PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 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 BUFFINGTON, of Armstrong Co.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

A. E. BROWN, JAMES POLLOCK.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Districts.
1. WILLIAM F. HUMMER,
2. JAMES THACKARA,
3. JOHN W. STOKES,
4. JOHN P. VERREE,
5. PATRICK MCILVAINE,
6. JAMES W. FULLER,
7. JAMES FERGUSON,
8. JOHN SHANNON,
9. JAMES MARSHALL,
10. CHARLES P. WALLER,
11. DAVID ALVORD,
12. W. C. MERCUR,
13. NEB MIDDLEWARD,
14. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
15. JAMES D. PAXTON,
16. JAMES K. DAVIDSON,
17. DR. JAS. MCCULLOUGH,
18. RALPH DRAKE,
19. JOHN LINTON,
20. ARCHIBALD KERR TOWN,
21. THOMAS J. RIGHAM,
22. LEWIS L. LORD,
23. CHRISTIAN MEYERS,
24. DARWIN PHELPS,
25. HARE A. FURNIANCE.

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 FENNEY, McKeesport.
RICHARD COWAN, Pittsburgh.
C. S. KYERS, Pitt Township.
JOHN M. FORTER, Tarentum.

SHERIFF.

WILLIAM MAGILL, Pittsburgh.

RECORDER.

EDWARD CAMPBELL, Jr., Pittsburgh.

COUNTY JUDGES OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &c.

JOHN GEBHART, Allegheny.

CORONER.

WILLIAM ALGEO, Pittsburgh.

CORONER.

JAMES LOWRY, Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR.

FRANCIS I. GARDNER, Elizabeth.

Scott Club

☞THE Executive Committee of the "County Scott Club" have fixed upon the following meetings to be held prior to the Great Mass Meeting on the 22nd of next month—

At Clinton, on Tuesday, the 31st, at 7½ P. M.

At Turtle Creek, on Brown's Hotel, on Saturday, the 4th of September, at 3 P. M.

At Perrysville, on Tuesday, the 7th, at 7½ P. M.

At McKeesport, on Friday, September 10th, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

At John Cowan's, Baldwin Township on Saturday, Sept. 11th, at 7½ P. M.

At Tarentum, on Tuesday, September 14th at 3 and 7½ P. M.

At Noblestown, on Saturday, September 18th at 7½ P. M.

At Sharpsburgh, on Saturday, September 20th at 7½ P. M.

The *Post*, failing to make any credible defence of the New Hampshire *democracy* in the matter of the religious test in the constitution of that State, is trying, by means of the grossest misrepresentations, to excite the feelings of the Catholic portion of our citizens against us. In their paper of yesterday the editors use language to which self-respect forbids us to reply; so all we shall do at present, shall be to draw attention to the efforts which they are making to mix up religion with the strife of party.

That the charge of intolerance has been fixed upon the so-called democratic party of New Hampshire, is a fact which they cannot get over. It is the only instance of the kind, we believe, in the United States. The party of which Gen. Pierce is a leader in that State has for many years had the power to abolish this test, but they have not done it. It is not a fact, as Mr. Dallas stated, that it requires a popular vote of two-thirds of all the votes cast to do so. A majority is sufficient.

It is a fact that when the question was put to vote a large majority voted against abolishing the test. In 15 strongly democratic towns the vote stood:

In favor of abolishing the test,	360
Against it,	3186
In 16 Whig towns the vote stood	
In favor of abolishing the test,	2512
Against it,	574

In the strongly democratic town of Wakefield the vote was *one* for abolishing the test, and *two hundred and twelve* against it; while in the Whig town of Nashua it was 647 for, and 16 against. These figures are taken from the official returns. Let the Post explain these hard facts—facts interesting to all true republicans alike, whether Protestant or Catholic. One of two things every reasonable man is bound to believe: either Gen. Pierce has no influence at home in his own party, or he did not exert it to remove this odious test. It is not because this test is anti-catholic that we abhor it, but because it is anti-republican. We believe it excludes the Jew as well as the Catholic.

To enlist religious feelings and prejudices in the contests of politics is what ought never to be done. We have not done it, and we never shall do it. This is not a religious question, but simply a question of fact. We are all agreed that the New Hampshire test is a disgrace to the State and to the age; the only question then is, who is responsible for its existence and continuance. The Post says—and likely it is true—that the old Federal party originated it; but be that as it may, it is certain that the party of which Gen. Pierce is a member cling to it and preserve it. Geo. M. Dallas, and those who echoed his assertions, tried to fasten the odium of it upon the Whigs of New Hampshire; but we think now that they wish they had kept quiet about it.

IS IT AN EPITAPH?—The *Post* has a long and curious affair in the form of an epitaph, blazing with capitals and variegated with long and short lines, setting forth the character and exploits of its Presidential candidate. It is headed, "A brief outline of the life of a Patriot and Statesman." It originated in a New York campaign paper called the *Recruit*, but the Post has forgotton to give that paper the proper credit.

Every incident of importance, from his birth to his nomination, is mentioned, except that about the stick of candy. How that came to be omitted we cannot imagine. We learn from it that while he was a member of the House of Representatives in Congress, he "distinguished himself by his eloquence and services." We shall put this side by side with the following veritable statement about his fighting, which we copy as we find it:

He fought gallantly at the Battles of

CONTRERAS,

CHERUBUSCO,

MOLINO DEL REY, and

GARITA DE BELEN.

Contreras—He was not in that battle at all. His horse fell with him the evening before and hurt his knee so that he could not or did not leave his bivouac on that morning. Col. Ransom led Pierce's brigade on that occasion.

Cherubusco.—He fainted just as he was going into the battle. So he did not fight any there.

Molino del Rey—He was not in the battle at all. He himself tells us that he was confined to his tent by "severe indisposition" on that day and the next."

Garita de Belen.—This is the gate of the city. What little fighting was done there was done by Gen. Quitman and his brigade; but it is the first time we have heard it classed among the battles.

Chapultepec is omitted in this list of General Pierce's battles. On that day (the 20th,) he was still confined to his tent by the same cause which kept him out of the battle of Molino del Rey, as he himself tells us.

Now we are willing to take it for granted that Gen. Pierce was really indisposed on those two days because he says so, and assigns that as the reason why he took no part in those two engagements; then how ineffably silly, it is, to give it no harsher designation, to say that he "fought gallantly" on those occasions. The writer of the foolish thing of which we are speaking knew better, and so do the editors of the Post.

So much for the military part of this eulogy, or epitaph. The writer closes with the prediction that "he will, on the 4th of March, be inaugurated at Washington as the Chief Magistrate of the Republic!" If he is no truer as a prophet than he has shown himself to be as a historian, there is a gloomy prospect before him and his party. On that day, his political epitaph will be needed; but we protest against parading it before the world now, as in very bad taste.

An investigation into the circumstances attending the loss of the Atlantic has been set afoot at Buffalo by a committee, by whom appointed we know not. It promises to come to nothing; the prospect now is that the party or parties guilty of this awful affair will escape unpunished.

So says the New York Tribune, and we think it not improbable that such will be the case, judging from the remissness which has always been manifested hitherto in punishing such offenders. Some party in this dreadful affair is certain guilty of the death of the victims. A rigid investigation should be instituted, and no means of bringing the guilty parties to justice should be neglected. Had this been done in such cases heretofore, we would not have so often to chronicle such heart-rending catastrophes as that of which we are just speaking. A few examples of severe justice upon those whose criminal recklessness results in such calamities would deter others from carelessly and recklessly exposing the lives of those who are for the time dependent upon them for their safety.

Nor is it only those whose recklessness results in loss of life or property, that should pay the penalty of such conduct. No: there are other equally guilty parties, equally deserving of punishment, so long as the owners and officers of boats endanger the lives of their passengers, day after day, by neglecting to make any provision for their safety in case of accident, and to take proper means for the prevention of such accidents, as required by law. Such should not be allowed to continue their criminal course until some terrible catastrophe startles the community into a sense of the danger of their proceedings. But while we demand that the guilty in the late steamboat disaster, should receive deserved punishment, we must not forget that there are others who are equally guilty, but who have not yet been the means of slaughtering fellow beings wholesale. Prevention is better than cure, says the old proverb, and never was it more true than in this case. Let this evil be cured by bringing the offenders to justice before the fatal result renders it too late to effect any thing by the severest penalties other than to prevent its recurrence up on other occasions.

MEETING AT FINLEYVILLE.—On Saturday the Whig meeting at Finleyville takes place. It will be a large and spirited gathering. Finleyville is about twelve miles from this city, on the Brownsville road. It can be reached very conveniently by taking the Brownsville boat at 8 o'clock, and proceeding to Limetown, about three miles above Elizabeth. The distance from Limetown to Finleyville is only two miles. The delegation taking that route will be joined by a large delegation at Elizabeth, with music and banners.

MR. AND MRS. METCALF'S Young Ladies' Seminary, Allegheny, will commence the Autumn Session on Monday next. We invite the attention of parents and others to their advertisement in another column.

The present campaign brings up many reminiscences of the estimation in which Gen. Scott has heretofore been held by the opposition.—Among others, we find in one of our exchanges a series of resolutions passed at a democratic meeting held in the city of Rochester in 1839, when a large portion of that party had resolved to support Scott, should he get the nomination:—

Resolved, That in order to bring back the government to the purity and simplicity of *former democratic* administrations, which is so essential to the public welfare, and to insure the success of those measures of utility and reform so loudly demanded by the people, we deem it indispensable that the executive department of the government should be filled by a patriot of the good old democratic school.

Resolved, That in Gen. Winfield Scott we recognize such a patriot. Born and reared on the same soil with the illustrious Apostle of Liberty, his early and steadfast adherence to the *pure principles of democracy* entitles him to the highest confidence of the people.

☞The New York Tribune does not place implicit confidence in the denial of the existence of the recent combination of the *three* northern powers of Europe against Louis Napoleon, recently published in the official organ of the Prussian Government, and adduces strong reasons for its opinion. At all events, the Tribune thinks, Nicholas will ever be the great antagonist of Napoleon, and maintains that there has been some foundation for the statement referred to, in a secret convention of the Powers against Napoleon.

☞A GRAND WHIG CONVENTION will be held at Frankfort Springs, Beaver County, Pa., near Florence, on Wednesday, September 1st. Among the speakers, we notice the names of our townmen Hon. Moses Hampton and Chas. Naylor.

☞The Cholera has broken out in Bellefontaine, Ind. If the accounts which have reached us be true, it must be of the most malignant type. One letter states that half the town is deserted, and everything presents a most desolate appearance.

☞It is stated in the Boston Transcript of Saturday evening, that John P. Hale has accepted the nomination of the Free-Soil Convention at Pittsburg, as a candidate of that party for President.

☞A grand mass meeting of the Whigs of the City and County of Philadelphia will be held in Independence Square, on the evening of Wednesday, the first September. Several eloquent speakers will be present, and the attendance will no doubt be large.

☞The latest intelligence from the scene of the disaster on Lake Erie, is, that fifteen bodies have been recovered. They were all without clothing, and could not be identified. An investigating committee is engaged in inquiring into the disaster.

☞Dispatches have been received by the steamer Atlantic which state that England has materially changed her tone in regard to the fishery dispute. She does not assume to enforce a stringent construction of the treaty, and evinced a decided willingness to conciliate.

☞The friends of Mr. Webster, in Boston, have adopted a resolution recommending that a National Convention be called, at some place to be hereafter designated, for the purpose of nominating Hon. Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, as a candidate for President. We find this statement in the Baltimore Sun, but as it now appears that Mr. Webster has expressed his positive determination to refuse any such nomination, we suppose the intentions of his ardent but indiscreet friends will be frustrated.

☞Gov. Powell, of Ky., has appointed 20th of November for the election of a member of Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Humphrey Marshall.

☞We published an account of the extraordinary flood at Selkirk's Settlement, in the north of Minesota, caused by the overflowing of the banks by the Red River. A telegraphic despatch now states the loss to the settlement at $1,000,000.

☞Considerable excitement exists among the firemen of Buffalo. The municipal authorities have determined to make the chief engineer electable by the people, instead of the firemen, and the companies threaten to fasten up their engines and disband.

☞The Whigs of Butler are doing good service in the cause of Scott and Graham. A Scott club has been organized for some time, and holds stated meetings weekly. The "Chippewa Glee Club" are also helping the ball along by their enlivening songs. Butler will give a good account of herself in November.

BLACK HAWK'S OPINION OF GEN. SCOTT.—In the life of Black Hawk dictated by himself, and published in 1834, he speaks of Gen. Scott as follows:

"I have a good opinion of the American war chiefs generally with whom I am acquainted; and my people, who had an opportunity of seeing and becoming well acquainted with the great war-chief, (General Winfield Scott,) who made the last treaty with them, in conjunction with the great chief of Illinois, (Governor Reynolds,) all tell me that he is the *greatest brave* they ever saw, and a good man—one who fulfills all he promises. Our braves speak more highly of him than any chief that has been among us. Whatever he says may be depended upon. If he had been our Great Father, we never would have been compelled to join the British in the last war with America. And I have thought that, as our Great Father is changed every few years, that his children would do well to put this great chief in his place, as they cannot find a better chief for a Great Father anywhere."

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23, 1852.

Steamboat Bill—Steam Ship Appropriations Passed—Renewed Attacks upon Mr. Corwin—Rivers and Harbor Bill—Democratic Quarrels Preventing the Choice of a Printer—Danger to the Whig Cause from Change of Position.

The strong vote by which the previous question on the bill for the prevention of accidents on steam vessels was sustained to-day, in the House, is a proof that it will pass during the session.

The threatened opposition to the appropriations for the support of the mail service by ocean steamers was not made. The bill for that purpose went through the House by common consent, not one word being heard for or against it. The amount of the appropriations is $1,360,000. These will be more apt to increase than diminish in subsequent years.

Dr. Olds, of Ohio, brought in resolutions calling for an investigation by a select committee, of Mr. Corwin's concern with the Gardiner claim. Dr. Olds is the most perfect example in Congress of the old hack politician, who mistakes attacks upon the private character of his opponents, for honorable partisan warfare. The mere fact that he puts on record charges against such a man as Thomas Corwin, is in his estimation highly creditable to him, as increasing his own importance, and to some extent identifying his insignificant name with the fame of one of the most distinguished men of the country. He made a bitter personal speech, chiefly in reply to L. D. Campbell, of his own State, who a few days since held him up to merited contempt for his persevering attacks upon Mr. Corwin's private character. Mr. Campbell retorted upon him with severity. The resolutions ordering the investigation were then passed, under operation of the previous question.

The Senate passed the Civil and Diplomatic appropriation bill with a few insignificant amendments. The remainder of the day was given up to the discussion of the River and Harbor bill. Mr. Douglass, of Ill., introduced the proposition to allow the States, cities and towns interested in the improvement of harbors to defray the expense of constructing them by levying tolls upon the vessels entering and leaving the ports in which the works should be built. The boldness of the proposal startled the Senator's friends, and Gen. Cass thought it had better lie over until the reassembling of Congress. But Truman Smith, of Connecticut, pitched into the Illinois Senator with such surprising good will as to satisfy every body who heard him, that he meant to pay off any little score which the "little giant" might have chalked up against him in the matter of the late electioneering circular. For the next hour and a half such words as slander, falsehood, malignity and others of the acrimonious order passed between the two Senators. The Senate sat until ten o'clock and adjourned without passing the bill.

The bill for choosing a public printer is in all probability lost. The feuds in the party which controls both Houses are so bitter and incurable that either of the three factions, into which the democracy is divided, would prefer to have no printing done until the end of time rather than let any other than their respective favorites have the printing contract. These factions are the compromisers, the free soilers, and the disunionists. The first are anxious to secure to the Union establishment the entire profits of the printing, which are much needed to keep it up. But the other fragments hope to see the Union crushed beneath the weight of the odious measures which it has helped to fasten upon the country.

By the way, I am surprised, and not agreably so, to learn from the series of resolutions adopted at the great Harrisburgh mass meeting, that a disposition exists to force upon the whig party of Pennsylvania unqualified and fulsome adulation of the worst parts of the Baltimore platform, and to bring it into a formal approval of the fugitive act. All I have to say is, that this is no time to change front in face of the enemy. Mr. Clay lost the election of 1844 by changing his ground in letters and speeches upon the Texas question and the tariff. Surely that lesson cannot be already forgotten.

JUNIUS.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THIRD WARD NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE.

This beautiful edifice, now receiving the last touches from the brush of the painter, and nearly ready for the reception of pupils, is located on Grant street, between Seventh street and Strawberry alley. The selection of the site may be considered judicious, inasmuch as it would be extremely difficult to find, within prescribed limits, one more desirable or appropriate. It is quite central, so far as the boundaries of the ward are concerned; and the rear will be found to be equally applicable in relation to the city itself, on account of the rapid increase and direction of the inhabitants. So imposing a superstructure, thus pleasantly situated, will doubtless be regarded by our people with no ordinary degree of pleasure, and be frequently visited, not by permanent residents, but by intelligent strangers, who, in compliance with the urgent demands of business, or the earnest solicitations of pleasure, may be induced hereafter to pay their respects in person to our somewhat smoky though active and prosperous city.

There are but few, if any, Public School Houses, in Western Pennsylvania that will favorably compare with the Third Ward Institution. Its dimensions are ample, and is substantially built, of the best materials. For neat ness, convenience, and arrangement, it is perhaps unsurpassed; and though in the prosecution of the work, all useless ornament was studiously avoided, it nevertheless combines much beauty of proportion, with manifest architectural taste. It is one hundred and forty, eighty feet deep, and four stories high. There are in the building, fifteen apartments—fourteen of which will each contain or comfortably seat, about one hundred scholars—the fifteenth, in the upper story, is intended for the use of public meetings, and will hold, it is supposed, about 1000 persons. The stairs, probably the most important portion of the building, are straight, well lighted, of moderate elevation, and easy of ascent. Such is their strength and construction, that it is next to impossible they should give way, from any conceivable amount of pressure that may be brought to bear upon them.

Much thought has been bestowed on the style, appearance and convenience of the school furniture. Modern improvements in the manufacture of the articles have not been overlooked, while the health and comfort of the pupils have been regarded as of primary importance. It is well known to all who have considered, or who understand the subject, that an unnatural or uneasy position of the body, resulting from the occupancy of clumsy chairs and desks, has often planted the seeds of disease, and caused such deformity of the physical structure, that the former have never been eradicated, nor the latter remedied in subsequent life. The great object, therefore, has been to promote the convenience and happiness of the pupils, by the purchase of furniture of such form as to produce these desirable results; and, at the same time, gratify to a reasonable extent, a cultivated, if not fastidious taste. These important ends, it is believed, have been fully attained.

As the building was planned with a view to the separation of the sexes, the boys came in at one door, and the girls at another. They are kept apart during the hours of tuition, and retire in the same order in which they entered the school. This arrangement, it is tolerably certain, will not be universally approved; but it is nevertheless, confidently believed to be better than any other. In support of this opinion numerous reasons might be adduced, were such a course deemed expedient or proper.

Teachers have been selected, who, in point of ability and experience, are supposed to be equal to any in the county, or perhaps in the State. They are justly entitled to public confidence, as much on account of their pure and practical morality, as of their numerous and varied attainments, in useful knowledge. Parents have fortunately at length discovered that the future well being of their children, depends quite as much on early and efficient *moral culture*, as on the most rigid and successful mental discipline.

To neglect, or omit to mention, with approbation the names of J. W. Kerr, Esq., who planned, and Messrs. J. and A. Patterson, who built the noble structure that has called forth these remarks, would be unjust as well as ungenerous. For the able manner in which they have executed the respective portions of their work, they are unquestionably entitled to, and will doubtless receive the hearty and spontaneous thanks of the community.

In conclusion, the writer cherishes the hope, that the new school house of the Third ward will long continue to be an ornament to the city of Pittsburgh, and an evidence of the public spirit of our intelligent, industrious and enterprising population.

J. M.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 25, 1852.

Mr. Goodrich, of Massachusetts, United States Consul at Paris, who arrived in the Franklin, comes wholly on private business, and will return immediately.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

KITTANNING, August 25, 1852.

Dear Sir:—The Managers of the Allegheny Valley Railroad have progressed thus far on their route, receiving the most cheering encouragement of "material aid" towards the work. A meeting was held at Freeport, in a spacious hall, (which is an ornament and credit to that thriving borough,) which was filled to overflowing.

There is a laudable spirit of rivalry in subscribing to the stock on both sides of the river, exhibiting a lively sense of the importance of the road to the farming interest.

The large agricultural section of country lying back of Freeport, with good roads leading to it, will render this point of intersection with the road a place of active business, and the enterprising citizens of that borough will no doubt make a handsome subscription.

The highly cultivated farms, with their teeming products, have excited no little surprise among a portion of the members of the Board, who have never conceived its riches and extent.

We reached Kittanning yesterday. It would be out of place in this communication to extol the enterprize and *intelligence* of the people of this and prominent borough. It has been, and is the birth place of many of our most influential citizens in Pennsylvania. They have ever been among the foremost in every thing that pertains to the Allegheny Valley Railroad; and with the unanimous petitions of the tax payers, the Councils will subscribe one thousand shares, being fifty thousand dollars to the road, and the assurance is, that the county of Armstrong will subscribe to the extent of her power under the Act of Assembly.

Such a spirit of liberality should urge every citizen of Allegheny county to take immediate steps to secure a large subscription on their part. A million of dollars for Allegheny county is but a fair portion compared with the available means of their northern neighbors.

W.

For the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

If W. R. ALLISON, the *generous* editor of the Steubenville Herald, had not charged Mr. SCHAAD more than was originally agreed upon, and moreover, with an advertisement he did not ask for, Mr. S. would not, perhaps, have been obliged to delay the settlement of his bill until his return to Pittsburgh.

As for the rest, the Judiciary tribunals of Jefferson county will determine whether the private character of a poor and unfortunate stranger, against whom no other charges can be brought than those of poverty and ill-success in his exertions, is thus to be maliciously assailed, and slanderously misrepresented. Mr. Schaad's case reminds us of old Juvenal's,

"Haud facile emergunt, quorum virtutibus obstat, Res angusta domi"

PROTOTOR.

In a recent speech, Hon. Thos. F. Marshall remarked:

"They tell me that Mr. Pierce was a member of Congress when I was; it may be, but if he was I never knew it."

From the Albany Journal.

ANOTHER FEARFUL CALAMITY.

TEN PERSONS DROWNED!

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon eighteen or twenty persons crowded themselves into a small ferry boat, running from the foot of Maiden Lane to the Boston railroad landing. One or two who were in the boat got out before it started, because it was overloaded; and others, who were in, protested against so many remaining, but refused to remove themselves. The ferryman (who is said to have been intoxicated,) insisted there was no danger, and swore he would "take them over if it killed him."

Before the boat had passed outside the cut, it became fearfully evident that it was overloaded and in danger imminent. Some of the passengers begged the ferryman to let them get out on the pier, but he refused to do so, and pushed on into the river, although the water was within three or four inches of the upper side of the boat.

As they passed the pier the danger became more evident. The wind was blowing fresh from the south—so fresh that white caps were formed and the waves were running quite high.

They had proceeded nearly half the distance from the pier to the railroad dock, when the water dashed over the south side of the boat. This produced some alarm, and several of the passengers, ignorant of the danger of so doing, threw their weight in the opposite direction. The result was that the boat was immediately upset, and the entire number on board were thrown into the river.

Among them were men, women and children very few of whom, it seems, could swim. The disaster was witnessed by a few persons on the shipping at the pier, and as soon as possible, several boats proceeded to the rescue of the unfortunate beings who were seen struggling in the water. They succeeded in saving five or six, and one or two others swam to the shore.—But others were less fortunate. Falling into the water in an almost compact mass, each dragged down the other, rendering the skill of many of them useless, and swim of no avail. The result was that in five minutes at least twelve of humanity on board had sank into a watery grave.—Among them was the ferryman—who was, unquestionably, the chief cause of the disaster.

As soon as possible boats were sent to drag the river for the dead bodies. In the course of an hour, four, and before 9 o'clock, ten were recovered—probably all that were drowned.

During this time, and as the bodies were successively recognized by parents, husbands, wives and friends, scenes of grief occurred that were heart-rending to behold, and indescribable.

The following is a list of the names of the dead:

Peter Engle, Wm. Sporborg, Augustus Kreder, Anthony Valentine, Joans Gantry, Bernard Gill, Martin Murphy, Philip Hartman, Joseph Franks, Francis Kelly.

We learn that a number of those who were drowned leave families to mourn their loss.

P. S We learn that another body, that of a man, has been recovered. This makes the eleventh victim. The body has not been recognised.

☞Certain member of Congress, finding the debate rather dry in the House, stepped out to refresh their thirsty spirits at Cassatti's refectory, which is conveniently contiguous. As they passed out, they saw some eight or nine laborers harnessed to a sled, hauling a stone about heavy enough for one horse, while one, acting as driver, leisurely walked alongside.

(All the laborers are on a per diem allowance, as well as the members.)

Pausing to witness this operation—which seemed to present a parallel to their own arduous labors in the public service—one of the members addressing the driver, said:

"Well, friends, you are making yourselves *horses*, I see!"

"Yes," was the prompt rejoinder, "and by the powers its a mighty sight better than making *asses* of ourselves, as some of you are doing up there."—*Southern Press*

NEWS ITEMS.

Cassius M. Clay is very sick of a fever which has recently carried off two of his children.

Bayard Taylor, in costume like a Turk, is as large as life, reached Constantinople about a month since, overland from Egypt.

The Catholics of England are about raising one hundred thousand dollars to defray the expense of Mr. Newman's suit with Dr. Achilli.

Hon Lewis D. Campbell has been nominated for Congress by the Whigs of Dayton District, Ohio

At the late election in Iowa, seven editors were candidates for office—two Whigs and five Locos. The two Whigs were elected, the five Locos defeated.

Charles Herghleagar was killed at Gettysburg, Pa., on Wednesday night last, by falling into a copper mine 80 feet deep.

It is reported in New York that Mr. Webster will be out with a letter in a few days, discouraging the use of his name in connection with the Presidency.

The Canadian parliament commenced its session at Quebec on the 19th. Ex-Solicitor McDonald was chosen Speaker.

The wife of Jesse K. Smith, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., was burned to death on Friday night in the cabin of a boat near Freemansburg, by the explosion of a fluid lamp. Two of her children were also badly burnt, and were not expected to live.

It is stated that the officers and owners of the Henry Clay each to be tried for murder upon separate indictments for every person lost.

The late storm considerably damaged the railroad between Philadelphia and Baltimore. Two heavy washes have occurred, six and eleven miles from Baltimore.

The Boston Commonwealth says that fifteen or twenty young ladies belonging to that city have stored a house for the season, on the side of the White Mountains, near Conway, where they are keeping "bachelor's hall," wearing the Bloomer dress, hunting, fishing, picking berries, and enjoying themselves finely.

The Temperance Alliance of New York is out with an address to the temperance people of the State, calling upon them to meet in convention at Rochester, on the 16th of September, to take measures to secure the passage of the Maine law, by pledging themselves to discard the old party lines, and to vote for none but the friends of that measure.

On Wednesday morning last, one of the steam boilers at a rolling mill, at Zanesville, Ohio, exploded, doing considerable damage to the building. The boiler was torn asunder, about one-fourth of it being carried westward into the river, some ten or fifteen rods distant, and the other end passing eastward, entirely through the building, tearing away every thing that stood in the way, but without damage to the machinery. No one was injured.

An Incident at the Burning of the Henry Clay.—A passenger who was on board the ill-fated steamboat Henry Clay, relates the following incident connected with that sad disaster:

"He had been on the bow of the vessel, and was one of the first to escape. Upon reaching the shore, he counted twenty-three persons who sunk to rise no more. He sickened at the sight and was just turning to leave the spot, when he saw a little boy only seven years of age emerge from the smoke and flame on the after part of the promenade deck, kneel down and clasp his hands as if in prayer. He remained in this attitude but a moment, and then he leaped into the water. Our informant watched the little fellow as he went under the water, expecting to see him again. Presently the young hero rose to the surface, brushed aside his auburn ringlets, and struck out manfully for the shore, which he reached in a short time. Upon landing, he sat down upon the bank, exclaiming—'Oh, these poor people! I wish I could save them!' and then burst into a flood of tears at the awful scene of suffering and death before him. What a noble heart was in that boy, who, so young, could not only ask deliverance from danger of his heavenly Father, but feel for the sufferings of others. Does it not also speak volumes in the praise of the mother of that boy?"

A British historian, speaking of a celebrated General, says, "No man can be a great soldier unless he possess great administrative talent; and this talent is more likely to be brought forth and fostered by the business of war, than by the management of cases at *nisi prius*; yet because of the habit of speaking the lawyer is deemed capable of governing, while the soldier, whose life is spent in action, and not in talk, is considered unfitted for what are called the affairs of State." We quote this just remark, not because we have any predilections for "military chieftains," merely as such, unaccompanied by other recommendations, but because we think that General Scott is unfairly dealt with in the present contest, in underrating his qualifications for the office for which he is a candidate.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

The most conspicuous effort to manufacture capital for the advancement of Mr. Pierce has just been made by the Baltimore Sun. It declares with gravity and considerable vehemence that an individual who was wounded at Lundy's Lane "*married Pierce's sister.*"

It should have been added, that it is related of the gallant soldier who "married Pierce's sister," that while still suffering from his wound, the gratifying fact was announced to him that he was the father of a noble boy. "*Call him Winfield Scott!*" said the happy father.—*Alb. Evening Jour.*

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—Two young girls at Henderson, Ky., on Monday last committed suicide by tying their hands together and walking out into the Ohio river, where they laid down and drowned themselves. They were sisters, aged 16 and 18. When they were found they were locked in each other's arms. The cause was family difficulties.

At Ubleysville, Pa., on Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, a man named Jeremiah Thatcher, a blacksmith, was dragged from his bed by two men and a woman, and most brutally murdered by them in the street, by being beat to death with a club or kicked with a heavy boot. The body was dragged about a quarter of a mile from where the act was committed, and thrown into the woods among some under brush, where it was discovered next morning. The murderers have not yet been arrested.

A DOWN EAST MILITIA CAPTAIN, on receiving a note from a lady requesting the 'pleasure of his company,' understood it as a compliment to his those under his command, and marched the whole of them to the lady's house.

☞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 could write to write. When I first offered the oil for sale, the people thought it was perhaps like the exact patent productions of the age, and so bit 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 soon began to cure its dead and lame, &c. A man who had been blind for eight years, was persuaded to try it in virtues, and when he had used but three bottles, he could see to read in the room, and clearly distinguish the color of cloths, &c., while his health was otherwise much improved. His blind issue appears to have been the result of a very constipated 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. M. HIMEBAUGH

SHERIDAN FALLS, Wisconsin, March 16, 1852.

A Good Comparison.

☞THE Rev. Wm. Roulatt, a well known Methodist Clergyman, residing at Naples, draws the following amusing but apt comparison, between Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge and a serpent:

"A ferret, when placed at the entrance of a rat hole enters the aperture, travels along the passage, seizes upon the rat, exterminates his existence, and draws the animal's defunct carcase to the light. And in the same manner have I found Dr. M'Lane's American Vermifuge to operate upon worms, those dreadful and dangerous tormentors of children. This remedy, like the ferret, seizes the aperture of the mouth, travels down the gullet, hunts around the stomach, lays hold of the worms, shakes the life out of the reptiles, creeps along the intestines, and carries their carcasses clear out of the system. This, at least, has been the effect of its Vermifuge upon my children."

A neighbor of Mr. Roulatt, Mr. John Briggs, adopts the simile of the returned ferret, and has also given his most unequivocal approval of this great specific, after having witnessed its operation upon their own children, and others to try it, and be satisfied.

This Vermifuge is to be had of most Druggists and Merchants, in town and country, and by the sole proprietors.

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☞SHERIFFALTY.—To the Freemen of Allegheny County.—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, for the ensuing term, subject to the decision of the Democratic Whig County Convention, as an Independent candid