PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 21, 1852.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN'L WINFIELD SCOTT, of New Jersey.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, N. Carolina.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

SENATORIAL.

A. E. BROWN, JAMES POLLOCK.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Districts.	
1. WILLIAM P. HOGUE,	14. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
2. JAMES TRAGHAM,	15. JAMES D. PATTON,
3. JOHN W. FOSTER,	16. JAMES K. DAVIDSON,
4. JOHN P. VERREE,	17. JOHN WILLIAMSON,
5. PATRICK MCFARLAND,	18. RALPH DEALE,
6. JAMES W. FULLER,	19. JOHN LINTON,
7. JAMES PEPROSE,	20. ARCHIBALD RICHARDSON,
8. JOHN SHARPLESS,	21. THOMAS J. BIGHAM,
9. WILSON MCCANDLESS,	22. LEWIS L. LORD,
10. CHARLES F. WILLIS,	23. CHRISTIAN MILLER,
11. DAVID AGNEW,	24. DARWIN PERLEY,
12. JOHN MCCLURE,	25. SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE.
13. JOHN MIDDLESWARTH,	

THE CUBAN DIFFICULTY.—It cannot be denied that our difficulties with the Cuban authorities are becoming complicated and dangerous, and that they threaten a serious collision. At a time when there is a large and growing party in this country in favor of dispossessing Spain of that splendid remnant of her once magnificent American heritage, the Spanish authorities at Havana seem bent on precipitating a movement which wise policy should dictate to them to avert as long as possible. While Spain gives to the Government of the United States no cause of complaint, we are bound in honor and justice to preserve inviolate the faith of our treaties, and to punish any infraction of the laws of nations by our citizens. But it only needs an excuse, furnished by Spain herself, to arouse the fillibustering spirit among our people to a pitch impossible for the Government to control.

We have great faith in the wisdom, prudence and justice of the present administration, but the Government will be compelled to hold Spain to a strict account for any insult offered to our flag, even to enable it to preserve our own neutrality inviolate. Our people will not tolerate lenient measures towards Spain, for actual injuries received, while our own citizens are held to a strict account for aggressions upon Cuba.—The Government has a difficult and delicate course to pursue, to maintain our dignity, and to mete out impartial justice to a feeble but arrogant power.

It has been hinted that Spain is stimulated to her present course by promises of assistance from France, and other European powers. If this rumor should prove to be well founded, it will rather increase, than otherwise, the rigidity of the demands of our Government for the fullest redress by her most Catholic Majesty's Government, for every insult to our flag. We could afford to yield to a weak and unfortunate Power, what it would be a disgrace to submit to, from one well-fortified by foreign aid.

The Locofoco Glorification at Cleveland, of which the telegraph brought such extravagant accounts, the Herald says was a grand fizzle.—When the actual facts are compared with the fabulous statements of the telegraph, they become perfectly ridiculous, and show that the object was to operate abroad, whilst at home they are the laughing stock of the community. It well becomes Locofoocism to celebrate her triumphs in a district whose she is the lowest on the list.

The National Intelligencer, speaking of the reprehensible conduct of those who in violation of treaty obligations, are planing expeditions against Cuba, says: "Those of our readers who regard with approbation the recent *Filibustering* movements in this country against the possessions of a nation with whom we are at peace, would do well to give some attention to our treaty stipulations, and also to the sentiments expressed on an occasion when we were the objects of a similar movement, and were exposed to the dangers which are now threatened on our soil against others.

The treaty with Spain, made in the year 1795, declared that if any person of either nation should take commissions or letters of marque for arming any ship to act as a privateer against the other he should be punished *as a pirate.*

The wreck of the Atlantic on Lake Erie, has not yet been raised. The Oswego Journal says that Mr. Green is now obstructing, in Buffalo, a new sub-marine armor, which will enable him, if necessary, to remain under water two hours at the depth of the wreck, 162½ feet, which will avoid the repetition of frequent ascents. The same paper adds the following interesting facts:

"Mons. Maillefert has made some curious experiments to ascertain the pressure of the water at the depth of 166 feet. An empty junk bottle, corked and sealed air tight, sunk beneath the surface to the above depth for seven minutes, taken in, by some phenomena unexplained, a large quantity of water. A piece of iron attached to a scale by a piece of wire, weighing 18 lbs., sunk at the same depth, loses 3 lbs. and 1 oz. One may judge from this the pressure upon the body in descending at the same depth. Mr. G. is sanguine that he can attach fastenings to the wreck by which it can be raised. The diving of 162½ feet below the surface is the greatest performance on record by thirty-six feet."

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—Official returns from twenty-four counties, including Philadelphia, foot up as follows: For Judge of the Supreme Court, Woodward (Dem.) 101,818; Buffington (Whig) 92,379. The same counties gave in 1848 for Taylor 116,444, Cass 108,852; showing a falling off in the aggregate vote of 25,882, of which the Whigs lost 24,065 and the Democrats 1,817 votes.

We shall be able, within a day or two, to foot up the result in the whole State, when we shall be able to show a deficient vote of probably 50,000, nearly all Whigs.

We give in another column the official and reported majorities in all the counties heard from up to the time of our going to press.

MR. WEBSTER.—The latest advices from Marshfield are that Mr. Webster was in better health than he has been for some time. Another despatch states that he is as well as he has been for months.

On our first page, will be found communications on the subjects of the Allegheny Valley R. R., and the "Necessity of Union to the Whig ranks."

THE PANORAMA OF PIZARRO'S PROGRESS.—This is no humbug. The exhibition is really worth seeing, and that more than once. The paintings will bear, and require to appreciate their great beauties, a frequent attendance. Some of the scenes have been most strikingly delineated and illustrated the great master of allegory, John Bunyan; and we undergo, while looking at them, all the emotions that the author intended to excite, or felt in writing his splendid dream. The colering, grouping, and designing, of the last part,—that presenting scenes in the pilgrimage of Christians—are very fine, and we envy not the man who can look unmoved on the scene where the messenger is sent from the Heavenly City for the sainted Christians, or on that where she is seen passing in triumph over the river of death.

There are some drawbacks to the exhibition, which will prevent that success here which it deserves—one is, the place of exhibition is not suitable, and does not permit the painting to be seen with good effect. Another is, the music cannot be commended. If the proprietors would obviate these two difficulties, we feel confident he would have a most brilliant season in Pittsburgh.

DANGEROUS, ILLness OF MR. WEBSTER.—The accounts which reach us from various sources, evidently show that Mr. WEBSTER's race is run. We shall soon have to record him as numbered among the mighty dead, who, for a brief space have impressed their intellect and genius upon the world, and then suddenly passed into the list of historical characters. The Tribune of last Monday, says

MR. WEBSTER.—We learn from a gentleman who was at Marshfield last week that Mr. Webster is rapidly falling in health, and that we shall possibly be called to record his decease at an early day. His malady was originally the cancer, with which he has been habitually troubled at this season of the year; but it has passed into an affection of the brain, accompanied by symptoms of dropsy. His friends have very little hope of his recovery.

The gold mines of the Isthmus are beginning to assume an unexpected importance. In view of this, the New Grenadian Government has advertised for a steamer to carry mails, &c. to Buenaventura, its port, about 300 miles from Panama.

☞J. B. Onslow, of the Meadville Sentinel, has retired from the editorial department of that paper, leaving it in the hands of Mr. Brooks, his former partner.

☞We receive accounts through our eastern exchanges of a most disastrous hurricane at the South, which extended all along the Gulf coast, and even up the Atlantic shore as far as Delaware Bay. Immense damage was done to the shipping by the storm, though we hear of no wrecks attended with loss of life.

☞The steamer Atlantic sailed from New York with $500,000. The export of such a quantity of specie will have a tendency to renew the stringency in the money market, unless it is relieved by a large receipt of gold from California.

☞Gov. Hunt, of New York, has appointed the 25th of November as a day of thanksgiving in that State.

☞Another American vessel, the ship Elisabeth Jane, Capt. Brooks, is said to have been outraged by the Havana Police, who searched her cabin, and examined all the Captain's private papers, on suspicion that he had fillibuster correspondence concealed on board.

A destructive conflagration occurred at Watertown, New York, on Saturday. It broke out at about 3 o'clock in the morning, in the rear of Wood & Andrus's shoe store, and speedily destroyed the entire block, from the Arcade south to Stone street. The aggregate loss is estimated at from eighteen to twenty thousand dollary.

☞A fundamental change in the Constitution of South Carolina, will, it is expected, be made in a short time. The returns of the recent election show that fourteen out of fifteen members of the Legislature, are in favor of allowing the people to elect presidential electors, which at present are elected by the Legislature.

☞Mr John O. Sargent, of the Washington Republic, who has been lying for some time in a critical condition in New York, is now convalescent, and it is expected that he will in a short time be able to return to his post. This will be pleasing intelligence to his numerous friends, who hardly expected that he would ever again sit the place which he has long occupied so much honor to himself.

☞J. P. Hale has made a written declaration at the West that he considers Mr. Pierce's election would be decidedly favorable to slavery.

From the New York Commercial of Monday.

ARRIVAL OF THE BLACK WARRIOR.

FROM MOBILE AND HAVANA.

The steam-ship Black Warrior, R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N., commander, from Mobile and Havana, arrived yesterday morning. She left the former port on the 9th inst., and the latter on the 12th. She made the passage from Mobile bar to the anchorage at Havana in forty-one hours; remained there twenty-two hours, and arrived at Sandy Hook at one o'clock on Sunday morning.

The Black Warrior brought from Mobile to Havana the mail bags, forwarded by the postmaster of New Orleans, and forty-seven of the passengers of the Crescent City.

There was no news of much importance at Havana. About twenty creoles from the Vuelta Abajo had been arrested and imprisoned for conspiracy against the government.

Orders had been given to one of the Spanish vessels of war to cruise outside the Moro Castle to prevent the Crescent City from entering the harbor, if she should attempt to do so on her return from New Orleans.

The officers and passengers of the Black Warrior were treated with marked courtesy by the Government officers during her stay in Havana.

The barque Lyra, Capt. Bennis, from New York, arrived at Havana on the 7th inst., and was discharging cargo when the Black Warrior left. The barque Japonica from Philadelphia had arrived in six days, and will sail on her return voyage on the 20th inst.

The *Diario de la Marina*, an official paper, in its issue of October 6, gives an explanation of the course adopted by the Cuban authorities toward the Crescent City. Stripped of its superfluives and invectives it is but a confirmation of the version of the affair already current, and an admission that the cause was the retention in the service of the company of Mr. Forrest Smith. It is very manifest, however, that as we have all along suspected, Capt Porter himself is as little relished by the Cuban authorities as Mr. Forrest Smith. The explanatory statement is also careful to put down the fact that the Crescent City was a merchant vessel, her owners a mercantile company, and Capt. Porter a merchant captain, which things are true; but all or they are put to the credit of the Cuban authorities, their conduct is worthy of friends of faith, and a repetition of it is not to be submitted to. It is but a poor return for the generous aid which the United States Government has afforded Spain in the preservation of the island.

Perhaps it might have been as well had Capt. Porter first read the second peroration in a more calm and formal character,—in tone more accordant with mercantile custom, and lodged with the American Consul, rather than addressed in general terms to the "Cuban authorities," as is the usage where the captain of a merchant vessel deems it wronged, as the Crescent City evidently has given some advantage, some loop-hole for counter-complaint on the part of the Governor General. It is plain from the *Diario's* article that that functionary wishes to have the matter regarded as in the main a quarrel between the Cuban authorities, on the one hand, and Messrs. Porter and Smith, on the other. And all things considered, it would perhaps be difficult for our Government to divest it entirely of that character, since the proper Cuban officer proffered to receive the United States mails from Capt. Porter, who refused to let them unless he could perform also his mercantile duty of landing his passengers, and as the Cuban authorities have treated the officers of all other steamers with marked civility and kindness.

But the Governor General outrages all propriety and international amity, when he orders, as it is reported he has ordered, a Spanish vessel of war to cruise outside the harbor, to exclude by force an American merchantman from the port; however personally offensive to the officers of that ship may be the authorities of the island. To this indignity, offered by a professed friendly power, no nation could honorably submit; nor could the United States Government expect such conduct from the authorities of Cuba. We apprehend that Judge Conklin will enlighten the Governor General's mind somewhat in this particular, and will give him pretty plainly to understand that if the course of this Government in aiding Spain to repel the predatory attacks on the island of Cuba is to be thus rewarded, or its regard for obligations or treaties is to be interpreted into such an approval of despotism as to submit to the application even to American citizens, then this Government may be driven by self respect, and its world-known attachment to the principles of human freedom, as well as its regard for international obligations, to the necessity of vastly permitting the intentions to be thus misinterpreted. In other words the Governor General Canedo will be told that the course he is pursuing is positively suicidal. A few days will show the issue. We incline to think, however, that a little more practical advice from Washington, and less Castle Garden policy, whatever may be its effect upon his temper.

A correspondent of the Tribune says that four clerks in the mercantile firm at Havana, to whom the Crescent City was consigned, had, before the arrival of that vessel, been arrested for being engaged in a conspiracy against the Government, and that after the Crescent City had left, the Governor General sent for one of the firm, and charged him personally with the general disaffection of the firm toward the Government. The same correspondent says that there are 16,000 troops on the Island.

Some conspirators at Matanzas and at Pinar del Rio, had been betrayed to the Government by parties really or professedly their associates in the movement. Indeed, as extract which the Courier and Enquirer publishes from a private letter, written evidently by one sympathizing with the revolutionists, admits that "the situation of the patriots is more and more compromised."

MARYLAND!

Enthusiastic, largely-attended, and effective Whig meetings have recently been held in different parts of Worcester and Somerset counties, to which the Snow Hill Shield thus refers:

The recent enthusiastic demonstrations in this and Somerset county are calculated to be of great benefit to the Whig party of the State generally, but of special advantage to the glorious cause of that old campaigner of many fights, Winfield Scott. At Salisbury, Snow Hill, and Princess Anne the meetings were large and enthusiastic, and we can safely say we never witnessed at any similar gatherings of the people closer and more respectful attention than was paid to the addresses delivered at each of these places. Let the result of similar meetings held in other parts of the State be equally influential, and Maryland will give a Harrison majority for the hero of Lundy's Lane.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Clinton, Ga., on the 10th inst.

THE STATE TICKET.

[OFFICIAL AND REPORTED MAJORITIES.]

	1851. Governor.		Sup. Judge.		Can. Com'r.	
	Johnston, W.	Bigler, D.	Burrington, W.	Woodward, D.	Hoffman, W.	Hopkins, D.
Allegheny	6797	5983	7063	6350	7102	6482
Adams	2472	1945	2191	1972	2197	1968
Armstrong	2477	2471	1163	2272	1057	1254
Berks	4721	9486	3539	7855	3744	7477
Bedford	1962	1996	1924	1920	1455	1992
Bucks	4258	5488	4171	5448	4310	5506
Beaver	2239	2303	2274	2232	2228	2045
Blair	2295	1704	992		479	
Butler	2273	2127				
Bradford	3650	3988				
Cambria	1230	1155	605	674		720
Centre	1707	1272	634	1121	674	1220
Chester	6350	6350	6353	45622	5878	4962
Clarion	1253	1253	1163	2272	1117	2252
Cumberland	2938	3141	2782	2927	2744	2974
Columbia	1024	1241	1024	1044	998	1274
Crawford	3023	3192	2197	2562	2175	2955
Clearfield	1361	2568		1970		1154
Clinton	981	1566	928	1249	1001	1188
Dauphin	3599	2690	3571	2810	3765	2521
Delaware	2147	1594	477		466	
Erie	3610	2110	1200		1220	
Fayette	2153	2153	1992		2002	
Franklin	3782	3236	500		3209	
Fulton	1706	804		100		100
Greene	1272	2250	1217	2250	12.7	2224
Huntingdon	1453	1453	1210	1710	1191	1651
Indiana	2540	1752	1999	1480	1942	1499
Juniata	1537	1537				
Jefferson	1102	1140	826	1023	785	1057
Lebanon	2024	1949	232		1480	
Lancaster	9741	5290	9741	5290	9638	5688
Lawrence	2137	1079	1519	1026	1685	1048
Lehigh	3015	3292	2287	2979	2290	3002
Lycoming	2007	1676		600		600
Luzerne	3471	4906		1909		1200
Monroe	923	2107				
Mercer	2780	2780	1937	2658	1969	2754
Mifflin	1413	1413		326		196
Montgomery	4941	6742	4125	6263	4079	6276
Montour	876	1304	755	1337	787	1319
McKean	409	498				
Northampton	2627	4150		1241		1202
Northumberland	1728	2229	1326	2019	1292	2211
Perry	2015	2292		1220		1211
Philadelphia city	8342	6253	8728	4152	8841	4229
co.	16749	16740	15307	18025	12592	17680
Pike	319	530				
Potter	621	574				
Schuylkill	4243	4243	3785	3960	3747	4223
Somerset	1739	1069		1482		1440
Sullivan	227	455		152		120
Susquehanna	2123	2915				
Tioga	1464	1420				
Union	1917	1949	850		900	
Venango	1437	1436	1562	850	1559	
Washington	3115	3149	2999	3251	3053	
Wayne	4042	3916	3815	3795	3740	
Warren	1135	1135	1025	1025	1025	
Wayne	1010	2182		1220		
Wyoming	913	1156				
York	4727	6738		1167		1154

From the Philadelphia North American.

THE PAST AND THE COMING ELECTION.

Our State Election is over. The smoke of the contest is clearing away, and revealing the real result of the action. Viewed with reference to the great national struggle to take place in November next, it virtually a triumph of the cause of Scott, and should animate all his friends with fresh confidence and incite them to increased exertion. Beside the fact that thousands of Whig votes were not polled on Tuesday last, while the whole strength of the opposition was brought out, local issues and causes of division, which operated to defeat our ticket, will exercise no influence in the coming conflict; our entire force will be actively at work in the field; and the personal popularity of the noble old chief who leads the column, will reinforce our ranks with countless numbers of men whose admiration of his high character and illustrious life, as well as gratitude for his many and illustrious services to the country, will constrain them, in spite of all party, attachment or control, to give him their willing and devoted support. These are probabilities which we do not affect to believe merely for the purpose of bolstering up a discomfited and discouraged party. We array them as sincere and well-assured convictions, attested by perfectly reliable information respecting the condition of public sentiment in this State, throughout this commonwealth, in relation to the Presidential election. Nothing, we are convinced, can defeat Scott in Pennsylvania but the omission of proper efforts on the part of the Whigs. With their full vote out, victory would be certain enough; but aided by the immense additional strength which the personal merits of their candidate will, beyond all doubt, rally to his standard, a glorious triumph would, of necessity, be achieved. Any possible accession of votes, however, which the superior and commanding virtues of Winfield Scott may secure by his party, would fail to accomplish the success in this, or any other State, if the Whigs themselves not did not labor diligently, earnestly, hopefully for the cause, and cast their whole weight into the scale. The time for indecision, indifference, inactivity, has gone by. We may have felt indifference in the late contest, but have ceased to be so for the present. Nothing, we repeat, is of more vital importance to the welfare of the country than the success of the Whig principles and measures at the approaching election. Principles vital to the future safety and reputation of the Republic, lying at the foundation of its commercial independence, the development of its internal resources, the just protection of its industry, and the perpetuity of its constitutional liberties and unions, are at stake, and they are destined to be for many long years determined by the event of the approaching election. No one who looks seriously at the subject, and reflects profoundly and thoughtfully on the bearings and consequences, can fail to be penetrated with an anxious, earnest concern for the elevation of so tried and loyal a patriot, so wise and virtuous a civilian as Winfield Scott to the Chief Magistracy. With the political affairs entrusted to his administration, the people would have a strong guaranty for the security of the public interests at home and abroad, and for the maintenance of that high and dignified position which has challenged for us as a nation the respect and admiration of the world.

Under his firm and energetic, yet moderate and conservative rule, the faith of treaties, obligations of international courtesy and law, the principles of a liberal, but just and righteous social and political progress for Americans, would be enforced, and individual happiness and prosperity would flourish as they never did under any administration of the United States. But if he should not be chosen to fill the eminent station for which he has been named—if his countrymen should not gratefully reward his distinguished services, and confide in that virtue, wisdom and patriotism which has given to them so many proud and illustrious examples, the result will be solemn destinies of twenty-five millions of freemen and of thirty-one sovereign, yet confederate States be committed to the care and control of a man untried in council, inexperienced in matters of State, pressed into them against his character, avowedly committed to anti-American doctrines and aggressive principles of political policy, and liable to be surrounded and managed by men regardless of everything but their private aggrandizement and the ascendancy of their party in the government. Such an alternative so alarming and dangerous as this depending upon the defeat of Winfield Scott for the Presidency, what sane, honest, devoted lover of the country can hesitate to give him his suffrage, and to toil constantly and ardently between this and November to further his election? Who that dreads the establishment of British commercial principles as the policy of these States, and the revival of that wild, invasive system of national advancement which, under a former administration, precipitated the country into a war, and locked with rapacious eye to the conquest of certain Spanish possessions in the neighboring seas, can contemplate, without painful apprehension, the election of Mr. Pierce, and the transfer of executive power to him and his party? The time for such a change, if it is to occur, rapidly draws nigh. The people hold the event of the contest this is coming entirely in their own hands. They are fully warned of the momentous issues suspended new upon their final choice and action in the solemn duty before them. If, then, they determine not well and wisely, they will have only unhappiness of their country the bitter reproach of having been themselves the wilful authors of its distresses and disgrace.

From the Washington Republic.

THE ELECTIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO.

The very rational exposition of our intelligent Baltimore correspondent with respect to the recent elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio, as contained in his letter published this morning, claims, and will doubtless receive, the attention of our Whig friends. The actual returns justify the greatest confidence that in November we shall carry those States by heavy majorities. It is estimated by careful and reliable persons who have travelled extensively in both States, that at the late elections at least fifteen thousand and probably twenty thousand Whigs neglected to vote who will be at the polls in November. It is further estimated that of those who voted the Locofoco ticket, five thousand to eight thousand in each State (and probably a much larger number) will support General Scott, which will give him their combined electoral vote by a large majority.

A gentleman who recently travelled from Cleveland to Cincinnati says that in every instance save one, in which he took the pains to inquire of German citizens, he was invariably answered that though they were Democrats, they should vote for Scott. In some parts of the same State the Irish citizens had resolved to vote for Scott in a body.

The indications are unmistakable. WINFIELD SCOTT has earned the gratitude of the American people, and cannot fail to be elected.

Let our friends be not deceived, but smile in derision at the harmless braggadocio of the Democratic presses. The laugh of triumph which our antagonists put forth is as hollow and affected, and will be as brief, as that of the mock duke in the comedy, whose pleasing self-gratulatory anticipations were suddenly dispelled by the appearance of his master in true guise. *Il rira bien qui rira dernier.*

Rev. Dr. Maginnis, professor of public theology in the Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary, died on Thursday.

THE POPULAR VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

It is not yet ascertained what the aggregate Loco Foco majority on the Congressional tickets will amount to at the recent election in Pennsylvania. Probably, it will not exceed 5,000, or about the same as the majority for Governor last year, which was 8,465.

To show that this amount could be easily overcome at the coming Presidential election, even supposing it to present a fair view of the political complexion of the votes polled at the elections last week, we give the following statement, showing the aggregate majorities in the State at the elections in October and November for the last four Presidential elections:

1836—October—Democratic majority on Congress,	11,203
" November—Van Buren's majority for President over Harrison	4,364
Whig gain	6,839
1840—October—Democratic majority on Congress	4,800
" November—Harrison's majority for President	343
Whig gain	4,643
1844—October—Democratic majority for Governor	4,397
" November—Polk's majority over Clay for President	6,332
Polk's gain	1,735
1848—October—Democratic majority on Canal Commissioner	2,636
" November—Taylor's majority over Cass for President	13,537
Whig gain	16,178

It will be seen that in three of the above four Presidential elections, the Whigs gained largely over the State election less than one month preceding, the popular vote being against them at each State election in October. They lost ground in the election of 1844, as they had the advantage of a popular candidate for Governor—General Markle—against Mr. Shunk; and there was a bitter party feeling against Mr. Clay, not felt so much in the cases of Harrison and Taylor.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

LATER FROM THE PLAINS.—A party arrived at Independence, Mo., on the 15th inst. from the Plains—part arriving from Salt Lake, and part from California. They bring no news of special interest.

Business was improving and a brisk trade springing up. All was quiet at Fort Laramie. Major Fitzpatrick was daily expected there, and large bands of Indians were arriving at the Fort, awaiting the distribution of annuities from the Government.

Capt. Thomas and the Pueblo Indians are at Indianapolis, and Capt. Westport was to leave for Santa Fe on the 10th or 12th.

The extensive candle factory of E. N. Robinson, at New Bedford, was burned down on Thursday. Loss estimated at $10,000.

The loss by the burning of Horace H. Day's India rubber works at Ansonia, Conn., last week, is from $75,000 to $100,000.

The Governor of South Carolina has ordered the legislature to meet on the first Monday of November, to cast the vote of that State for President and Vice-President.

A CARD.

To Capitalists, Manufacturers and Business Men.

It will be seen by advertisement that a portion of the Gregg Estate, opposite this city, is advertised for sale on Saturday next.

This offers the richest field for speculating operations of any in market, and at lower prices and easier terms than such property can ever again be secured.

The desirable situation for manufactories renders it highly advisable to those interested to secure it for that purpose, and we submit the following for their consideration:

There are numerous manufactories now occupying sites which could be advantageously used for other purposes.

There are others occupying premises on lease which may soon expire.

The difference to some of these, in the mere price of coal, could, in a single year, pay the expenses of removal, and forever after form a handsome annual profit, besides being actually nearer and easier of access to the principal shipping and business part of the city than (in some localities) it even is the city itself, as any one can at once see by a few moments examination.

Who is there who would not wish to possess some twenty-one squares of city property at prices existing some twenty to thirty years ago? Well, here is that opportunity.

This property, *which in a few years will become a part of the city,* would have long since have been built up as compactly as the city, but for the fact of its belonging to an undivided estate, and thus the numerous offers for purchasing manufacturing sites, &c., during a period of some forty years, could not be accepted, and the rapid improvement since being offered for sale, the past few years, shows what this future prosperity will be; and in the hands of active business men, is capable (possessing as it does all the elements requisite) to make it all that any person could desire, and realizing a rich return for their investment.

Manufacturers contemplating a change in their present location, from the causes named, would not only secure good prices or use for their present locations, but would by the removal, be adding value to their new location, and any adjacent property owned by them, thus adding to their own wealth, instead of their capital and enterprise going to benefit the property of others.

These considerations together with the fact that a saving of about *one-fourth on the cost of fuel in some single establishments, amounting to four or five thousand dollars annually*' should at once determine purchasers.

An improvement is suggested by R. E. McGowin, Esq., City Regulator, to our river which will give us a deep harbor and channel, and carry the bulk of the width of the river, bringing us into still closer proximity to the City, and adding thousands of dollars to the value of this property, and all other on our side of the river.

The plan has been approved by all the property owners, and it is Mr. McGowin's opinion that the improvement will positively be made as soon as possible, the City harbor and channel require it, and can with confidence recommend it to be a medicine worthy of attention, and can safely say that success has attended its use, where other medicine had failed.

D. T. FOOT, M.D.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh.

an29:d&w

Worms.

☞As this is the season of the year when Worms are most formidable among children, the proprietors of M'Lane's Vermifuge beg leave to call the attention of parents to its virtues, for the expelling of those annoying and often fatal enemies of children. It was invented by a physician of great experience, in Virginia, who, after having used it for several years in his own practice, and found its success so universal, was induced at last to offer it to the public as a cheap but certain and excellent medicine. It has since become justly popular throughout the United States, as the most efficient Vermifuge ever known, and the demand has been steadily on the increase since its first introduction to the public.

This great Worm Specific may be had from most Druggists and Merchants in town and country, also by the sole proprietors. J. KIDD & CO.,

sep23-d&w1m 82 Wood st.

Notice.

IN consequence of the refusal of the Canal Commissioners to recede from the tax imposed by them on Passengers upon the Columbia Rail Road, passing over the Harrisburgh & Lancaster Rail-Road, which has heretofore been paid on the Pittsburgh Travel by the Penna. Rail Company, who have no direct interest in the matter, the rate of fare to Philadelphia upon the ten miles of railroad east of Harrisburgh is reduced, will be $4 50.

oct19 J. M'SKIMMEN, Agent P. RR. Co.

JAMES P. TANNER.

WHOLESALE DEALER

IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c.,

No. 56 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Between Third and Fourth.

☞My stock embraces every variety and Style of Boots, shoes, Bonnets, &c., purchased direct from the New England Manufactories, which will be replenished for Fall and Winter sales, and will be sold at reduced prices. Please call and examine before buying.

oct2

1852. 1852.

UNITED STATES MAIL

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing August 18th 1852.

OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD

The only Western Rail Road Running out from Pittsburgh.

FREE FROM ALL THE DELAYS OF THE OHIO RIVER.

TO CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI TOLEDO, DETROIT, CHICAGO, MILWAUKIE, &c.

Running in Connection with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad from Alliance to Cleveland.

RUNNING DIRECT FROM PITTSBURGH TO CANTON, MASSILLON AND WOOSTER.

AND THROUGH IN A DAY TO MANSFIELD BY STAGES FROM WOOSTER.

FIVE Trains start from Pittsburgh daily, (Sundays excepted.)

MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Pittsburgh at 8.30 P. M. Passengers dine at Allegheny City. Arrives at Alliance at 12.30 A. M. and reaches Cleveland at 5.40 P. M. in time for the evening boats on Lake River. This is the great through line for New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and also for all other stations between Pittsburgh and Cleveland.

EXPRESS TRAIN

Leaves Pittsburgh at 11 A. M. Passengers dine at Allegheny City. Arrives at Alliance at 3.40 P. M. and reaches Cleveland at 8.40 P. M. in time for the evening boats on Lake River. This is the great through line for New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and also for all other stations between Pittsburgh and Cleveland.

Through from Pittsburgh to Cleveland in about SIX AND A HALF HOURS. Fare $4. Passengers can take their meals at the depot in this city in the morning, or Chicago in the evening of the next day.

The Mail Train leaves Pittsburgh at 8.30 P. M. reaches Alliance at 12.30 A. M. connects there with the Express Train from Cleveland, and reaches Pittsburgh at 5 P. M. connecting with the evening Express Mail Trains for New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore at 6 P. M., and also with the West Arrive at Pittsburgh 5 P. M.

THE FREIGHT TRAIN

Leaves Pittsburgh at 4.30 P. M. and reaches Pittsburgh at 12 M. daily. Connects at Alliance with Freight Train from Cleveland to Pittsburgh in one day of less than 24 hours. Connects at Rochester on the Ohio River with Freight Train from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh 810 Passengers can take the Freight Train at Cleveland at 4.30 P. M. reach Pittsburgh the same evening.

Connects at Rochester on the Ohio River with the Freight Train from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh 810 Passengers can take the Freight Train at Cleveland at 4.30 P. M. reach Pittsburgh the same evening.

Connects at Rochester