in his audacious course. The Czar forbade it.

The late visit of the imperial master of Europe to Berlin and Vienna resulted in a perfect revival of the "Holy Alliance" of 1815. By that compact it was decreed that no member of the Bonaparte family should ever be permitted to found a dynasty in France, and that decree has been reaffirmed in all its rigor. Hence Louis Napoleon is obliged to be content to remain as he is, simply President of France. So far he has done just what his imperial master wished him to do—extinguished republicanism in France; has having done so, he must stop, and not presume to get himself up as an equal among the old legitimate despots of Europe.

But the question arises, can he stop, and yet maintain his position? His prestige of success, was his rapid progress: but when that is arrested his situation becomes precarious in the extreme. Our own impression is that a few months will bring a restoration of the Bourbons, through the power and intrigues of the Holy Alliance and the Church of Rome, or see France in the raldst of another popular revolution. As long as he was going forward, the French seemed to regard Louis Napoleon as irresistible; now, however, when he has reached the end of his tether, they will begin to despise him. From this fate nothing can now save him but a bold stroke in imitation of his uncle—a war with all Europe. This would afford what Kossuth calls an "opportunity" to the republicans of Germany, Italy, Hungary, and Poland to rise and renew their battle. Europe is quiet now, but a single move in the mighty game that is playing there may plunge it into the wildest disorder. Let Louis Napoleon find himself hedged up between legitimacy on one side and democracy on the other, and he will not hesitate a moment to throw himself upon the Italians, Hungarians, and republican Germans, and appeal to them to make their quarrel and his own.

It is stated by the Union that the committee on Post offices and post roads in the House of Representatives have made a report, and brought in a bill, declaring the Wheeling Bridge a post route. The committee assert that Congress has full power to pass such a law, which nobody doubts, and *that such a law would keep the bridge where it is*, which is a very different matter.—This wise committee will find that a decree of the Supreme Court is not to be *overslaughed* quite so easily. If a nuisance can be protected and perpetuated in that way, then the people of Cincinnati may, if they see proper, build a mill bridge at their city, so low as to make that city the head of navigation, and then Louisville may next cut Cincinnati off, and so on to the end of the river. The thing is too ridiculous to bear an argument.

PROGRESS.—Senator Douglass, in his late speech at Washington, says:

"I hold that the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico are AMERICAN WATERS, and *should be treated as closed seas to the exclusion of all European powers.* The commanding position of this great republic, which extends from ocean to ocean, with peculiar interests in the various Isthmuses of Panama, Nicaragua, Tehuantepec, and every other thoroughfare across the continent, requires that we should not only assert but maintain this declaration. I will say, further, these great principles of national policy can never be carried out under a Whig administration."

A nation has a right to any islets which may extend into its territory, and to the sea bordering on it, to the distance of three leagues from its shores. But surely, Mr. Douglass cannot consider the Caribbean Sea as an inlet of the United States, nor can he claim that sea as bordering upon the United States, for we have not an inch of territory on its shores. But this is not the case with European powers, which the speaker wishes to exclude. Great Britain has possessions in and on the coast of both the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, in which she has doubtless a very "peculiar interest." Spain, France, Holland, and Denmark, have also extensive territories, either in the West India Islands or upon the Southern coast of those waters.

It is very easy for Douglass to assert this; but "that we should not only assert, but maintain this declaration," would get us into a worse predicament than that which the anti-Kossuth men declared would follow intervention in the affairs of Hungary, since the nations of Europe would hardly be brought to "hold that the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico are American waters, and should be treated as closed seas to the exclusion of all European powers," when they have as good a right to the former, and, if there be any difference, a better right to the latter.

MR. JEFFERSON.—In one of the Baltimore resolutions we find the following words:

"That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the declaration of Independence and sanctioned in the Constitution which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith"

—This doubtless has allusion to that great and solemn declaration that "all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, LIBERTY and the pursuit of happiness."—That Jefferson meant what he said when he penned that memorable sentence is abundantly proved by his previous and subsequent writings on the subject of slavery. The following extract from one of his letters expresses the views he uniformly held and avowed:

"What an incomprehensible machine is man! who can endure toil, famine, stripes, imprisonment, and death itself, in vindication of his own liberty, and the next moment be deaf to all those motives whose power supported him through his trial, and inflict on his fellow men a bondage, one hour of which is fraught with more misery than ages of that which he rose in rebellion to oppose. But we must await with patience the workings of an over-ruling Providence, and hope that that is preparing the deliverance of those our suffering brethren. When the measure of their tears shall be full.—when their groans shall have involved Heaven itself in darkness;—doubtless a God of justice will awaken to their distress, and, by diffusing light and liberality among their oppressors, or at length, by his exterminating thunder, manifest his attention to the things of this world, that they are not left to the guidance of a blind fatality."

The democracy of the present day is about as much like the democracy of Jefferson as the Baltimore platform on the subject of slavery is like the above extract. Were Jefferson to appear now and talk among the democracy as he once did, he would be voted a sad old fanatic, as much in his notions respecting politics in general as in those touching slavery.

THE FALLING HERO.—A friend of Gen. Pierce publishes in the New York Herald a biographical sketch of that doughty soldier, in which it is stated that he had four falls from his horse during his campaign in Mexico—in each of which he was severely injured. The same authority states, that after his last fall, he resigned his commission and returned home.

THOMAS F MEAGHER, the eloquent Irish exile has declined the public reception tendered to him by the corporation of New York city. In his speech declining the offer, he said:

Whilst my country remains in sorrow and subjection, it would be indelicate of me to participate in the festivities you propose. When she lifts her head, and nerves her arm for a bolder struggle—when she goes forth, like Miriam, with song and timbrel to celebrate her victory—I, too, shall lift up my head, and join in the hymn of freedom. Till then, the retirement I seek will best accord with the love I bear her, and the sadness which her present fate inspires.

THE BURMESE WAR.—Some time since, the British Government sent an embassy to Rangoon for the purpose of settling some difficulties respecting the alleged extortion, by the Burmese Government, of 10,000 rupees from several English merchants, and also to compel the King of Burmah to receive a British resident at the Court of Ava. When the officers arrived, the Viceroy of Rangoon refused to see them. To retaliate on the Viceroy for this insult, the British Commodore, then in the party, captured a Burmese ship. Soon after, the Burmese fired upon the British fleet, though without causing any injury. The Commodore began a murderous bombardment upon the town and the shipping, destroying over three hundred of the inhabitants. A British army of 40,000 is to be sent there, without loss of time, in order to follow up the advantage, and unless the King submits unreservedly to their demands, to dismember the empire.

A good deal has been said, since the nomination of Mr. Pierce, about the provision of the constitution of New Hampshire excluding Roman Catholics from the office of Governor and from seats in the Legislature. That that provision is still in force is a fact. Gen. Pierce has been charged with being favorable to its continuance, and the charge has been denied; but certainly his friends have yet failed to show us any action on his part towards its removal. In March, 1851, a vote was taken upon the question by the people of the State, which resulted in a determination to retain the anti-republican feature by nearly 2 to 1. How Gen. Pierce voted, or whether he voted at all, we have no means of knowing; but certain it is, his party are responsible for the continued existence of the provision, because they are immensely in the majority in that State; but upon this point we refer the reader to the last table in the following article, where it will be seen how the two parties stand in the premises.

This matter is of sufficient importance to warrant us in asking a careful perusal of the annexed article from the National Intelligencer. Its chief object is to expose the mendacity of Geo. M. Dallas in reference to this *test* question.

THE RELIGIOUS TEST IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The opening of the Presidential Campaign by the Democracy of Philadelphia, on Monday night, reminds us in one respect, of the opening of that of 1844 in the same city, when our political adversaries, in their ardour to start with as much capital as possible, in utter disregard of facts, ascribed the enactment of the Tariff of 1842 to Polk, Dallas & Co.

At the Democratic Ratification Meeting held in Philadelphia on Monday night last, over which the Hon. George M. Dallas presided, he opened the meeting with an address in which we find the following paragraph:

"I have heard it intimated to-day, for the first time, that Franklin Pierce had heretofore, while the Constitution of New Hampshire was in process of amendment, joined in defending and retaining the proscriptive feature it contained against Roman Catholics. Now, gentlemen, this is a weak invention of an already frightened enemy; it deserves to be nailed at once to the counter, as spurious and base, and I hope, by a simple statement, to crush it at once and forever.

"It is true that the Constitution of New Hampshire was disgraced by an intolerant and intolerably odious provision, commonly called "*The Catholic Test*," which proscribed Catholics ineligible to the Legislature and to the office of Governor. But it is equally true that the most strenuous exertions were repeatedly made by the Democracy, perseveringly led on by two of the brightest stars, Levi Woodbury and Franklin Pierce, to expunge an exception to common right, so utterly inconsistent with the creed and character of sound republicanism. Twice did these just and generous champions of civil and religious liberty succeed in obtaining from the Convention, called at their instance, and for that very purpose, the abolition of this "test," and twice (as the Constitution permitted no change of its provisions, unless sanctioned by *two thirds* of the votes of the people) were they defeated by the opposition of combined Whigs and Abolitionists at the poll"

We regret that we have to correct an error of fact coming from an authority so eminent as Mr. Dallas, who, in defending the candidate of his own party from political aspersion—if the charge referred to be such, for we do not know what position Mr. Pierce occupied on that question—has been greatly misled in casting upon the Whig party of New Hampshire the responsibility of an odious decision, made by the popular voice of that State, in which it is probable that the Whigs have always been in a minority.

The facts in the case are widely different from what is stated by Mr. Dallas. The very day (in March, 1851) when the people of New Hampshire rejected the amendment to their Constitution which proposed to abolish the property qualification and the religious test, an election was held for Governor, at which the whig candidate received only eighteen thousand votes out of a poll of fifty seven thousand. The vote was as follows:

For Mr. Sawyer, Whig	18,434
For Mr. Dinsmoor, Dem.	27,123
For Mr. Atwood, Free-Soil Dem	12,086
	57,644.

Mr. Atwood was the regularly nominated Democratic candidate until within a few days of the election, when, owing to his free soil predilections, he was thrust aside, and Mr. Dinsmoor substituted in his place. It is not probable, therefore, that Mr. A received the support of many Whigs; indeed, it is rendered certain that he did not receive their support, from the fact that on this occasion, Mr. Sawyer's vote was nearly the same in amount as the Whig candidate for Governor had received at the several annual elections immediately preceding that of 1851.

Now, in contrast with the vote above, we insert from our columns of 31st March, 1851, the returns of the vote on the several constitutional amendments submitted to the people. These returns were originally copied from the New Hampshire Patriot, and professed to give the complete vote of the State, with the exception of one town:

	Yeas.	Nays.
On adopting the bill of rights,	10,434	16,753
Relating to the House of Rep'tvs.,	4,714	22,546
Do do Senate,	6,015	21,333
Do do Gov. and Lt. Gov.,	8,013	18,802
Do do Bien'l elections, &c,	5,552	22,959
Do do Election Co. Judges	7,440	17,916
Do do Trial Justices, &c,	10,111	17,221
Do do *Test and property qualifications*,	9,862	17,122
Do do Future amend'ts,	9,023	17,687
Do do Elect'n Judges, SC,	7,816	19,769
Do do Supt Pub Instruc'n,	5,558	21,177
Do do Commis' Agric're,	5,182	21,447
Do do Elec'n by plurality,	6,291	20,901
Do do Abolish'g Council,	9,998	18,209
Do do Other Alterations,	7,040	18,698

That the Whigs were not accountable for the defeat of the amendment abolishing the religious test and property qualification was clearly demonstrated by the Press of the State at the time, which gave publicity to the following facts, in contrasting the votes given in the strongholds of both parties in favor of the amendment.—The comparison is made between fifteen towns of each party, as follows:

Democratic Towns.	Yeas.	Nays.	*Whig towns.*	Yeas	Nays.
Barnstead,	58	250	Merrimack,	139	69
Cen. Harbor,	19	97	Nashua,	647	16
Gilmanton,	61	494	Nashville,	255	16
Effingham,	1	186	New Ipswich,	94	53
Ossipee,	12	281	Dublin,	91	14
Tuftonboro'	42	149	Fitzwilliam,	94	1
Wakefield,	1	212	Jeffrey,	74	42
Wolfboro'	11	368	Keene,	233	6
Bow,	26	150	Marlboro'	81	82
Chichester,	11	172	Troy,	61	13
Warner,	36	235	Winchester,	203	6
Wilmot,	43	151	Claremont,	245	186
Alexandria,	12	196	Bath,	107	84
Ellsworth,	1	72	Littleton,	100	50
Hill,	11	148	Lyme,	88	57
	360	3186		2512	574

This table shows that the above-named Democratic towns gave almost ten votes to one against the amendment, whilst the Whig towns gave nearly four to one in favor of it. The town of Concord, in which Mr. Pierce resides, gave 122 votes in favor of the amendment to 509 against it.

These facts contradict the statement attributed to Mr. Dallas, and exhibit the liberality of the Whigs of the Granite State in a much more favorable light than that of the Democrats.

The King of Abomey, one of the strongest negro monarchies in the west of Africa, has refused to sign a treaty with the British Government, for the suppression of the slave trade in his dominions.

PICTORIAL SKETCH BOOK.—We have before us, in the form of a small pamphlet, beautifully illustrated with engravings, a prospectus of Bowen's Pictorial Sketch Book of Pennsylvania," which will contain descriptions of the routes of the great thoroughfares of Pennsylvania, with handsome pictorial views of many of the most handsome scenes, both natural and artificial. It will be a most interesting and valuable work, and the specimens before us show us that the engraver will do his part well. It will be illustrated with nearly 250 engravings, 25 of which will be of things and scenes in and around this city. W. W. Smith, Esq., agent, is now at Brown's hotel, Smithfield street. See advertisement.

CHANGED AGAIN.—At the late Democratic ratification meeting in New York, Mr. Van Buren stated, that he had buried all past difference—he would abide by the Compromise and Fugitive Slave Law—he would stand upon the Baltimore platform and zealously support Pierce and King.

THE loss by the late fire at Montreal is now estimated at 250 or 300,000 dollars instead of 1,000,000, as first reported.

The following is the estimated produce of the precious metals, in tons, in 1801, and the probable amount of 1852;

	Gold tons.	Silver, tons.	
1801	19	856, or 1 lb. gold to 45 lbs silver.	
1846	42	727,	" 17 "
1850	184	978,	" 5 "
1851	180	1002,	" 6 "
1852	242	1027,	" 4 "

THE FLOOD FROM EUROPE.—During the 24 hours from Thursday evening to Friday evening of last week, 6,950 immigrants arrived at New York.

ELECTION IN SACRAMENTO.—At the late municipal election in Sacramento the entire Whig ticket was elected by an average majority of over 500. Hutchenson's majority over Hardenberg for Mayor 226.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1852.

Confirmation of Minnesota Indian Treaty—Whig Convention and Whig Candidates—Mr. Benner's Land Distribution Scheme—Speeches of Thad. Stevens and Robt. Rantoul.

The Senate is understood to have ratified the treaty with the Sioux of Minnesota, by which their title to thirty millions acres of land in that territory is transferred to the United States, and the Government becomes bound to pay them about $68,000 per annum in goods and cash for fifty years.

A good deal of feeling is said to have been manifested among some Southern Whigs favorable to Gen. Scott's election, because he cannot be persuaded to write a letter or give a promise or pledge sustaining their views on the Compromise and Fugitive law. It is known that he has resisted very pressing importunities to do so, and I learn that but a few days have elapsed since he explicitly and in writing declined to do so when requested by Senator Jones, of Tennessee.

I suppose one-third of the delegates to the Whig Convention are here. A large proportion of them are from the South, and prefer Mr. Fillmore as the candidate. The Scott men, living in a country of railroads, and looking rather to

"the rising sun
Than on that star whose course is run,"

are content to await at home the proper time to array themselves for action. Their Phillippi is not the federal Capitol, but at Baltimore. I observe a very particular statement of the strength of the respective candidates in Convention, travelling the circuit of the Fillmore and Webster papers, which assigns to Mr. Webster 40 votes in Convention, 103 to Mr. Fillmore, and 120 to Gen. Scott. Now it is not of great importance to correct this, inasmuch as but five days remain for conjecture and speculation, but it is perhaps worth all the space it will require to say that I have examined carefully the list of Mr. Webster's votes from the free States, and believe I have good authority for saying that fifteen of these are certain to go for Gen. Scott on the first, last and all intervening ballots, and that about the same number of those reckoned sure for Mr. Fillmore are known friends of the General. It is due, however, to candor, to say that the Anti-Scott Whigs are making a more vigorous opposition than has been heretofore expected, and that the majority either way on the first ballot will be small. But the result is nevertheless hardly doubtful, because the Convention will receive ample information from its members of the impossibility of electing either Mr. Fillmore or the great Secretary of State. It is of course within the range of eventualities that the Convention may follow the example of its democratic predecessor, and after gently puncturing the jugulars of all its greatest men, concentrate its regards upon a person now comparatively unthought of. If I might point to a man most likely to occupy the minds of a large majority of good Whigs in that contingency, I would name John McLean, of Ohio.

Mr. Bennet's bill providing for a qualified distribution of the public lands among the States, proposes the following grants:

To Missouri,	3,000,000 acres.
Alabama,	2,600,000 "
Iowa,	3,000,000 "
Michigan,	2,500,000 "
Wisconsin,	2,500,000 "
Louisiana,	2,600,000 "
Mississippi,	2,000,000 "
Florida,	2,000,000 "
Arkansas,	3,000,000 "
California,	3,000,000 "
Illinois,	1,000,000 "
Indiana,	1,000,000 "
Ohio,	2,000,000 "
Maine,	1,200,000 "
New Hampshire,	750,000 "
Vermont,	750,000 "
Massachusetts,	1,950,000 "
Rhode Island,	600,000 "
Connecticut,	900,000 "
New York,	5,250,000 "
New Jersey,	1,050,000 "
Pennsylvania,	4,050,000 "
Delaware,	450,000 "
Maryland,	1,200,000 "
Virginia,	2,250,000 "
North Carolina,	1,500,000 "
South Carolina,	1,200,000 "
Georgia,	1,500,000 "
Kentucky,	1,800,000 "
Tennessee,	1,950,000 "
Total,	58,150,000 "

It is proposed to cede to Indiana and Ohio all the public lands remaining within their limits—in addition to the grants named above. Texas is omitted from the list for the obvious reason that she reserved her public lands for her own use, and now possesses them. The territories and the District of Columbia are provided for by setting apart for their use, each 150,000 acres.

The eleven first named States, from Missouri to Illinois inclusive, are authorized to apply the land set apart to them to the construction of railroads; and the States and territories afterwards named, are authorized to apply the grants to them respectively for the support of Schools.

This disposition of a large portion of the public domain, has some points of expediency and fairness, but I consider it open to many objections. It is gaining support, but will not, I think, be adopted.

Thaddeus Stevens and Mr. Rantoul made very able speeches in the House to-day. Mr. S. confined himself to Franklin Pierce, the public lands and the tariff, Mr. Rantoul to himself, the democratic convention, the tariff, and the fugitive slave law.

I cannot at the end of this communication touch upon the good points of either. Twenty thousand copies of Mr. Stevens' speech were immediately subscribed for, and hundreds of thousands of it will be circulated.

Mr. Rantoul's dissection of the pretenses—the compromises of the constitution slang—upon which the fugitive law was passed and is supported, was complete and unanswerable. It will have a good effect in showing up to the people the lying impudence or the shallow ignorance of those who base their devotion to that act upon the plea of its being one of those constitutional compromises. But Rantoul did not say that he should refuse to support the nomination of Pierce; and there is little doubt that he will do it.

JUNIUS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[From an occasional correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 10.

As the time for holding the Whig Convention approaches the excitement of politics seem to increase geometrically with the ratio of decreasing hours.

The uncertainty which seems to hang over the result enlarges the interest felt, and while the zealous partisans of particular candidates are stimulated into active exertions, there are perhaps an unusual number quietly resting on their oars, awaiting with breathless anxiety the selection of a leader to give the word of pommand. This is perhaps more particularly the case with the Whigs than it has been with the Democrats, who, divided before the nomination, have manifested a harmony after worthy our imitation.—There is an unusual feeling of respect entertained toward Mr. Fillmore, and a degree of reverence for his character is expressed by members of all parties which is seldom exceeded, and I have yet to hear the Whig who can utter a reproach upon his administration. He is a man to whose past official course all men can point with pride, and to whose future administration, should he be the choice of the country, all of both parties will look forward with an abiding confidence that he will carry on the government with patriotic disinterestedness and enlightened wisdom. From all I have seen I am satisfied that he will close his present term in the full enjoyment of the respect and high admiration of all who have studied his motives, understood his acts, and are qualified to judge of the wisdom displayed in the conduct of public affairs, domestic and foreign. His moderation is unquestioned—retirement after one term was his undoubted wish, and contrary to his own views he has been induced to allow himself to be considered in the hands of the Whig party. Had he thus determined earlier in the date of his administration his nomination would perhaps be next to certain but many of our people who are always looking for the successor to the office that is, for twenty years, filled their choice in others, and had become so much involved that the dread of appearing inconsistent has induced them to manifest a strong desire for their nomination, and, while they thus feel, they point with pride to the administration of him who, through their influence, was brought into power, and in whose prudence and judgment they have realized all that could have been expected from the wisest and most prudent chief magistrate we have ever had. These are truths, and being so, the attitude of many persons is painful to themselves, painful to their friends, and harrassing to the President.

But few can appreciate the desire a conscientious man must feel to have some token of approbation in circumstances where the absence of it might seem to imply censure.

Thus it is with Mr. Fillmore, and thus with his friends. While I do not at all believe (for I know to the contrary) that the failure to nominate him would necessarily imply any censure of his administration, it is equally well known to me that he and his cabinet would so construe it, some or two.

What is fixed in the minds of the Whigs of the United States, that tried and well known capability and honesty alone would ensure the success of a candidate for the Presidency, then indeed would Mr. Fillmore be nominated by acclamation, for none are willing to hazard their reputations so far as to deny to him all the high qualities and exalted virtues necessary for the administration of the government. But, judging from the past, to many it does not seem certain that the Whigs alone can carry their candidate if his claims are founded entirely on civil qualifications, that this is a strongly rooted impression (founded be it in error or truth) the history of Webster and Clay sufficiently demonstrates, and the history of Harrison and Taylor forcibly illustrates. The Democrats set so successful an example of the influence of military heroism, and the Whigs have so successfully imitated them in the popularity of their selections, and the moderate and the estimable character of their successful men, induces many Whigs to look forward with certain expectancy to the nomination of those whom they have not tried in preference to Fillmore, whom they have proved.

In the present state of the Democracy it seems to me that if true to themselves, the Whigs can carry their nominee, be it who it may, against their nominee. For Fillmore every Whig can vote, conscious that he is paying a tribute to well tried capability, and sustaining one whose previous administration is guaranty sufficient for the future, and conscious that he can point in his candidate to one of the noblest men living—for Webster, because every Whig must take a pride in view of the association of party which politically unites him with an intellect so gigantic, civil qualifications so transcendent, and a patriotism that knows no bounds but national limits. What a compliment to the American people to be able to realize that they would so entirely divest themselves of unfounded prejudices, and place in the Presidency the nation's greatest intellect. For Scott, in view of his great military services, his conservative principles, his purity of life, his energy of character and his proved ability to sustain himself in every position where duty to his country has placed him.

Grateful for such a candidate to select from, let every Whig determine in advance that he will support the Convention shall to a good degree unite; shall receive a free, enthusiastic and honest support. If such a spirit shall animate the Whig party generally, success is sure. A spirit of disunion and disorganization will prove fatal. Then will follow the scourge of those who have heretofore held out promises to the ear only to be broken to the sense.

The Whigs will unite either upon a man who has proved his capacity to administer the government in a safe, conservative, calm, but decided manner, entirely divesting himself of all his per sonal prejudices and early training, respectful above all things to those constitutional obligations which should direct the opinions and acts of the chief magistrate of the nation, or upon one whose intellectual greatness and towering genius are the admiration of every American whose knowledge of constitutional law has cared for him the appellation of its 'great expounder,' whose literary accomplishments are hardly exceeded by his legal abilities and political sagacity, one whose wisdom and simplicity, whose greatness and humility, while they challenge comparison now, will furnish themes for every future age—or they will unite upon one who has stood ever ready armed for the defence of his country against foreign enemies or foes on our borders—one who has loved peace, but one who has never shrunk from war when the situation of his country required his services in the field From Canada to Mexico, from the east to west his name is as familiar as a household word.—Honorable scars have been his reward thus far, and if nothing further shall be awarded him by his countrymen during life, he may be assured of the tardy justice which an admiring posterity will pay to his many virtues. He, as well as Fillmore, deserves well of his countrymen. It is a source of sorrow that all cannot be rewarded according to their merits, but let not the impossibility of this induce us to overlook the claims of the one who may be selected to carry the banner of our party, but ever let us determine to follow the lead of him who shall be selected by the majority, as he has always shown a disposition to bow to the will of a superior power, let us exhibit a zealous co-operation with the determination of the convention, and if we fight not under the leader of our choice, let us be thankful that we have so good a banner, so clear an escutcheon borne by one who deserves so well of his countrymen, one who combines the vigor of manhood with the experience of age. Let each man determine in advance that either shall receive his cordial support, and victory will reward our patriotic emotions.

WHAT GEN. PIERCE WANTS HIMSELF.—There was a meeting of the friends of Daniel Webster, held in New York, on Tuesday night, at which several able speeches were made. Among those who addressed the meeting, was Mr. Everts, and in the course of his remarks he said:

"He visited the Northern part of the State some time ago, and met a lawyer of eminence, who was preparing for the Baltimore Convention; he told him that they were going to nominate Mr. Webster. "Well," said he, "if that be the case, it is no matter whom we nominate." He related an incident which occurred last summer, in Mr. Webster's house, where gentlemen of different politics were assembled The conversation turned upon the crisis through which the country had gone, and a gentleman who was once an accomplished citizen, and afterwards a distinguished general, could not restrain himself, though at his own table, from expressing his admiration of Mr. Webster; he hoped that he might live to see him President of the United States. That gentleman was Franklin Pierce." (Tremendous applause.)

Gen. Pierce has patriotic desires, and if the opportunity occurs, he will of course, and his friends follow his example, vote to make Daniel Webster President.—*Balt. Patriot.*

The government papers of the city of Mexico, on the 19th of May, contain an official proposition, signed by President Arista and his officers, announcing his willingness to enter into a contract to promote the formation of a company to construct a railroad, canal, or wagon road across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, subject to the approval of the Mexican Congress. Preference is avowed to the work being done by a congress of nations, but, in any event, Mexico is to retain its sovereignty over the Isthmus.

The parties taking the contract shall guaranty the freedom of the road to all nations. The Mexican government will bind itself to negotiate with foreign powers to recognise the neutrality of the right of way across the Isthmus.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has appointed the 16th of June as the day for signing the contract with Sloo's agent, conferring the right to construct a road across the Isthmus.—*N Y Tribune.*

A letter from St. Louis states that a desperate fight had occurred on the plains beyond Council Bluffs, between a party of Mormon emigrants, chiefly from England and Wales, and a party of roving Indians. The encampment of the emigrants was attacked at midnight by the Indians who charged on horseback into their midst, shooting arrows and guns at random, meeting with a desperate resistance, the Indians finally retreated, carrying off all the horses and cattle they could manage. It is said that two of the emigrants were killed and many wounded

SANDUSKY CITY, (Ohio) June 3.—Yesterday a cloud of melancholy was thrown over our city by the reception of the news from the South, bringing intelligence of the fatal accident on the Mansfield railroad. As the train was leaving Mt. Vernon with six cars, containing a party of citizens of Zanesville, who were coming to Sandusky for a pleasure excursion on the bay and among the Islands, the locomotive took the wrong side of the frog at the switch, which threw it from the track, killing instantly Mr. Sincy, hotel keeper of Zanesville, who was riding on the tender at the time. The engineer was badly injured, and this morning I learn it is feared he will not recover.—*Cleveland Democrat.*

☞ 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 so instantaneously It has 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 no impostion on the community, but is what the author recommends it to be—a universal specific for those afflicted with worms.

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

This celebrated vermifuge may be had from 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 stated, that F. S. 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 superior qualities of the genuine article, to those who have once used it, can never be mistaken.

This celebrated Soap for sale retail at all Dry-goods Fancy Stores, and wholesale only by the agents for Pittsburgh and its vicinity.

J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood street.

☞ If there be any man, to be single or married, farmer, mechanic, merchant or scholar, who has not yet supplied himself with a bottle of H. O. Farrell'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.

Removed,

W. McKendrew Wright, M. D., a Surgeon Dentist, has removed his office and dwelling to 225, Penn st., below Wood.

Nelson's First Premium DAGUERREOTYPES.

Post Office Building, Third Street.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life like likeness, at a very moderate price, can do so by calling at the rooms of this well known establishment, where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made.

Larger and best apparatus, and finest Skylight ever constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and the choicest collection of cases for receiving, as now practised by the celebrated Rocks, of Philadelphia and New York. Mr. N. flatters himself he is able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotype, either singly or in groups, which cannot be surpassed.

Rooms open, and operation, in all weathers, from 7 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M.

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.
Successor to H. P. Nelson & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID BOX VISCES,
PLATED SHOVELS, SNUFFERS, STANDS, HOES, PICKS, FORKS, &c.
PITTSBURGH, PENN.

Office No. 124, Water street, third door above Smithfield
☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured.

☞ 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 some what to write. When I first offered the oil for sale, the people thought it was perhaps like the generality of patent medicines, it would do little if good for any. But I gave it to some on trial, and gradually came to buy, and I got them to test its medical power. It is even known to the deaf and dumb. A man who had been dumb for eight years, was persuaded to try its virtues, and when he had used but three bottles, he could see across the room, and clearly distinguish the visible objects. A while his health was otherwise much improved. He now appears to have been the resident's very inveterate enemy of Scrofula. Much more might be said of its healing powers if I chose. But let it suffice to say that it has obtained an extensive popularity in this country. I have sold all that you gave me, and might have sold a hundred bottles more. M. HUMPHREVILLE.
SHUNGTON FALLS, Wisconsin, March 16, 1852.

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

Special attention will be given to Posters and Pamphlets.

Cards, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, Invitations, Labels, Blanks, Store Bills &c. &c., neatly and promptly executed.

DIED.

On Monday morning, at 5 o'clock, WILLIAM NIMICK, aged 70.

The funeral will leave his late residence, Jackson's Row, Robinson street, Allegheny city, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ The Executor's Notice.

THE undersigned, executors of the estate of John Johnston, late of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, dec'd, hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and any persons having claims thereon to present the same, duly authenticated for settlement.

MARY GOODMAN,
ROBERT JOHNSON,
Exrs of John Johnston.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS, AND GREAT HIPPODROME.

THIS Stupendous Establishment, organized at a expense of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, numbers over Two Hundred Men and Horses, and being the first ever made to introduce the sports of the GENUINE HIPPODROME in this country, will be opened at Pittsburgh, on Pike street, 1 door off the American Hotel, on THURSDAY, June 1st, for five days.

Among the truly excellent features presented, may be enumerated the grand scene of the

BRIGANDS OF THE DESERT,
THE GAMES OF THE COLISEUM:
THE TOURNAMENT,
FEATS OF THE GYMNASIUM,
OLYMPIC SPORTS,
ACCROBATICS
TERPSICHOREA.

The performances of the celebrated *CREOLE BALLET TROUPE*, numbering over forty members, with all the principal attractions of the Modern Circus, by artists of superior merit in every instance, and in some cases by those who have outstripped all rivalry.

The spectacle is accompanied and enlivened by strains of choicest music, by a

DOUBLE BRASS BAND:
Led by Almon Mentor, the Wizard Bugler!

The IMMENSE PAVILION will hold comfortably 10,000 Persons,

and is provided with every convenience of seats, so arranged that intense enjoyment will attend every Performance.

☞ In consequence of the great expense of this Company, the price of admission will invariably be 25c; children half price.

☞ The daylight performance will commence precisely at 2 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Evening performances at 7½ o'clock.

C. H. CASTLE, Agent.

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 Gambler's Wife, Duke and the Counin, &c.
Gilmore, the Freebooter—Fresh supply.
Kate Penrose, or Life and its Lessons; a book for Mothers and Daughters, by Miss Hubback.
Dollars and Cents, by Amy Lathrop. For sale by
W. A. GILDENEYNEY,
76 Fourth street.

To Rail Road Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 24th of July next inclusive, at the Kootsner Offices in the City of Wheeling, Virginia Rail Road, in Parkersburg, West Union, and Clarksburg, for the grading and masonry of 50 or 60 sections (of about one mile each) of that Road—embracing all the heaviest parts of the work, and containing a number of tunnels, deep cuttings, and embankments, as well as a considerable amount of bridge and culvert masonry. The line extends from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, at the mouth of Three Forks Creek, two miles east of Fetterman, to Parkersburg, on the Ohio River, and is about 104 miles in length