PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1852.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT, New Jersey.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, N. Carolina.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JACOB HOFFMAN, OF BERKS COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS AT LARGE.

A. E. Brown, James Pollock.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

Districts.	
1. William F. Hoopes.	14. James H. Campbell.
2. James Traquair.	15. James B. Paxton.
3. John W. Nickle.	16. James K. Davidson.
4. John P. Verree.	17. Dr. Jno. McCulloch.
5. Spencer McIlvaine.	18. Ralph Ulrich.
6. Jesse W. Fuller.	19. John Linton.
7. James Pierson.	20. Archer'd Robertson.
8. John Sellers.	21. Thomas J. Bigham.
9. Jacob Marshall.	22. Lewis L. Lord.
10. Charles P. Watter.	23. Charles Myers.
11. David Mixon.	24. Darwin Phelps.
12. W. D. Mason.	25. Saml. A. Purviance.
13. Geo. Middlesworth.	

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. APPERSON, Birmingham
THOMAS PENNEY, Pittsburgh
RICHARD COWEN, Pittsburgh.
E. EYSTER, Pitt Township.
JOHN M. PORTER, Taraphin

SHERIFF,
WILLIAM MAGILL, Pittsburgh.

CORONER,
EDWARD CAMPBELL, Jr., Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &c.
JOHN GEHLBART, Allegheny.

COMMISSIONER.
WILLIAM ALGEO, Pittsburgh

COUNTER.
JAMES LOWRY, Pittsburgh

AUDITOR.
FRANCIS I. GARDNER, Elizabeth.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE, Monday morning, June 21.

It is sincerely to be hoped that when the Convention meets this morning, that something will be done to give us a candidate, and that the man will be Gen. Winfield Scott. If his friends remain firm, as I believe they will, Old Chippewa will win the field, notwithstanding the organized opposition against him. No one can conceive, but those on the ground, how much the Scott men have to contend against. Nearly the whole outside pressure is against them. While the ballotings are going on, if any one changes his vote from Webster or Fillmore to Scott, he is sure to be hissed from the lobbies and galleries, and if any one changes his vote from Scott to Fillmore he is cheered most heartily. One of the Illinois delegates betrayed his trust, and went for Fillmore, and was denounced on the floor of the Convention as a traitor by the chairman of his own delegation, and he soon received from a lady in the gallery, a large bouquet, as the reward of his treachery, which he flourished about with. Whenever Scott gains a vote on a ballot, the announcement is received with silence or murmurs of discontent, but if he loses one or more votes, loud shouts greet the result. If Fillmore or Webster go ahead, there is no restraining the exultation of the audience. It requires a great deal of firmness for a delegate who has been voting for Fillmore, and who desires to change his vote for Scott, to do it under the frowns of thousands who are looking down upon him, and who are ready to overwhelm him with hisses. I consider it utterly disgraceful to Baltimore to treat the Whigs they have invited here in this way. The better part of them, I have no doubt, condemn, and would stop it if they could. Northern Whigs will not readily subject themselves to such annoyances again. The Baltimore Whigs have made most ample provision for the accommodation of the Convention, and deserve much credit for it, but the fierce partizanship displayed for Fillmore is scarcely proper, when it is considered that the Whigs of the whole Union are their guests.

The contest, as it is now waged, is very nearly a sectional one. Gen. Scott is denounced as an abolitionist—every body who votes for him, or sustains him is considered an abolitionist. The North and the South keep aloof from each other with some rare exceptions. Most of the Scott men are at the Eutaw House. The Southerners patronize Barnum. They mingle but little together in the Convention, and almost invariably are found on opposite sides of the house in a vote of any kind. If a Southern man speaks or makes a motion, it is done in a haughty, imperative manner, quite different from the image of the North. They are ready for a contest or fight at any moment, and a very little thing will create a terrible commotion in the hornet's nest. On Saturday, some Northern man rose to a question of order. He understood that South Carolina had only four members here, and yet was casting eight votes. In a moment there was a tempest in a tea-pot. The honor of the Quattlebums was assailed. The South rallied to the rescue, its chairman smoothed the matter over, and it was settled, but owing to the confusion I could not tell how. Instead of decently and quietly answering the inquiry of the gentleman who asked for information, the matter was smothered in a tempest of bravado. It was told by a delegate further South than South Carolina afterwards, that it was true enough that South Carolina has only four delegates in the Convention who are citizens of that State, the remaining four being made up of persons picked up here. A citizen of Charleston, who is a Whig and a friend of Gen. Scott, also told me there were but a few hundred Whigs in the State, and that they had no regular and legal part in appointing this delegation, which he denounced as an outrage upon the Whig party, and a disgraceful perversion of the rights of representation. There are some eighty Southern delegates here urging the claims of Fillmore, who have not the power of giving him one single electoral vote, and they are controlling and preventing the action of three States, which are depended upon to elect a President.

It is astonishing with what coolness some of these Southerners will talk of controlling the North. A gentlemanly and very intelligent Southern man said to me on Saturday, when conversing on the victory the South had obtained in passing the platform—said he "we have always controlled you, and always will. We intend always to make you do what we please, and when we cannot do that, we will dissolve the Union.—The Union is of no value to us, only so long as we can govern it." Upon my remarking that they might bind the shackles so tight that they would become galling, and the North might be goaded to a resolution to burst them, he replied, "We have got you in the shackles, and intend to keep you there, and can do it; and when we cannot, there will be two nations. And it is not, he remarked further, because we are better men than you, but because we are united, while you are divided. With us, slavery is property—is a matter of life and death. With you, opposition to it is founded on whims, caprice, expediency, and conscience, and when the time of trial comes, there are always Dough Faces enough to give us an easy victory, and thus we rule you, and shall always rule you." He did not mean the Whig party, but the North generally. I could not gainsay his words, with the evidence I had before me.

The most disappointed men in the Convention are Cabell, Dawson, and Company, who wanted an excuse for withdrawing in a tempest of indignation, and leaving the Whig party. All excuses are taken from them, and they find themselves nowhere. They can go as fast as they like. No Whig wants them to stay. But as they cannot go with any capital, I suppose the Whig party will be annoyed with their presence for some time longer. Since the passage of the platform, Dawson has not opened his mouth, and Cabell looks quite humble. One of the most gentlemanly, modest, and unobtrusive Southern men in the Convention, is Gov. Jones, of Tennessee. He is a noble fellow. If all Southerners were like him, there would be less acrimony between the sections. I have made the acquaintance of some very fair, candid, and pleasant Southern gentlemen, who are large planters, and who talk very freely of the Southern institutions, and who are ready to hear all that can be said against them. Most of the Southern delegates, however, keep aloof from any but their peculiar

S. B. W.

The *Post* says that Gen. Scott "has served his country gallantly in the wars; he has with great clearness instructed his subordinate generals, such as *Pierce*, Pillow, Shields, &c.' how to mount the deadly breach and win glorious victories." Now this is downright sarcasm, in view of the fact that Gen. Pierce *fainted* before he reached "the deadly breach." We beg our neighbors, as they love their nominee, to say nothing more about "deadly breaches,"

"There will not be much of a shower after all."—*Noah's Disappointed Neighbor.*

The *Post* has a good deal to say about the nomination of General Scott, and finally winds up with the following comforting words:

"As a national candidate we honestly believe Gen. Scott the weakest of the three that were before the convention."

COAL.—The *North American* has an article on the subject of Coal, in which it is estimated that there are in Pennsylvania 10,000 square miles of bituminous coal fields, supposed to contain three hundred thousand millions of tons. The anthracite fields do not cover so large an area, but the amount in tons is probably greater. The quantity carried to market in 1820 was 365 tons, but it has increased since then so rapidly that in 1851 it amounted to 4,383,899 tons. The ratio of increase is still very great. "In considering," says that paper, "the daily multiplication of the uses to which coal—and especially anthracite coal—is being applied, one cannot well overestimate the importance to this Commonwealth of the vast, exhaustless amount of the treasure that lies buried in her hills, and which for the sake of the varied industry it is destined to put into operation—bestowing thereby health and plenty upon the thousands of individual laborers and artizans—is worth all, and more than all, the gold of California."

The statistics of the anthracite coal trade for the last thirty years have been very accurately kept, and are highly interesting and valuable. why cannot we have like statistics of the quantity of coal shipped the points below, from the coal field, of which this city is the centre? It is a large and rapidly increasing trade, and of which people at a distance have no means of knowing anything. Although we are now speaking on the subject, we are unable to give even a proximate estimate of the quantity of coal shipped from the various coal wharves above and below city to ports down the river. This ought not to be so.

Speaking of the bituminous quality of the coal of Western Pennsylvania, one of the assistant State Geologists says:

"The coal of Broad Top mountain, in Hunting don and Bedford counties, though bituminous, is more hard and compact in its character, and contains less bitumen than the coals west of the Alleghenny generally; the same remark will apply in some measure to the beds found in the Southampton basin, in the southeast of Somerset county. The coal beds west of the Alleghany mountains seem to show an increase of bitumen, as a matter in their composition as we proceed northwestward; it having been proved by analysis that, while the coals nearest the Allegheny mountain average about twenty one per centum of bitumen, those in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh and the Western part of the State yield nearly forty per cent."

The steamer City of Glasgow, at her last arrival from Liverpool, was crowded with passengers, there being three hundred and sixteen in all, which is a larger number than either the Cunard or Collins line ever brought over at once.

THE ROCKS IN HURL GATE.—On the 12th inst, operations were recommenced on Way's Reef During last week thirty-eight charges have been fired on that rock, and it it is expected that before the last of this week it will be reduced to the required depth. As soon a this is finished, the top of Shell Drake Rock is to be blown off until there is fifteen feet of water over it at low water mark. After which the Frying Pan, one of the most dangerous rocks in that vicinity, will be reduced to a depth of twenty and a half feet. Beside these, there are several others which will eventually be broken down to a sufficient depth for the passage of large vessels. Among others there is a large rock in Diamond Reef on which a charge of *five hundred pounds* of powder will be fired at a single blast. Notice of this great blast is to be given in the New York papers, so that all who wish may have an opportunity of witnessing it. The estimated expense of removing all these rocks, both those which have been removed and those which are to be blown down, is only $22,-000.

MONS. MAILLEFERT has entirely recovered from the wounds he received last February, while engaged in blasting Pot Rock, by the premature explosion of one of the charges

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SHIP CANAL ACROSS FLORIDA.—In reply to a resolution of the U. S. Senate concerning the practicability and probable cost of a ship canal across the peninsula of Florida, the Secretary of the Treasury has sent in his opinion to the Senate, that it would be practicable, and that it could be constructed at a reasonable cost in comparison with the great advantages resulting from it

It is stated, from the best data in possession of the Department, that the commerce of the American ports on the Gulf exceeds two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum, and that the dangers of the navigation are such that the rates of insurance from New York to New Orleans are equal to those from N. York to China. The saving of 3 per cent. in insurance would amount to $1,250,000 annually. Besides this, there would be a great saving in distance, probably equal to one-fourth of the distance between the two cities, and it would prevent the ship wrecks which occur almost weekly at the Florida keys, and are sometimes attended with so great a loss of life.

We do not publish the following shocking narrative, to gratify a depraved appetite for the horrible, but to deepen if possible, the abhorrence in the minds of our readers of that which occasioned all this misery:

From the Boston Traveler.

SAD RESULTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—Coroner Sanborn was called last night to hold an inquest upon the body of Henry Schultz, a German boy, or, who committed suicide at his residence, No. 1 Robinson's Alley, at about 10 o'clock, last night, under the following circumstances: Mr. Schultz has been for a number of years a confirmed inebriate, added to which he is of a passionate disposition. In his fits of intoxication he has often threatened to take his own life and that of his wife, and has carried a razor about with him for the last fortnight. He has also lately kicked and abused her. Last night in a fit of passion, he threw a heavy tea cup at his wife, which struck her near the temple, cutting a vein, which caused the blood to flow profusely. Calling a friend, Mrs. Schultz proceeded to the residence of Dr. Ayer, who dressed her wound. Upon their return, Mrs. S asked her companion to go up stairs and see if her husband was there She soon returned stating that blood was flowing from the chamber. It was soon ascertained that Schultz was dead upon the floor of the room, with his throat cut, so as almost to sever the head from the body. Dr. Ayer, who was called, gave it as his opinion that death was almost instantaneous. The deceased leaves one child. He has often had fits of delirium tremens, and it was probably a recurrence of one of these fits, accompanied by remorse at the idea of the supposed fatal injury which his wife had received at his hands, that caused the fatal deed.

The following was the testimony of the widow of the deceased.

"My husband is about 60 years old: he was out yesterday; he has not eat anything for three or four days; he came home last evening about sun down and began to tell hard things about me; I felt vexed and told him he was always talking about me, at this he caught a cup and with much violence threw it at my head; making a severe cut which bled profusely; I went to the Doctor's to get my wound dressed and Mrs. Bridgeway went and returned with me. I sent Mrs. B. into the house to see if my husband was there; she went in and did not return, but I noticed that several others were running up and down the stairs, and knew that something was the matter. The watchmen soon came, and then I learned that my husband had committed suicide. He had been a very intemperate man for many years, and has threatened to take his life very often. He was a very passionate man, and when he had been drinking would always abuse me with his tongue, hands and feet. He was a kind man when not in liquor. I have a little girl aged five years. He had a former wife and children, now living in Germany; he had been divorced from that wife. I am an Irishwoman. We have lived in Boston about 11 years."

The jury returned a verdict that he committed suicide while under the influence of ardent spirits.

TYRANNY.—Nine men in Paris were condemned to death last month, for nobly resisting the usurpation of Louis Napoleon at the time of the revolution in December. The sentence of one of them was "commuted" to the more severe punishment of twenty-eight years in irons. Three of them were compelled to hear their sentence pronounced kneeling, and then were paraded before the troops with their eyes bandaged and dragging a common ball behind them. Eight of the nine were then given up to the judicial authorities to be executed.

THE NEW YORK EAST M. E. CONFERENCE.—This body adjourned sine die on Wednesday night, having been detained by some appeal cases. Nothing of Much interest occurred on the last day. The venerable and highly esteemed Rev. Dr. Bangs, and Rev. J. N. Clark, were superannuated, at their own request. Resolutions were passed in favor of temperance, and thanking the citizens of Hartford for their hospitality.—*N. Y. Com.*

FROM THE PLAINS—EMIGRANTS RETURNING.—The steamer Yuba, from the Missouri, arrived on Saturday morning, bringing down between forty and fifty disheartened California emigrants, who, after prosecuting a portion of the journey, some from three to four hundred miles, became discouraged, declined the trip, and are now on their return to their respective homes. They bring most doleful accounts of the prevalence of the cholera on the plains.

A citizen of Bozrah, Ct., hung himself on the 21st ult. The situation in which he was found argues that he was insane. Among other strange things, he was attired in his wife's clothes. The Willimantic Medium states that he had three or four of her dresses on, one over the other, all carefully and securely fastened.

AN ACT to provide for the erection of a house for the employment and support of the poor in the county of Allegheny.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Thomas Varner, Alexander Carnahan, John Gilfillan, Thomas Blackmore, George W. Irwin, James Kelly, of Wilkins, Henry Chapman, Erasmus Cooper and John Boyle, of Indiana township, be appointed commissioners, whose duty it shall be, on or before the first day of June, 1853, or a majority of them, to determine upon and purchase a site and building, or on which a building shall be erected for the reception and accommodation of the poor of Allegheny county, exclusive of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and it shall be lawful for said commissioners, or a majority of them, to take conveyances therefor in the name and for the use of the corporation mentioned in the third section of this act and they shall certify their proceedings therein under their hands and seals to the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, to be filed in his office, and at the general election in the year 1853, the qualified electors of the boroughs and townships shall elect three reputable citizens of the said county, and residents of the boroughs and townships, for directors of the poor and of the house of employment for the county of Allegheny for the ensuing year, and the judges of the election of said county shall immediately on receiving the returns from the several election districts, and casting up the number of votes therein, or within three days thereafter, certify under their hands and seals the names of the persons so elected directors to the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the said county, who shall file the said certificate in his office, and forthwith give notice in writing to the said directors of their being elected, and the said directors shall meet at the court house in the said county on the first Monday of November next, assuing their election, and divide themselves by lot into three classes, the place of the first to be vacated at the expiration of the first year, of the second at the expiration of the second year, or of the third at the expiration of the third year, so that those who shall be chosen after the first election, and in the mode above described, may have the like uncollected taxes levied for serve for three years, and one third may be chosen annually.

Sec. 2. That every director elected in the manner aforesaid, or appointed as directed by the eleventh section of this act, shall within ten days after he is notified of such election or appointment and before he enters upon the duties of said office, take an oath or affirmation, which any justice of the peace of the said county is hereby authorized to administer, that he will discharge the duties of the office of director of the poor for the said county truly, faithfully and impartially to the best of his knowledge and ability, and in case of neglect or refusal to take the said oath or affirmation within the time aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for the use of the poor of said county, which fine shall be recovered by the directors for the time being as debts are, or shall be by law recoverable, and the directors qualified as aforesaid are hereby authorized to administer the said oath or affirmation in any case where it shall be necessary in relation to the duties of their office

Sec. 3. That the said directors shall forever hereafter, in name and in fact, be one body politic and corporate in law to all intents and purposes whatsoever, relative to the poor of the county of Allegheny, and shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded by the name, style, and title of "The directors of the poor and of the house of employment for the county of Allegheny," and by that name shall and may receive, take, and hold any lands, tenements, and hereditaments not exceeding the yearly value of twenty thousand dollars, and any goods and chattles that may be given by the will, testament or bequest of any person or persons, whatsoever, to purchase, build and hold any lands and tenements within their county, in fee simple or otherwise, and erect suitable buildings for the reception, lodging, maintenance and employment of the poor of the said county, to provide all things necessary for the use, accommodation and employment of said poor, to appoint a treasurer annually who shall give bond with sufficient security for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and at the expiration thereof, that he will well and truly pay and deliver over to his successor in office, all moneys, securities, book accounts and other papers to the said corporation belonging, which shall to them remaining in his hands, custody, and possession and said directors shall have power to employ and at pleasure remove a steward, or stewards of the said county, and to employ and at pleasure remove a steward, or stewards matron or matrons, physician or physicians, surgeon or surgeons, and all other attendants that may be necessary for the said poor respectively, and without the approbation and consent of any magistrate or magistrates, to bind out as apprentices, all such as appertain to apprenticeship may expire, if males, at or before the age of twenty one years, if females at or before the age of eighteen years, such poor children as shall come under their notice, or as may be bound apprentice by the overseers of the poor, and to exercise and enjoy all such other powers now vested in the overseers of the poor, as are not herein granted or supplied, and the said directors are hereby empowered to use one common seal in all business relating to the said corporation, and the same at pleasure to alter or renew.

Sec. 4. That the said directors as soon as may be after their election and organization as aforesaid, shall make an estimate of the probable expense of purchasing lands and buildings, or erecting the necessary building and furnishing the same, and the maintaining the poor of the boroughs and townships within the said county for one year; whereupon the county commissioners of the said county shall, and they are hereby authorized and required to increase the county tax, to be levied in the boroughs and townships of said county, by one fourth part of the sum necessary for the purpose aforesaid, and shall procure on loan or the credit of the same herein directed to be levied, the remaining three fourths thereof to be paid in instalments with interest, out of the said county taxes: *Provided always* That if such loan cannot be made, the whole sum of the sum necessary for the purpose aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be deemed proper; shall immediately be added to the county tax, to be levied as aforesaid, to be paid by the county treasurer to the directors aforesaid on orders drawn in their favor by the county commissioners as the same may be found necessary.

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of the directors on or before first day of November, in each and every year, to furnish the commissioners of said county, with an estimate of the probable expense of the poor and the poor house for one year, and it shall the duty of said commissioners to assess as aforesaid, and cause to be collected, the amount of said estimate, which shall be paid to said directors by the county treasurer, on warrants drawn in their favor by the county commissioners, as the same may be found necessary; and the said directors shall, at least once in every year, render an account of all moneys by them received and expended to the auditor appointed to audit and settle the county accounts, subject to the same penalties, rules and regulations as are by law directed respecting the accounts of the county commissioners, and shall at least once in every year lay before the Court of Quarter Sessions and grand jury of said county a list of the number, ages and sex of the persons maintained and employed in the said house of employment, or supported or assisted by them elsewhere, and of the children by them bound out to apprenticeship as aforesaid, with the names of their masters or mistresses, and their trade, occupation or calling; and shall at all times, when thereunto required, submit to the inspection and free examination of such visitors as shall from time to time be appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the said county, all their books and accounts, together with the rents, interests and moneys payable and receivable by the said corporation, and also an account of all sales, purchases, donations, devises and bequests as shall have been made by or to them.

Sec. 6. That as soon as the said buildings shall be erected or purchased, and all necessary accommodations provided therein, notices shall be sent, signed by any two of the said directors, to the overseers of the several townships and boroughs of the county of Allegheny, requiring them forthwith to bring the poor of their respective townships and boroughs to said house of employment, which order the said overseers shall forthwith to bring the poor of their respective townships and boroughs to said house of employment, which order the said overseers are hereby enjoined and required to comply with, or otherwise to forfeit the costs of all future maintenance, except in cases when by sickness or any other sufficient cause, any poor person cannot be removed, in which case the said overseers shall represent the same to the nearest justice of the peace, who being satisfied of the truth thereof, shall certify the same to the said directors, and at the same time issue an order under his hand and seal to the said overseers, directing them to maintain such poor until such time as he or she may be in a situation to be removed, and then convey the said pauper and deliver him or her to the steward or keeper of the said house of employment, together with said order, and the charge and expense of such temporary relief, and of such removal, shall be paid by the said directors at a reasonable allowance.

Sec. 7. That the said directors shall from time to time receive, provide for and employ according to the true intent and meaning of this act, all such poor and indigent persons as shall be entitled to relief, or shall have gained a legal settlement in any township or borough in said county of Allegheny, and shall be sent there by an order or warrant for that purpose under the hands and seals of any two justices of the peace directed to any constable of the said county of Allegheny, or to the overseers of the proper township in any other county of this Commonwealth, and to the said directors of the poor and the house of employment of the said county of Allegheny, and the said directors are hereby authorized, when they shall deem it proper and convenient so to do; to permit any poor person or persons to be maintained elsewhere: *Provided*, The expense of their maintenance does not in any case exceed that for which they could be maintained at the poor house of the said county of Allegheny.

Sec. 8. That the said directors, or any two of them who shall be a quorum in all cases to do business shall have full power to make and ordain all such ordinances, rules and regulations as they shall think proper, convenient and necessary for the direction, government and support of the poor and house of employment aforesaid, and of the revenues thereunto belonging, and of all such persons as shall come under their cognizance: *Provided*, The same be not repugnant to this law or any of the other laws of this State, or of the United States: *And provided also*, That the same shall not have any force or effect until they shall have been submitted to the Court of Common Pleas for the time being of the county of Allegheny, and shall have received the approbation of the same.

Sec. 9 That a quorum of said directors shall, and they are hereby enjoined, and required, to meet at the house of employment, at least, once in every month, and visit the apartments, and see that the poor are comfortably supported, and hear all complaints and redress, or cause to be redressed, all grievances that may happen by the neglect or misconduct of any person or persons in their employment or otherwise.

Sec 10. That the said directors, shall each of them, receive for their services, annually, the sum of twenty five dollars; to defray the expenses of their necessary attendance on the duties of their office

Sec. 11. That in case of any vacancy by death, resignation, or otherwise, of any of the said directors, the remaining directors shall fill such vacancy by the appointment of a citizen of their county, under the same penalty as is provided by the third section of this act, to serve until the next general election, when another director shall be elected to serve, as if no such vacancy had happened.

Sec. 12. That all claims and demands existing at the time of this act being carried into effect, shall have full force and effect, as if this act had not been passed, and when the same shall have been duly adjusted and settled, all moneys remaining in the hands of the overseers, as well as the uncollected taxes levied for the support of the poor in the several townships and boroughs in the county of Allegheny, shall be paid over in the townships to the supervisors of the highways of their respective townships, to be by them applied towards repairing the roads therein; and in the boroughs shall be paid into the borough treasury of the respective boroughs, for the general purposes of the respective boroughs.

Sec. 13. That as soon as the poor of the county of Allegheny shall be removed to the house of employment of the said county, and the outstanding taxes collected and paid over to the office of overseer of the poor within the said county shall from thenceforth be abolished.

Sec. 14. That the powers conferred, and the duties imposed on the overseers of the poor, in and by an act to empower the overseers and guardians of the several townships within the Commonwealth to recover certain fines, penalties and forfeitures, and for other purposes, are hereby conferred and imposed on the treasurer of said county, and that the justices of the peace and sheriff within the said county are hereby required and enjoined to pay to the said treasurer the aforesaid fines, penalties, and forfeitures within the time and manner prescribed for the payment thereof, in other counties to the overseers of the poor, and to cause notice of the receipt thereof to be given to the said treasurer within the time, and in the manner prescribed in said act, and that for any neglect or refusal to perform any of the duties enjoined on them by said act, the said justices of the peace and sheriff in the said county, shall be subject to all indictments, fines, penalties, and forfeitures, to which the justices and sheriffs in other counties by the said act are subject or liable.

Sec. 15. That all actions of debt or trespass on the case brought by said treasurer for the recovery of any fines, forfeitures, and penalties by virtue of the powers and authorities conferred upon him by this act, shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the use of the poor of Allegheny county, the said treasurer shall keep a separate and fair account in a book for that purpose, of all moneys received by him under the provisions of this act, and pay the same to the orders of the directors of the poor and house of employment for the county of Allegheny, and that said treasurer's account shall be audited by the same persons, and in the manner as his other accounts are audited; and moreover every justice of the peace within said county, shall, annually at, the settlement of the said treasurer's account, exhibit his docket, if required, for the inspection of the auditors.

Sec. 16. That the commissioners in said county, are hereby authorised and empowered to pay to the persons who are appointed by the act, to fix the place where the building for the accommodation of the poor in said county shall be erected, such sums of money as will be sufficient to reimburse them for their expenses, and also to pay to each of the said directors, such sums of money together with the annual sum allowed them by this act, may be in the opinion of the commissioners, a reasonable compensation for their services during the term they are employed in erecting the building aforesaid.

Sec. 17. That the said poor-houses, and the land thereto appertaining, and all personal property thereto, shall be, and are hereby exempted from taxation except for State purposes, and the names of one family removed at the same time, shall be put in one and the same order by the justices of the peace, in the county of Allegheny, given for the relief or for the removal of the same, to the constables of the county of Allegheny, shall be entitled to receive for executing an order for the relief or removal of a pauper or paupers twenty-five cents, and five cents per mile, circular and no more.

Sec. 18. That the sheriff of the said county, shall in due time, notify the said commissioners of the said county, and when and where they shall meet, for entering upon the duties assigned them by this act, which place of meeting shall be at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh.

Sec 19. That so much of the laws of this Commonwealth, relating to the poor, as are by this act altered or supplied, be, and the same are hereby repealed, so far as they affect the boroughs and townships of the county of Allegheny; but nothing in this act contained, shall be taken to repeal, or otherwise interfere with any special provision made by law for any city within the said county.

Sec. 20. That it is hereby enjoined, and made the duty of the Sheriff of Allegheny county, to cause this act to be published in three of the weekly papers of Allegheny county, for two successive weeks, prior to the 1st day of July next

Sec. 21. That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of Allegheny county, as to the expediency of erecting a house for the employment and support of the poor, it shall be the duty of each of the inspectors of the several townships and boroughs at the next general election, to receive tickets either written or printed, from qualified voters thereof, labelled upon the outside, "Poor House," and on the inside, "For a Poor House," or "Against a Poor House," of which tickets the County Commissioners shall cause a sufficient number to be printed, and on the election day furnished at the several places of holding the elections in the boroughs and townships in said county, and if it shall appear upon casting up the votes of the different districts, at the Court House, on same day that other returns are made out, that a majority of those who voted, are found to be against a poor house, the foregoing act to be, and the the same is here by null and void.

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, Show Bills &c. &c., neatly and promptly Printed

M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.—To Messrs Kidd & Co., Druggist, corner of Wood and Fourth street Pittsburgh, belongs the honor of having restored the invenator of this great remedy to offer it to the public. This he has done through them. It has now been before the public for more than a year. It has been introduced into all sections of the Union, and has given, on all sides, the most complete satisfaction. Where it has been tried it has been pronounced the best remedy for worms ever invented. Families should never be without a supply. We add the following from hundreds of similar testimonials:

HOWARD, Steuben Co., Ky., Sept. 6, 1847.

"J. KIDD & CO.—We had a lot of your Vermifuge, and can recommend it as one of the best medicines for worms we have ever had. Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge has never failed to produce the desired effect. J. ALLEY & CO.

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

J. KIDD & CO.
69 Wood street

jel8:lawly

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

THE unexampled patronage, and unbounded circulation which "Cleaver's Prize Medal Honey Soap," has obtained in England, has powerfully and justly increased its reputation in the United States. It is sold by many of the most eminent Druggists, Apothecaries and Perfumers, in the principal cities of the Union, and finds in every family a most ready acceptance for the Nursery, the Toilet and Dressing-room.

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

KIDD & CO., 69 Wood street.

jel8:lawly

If there be any man, be he single or married, farmer, mechanic, merchant or trapper, who has not yet supplied himself with a bottle of H. M'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.

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 somewhat to write. When I first offered the oil for sale, the people thought it was perhaps like the quack patent preparations of the day, and so left but little disposed to buy. But I gave it to some on trial, and persuaded some to buy until I got them to test its medicinal powers. Such begin to warn the deaf and lame, &c. A man who had been blind for eight years, was persuaded to try its virtues, and when he had used but three bottles, he could see where the room, and clearly distinguish the color of clothes. In this his health was otherwise much improved. His blindness appears to have been the result of a very intense case of Scrofula. Much more might be said of the healing powers of Petroleum. But let it suffice to say that it has obtained an extended popularity in this country. I have sold all that you gave me and might have sold a hundred bottles more

S. M. KIER.

SENECA OIL DEPOT, ALLEGHENY, March 12, 1852.

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.
Successor to H P. Nelson & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID BOX VICES
PLATED SHOVELS, MATTOCKS, SPADES, HOE PICKS, FORKS, &c.
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
Office No. 124, Water street, between Wood and Market streets.
All work warranted equal to any manufactured
jel22

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

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain a correct likeness, at moderate charges, and very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at the above rooms, where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge. Rooms are also arranged for the reception of ladies and gentlemen who wish to receive instructions in the art. Apparatus, chemicals, and all articles used in the art, constantly on hand, and for sale at manufacturers' prices. Citizens and strangers are invited to call and examine specimens of the art.

jel5

White Sulphur Springs,
DOUBLING GAP, CUMBERLAND CO., PA

THIS justly celebrated Mountain Retreat, so well and favorably known to the citizens of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and other points, will be open for visitors on and after the 1st June. The hotel lately been greatly enlarged and improved, in order to meet the increasing patronage.

For Families and invalids, as well as to those who admire mountain scenery, this place offers peculiar inducements, which cannot be surpassed by any other watering place in the United States.

From Pittsburgh, three Routes are accessible by the railroad; that through Harrisburg, Carlisle, &c., and thence by the Cumberland Valley Rail Road, to Carlisle and Newville, and by stage to the Springs, about twenty hours.

We are pleased to make visitors comfortable, and this is expected.

Refer to Messrs. J. D. Williams, Joseph H. Ihl, R. D. Thompson, John D. Mcford, Maj. Wm. Wilkins, Pittsburgh.

SCOTT COYLE.

jel6:2m

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have rec'd their third supply of new Goods, among which will be found,

White Black Silks, high lustre
" " blue watered,
" " Gros de Rhine,
Plain Brown and figured Berages
Plain Blue Berage and Tissue,
Striped Grenadines, Lawns, Lenons, Grass Bleaches and Boys' Bodices,
Striped Chintzes and dark Calicoes,
Brown Linens for 12½c,
French Lawns, &c.

jel21

Wall Paper.

JUST rec'd, a large assortment of new and beautiful patterns, from the Philadelphia manufactories, and for sale by

THOS. PALMER,
jel23 Wood Street, near Fourth.

Notice

OFFICE OF THE RIDGE MINING CO.,
Pittsburgh, June 21, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Stock in this Company on which the assessments of June 7th, 1852, are due and unpaid, will be sold on the 19th day of July next, at the Office of the Company, No. 6 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, to the highest bidder for cash, unless payment be made before that time.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSHUA HANNA, Treasurer.

jel22

SUNDRIES—

20 bbls. Portland Sugar,
10 " New York Refined Syrup;
15 tierces sugar cured Hams and Beef,
500 pounds Venison Hams;
10 boxes Babbitt's Soap, Saleratus & Yeast Powder
1 bbl. Super Carbonate Soda;
12 boxes Castile, Palm and Almond Soap;
50 " Sperm, Star and Stearine Candles;
100 doz. Corn Brooms; for sale by

J. D. WILLIAMS & CO.

jel22

SECOND HAND PIANO, full six octaves, in a beautiful Mahogany case, with Gothic Leg, of brilliant tone, and in perfect order, for sale, at the low price of $150, cash.

JOHN H. MELLOR,
jel22 81 Wood street.

SUNDRIES—

600 bags Rio Coffee;
150 bbls. Extra Shad;
150 " Lake Superior Trout;
75 " No. 1 Mackerel;
10 qr bbls. " "
10 bbls. No. 2 " "
50 qr " " "
100 " " " "
100 " " " "
112 boxes manufactured Tobacco,
" " Va. Twist and Fine Tobacco,
5 cases fancy boxes & pound
65 lf. bbls. Saleratus;
20 boxes " "
50 " No. 1 Chocolate;
1500 sides Red Sole Leather;
20 bbls. sp Whiting;
10 " Alum,
10 " Epsom Salts;
10 " Copperas;
25 kegs Table Butter; in store, and for sale by

JOHN WATT & CO.,
jel21 Liberty street.

Citizens' Insurance Company,

10 SHARES for sale by

WM. A. HILL & CO.
jel22 Wood Street, near Fourth.

FLOUR—40 bbls. S. F. for sale by

RUSSELL & JOHNSTON.
jel23

MACKEREL—16 kits No. 1 rec'd for sale by

W. A. McCLURG & CO.
jel23

SALMON—in kits, rec'd and for sale by

W. A. McCLURG & CO.,
jel23 No. 134 Liberty street.

Canadian Ponies.

A PAIR OF MATCHES, Five Years old, fast Canadian Ponies, well trained, for sale. In