PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1852.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN'L WINFIELD SCOTT, of New Jersey.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, N. Carolina.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JACOB HOFFMAN, OF BERKS COUNTY.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
(In the room of the Hon. Richard Coulter, deceased.)
JOSEPH HUFFINGTON, of Armstrong Co.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
SENATORIAL.
A. E. BROWN, JAMES POLLOCK.

Districts. REPRESENTATIVE.	Districts.
1. William F. Hughes.	14. James H. Campbell.
2. James Traquair.	15. James B. Faxton.
3. John W. Stokes.	16. James R. Davenport.
4. John P. Verree.	17. Dr. Jno. McCullough.
5. Hopson McIlvaine.	18. Ralph Dales.
6. James W. Fuller.	19. John Lewis.
7. James Pedrick.	20. Jacob Eckenrod.
8. John Sharpless.	21. Thomas Brown.
9. Jacob Marshall.	22. Lewis L. Lord.
10. Charles F. Walker.	23. Christian Metzes.
11. David Alton.	24. Darwin Phelps.
12. M. C. Meredith.	25. Saml. A. Purviance.
13. Ner MiddlesWarth.	

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 R. APPLETON, Birmingham.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
RICHARD CHEVIS, Pittsburgh.
C. K. SUTTER, Pitt Township.
JOHN H. FORTER, Taretum.
SHERIFF.
WILLIAM MAGILL, Pittsburgh.
REGISTER.
EDWARD CAMPBELL, do. Pittsburgh.
ESTATE JUDGE OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &c.
JOHN GEBHART, Allegheny.
COMMISSIONER.
WILLIAM ALDEC, Pittsburgh.
CORONER.
JAMES LOWRY, Pittsburgh.
AUDITOR.
FRANCIS I. GARDNER, Elizabeth.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Our Democratic opponents endeavor to encourage themselves with the idea that the Whigs are not united upon General Scott, and that there is no enthusiasm and zeal in our ranks. They were never more mistaken, and if they trust to such deceitful hopes they will be suddenly awakened when it is too late.

We receive Whig papers from every point of the compass, and from every section of the country, distant and near. All of these, without exception, give Scott and Graham a hearty, thorough, and most enthusiastic support. Papers in Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia, and North Carolina, and in New York and New England, which were warm for Fillmore and Webster, are now as devoted to Scott as any papers in the Union. In fact, there is at the present time, in the Whig newspaper press throughout the Union, as much harmony of opinion as ever existed at any previous Presidential election. All are laboring to promote the success of our noble candidate, who has, at the present moment, a firmer hold on the hearts and affections of the people, than any other living man.

There never was, at this stage of the canvass, more real enthusiasm and confidence of success, than now in the Whig ranks. It does not manifest itself in the same mode as in 1840 and '44, but it is full and more evident than 1848. The ratification meetings have been more largely attended, in this than the last campaign, and larger crowds and more enthusiasm are present at any large demonstration.

There is also more confidence felt by the Whigs, now, of carrying doubtful States, than in either '44 or '48. Many of the States which our opponents claimed just before the nominations, such as Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee and Louisiana, are now considered sure for the Whigs, and some shrewd men from the South say we shall carry Georgia, and the Whigs of the Old Dominion work with a devoted and enlisting zeal which shows they do not despair of carrying Virginia for Scott. We hope they may, although we shall not need it, for such unfaltering devotion to Whig principles through so many years of disasters, deserves a rich reward.

In every direction the skies are bright. Nothing can defeat us but too great self-confidence. If we work as the cause and occasion demands, and to do so we have most ample encouragement, as we know it will not be in vain, we shall have the patriotic joy of placing in the White House the Nation's favorite, and of securing the success of Whig principles four years longer.

The National Intelligencer doubts the truth of the reports that Captain Marcy and his command of eighty men had been massacred by the Camanches. The Intelligencer thinks that the meagreness of the account, and its not giving the date, place, and other important particulars, give good reason to doubt the correctness of the statement. It likewise states that a large body of immigrants had joined Captain Marcy, for the benefit of his protection, as far as his march should extend. They left Fort Smith on the 20th of April, while the news from New Orleans is dated the 26th July, and it would have taken three weeks to reach there from Fort Smith. If Captain Marcy was attacked before the emigrating parties left him, their combined force would have been more than a match, the Intelligencer thinks, for any number of Camanche bows and arrows; and if afterwards, we doubt if there was time for the news of so distant an event to have made its way through the wilderness to Fort Smith. Upon these data, imperfect as they are, we hang a hope that the New Orleans story may prove to be incorrect.

THE FREE SOIL NATIONAL CONVENTION, will meet in this City next week. The place has not been designated, but we presume it will be held in some of our largest halls. Many of the notabilities of the party are expected to be present. The Messrs. Allen, of Mass., Durkee, of Wisconsin; Giddings and Townsend, of Ohio, have signified their intention to attend the Convention; and Sumner, Hale, Chase, and other distinguished Free Soilers, are also expected. Twelve delegates from the slave State of Kentucky have been already chosen, and several from Maryland. We expect the city will be crowded, and rooms at our hotels have already been secured in advance. Our citizens will receive and entertain the Convention with kindness and hearty hospitality, although we intend to roll up a tremendous majority for old Chip.

We conversed yesterday with an active, intelligent, Whig, of this city, just returned from Tennessee. He assures us that Pierce and King will certainly carry that State. Tennessee will not go for Scott. He also informs us that no Gov. Jones, and was informed by that gentleman that he would not take any part in the present campaign.—*Missouri Democrat.*

Paragraphs like the above are continually going the rounds among Democratic papers. But usually the grossness of their untruth defeats their end—such is the case with the one just quoted. Look at the last clause in it. Gov. Jones not support Scott! That the 'intelligent young Whig' was not at the Whig Baltimore Convention, nor at the New York Ratification Meeting, nor at the Lundy's Lane Celebration, is easily seen.

FIRE.—The valuable Flouring Mill of Mr. W. C. Murray, of Tomlinson's Run, Hancock Co., Va., was detroyed by fire on Thursday night last, together with the contents. The origin of the fire is not known. The property was insured at the Branch "State Mutual Insurance Co., in this City for $2,000—which will but partially cover the loss.

Mr. Rufus Porter, who is building an air ship by subscription in Washington, says in his last semi-monthly report to the stockholders:

"The fibrous material for the float and saloon has been all varnished, and the sewing and making up the float are now in progress, and we may have it ready for inflation in two weeks.—The frame work of the saloon and the longitudinal rods for the float are ready to be set up.—The engine and boilers are only waiting for the pattern."

MEN MAY BE MARINES.—Judge Thompson has decided the case of young Engle, a marine serving, (whose father applied for a discharge, on the ground that he was the time of his enlistment,) to be held in custody of Major Commandant, declaring the enlistment relative only to the

THE HENRY CLAY TRAGEDY.

Our eastern papers are filled with accounts of the disaster and incidents of the awful calamity on North River. There is a universal cry for justice upon the officers of the boat, as it is perfectly clear from the united evidence of the passengers, that the boat was racing, and that her destruction and that of so many human lives, was owing to that cause. It is time that an example was made, and a stop put to such trifling with the lives of passengers. We demand justice.

LIST OF THE DEAD—SEVENTY-TWO IN NUMBER.

The New York Tribune publishes a corrected list of the dead and missing, as follows:

RECOGNIZED.

1. Mrs Emily, Bartlett, Poughkeepsie.
2. Eliza C Barcroft, Philadelphia, aged 55.
3. Mrs Maria Bailey, West Point, aged 40
4. Miss Maria W Bailey, West Point, aged 16.
5. Mrs Maria E Colby, Montpelier, Vt., 32.
6. Miss Mary Cooper, West Farms.
7. Mrs Margaret Chatillon, New York.
8. Helena Chatillon, aged 1 year.
9. Catrina Chatillon, 3 year.
10. Martha Crannell, child, New York.
11. A J Dowling, Newburgh, aged 37.
12. Mrs Sarah Dennison, West Farms.
13. Mrs A Fennell, Wilmington, N. C.
14. Miss Adeline Holmer, No 96 Allen st., N. Y.
15. Miss Elizabeth Hillman, Troy, aged 68.
16. John Hosler, N York, aged 18.
17. Miss Julia Hoy, aged 18 years, Newburg.
18. J B M Hanford, N York, 17 months.
19. Christopher B Hill, colored, N York, 15.
20. Charlotte Johnson, Poughkeepsie, colored.
21. George K Marcher, N York, 38.
22. Mary Jane Murray, Chicago, 30.
23. John, (he- son,) 12 months.
24. Elizabeth Pearsall, East Brooklyn, 15.
25. William M Ray, Cincinnati, Ohio.
26. Abby Ann Roy, his wife.
27. Caroline Roy, their child.
28. Phebe Jordon, Jordonville, Ulster co.
29. Mrs Mary Ann Robinson, N York.
30. Miss Isabell Robinson, N York.
31. Mrs Schatelas, do, 25.
32. John J Speed, an eminent Lawyer of Baltimore, 55.
33. J J Schoonmaker, Ulster co.
34. John K Simons, child, N York.
35. R A Sands, child, do.
36. Elizabeth Shankey, do.
37. Geo Thielman, Poughkeepsie.
38. Mary Thompson, Lancaster, Pa, 10 years.
39. Eugene Thompson, Lancaster, Pa., 5 weeks.
40. Mary, their nurse.
41. Ellmore Thompson's child, N York.
42. George F Whitlock, New York.
43. Miss Cornelia Whitlock, N York.
44. Miss Wadsworth' North Carolina.
45. Stephen Allen, N York.
46. Abraham Crist, the well known lawyer, Brooklyn.
47. Miss C Dewint, Fishkill.
48. Mrs Joanna Hanford, N York.
49. Miss Kingsley, West Point.
50. Miss Kingsley, do.
51. The mother of G K Marcher, 57.
52. Mrs McDaniel, Rutland, Vt.
53. Mrs Ostrander, N York.
54. Mrs Schatelas, two children, 1 and 3 years.
55. Mason Seal, N York, 16.
56. Isaac D Sands, do.
57. Isaac Sherman, do.
58. Mrs Simons, do.
59. Mrs Thompson, Lancaster, Pa.
60. Mrs Truax and child.
61. Catharine Whetmore, N York.
62. Betty Williams, Poughkeepsie, colored.
63. Elizabeth McAnally, of Ireland, living in N York.

Total recognized as dead—63.

MISSING.

1. Miss Elizabeth Ludyard, of New London, Conn., aged about 52 years.
2. Mrs Harriet Truax, wife of Peter Truax, late of Schenectady, aged 19 years, and a child between 4 and 5 years old.
3. Miss Hawthorn.
4. Mrs John L Thompson.

Total known to be missing—4.

RECAPITULATION.

Recognized dead,	63
Missing,	4
Unrecognized	5
Total dead, so far,	72

Later accounts, by telegraph, place the dead at 100, and upwards. The Philadelphia Bulletin states that Mrs. Hill, the principal of the Philadelphia School of Design for Women, together with her sister, Miss Eliza Smith, of that city, have been ascertained to have perished on board the hapless steamer Henry Clay. Mrs. Hill and her sister had been visiting friends in Poughkeepsie, and it was expected that they would join Mr. Speed, of Baltimore, who was also lost, on his way down the river, and return to Philadelphia with him. But their friends had hoped that something might have prevented them from coming at that time, and would not give them up until some positive discovery should remove all doubt. This discovery has been made, and one of the bodies that had lain unrecognized for several days, proves to have been that of Mrs. Hill.

Mr. J. J. Speed, of Baltimore, who was among the victims, was a very distinguished public man in the State of Maryland, where he has recently been spoken of in connection with the next Gubernatorial canvass as the Whig candidate. He was a wealthy and distinguished lawyer of Baltimore, but formerly represented Annapolis, in the Maryland Legislature. He was well known for the prominent part he took in favor of relieving the State of the stain of repudiation.

THE KAINE EXTRADITION CASE.—This case, which is exciting so much interest throughout the country, is, we believe, but imperfectly understood by most persons residing at a distance from New York, where it is being tried. If it be viewed in all its bearings, the importance of the case will readily be acknowledged. As far as we can ascertain from the conflicting and, in some cases, incompatible statements with which the evidence abounds, the most important circumstances relating to the case are these:

Thomas Kaine, the prisoner is a native of Ireland, and is a resident but not a citizen of the United States, he having been in this country but a few months. The cause of his flight to our shores was to escape from justice, he having been accused of attempting to murder a land holder in Ireland. It is proved by indubitable evidence that about one year since he was hired to assassinate a landholder, in Ireland, by a number of persons to whom he, the landlord, had rendered himself obnoxious by his conduct in the management of his estate, and by minor which it is not necessary to specify. To effect this end Kaine lay in ambush, and as his intended victim passed, he fired upon him, but missing his aim he failed in his object of dispatching him at once, the landlord being severely but not dangerously wounded. Nothing daunted by his first failure, he pursued him and attempted to take his life with the remaining pistol; again he failed, and the object of so vile a conspiracy escaped.

An attempt was made by the English authorities to arrest Kaine, but before they had discovered his whereabouts, he had, by the assistance of his friends and of the miscreants whose iniquities he was, effected his escape to America. A requisition was made upon our government, by England, to deliver him over to that power for trial, according to the tenth article of the Ashburton treaty, which provides that criminals escaping from either of the respective countries into the other shall be delivered up for trial.

There is an exception, however, in the treaty with regard to political offenders, who may be and always are protected by the nation into whose territory they have escaped. On this Kaine's counsel have taken their principal stand. They do not deny that he committed the crime referred to in a preceeding paragraph, but they are trying to clear Kaine on the ground of its being a political offence, inasmuch as Kaine was at the time a member of a certain political club, formed for the express purpose of keeping down landholders in Ireland, and compelling them to accede to certain demands. As a member of this club, and by the direction of its members, he committed the crime with which he is charged. Besides this they argue that the outrages on landholders, which were so frequent at that time and indeed are so still, was a strictly political movement got up for the purpose pursuse of throwing off the authority of the landholders.

In addition to these points, which we believe are among the principal grounds for resisting the demands of the English government, there are others of less important nature, which it is not necessary to mention. Kaine is in prison in New York, awaiting the decision in his case, which will no doubt be against him.

The British Government intends sending two thousand Irish constables to Australia to keep order among the miners.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1852.

Mr. Ogle not going to Denmark—A special Commissioner to be dispatched with the vessels of war to protect the rights of the Fishermen—No reciprocity bill reported by the Committee on Commerce—Mr. Sumner and the Fugitive Act.

I regret to learn that circumstances have occurred that will preclude the departure of Hon. A. J. Ogle, of Penna., for Denmark, to which he had been commissioned as *Charge.* Another appointment will soon be made.

A special political agent is to be sent with the Mississippi and Albany to the fishing stations, to confer with the British authorities relative to the alleged trespasses and the consequent seizures of our vessels. This is a very important and judicious movement, and will doubtless contribute materially to settle the controversy on a durable basis. It would not be the best policy for us to insist upon the most extensive rights, as a foreign nation, to the fisheries, for, of course, no very long period can elapse before the British provinces will come into our Union; when we will naturally be desirous to hold these valuable fisheries for our own exclusive benefit, as Great Britain now does, for her own.

By the way, I probably referred in my last to a report that the committe on commerce were prepared to present a bill for the establishment of reciprocal free trade with Canada.

This rumor, though not absolutely unfounded, is not correct. The chairman of the committee informs me that *he is* in favor of the measure, and that he thinks the temper of the committee coincides with his own, but that nothing has yet been done. It is contemplated to admit the fish caught by the provincials, and which now pays twenty per cent duty, free, in exchange for which the British government will permit our fishermen to catch and cure fish on any part of their coasts. Although I have no doubt that reciprocity of trade will in the end be adopted, yet probably the time has not yet come for it, and perhaps before it does come annexation will have arrived.

To-day and yesterday were both chiefly spent by the majority in the House friendly to the river and harbor bill, in honest endeavors to pass it. But the latitude which the rules allow to factious opposition on this or any other bill is such that nothing could be done. The object of its opponents evidently is to postpone action until within a short time of the end of the session, in order to furnish its enemies a pretext for defeating it by other means than a direct vote. The noble and elevated object will probably be effected; but the country will place the responsibility where it belongs, upon the Pierce and King majority, who have the control in both branches.

The Senate yesterday, in violation of its established usage, refused to allow Mr. Sumner, of Mass., the opportunity of delivering a speech which he had prepared in advocacy of a resolution directing the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the expediency of a repeal of the fugitive slave law. The vote was ayes 10, noes 32. Mr. Sumner made a great mistake in throwing himself upon the courtesy and magnanimity of slaveholders and their allies. He will yet find opportunity for presenting his views upon this important question; and as he is an able and industrious lawyer as well as an eloquent speaker, it cannot be doubted that he had prepared an exposition of the principle upon which that law is based, which will go far to satisfy the public mind of its unconstitutionality, and its general infamy.

There appears to be a disposition to allow this wicked and infamous statute to fall quietly into that desuetude which its opponents have all along declared was the sole alternative to its repeal. If the act is not to be enforced, if it is to be only suffered to hang upon the body of our laws like some foul tumor or other unsightly excrescence, then the champions of freedom may consistently, with a true sense of duty, cease to agitate for its repeal. Let it remain where it is, like a hundred other offensive and tyrannical laws, now obsolete, a monument of the excesses to which a legislative majority may be impelled by demagogues and alarmists. There will, fortunately, be no occasion for posting on the lines between the free and slave States, an armed force to arrest the march of slave hunters and kidnappers.

The glorious and overwhelming Scott demonstration, held at Niagara Falls, has equalled the highest expectations of the most sanguine Whig. Sixty thousand people assembled at any point, far removed from a great city, prove beyond the possibility of doubt that the popular enthusiasm for Gen. Scott is very great.

The President has transmitted a message to Congress, covering all the correspondence, in regard to the privileges of the Assignees of the Garay Grant. The President says negotiations are at an end

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1852.

River and Harbor Bill passed—An Abstract of its Appropriations—The various Lawd Bills laid out.

The River and Harbor Appropriation Bill passed the House to day, by the vote of 103 to 75, majority 28. This is doing very well. It passed in precisely the same shape in which it was reported by the Committee on Commerce, except that one amendment of $50,000 for the improvement of the James river, Va., and another for allowing the State of North Carolina, to impose a duty of four cents per ton, on the tonnage of each vessel entering and departing from the port of Wilmington, were engrafted upon the bill. The total amount of the appropriation is only $1,550,000. The following synopsis will be worth the space it will occupy, if you have not already published one:

For Delaware River and Bay including the Breakwater,	$86,000
Hudson River,	50,000
Savannah River,	40,000
Harbors in Maine,	10,000
Boston Harbor,	30,000
Other Harbors in Massachusetts,	20,000
Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, and New Jersey Harbors,	48,000
Baltimore Harbor,	20,000
Other Harbors and Waters in Maryland,	30,000
James River, Va.,	50,000
Breakwater between Albermarle sound and Atlantic Ocean in North Carolina,	50,000
Other Harbors in North Carolina,	13,000
Charleston Harbor, S. C.,	50,000
Mobile Harbor,	50,000
For a Ship Canal between the Mississippi and Open Waters of Mexican Gulf,	75,000
Other Harbors in Louisiana,	27,500
Rivers and Harbors in Texas,	23,000
The Mississippi below the Rapids,	260,000
Ohio, Missouri, and Arkansas,	50,000
Mississippi above the Rapids,	50,000
Red River Raft,	50,000
For Continuing the Surveys of the Lakes,	26,000
North Western Lakes,	53,000
Lake Harbors in Wisconsin,	20,000
Chicago, Ill.,	20,000
Michigan city, Ia.,	20,000
Harbors in Michigan and Lakes Michigan, Huron, St. Clair, and Erie, including Dredge boats, scows, &c.,	87,000
Cleveland,	30,000
Sandusky, Black river, Fairport, and Ashtabula,	40,000
Erie, Pa.,	30,000
Dunkirk and Buffalo, N. Y.,	44,000
Steam dredge, scows, &c., for Lake Erie Harbors, and steam dredge for Lake Ontario,	103,500
Works upon Lake Champlain,	20,000
Indian River, Fla.,	6,000
Repairs, &c., Atlantic Coast,	10,000
Miscellaneous and Contingent,	10,000
Total,	$1,550,500
Free States,	$817,090
Slave States,	733,500
Atlantic Coast,	$583,590
Northern Lakes,	492,000
Gulf of Mexico,	175,000
Western Rivers;	360,000

This is not a full and liberal dispensation of the ample revenues of the Government, for useful and necessary objects of improvement clearly within the competency of the Federal power, nor any thing like it; but so far as geographical divisions go, the above distribution must be admitted to be scrupulously fair and impartial. I can say nothing satisfactory in regard to the prospect of the bill passing the Senate. There will be plenty of time for the action of that body, so that the paltry pretence upon which the last bill of the same character was defeated there, will not now avail. It is a consideration favorable to success that the Presidential candidate of the majority has stood a very bad reputation for narrow minded bigotry on this subject, which his partisans must be anxious to gloss over, as they are sensible that it casts a dark shade over his and their prospects in the pending struggle for place and power. And, yet, should they pass the bill with that motive, they cannot remove from the public mind the conviction that the country will owe this small instalment of long deferred justice, not to the Democratic majority in Congress, but to the Whig President whose signature will make the bill a law. Place Gen. Pierce in the Executive Chair, and this money will be wasted, because he is bound to veto any bill for continuing the expenditures which will be required to complete the works authorized in this bill.

The struggle in the House over the Land bills may now probably be considered decided, as it appeared to be when Mr. Bennett's bill passed, which proposes a fair equalization among the States, of the advantages sought by these isolated schemes for particular localities. Yet, though the whole subject had been discussed for months, and though every possible means had been tried to carry through the special grants to the new land States, for railroad and other purposes, on their own merits; and notwithstanding a month or more has passed since the comprehensive bill of Mr. Bennett passed, nearly every day of the intervening time has been marked by an effort to force through the House, schemes for donations of lands to Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, Michigan, and other new States. The secret of all these desperate exertions was that the friends of the local grants intended to compass the defeat of the general bill, as they were fully conscious of the power to accomplish it. But at last they have suffered a Waterloo defeat in the House, which I think disposes of their plans for the present session. The Florida bill was kept in a state of suspended animation for some weeks, but that received its quietus last Monday. Then came up the one for Michigan, which had certain peculiar features, and would no doubt have passed, but that it would have opened a door for all the others. That was once laid on the table yesterday; but the vote was reconsidered, and there was a fair prospect that the bill would pass this morning. However it failed again by ten or twelve votes, and that was the finale to all its tribe.

Now it only remains for the Committee on Public Lands of the Senate, to report the general House Bill, providing for all the States, and pass it; and the policy of the Government as to land grants will be settled not only for the session, but for a generation.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

(Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, July 31, 1852.

Bodies continue to be found about the relics of the ill-fated Clay, and one hundred souls in all reasonable probability, will be the smallest number at which the deaths can be placed. The funeral of the Hon. Stephen Allen took place this morning, and on Sunday a large number of the unfortunates are to be borne to their last repose. It will be the saddest Sabbath New York has ever known, and long to be remembered by the hundreds whose dearest ties have been so rudely sundered. The officers and owners have asked the usual "suspension of public opinion" until they can make an explanation. None can be made that will exonerate them from the charge of gross neglect and racing, two inexcusable faults in the managers of steamboats. Let no one be so simple as to suppose that any legal punishment will be inflicted. Far from it, when the Press cease to agitate the subject it will lie and only be remembered by the families of the victims.

Business has recommenced with considerable vigor in some departments. More particularly with those merchants who do a remote Southern and South-western trade. The receivers of dry goods are also active, and what with the good supply, and a superabundance of money, a generous confidence is felt in a largely paying Autumn trade.

The Government is about to try the experiment of illuminating Light-houses with gas. The experiment is to be tried at the Sandy Island Light-house. A contract has been made with Mr. Grant by the Department for the purpose, the last Congress having appropriated $5,000 for the experiments. A new method of lighting has been invented by Mr. Grant, the works were put in order on Monday, Professors Henry, Page, and Smith, of Pennsylvania, are the Scientific Committee selected by the Government to report the success of the experiment. Mr. Grant has entire faith in the success of his work, and believes that better light can be had than are the very best oil lit give, and at not one-half the cost. Our general system of lights is excerable, and an improvement will be gladly received by our commercial interests. The whole system is and has long been a fat job, and will not be abandoned in haste.

The Broadway relief fever has broken out once more with renewed violence, and it is now proposed to tunnel the entire length, and light the arch with gas. Passengers are expected to descend to the road by stairways at the crossings. Now this is not such a very Egyptian notion as many at first sight would think it, and were a subterranean or an aerial rail road built from the South Ferry to forty-second street, it would be a great blessing to the people of New York, and a profitable pecuniary operation. We have enough travel to take anyplan for its accommodation no matter how extended it may be.

At the Navy Yard all is bustle, and the contractors here in high spirits, at the large orders they have received. The Mississippi still remains at her anchor, and cannot go to sea for want of hands. No any number of seamen be raised for the Navy, upon any provocation short of actual hostilities, which would instantaneously send volunteers by thousands to the Navy. Our Marine and Military operations can only be carried forward under the impulse that stimulates Yankee ingenuity. Poor pay and hard work, are no incentives, and it is only when the volunteer spirit is awake that Japan or the Arctic Seas can be invaded by our flag.

C.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.—*Important Announcement.*—The New York Courier of Friday has the following important paragraph. It will be recollected that the British Minister is now with Mr. Webster, at Marshfield:

"We learn by special telegraphic despatch from our Washington correspondent, that despatches were received on Wednesday night from Mr. Webster, containing assurances that the fishery difficulties would be promptly and satisfactorily settled. The British pretensions, as generally understood, are disclaimed, and extend no further than that portion of the fishing grounds where the British jurisdiction is undisputed."

A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia inquirer writes—

I telegraphed you this morning an announcement of the fact that Commodore Perry was ordered to the scene of the fishing difficulties, and that the steamer Mississippi, together with as many other vessels as could conveniently be despatched, would be placed under his command. I have since learned, however, that anything is contemplated by this step, further than to prevent any harsh measure from being adopted by Admiral Seymour towards our fishermen, by seizing them outside the three mile limits, from the coast. So far as that point is concerned, we have never set up any pretensions that our fishermen had any right to fish within the prescribed distance. The point in dispute, is with regard to the distance from the mouths of the bays, and Admiral Seymour will not be permitted to seize any of our vessels under the British construction of the treaty in that respect, until the whole subject has been diplomatically adjusted. In all probability no such seizure will be attempted.

WESTERN TRADE.—In order to correct a report or impression that merchandize cannot be sent from this city, over the Pennsylvania line of transportation, to the West, as quickly or cheaply as by way of New York, we are authorized to state that freight is now forwarded hence by railroad, via Pittsburgh and Cleveland, to Cincinnati, in 12 days' time, and at the rate of $1.25 for second class, and $1,35 for first class goods.

This makes the route a more economical one in point of expedition and expense than that from New York, particularly when it is considered that there is no charge for insurance on the Lake or the lines this side of it. We make this statement for the benefit of Western merchants who, in taking proper notice of the facts, may save themselves a considerable waste of money and valuable time in the purchase and conveyance of their stock for the interior market.—*North Amer.*

AN IRISHMAN'S WAY OF PAYING ENGLAND.—The Buffalo Express has seen one Irishman who had a practical idea of the way in which the Irish could pay off their debt to their English rulers—this was Mr. John Castigan, a Democrat, of Albany. At the last St. Patrick's festival in that city, he gave as a toast:

"Protection to American Industry: The most legitimate and effectual punishment we can inflict on John Bull, for his tyranny and oppression to Ireland. Let us have a high tariff, high enough to exclude the importation of *all* British manufactures."

DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.—The Whitehaven Herald gives the following information respecting the first discovery of gold in Australia:

"The first piece was found by a native. He was a bushman. The scale of intellect of the Australian is remarkable for its lowness.—Seeing his master counting a lot of sovereigns, he said he had found a piece of 'yellow stuff,' far bigger than all those put together, which he had hidden, and would bring it to his master, if he would give him a suit of corduroy. The bargain was struck, after which the man went and produced a lump of Golconda, weighing 106 pounds, and valued at £5,077 4s. 6d."

The following from the National Intelligencer, obtained from the census tables of 1850, will show the growth and production of sheep and wool in seven States of the Union which comprise those termed wool growing States. Ohio ranks highest for the number of her sheep and the weight of her clip. The Vermont sheep yield the largest quantity of wool in proportion to numbers.

States.	No. of Sheep.	Lbs. of Wool.
Ohio,	3,937,086	10,111,288
New York,	3,464,241	10,070,305
Pennsylvania,	1,822,357	4,481,270
Vermont,	919,992	3,410,993
Virginia,	1,311,004	2,360,765
Indiana,	1,122,493	2,610,287
Kentucky,	1,070,303	2,283,685

STATISTICS OF LIBERIA.—The Missionary Magazine for July, among other statistics of Liberia, states the inhabitants at 200,000 among whom about 7,000 may be regarded as civilized. There are more than 2,000 communicants in the Christian churches—more than 1,600 children in Sabbath schools, and 1,20 in day schools.—Communicants in the missions on the Gold Coast about 10,000. Attendance at day schools in the same about 11,000. Funds have been raised in the United States for education to the amount of fifty thousand dollars.

SINGULAR MODE OF SUICIDE.—In Waldoboro', Me., one day last week Mr. William Benner, trader, committed suicide in a novel way. Early in the morning he rose from his bed, went into the barn, hung himself immediately over an open keg of gunpowder, into this he threw a bunch of lighted matches, and the instant result was an explosion which shattered the building to atoms. Mr. Benner was taken from the ruins shockingly burnt and mutilated, and lived only about four hours. At first he said he knew nothing of the affair, but before death confessed that he intended to kill himself.

NEW ORLEANS HOUSES IN NEW ORLEANS.—The Picayune says: The work of this immense edifice is progressing steadily. Our readers may not be aware of the size of the structure compared with one of the other great public buildings of the United States.

The Capitol at Washington, for example, which is one of the largest and most splendid structures in the country, covers an area of 57,269 feet—a little less than an acre and a half.

The area of the new Custom House is 87,383 feet—a lot more than two acres. It measures 325 feet 8 inches on Canal street; 810 feet 3½ inches on Levee street; 296 feet 7½ inches on Old Levee street; 251 feet 10½ inches on Custom house street.

DEAT OF A GREAT PRINTER.—I will conclude my letter to day by a notice of the death of Hyacinthe Didot, one of the oldest and most distinguished of the printers and publishers of France. He died at the age of eighty seven—the oldest of a famous family Didot, which has been for more during several generations for its eminence in the profession. Henri Didot was once a member of the Legion of Honor for his invention of the *Polyamatype foundry;* and it is he who, in company with his cousin, designed and engraved the *assignats* emitted by the Constituent, the Legislative Assembly, and the Convention from 1790 to 1796.—*Paris Cor. of N. Nat. Intel*

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

INDEPENDENT of its happy and beneficial effects on the surface of the skin, in promoting active perspiration, and imparting flexibility and whiteness to the hands. "Cleaver's Prize Medal Honey Soap" possesses the quality of giving a delicate, permanent and harmless perfume peculiarly grateful and desirable to those who use it.

For sale retail at all Dispensing Drug Stores, and wholesale only by the agents in Pittsburgh and its vicinity.

J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood street.

It is superseding all others.

DR. M LANE'S Vermifuge is rapidly supplanting all other Worm Medicines. Where used, it produced the best effects, driving out all other remedies. Read the following—

HEYSHAM, Ala., Jan. 20, 1851.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—Please send me ten gross M'Lane's Vermifuge. I have sold double the sale of your Vermifuge to date of Fahnestock's Vermifuge for 1850, and think this year the latter will be pretty well worn out.

JOHN F. DEMOVILLE.

TARRANT, Lewis Co., Ky., Feb. 5, 1851.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—The demand for Dr M'Lane's Vermifuge and the Liver Pills is very great, and I wish to have a lot of each to sell on commission. Heretofore, Fahnestock's Vermifuge has been the most valuable, but M'Lane's is now universally his.

H. EVERSON.

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

J. KIDD & CO.
60 Wood street.

S. M. KIER—And now as to your Petroleum. I thought at had delayed writing to 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 productions of the season—it met 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 medical powers. It even began to cure the leaf 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 across the room, and clearly distinguish the color of clothes, &c., while his health was otherwise much improved. Its blindness appears to have been the result of a very lovely scale 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.

H. HINERAUGH.

Somerset Falls, Wisconsin, March 20, 1852.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road

TICKETS THROUGH TO
BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, TOLEDO, DETROIT, CHICAGO, MILWAUKIE, COLUMBUS and CINCINNATI.

Fare to Cleveland	$3 50
Fare to Ashtabula, Conneaut, Erie	2 50

THE new and fast running steamer FOREST CITY, leaves the Monongahela wharf, opposite Monongahela House, every morning (Sundays excepted) at 9 o'clock, precisely, connecting at Wellsville with the Express Train of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road, leaving Wellsville at 12.25 P. M., and arriving at Cleveland at 40 minutes past 8 o'clock, P. M., and connecting with steam boat for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukie, and Chicago.

Passengers leave Pittsburgh in the morning, and take no rest stealing in Chicago.

Passengers going to Cleveland via Ohio and Penna. R. R., can put out at Alliance, (by the 8.20 A. M. train,) at 2.45 P. M. and (by the 11 o'clock, A. M. train,) at 2.45 P. M., where they have to wait till 3 o'clock, P. M., for the Express train from Wellsville, which will land them at Cleveland, arriving at same time, and in same plan of cars as those who go by way of Wellsville.

Baggage Checked through from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, on board the steamer Forest City.

For tickets, apply to

JOHN A. CAUGHEY, Agent,
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road Co.

Office in Monongahela House, Water St., 2nd door from corner of Smithfield.

Note—By the Ohio & Penna R. R., to Alliance, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R., from Alliance to Cleveland, the fare is $4.50.

DAGUERREOTYPES
AT THE
NATIONAL GALLERY.

JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery, corner of the Diamond and Market street, (opposite Wilcox's Drug Store,) Pittsburgh.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to obtain life-like likenesses of themselves or their friends, are respectfully invited to call at the above named place, and examine specimens, fitted up with very superior Side and Skylights arranged with such skill that the most delicate shades are taken the most accurate fac similes of the human form with all the expression of animated life, in any weather.

Gravestones, Paintings, &c., accurately copied, and duplicates taken of original likenesses.

Persons not required to sit for a picture, unless a perfect resemblance.

Likenesses taken of sick and deceased persons in any part of the city and vicinity.

Rooms open, and operating from 8 A. M., until 6 P. M. Entrance in the Diamond.

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, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment, where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best arranged Side and Skylights 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 Rocks, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. flatters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotypes, either singly or in groups, which has never been surpassed.

Rooms open and operating,