# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

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PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1853.


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

☞ PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE—The extensive circulation of our Weekly Gazette offers to our business men a most desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every village and county in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

☞ TO ADVERTISERS—Neither the Editorial Rooms nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY GAZETTE, are opened on Sunday. ADVERTISERS who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 5 o'clock, on Saturday evening.

## DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MOSES POWNALL, *Of Lancaster County.*

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

ALEX. K. McCLURE, *Of Franklin County.*

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

CHRISTIAN MEYERS, *Of Clarion County.*

BRITISH AND AMERICAN SLAVERY.—The editor of the *Post* is very much concerned about "*British* Slavery," and the impudence of the British in being concerned about *American* Slavery. It is all right for the editor of the Post to denounce "the Slavery which exists in England," but it is *not* all right for the English to denounce the Slavery which exists in America. Hear the Post man:

"It is about time that these transparent hypocrites across the water were dealt with according to their deserts. We are no defenders of American Slavery, or any other kind of servitude,—and God forbid that we ever shall be—but from our hearts we detest hypocrisy, bigotry, fanaticism, and every species of pharisaical humbuggery." * * * "The Slavery which exists in England is a thousand times more hideous, oppressive and soul-destroying than can be found in the United States. But the shallow-pated cockneys and pseudo female philanthropists of England, will weep, and lament, and sigh, and break their tender hearts over some exaggerated negro romance like Uncle Tom's Cabin, while at their own doors the most frightful destitution exists, which never attracts their notice or excites their sympathies. In exposing such base hypocrisy we expect to be denounced by the editor of the *Gazette* and the whole British Whig press. But amen from such journals never for a moment disturb our equanimity. We write just as we think, and care not who is pleased or displeased by our remarks."

"The Slavery which exists in England is a thousand times more hideous," &c., than American Slavery, is it? Thomas Jefferson did not seem to think so, and he used to be considered good democratic authority, before old-fashioned Democracy went out of favor. *He* said that "one hour" of American Slavery was worse than "a thousand years" of that tyranny which our Revolutionary fathers rose to oppose; and he was a slaveholder, with good opportunities of knowing the truth of what he said. The "tyranny" of Great Britain, in 1863, we imagine, is not greater than it was in 1776; so that we think the Post must be mistaken in its assertion. At any rate, we prefer Jefferson's authority to that of the Post.

That there is want, distress, and suffering in Great Britain, we are ready to concede: that fact has never been denied, and by none has it been more faithfully admitted and deplored than by those whom the Post so liberally stigmatizes as 'hypocrites,' and 'shallow-pated cockneys.' That portion of the British public which sympathizes most strongly with the Anti-Slavery movement, has given its best efforts towards the relief of the "frightful destitution" existing in their midst. The Post it is true, asserts that "it never attracts their notice or excites their sympathies;" but the London *Times*, although denouncing them for their participation in the Anti-Slavery movement, freely and candidly admits that they have been honest, earnest and consistent laborers for the removal of whatever British wrongs lie within their reach.

Social evils exist in every community, but they are not generally the result of law, or remediable by law; they do not partake of the nature of slavery; they do not furnish a case parallel with it; and they are not to be judged by the same rule, or removed by the same means. The honest-hearted people of Great Britain will remove these evils from among them, if they can, in due season; and will doubtless be thankful to the editor of the *Post* for any assistance he may be disposed to render them. Those who are earnest in the depreciation of wrong never scorn assistance, in its removal, from those who are not responsible for it: it is only those who *nominally*, but not *really*, deprecate it, who will hear of no outsider sympathizing with them.

## COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTION.

The following proceedings, by the Board of Trade of Baltimore, are very complimentary to our townsman, General Larimer. The expression of the wish that Baltimore and Pittsburgh may be yet more closely united by the early completion of the Connellsville Railroad, will be heartily reciprocated by the citizens of Pittsburgh:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE,
Baltimore, May 2, 1853.

*To Gen. Wm. Larimer, President P. & C. Railroad Company.*

DEAR SIR:—At the monthly meeting of the Board of Trade, of this city, held this day the following Resolution offered by Mr. Wm. Bose was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the thankful acknowledgements of the Board of Trade of Baltimore are due to General William Larimer and his associates, for the handsome copy of a map of Pittsburgh, presented by them to this Board; and that the Secretary be requested to transmit to them a copy of this resolution, together with the expression of the hearty wish that the two cities may be yet more closely united by the early completion of the work in which they have so common and a deep interest.

It affords me much pleasure to be the medium through which the above sentiments are communicated.

With much respect I remain,
Yours truly,
GEO. W. PORTER, *Secy.*

The Old Hunker journals of the East are very much annoyed at the reception given to Mrs. Stowe in England and Scotland. The N. Y. Express appears to be the most sadly affected, and is evidently determined upon something desperate. It says:

"It is about time,—with due respect to John Bull,—that he attend to his own affairs, and let his affairs alone,—provided he wishes us to attend to our international duties. If not, we shall advise the getting up of all sorts of cheap publications in the United States to circulate in England against its oligarchy and its aristocracy, the folly of keeping and paying for a Queen the House of Lords, and a Court and a State Religion."

Do, and let us know how you get along.

THE CINCINNATI EXCITEMENT.—An immense mass meeting was held in the Market square, Cincinnati, on Monday afternoon, to take measures to express their opposition to the course of Mayor Snelbaker. Very severe resolutions, condemnatory of the Mayor were passed. We have only space for two of them:

*Resolved*, That we leave the said D. T. Snelbaker for the future lawful and constitutional action of the people, when, if opportunity is afforded us, we pledge ourselves to brand his aforesaid conduct as a traitorous sacrifice of the principle of civil and religious liberty, to an unholy political ambition, which for the sake of legal authority and official station, would sly itself to the open and self-declared opponents of American liberty.

*Resolved*, That a committee of two in each ward be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, whose duty it shall be to prepare a petition addressed to the City Council, requesting them to cite D. T. Snelbaker, Mayor of Cincinnati to appear before them to show cause why he shall not be impeached for dereliction of duty and violation of the Constitution of the United States and State of Ohio.

CONNELSVILLE RAILROAD.—A bill was introduced in the House of Delegates of Maryland on the 3d inst., to authorize the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to guarantee the bonds of the Connelsville and Pittsburgh Railroad Company to the amount of one million dollars.

Our advices from Annapolis say that the bill will pass the two Houses without any difficulty.

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer says that the Cholera is prevailing in Clarkesville, Mecklenburg, and on some of the plantations on the Roanoke river.

## FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, May 3, 1853.

The new federal officers took possession of the Postoffice and Custom House yesterday, and the region thereabouts resembled very closely the appearance of our alms house upon the days when potatoes and coal are doled out to applicants. The Collector and Postmaster, since their appointment, have been waylaid in the streets, at home, and indeed upon every occasion, gay or sad, where their faces could be seen by office begging "democrats" eager to serve the country for a salary. To-day, notice has been posted upon official doors that business alone will be attended to in office hours, thus cooling the crowd down slightly. Never was the party so hungry before, and unless Mr. Pierce wants an explosion he must find cops for them.

Although we are only one day past rent day, the city looks as though it had been bombarded, so great is the destruction of old rookeries for the purpose of replacing them by warehouses for business purposes. The plot of ground at the corner of Broadway and Fulton streets, leased at the enormous rate of "*five millions per acre*" will soon be covered with an elegant building which has already been leased at rates which will make the speculation of leasing one *lot* at twenty-seven thousand per annum, a source of fortune to the daring purchasers. In the way of private houses there is a surplus, and large numbers must be idle. The number of people who have broken up housekeeping to escape the cost of living that the rush of people to the Crystal Palace will impose, is incredible. Swarms have gone to every accessible place in the suburbs near us, and there are thousands who will be glad when New York is restored to them by the outsiders who now have possession.

The job printers to the extent of several hundreds are upon the strike to day, and will probably get a small advance and go to work. After the hurry is over, like the waiters who struck, they will have leave to withdraw, and find their places filled by outside labor, or by girls, who have been introduced into several establishments with great success. Girls dressed in uniform now serve in the dining rooms of some of the most fashionable hotels, and do the composition of some of the spiciest of the evening and weekly papers.

Money has come to be in rather better demand, and the legal rate is as cheap as borrowers can get accommodated, and sterling exchange has rather strengthened since the last packet, and fast tends to the point when specie can be shipped to great advantage. The imports of April are shown to be far in excess of those of 1852 and the question is again seriously mooted whether large amounts of coin must not be sent in payment. Stocks are all dull and in the coal department the tendency is towards a collapse, is being pretty well established that all the Cumberland Mines must lie dormant until like the anthracite trade of Pennsylvania they open a road or canal or both for their exclusive use. The Erie railroad earnings for April are $423,000, yet this large sum did not prevent a decline of 1 per cent to day.

The legislative committees appointed to examine into the affairs of the Art Union have commenced their session, and will persecute the late managers to the extent of their ability and finally produce a reaction in favor of the Art Union. An attempt is made to cast reproach upon several gentlemen who have made large pecuniary sacrifices, and to make them appear as making money out of the institution. The concern was clearly unconstitutional, but people here do not believe the managers were other than honorable men, though occasionally in error.

C.

NEW YORK ADVERTISING.—We yesterday looked through some dozen of the leading journals of the Southern and Western States, in which we noted some three to five columns each of the Business Cards of our leading Merchants, Manufacturers, &c., many of whom appeared to be permanent advertisers. No other Atlantic city, so far as we observed, showed one-fourth so many. We count this among the influences which are steadily concentrating the wholesale trade of the country more and more upon New York.

We estimate the annual expenditure of our city's men of business in advertising alone, at more than two millions of dollars, of which about one-fourth, or half a million, is paid to the journals of other cities and Island villages. Mr. W. H. McDonald, one of the leading advertising agents of our city, alone deals with 576 journals, to which he paid $40,000 in 1852, and expects to pay $70,000 in 1853.—*N. York Tribune.*

NEW YORK is wide awake to her interests in every thing. Her intelligent merchants know that if their advertisements are scattered throughout the West, they will most certainly bring the dealers of the West to them as customers. Our own columns present evidences of New York spirit, while the names of few houses in Philadelphia or Baltimore appear there. It is strange that the merchants of the latter cities so greatly neglect their interests, and leave the ground almost wholly to New York. W. H. McDonald, Esq., spoken of above, is in agent for this paper, and we can speak of him as a most enterprising, prompt, and courteous gentleman, and we are pleased to learn is doing a fine business.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, a bill has been reported providing for the cession to the State of New York of the small district of territory called Boston Corner, in the south western extremity of Massachusetts. The inhabitants of this territory, who are few in number, are quite isolated in their position, belonging to no town, and having no access to other parts of Massachusetts, except through either the State of Connecticut or New York, the mountain which lies between them and the rest of the State being impassible, at least with convenience. The assent of the Congress of the United States and of the Legislature of New York is required to give validity to the cession: unless such assent is obtained within two years, the act will be void.—*N. Y. Courier.*

This is an instance in point to sustain the application of the people of the "Panhandle," in Virginia, for annexation to Pennsylvania. Every consideration that would favor the annexation of "Boston Corner" to New York, would as powerfully favor the annexation of the Panhandle to Pennsylvania; besides which, there are peculiar reasons, of much force, on the side of the latter.

GOV. BIGLER—ESCAPING CRIMINALS.—The Maryland papers state that Governor Bigler has withdrawn his requisition for McCleary and Merritt, the kidnappers of the Parker girls. This was one of the most infamous cases on record, the victims being natives of this State, and the crime of kidnapping being aggravated with that of the murder of Miller. Counsel were sent by Pennsylvania to Baltimore, the facts established, and the girls brought back. We can hardly believe that Gov. Bigler would permit two wretches to escape whose criminality was indirectly pronounced by a Baltimore jury. Yet we cannot forget, that only a short time ago, a Maryland constable, who killed an unfortunate negro, shooting him dead, and then escaping, was not prosecuted for the murder; and we still have a fresh recollection of the manner in which Governor Bigler permitted the escape from justice of the notorious Mayo, who had beaten and attempted to abduct Daniel Neal. No requisition was made for him, so far as we can learn. In our State Executive not aware that his official duty is to see that the criminals who escape over the State line are brought to trial? In this important matter, we must say that Governor Bigler has shown himself entirely incompetent. We have a better opinion of the man who direct the affairs of Maryland, than to suppose they would volunteer the advocacy of any ruffian, kidnapper and murderer who escapes from our State. If the Baltimore jury that sent the Parker girls back to their home, had been able to punish the scoundrels who abducted them, we should not now have to deplore the wretched inefficiency of Governor Bigler. He is a willow switch that can't stand upright.—*Philadelphia Register.*

The Allegheny *Enterprise* states that Alexander Watson, Esq., a gentleman of princely estate, some one or two miles beyond the northern limits of that city, intends to have enclosed a spacious cattle yard market, with stalls and every proper accommodation for the safe keeping of droves coming to this market.

THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF ART.—The May number of this work is an invaluable one. It is worth double the price asked for it. We had rather have it than half a dozen of the ordinary monthlies of the day. It is published by Alex. Montgomery, 17 Spruce street, New York, and we recommend all our readers to purchase it. Price 25 cents per number.

The Hon. J. W. Farrelly, has returned home, and it will be seen from his card, resumed the practice of his profession. His old friends will be gratified to meet with him. We can assure them that he looks as natural as ever; neither the prosperity incident to holding office, nor the adversity of a removal having in the least disturbed his equanimity of character.—*Meadville Jour.*

GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE.—The Whigs of Tennessee have nominated Major G. A. Henry, and the democrats the Hon. Andrew Johnson as their candidates for Governor. The democratic convention recommended ex Governor Trousdale to the general government as Minister to Mexico.

"COUNTRY HOMES"—The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, last week, threw out some judicious and well-timed suggestions in regard to 'Country Homes,' remarking: 'That Pittsburgh will never be sought unto, as a city merely for a home. Men will congregate here for business—they will embrace its unrivalled advantages to make a fortune, but they will not seek it as a place desirable for a private residence. To strangers it has no attractions. On the contrary its aspect is forbidding and repelling. But what shall be done? Shall no effort be made to procure attractive homes near Pittsburgh, if not in it? In referring to various localities suitable for retired residences, favorable mention is made of that section of country extending from Haysville to Beaver. Every day demonstrates, that it is only necessary to become acquainted with the position occupied by Beaver and adjacent country, in order that it may be properly appreciated by strangers. Our wonder has often been exercised of late, to know why it was that men who had been engaged in business in the Smoky City, for a long series of years, and who it would be inferred had retired from the more active duties, should persist in making their homes in a place constantly enveloped with soot and smoke; and where every thing outward looks cheerless and uninviting. It is perfectly natural, that persons inured, year in and year out, to the ceaseless din and bustle of city life, as they advance to old age, should seek rest and quiet, and single out retreats more in keeping with that unruffled current of feeling so becoming to those in declining years.

When a railroad communication was opened, and Pittsburgh and the towns comprising Beaver city, were brought together by an hour's ride on the cars, a calculation, reasonable in itself, was made that many of the retired business men, and even those actively engaged, would settle among us. Few, if any, have done so—The why and the wherefore of which we have not been able to divine. Either a proper examination has not been made, or the eye has been stubbornly closed to the pre-eminent inducements here held out for sober, rational, and healthful enjoyment. We know of nothing wanting to make this a desirable place of residence. The substantials of life can be obtained more reasonably than in the city. A lot can be purchased as cheaply here as can a foot of ground there. The facilities of travel are such that a person can take up his residence here, have abundant supervision over his business in Pittsburgh, and yet lodge and take the most of his meals with his family—the trips in the cars meanwhile sharpening the appetite, and keeping the digestive organs in proper trim.

Then see how very favorably our towns are situated. On the banks of two rivers, in close proximity and full view of the Ohio & Penn's, Pitts & Cleveland and Pitts & Erie Railroads—the two latter to be constructed soon; and for beauty of scenery, fertility of soil and for uniform healthfulness, is unsurpassed. We have in our midst a justly celebrated Academy for males; a well-conducted Female Seminary, and the establishment of another in contemplation. The society is high-toned, moral and religious; free from the fashionable vices, and alluring snares met with in cities, and which so often blight the hopes of parents, and ruin the standing and prospects of youth.

Few places can boast of so many desirable advantages, for tightly training up the young of both sexes, and spending the sun set of life in ease and comfort, as are here sold out. To Pittsburgers, we would say—come among us—purchase our vacant lots, improve them as best thy cheap,'—build for yourselves handsome residences—and share with us, the gifts which Providence has spread out profusely around us and our word for it, you will not regret that you pitched your tents in this part of the moral vineyard.—*Beaver Argus.*

THE BURNING OF THE OCEAN WAVE.—We have received this morning a letter from an esteemed friend at Ogdensburg, in which he speaks of the melancholy disaster of the destruction of the steamer Ocean Wave. The communication by telegraph was correct so far as it went. We subjoin what additional information we have.

The steamer took fire from her furnaces, on her passage of a trip from Hamilton, between one and two o'clock on Saturday morning. The upper cabin was consumed in fifteen minutes, and in less than two hours after the fire broke out the hull went down.

Mr. Blackman, one of the crew, saved himself by putting together a couple of planks, on which he remained until the schooner Georgia sent relief and took him off. He says that when the fire was burning a high pressure steamer (probably one of the propellers) passed without rendering assistance.

We yesterday mentioned the loss of the nurse and three children of Mr. Steven, the cashier of the Gore Bank, at Hamilton. The letter bring us that Mrs. Steven was on board and saved by the heroic conduct of Mr. Oliver, the second mate. He tore her night garments into strings, and with them secured Mrs Steven to the wreck, on which he was, and when she had nearly perished with cold, he supported her near the burning portions of the boat to afford her warmth; in this condition she was kept until relief arrived. Mrs. Gordon French, of Cornwall, Mrs. Steven, and Mrs. Kisk, were the only ladies saved.

It was mentioned yesterday that a steam vessel sent a boat to the assistance of the sufferers, but the men in the boat became frightened and returned. The schooner Georgiana then hove in sight, and soon after sent her boat. So terrific was the appearance of the burning steamer, that the two men in the boat became alarmed, but the mate of the schooner ordered them on, declaring that "life or death, he would attempt the rescue of his suffering fellow-creatures." His efforts were crowned with success; and in two minutes after he had taken off the survivors the wreck went down.

The captain and first mate, and one passenger, reached Picton, on the bay of Quinte, forty miles from Kingston, and nearly opposite, the spot where the boat took fire.

Mr. Oliver, the purser, remained at Kingston to take care of those severely burned, two of whom were at the hospital at that place.

As we mentioned yesterday, the Ocean Wave was almost a new steamer, this being her second season. She is reported to be insured to the amount of $40,000.—*New York Com.*

NEW ENGLAND METHODIST CONFERENCE

BOSTON, Monday, May 2, 1853

At the session of the Methodist Conference at Ipswich to-day, the Committee on Slavery reported the following series of resolutions, which, after considerable discussion, were adopted:

1. That this conference we are as fully and deeply convinced as ever, that the system of slaveholding, or the holding of slaves in bondage for the sake of gain, under any circumstances, is a flagrant sin against God and humanity.

2. That it is our deliberate and settled opinion that no more persons guilty of the sin of slaveholding should be admitted as members into our Church.

3. That we are fully persuaded that if a proper discipline were duly administered, or if the spirit even of our present discipline were duly carried out, all voluntary slaveholders would soon either be brought to repentance and reformation of life or for the sin of slaveholding be expelled from the church.

4. That as there is a difference of opinion as to whether our discipline, as it now reads, would exclude such persons from our communion, it is the sense of this conference, that the difference should be so altered and amended as to include a well defined and clearly expressed rule, prohibiting their reception into the communion of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Convention after passing resolutions in favor of the Main Law, resolved to send five Delegates to represent the conference at the World's Temperance Convention.

DREADFUL STORM.—One of the most terrific storms passed over our town on Saturday evening last, that has probably ever visited the place since the erection of its first building. It was truly of the hurricane or tornado order. The first victim of its violence we shall notice, was the almost entire wreck of the fine building known as Mr. Jewett's Church. The cupola or steeple, as was seen through the lightning's flash, appeared to be wrested off, and raised several feet from the bottom of its structure and carried nearly over the centre of the building before it fell through, carrying every thing in its way into the body of the church. This idea is confirmed from appearances as now indicated in the church. The first twenty feet of the roof immediately adjacent to the bottom of the steeple is entirely unhjured. And the bottom part of the cupola containing the bell now lies in a mass about the centre of the church, while the top part struck upon the east end wall, broke off, and now lies on the ground some distance beyond.

The whole area of the church inside is covered with the broken masses of roof, ceiling, and steeple. Not a pew to be seen except the back row extending under the gallery, which seems to have escaped from the fact that the steeple must have been carried, whole, more than twenty feet before it touched or fell through the roof.

Had the congregation been assembled, the destruction of life must have been terrible, probably extending to every individual present. The sexton was ringing the bell for prayer meeting at the time, and escaped through the masonry foundation portion of the steeple with but slight injury. The building is generally so much wrecked as to preclude the idea of ever being usefully repaired.—*Terre Haute Courier.*

THE EX-MONK LEARY CONVICTED.—The trial of this notorious personage for the murder of Bernard Manley, in Pardeville, Columbia county, has just concluded at Portage City, and the verdict of the jury was guilty, and the sentence imprisonment for life. This is in accordance with the statute, which leaves it optional with the jury to say, in case of conviction for murder, whether the punishment shall be death or imprisonment for life. His counsel have made a motion for a new trial.—*Milwaukie Wisconsin.*

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—A frightful and heart-rending accident occurred at Sharon, Mercer Co., on Thursday evening last. In the afternoon of that day, the roof of the Rolling Mill of the Sharon Iron Company caught fire, but was extinguished almost as soon as discovered. After the Mill had stopped for the day, a number of the workmen went up on the roof to view the extent of the damage done by the fire. In order to get a good observation, some fifteen or sixteen of them got upon the Ventilator, and their weight caused that structure to give way, and eleven of them thrown down a distance of forty-eight feet, some of them falling on the muck-rolls (still hot,) some on the housing of the rolls, and the others on the iron pavement adjoing the rolls. A little boy named Burr and a helper named Albright were killed instantly. W. Graham, a bar-roller, died in an hour, and Wm. Scott, a shearer, died in four hours. Rose Williams a puddler, and Edward Jordan, a shingler, (late of Wheeling,) died in twelve hours. John L. Jones, a puddler, died in twenty hours, and a boy named Mounts died in thirty hours. Of the remaining three who were injured, one, William Coats, has his collar bone broken and his skull badly fractured. John Mallon, a bar-roller, has a wrist and ankle dislocated, and Thomas Thompson, a catcher at the muck-rolls, has his collar bone and one of his arms broken, besides some serious internal injuries.

Every assistance that art could give was rendered to the unfortunate men; but a fall of forty-eight feet, in such a place as they fell, left little room for surgery. The poor fellows were terribly mangled, but the surgeons say that the swift fatality was generally owing to abdominal concussions, as most of them were quite rational, and but a few had severe injuries of the brain. Eight of the eleven hurt, are dead at the time of writing this, and we are pained to learn from the physicians who saw them, that one, or probably two of the remaining three will also die.—*Newcastle Gazette.*

SPRING'S RECEPTION OF HIS DEATH WARRANT.—As we intimated yesterday, the death warrant of Arthur Spring has been received, and the time for the execution of the wretched culprit has been fixed by the Executive. On Friday, the 10th of June, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., he will expiate his crimes upon the gallows.

Yesterday afternoon at two o'clock Sheriff Allen, accompanied by his solicitor Isaac Hazelhurst, Esq., and ex-Sheriff McMichael, went to the cell of the condemned man and in the presence of Mr. Anthony Freed, the principal keeper of the prison, and Mr. Alexander, the moral instructor, the contents of the dreadful document were read in the most solemn and impressive manner. Spring conducted himself with propriety while the warrant was being read, and at its conclusion bowed his head in token of submission to his fate.

The remarks of the Sheriff that he must not hope for any reprieve, he replied that he neither expected nor desired it, he was prepared to meet his fate, and his only regret was that the execution was not to take place at once. He then proceeded to reassert his innocence, declaring that he had never been concerned in any murder or robbery; that he had been imprisoned in Sing Sing for a crime he had not committed, as the money in that case had been stolen by his son; and that having lived all his life on honest man, he meant to die one.

He protested that he was entirely ignorant of the manner in which the two unfortunate women, Shaw and Lynch, came to their deaths, except as he had learned it subsequently, and that he was going to the scaffold on the oath of one who ought himself to have gone there. Upon being asked as to his confession in regard to the murder of Rink, he said he had made the statement to the foreman of the Grand Jury, which was published in the newspapers, but that he had done so to mislead him, that as he had been falsely charged with two murders, he thought he might as well confess to a third; but that in point of fact he had never seen Rink, or been in his store upon any occasion, and that he knew nothing about the umbrella which was said to belong to him.

Spring was lying in bed in his night clothes at the time the officers entered his cell. His dinner—partly eaten—was beside him. He appeared much at ease and is either entirely indifferent to his fate, or insensible to the terrors of the retribution which awaits him. The wretched creature is some wide of every feeling of humanity, religion or morality. He has become so familiar with cruelty that his misdeeds cause him no compunction. The pains denounced against him by the religion he professes, have no terrors for him, and probably the only pang which enters his coward heart is the dread of the gallows, and a feeling of revenge against those who were instrumental in bringing him to his merited fate.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, Tuesday May 3.*

NORTH WESTERN RAILROAD.—A sufficient amount of individual subscriptions, ($100,000) have now been made to the stock of the North Western Railroad to authorize the Governor to issue letters of patent to the Company, which we understand, will be done immediately, when further and more earnest efforts will be made to press the work forward to early completion. The supplement to the act incorporating the North western Railroad Company, referred to in our notice last, was introduced in the House by Maj. Harris, and passed immediately under a suspension of the rules. It was passed in Senate the same day, also under a suspension of the rules. It authorizes the Company to connect with the Central Railroad, at any point between Johnstown and Latrobe, and also authorizes the corporation of the City of Philadelphia to subscribe to the capital stock of the company.—*Butler Whig.*

SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE.—On Monday morning last, about 10 minutes after 9 o'clock, while sitting in the office on the third floor, the table began to shake suddenly and forcibly, and upon casting our eyes around the room, we found every thing moveable in like commotion. Some knowledge may be formed of the force of the shock when we state that the Compositors' stands, which were variously sustaining weights of seventy-five to some a hundred pounds, were so severely shaken as to cause the compositors to cease working. It lasted, perhaps, half a minute. It was also felt in a number of different places in town and country.—*Newcastle Journal.*

FROM BELLEFONTINE TO CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH.—A running arrangement has been completed between the Bellefontaine and Cleveland road, by which regular trains are now run between those cities. The Cleveland track is used from Galion to Crestline, where a connection is made with the Ohio and Pennsylvania road to Pittsburgh and thence on to Philadelphia.—*Cin. Gaz.*

APPOINTED.—Capt. John S. Dickey, of Bridgewater, has been appointed Inspector of Steamboat Hulls, for the port of Pittsburgh. Capt. Dickey has had much experience as a boatman, and is therefore, doubtless, well qualified to discharge the duties pertaining to the station.—*Beaver Argus.*

EARTHQUAKE.—Many of our citizens felt distinctly the shock of an earthquake this morning about 9 o'clock. Houses are said to have shaken very perceptibly; there were two shocks in quick succession. It is said to have had more force here than any since 1812.—*Zanesville Courier, Tuesday.*

## NEWS ITEMS.

ANOTHER COLLISION CASE, ALMOST.—The passenger trains of the Michigan Southern and Michigan Central Roads on their way in, evening before last, met at that same fatal crossing. The Southern put on the brakes and stopped, so a collision was avoided. The Southern road has now issued orders to the Conductors and Engineers of all trains, to come to a dead stop at the crossings. We hope to hear of a like order from the Michigan Central to-day.—*Ib.*

NEW IRON ORE.—A gentleman from Tuscarawas county, Robert Nofskie, showed us a specimen of iron ore of remarkable fineness, found in the wood lands between Zoar and Canal Dover. It yields over 80 per cent. of iron of a most excellent quality. He says it exists in abundant quantities in that section of country. The ore is attracted by a magnet as powerfully, almost, as pure iron. We learn that some enterprising gentlemen of this city will have its quality properly tested, and its extent ascertained. The discovery may prove of immense value. Mr. Nofskie left a specimen of the ore in our possession.—*Cleve Forest City.*

FROSTS AND FRUIT.—The fruit prospects in the Lake region were never more flattering the first of May. It is thought little or no injury has occurred from the April frosts. Several frosts occurred during the past week in the central portions if the State, but the Ohio Cultivator thinks they were not sufficient to injure the fruit prospects, which were never better in the central region. Sharp frosts were experienced at Mayesville, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn., last week. At Terre Haute, Ind., frosts were so severe as to endanger fruit.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The schr. Samuel Clark, from Port Au Prince, brings a variety of articles from the Emperor of Hayti for exhibition in the New York Crystal Palace; among them is a piece of mahogany weighing three tons.

EARLY VEGETABLES.—New potatoes, from Bermuda, are selling in New York at the rate of $3 a bushel; asparagus 50 cents per bunch; strawberries $1 per basket; Green peas 50 cents per half peck; tomatoes 37½ cents per quart.

THE four persons who were consumed in the Temperance Hotel, at Rochester, on Friday morning, were waiters in the establishment—three of them women, and one a boy. When the fire broke out one hundred and twenty boarders were asleep in the house, and for a time the most terrible consternation and confusion prevailed, many narrowly escaping from the flames. The loss on the building is estimated at $25,000.


☞ YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Additional members during the months of February, March and April, 1853:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jas. W. H. McQuistion, Jas. O'Brien, J. A. McWilliams, Wm. Eldred, M. Jr. | Hull, Naylen Vanhirk, Wm. Pinney, J. P. Robison, R. A. Miltenberger, J. G. Waterman, S. M. | M'Gewan, W. D. M'Lawrence, J. S. McAlpin, Nicolas McIlmoyle, Henry Stackhouse, Saml. |

my4:2t FRANCIS S. McNAMARA, Librarian.

☞ BURKE & BARNES' SAFES—Here is the kind of testimony as to the value of our SAFES, upon which we can confidently rest the reputation of our work. We have already published several certificates, proving that Safes made for our regular and ordinary sales, and sold abroad, have been subjected to the severest tests IN ACTUAL CONFLAGRATIONS, and preserved their contents intact by free from damage. The following is another proof of the same incontestable character:—

$10,000 WORTH OF BOOKS AND PAPERS SAVED WITH A $40 SAFE!

ALBION, Erie County, Pa.,
November 12, 1852.

MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES—Dear Sirs: Your two letters to me duly received. I was absent at the time I wrote my last, in regard to your Safe, I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. I note the one I bought of you last fall on the morning of the 10th of June last—My store building, a large three story building. My store was in it at the time of the fire, and fell into the cellar, where there was a large amount of oil. It was a very hot fire.

My notes and book accounts that were in the Safe, amounted to about ten Thousand Dollars, which was saved. There was not *a single paper injured*, and further, I would advise any person who is doing business, to lose no time, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, &c., in—and get one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one. Yours, truly,

JOHN CLARKE.

☞ DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.—When the proprietor of this invaluable remedy purchased it of the inventor, there was no medicine which deserved the name, for the cure of Liver and Bilious Complaints not withstanding the great prevalence of these diseases in the United States. In the South and West, particularly, where the patient is frequently unable to obtain the services of a regular physician, some remedy was required at once safe and effectual and the operation of which could in no wise prove prejudicial to the constitution. The medicine is supplied by Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, as has been proved in every instance in which it has had a trial. Always beneficial, not a solitary instance has ever occurred in which its effects have been injurious. The invention of an educated and distinguished physician, it has nothing in common with the quack nostrums imposed upon the public by shallow pretenders to the medical art. Experience has now proved, beyond a doubt, that Dr. M'Lane's Pill is the best remedy ever proposed for the Liver Complaint.

Purchasers will beware of counterfeits, and invariably ask for Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and take none else, as there are other pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public.

For sale by all druggists and merchants in town and country, and wholesale and retail by the sole proprietors,

J. RIDD & CO., 60 Wood street.

## Hydraulic Cement.

☞ The undersigned have constantly on hand a large supply of Beer's HYDRAULIC CEMENT, of warranted quality. This article is the best and cheapest material for cellars—it effectually stops the course of brick, laid in and plastered with this Cement, and renders for sage, and even plastered on clay walls, in unexceptionable cases, to the thickness of an inch, becomes, in a few days, as solid as a rock, and resists a great degree of outside pressure, nor is the water in the least affected. This Cement should be used for all underground, underwater, and exposed structures, for all important buildings, and for fire walls, coping walls, chimney tops, flues, sewers, ducts, canal locks, and every species of brick and stone structure exposed to water, damp, or frost.

apl6:lm 116 Water street and 110 Front street.

☞ We believe Nature has provided a remedy for every disease which flesh is heir to. KIER'S PETROLEUM or ROCK OIL, put up as it flows, from the great laboratory, concealed deep in the bowels of Mother Earth, is without doubt, one of the greatest of nature's remedies. Read the following testimony, given by a grateful parent:

PLEASANT VALLEY, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1852.

Mr. S. M. Kier—Sir: I have sold all your Petroleum, or Rock Oil, some two months past, and have been looking for your agent to get a further supply. I could have sold some dozen more. We have found the Oil very excellent in Fits and Dysentery. My mother at the time your agent was here, was lying very low with the fluxed; gave her a teaspoonful, and in three hours gave the second, and the flux stopped, and she was relieved immediately. We also as extraordinary remedy for corns and inflamed Eyes, Piles, and Rheumatism. Indeed it has been found cured of long standing.

Yours respectfully, ISAAC BOZTOW.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh.

☞ Please advertise Petroleum please copy.!

☞ MESSRS. KING & CO. have just received five hundred dozen of Cleaver's Celebrated Fancy Soaps, comprising: the ordinary Honey Soaps, extra scented Brown Windsor, musk Brown Windsor, Winter and Honey Shaving Soaps. It is admitted by all that Cleaver's Soaps are the best made in the world.

☞ WE DIRECT the attention of our readers to the advertisement of "[illegible] VIGORATING CORDIAL" to be found upon [illegible] page.

GEO. P. SMITH & CO.,
No. 54 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of buyers in this market to the very large stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,

OF RECENT PURCHASES AND IMPORTATIONS, which they offer for sale AT A SMALL ADVANCE FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT.

DRESS GOODS—A very large variety of American: LAWNS—DELAINES—BARGES; BROCHE SILKS—A very large stock: Colorings—all descriptions: CASHMERES—Plain and fancy—a large and choice variety: SATINETTS—All colors and qualities: JEANS—TWEEDS—LINSEYS—And a large variety: COTTON PANTALOONETS—And leading makes. plain LINENS—LINEN DRILLS—BLAY LINENS—TABLE LINENS—And many new styles Irish damds, one yard wide: RIBBONS—Large and handsome assortment: VEININGS—TISSUES—Plain and figured—CHECKS—SCOTCH TWEEDS—SHIRTING STRIPES, &c.: Sheeting—SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, DRILLINGS—HANDKERCHIEFS—CHAVATS—All descriptions of VARIETY GOODS, &c.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1853. apl5:3m

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLID BOX VICES, SLEDGES, PICKS, MATTOCKS, CROWBARS, &c.

PITTSBURGH.

Office 25 Wood st., between 1st and 2nd.

☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured. ap15:3m

CHARLES R. LOOMIS,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER.
Notes, Bonds, Mortgages &c., Negotiated.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS.

☞ Office over S. Jones & Co., corner Wood and Fourth streets. ja15

REMOVAL
POSTLEY, NELSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
HAMMERED AND CAST STEEL SHOVELS AND SPADES, GUN BARRELS,
SOLID BOX VICES, PICKS,
SLEDGES, MATTOCKS,
&c. &c. &c.

Have removed to No. 17 Market street, where their customers, and merchants generally, are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Having taken the agency for the sale of Messrs. Jessop & Sons celebrated HAY AND MANURE FORKS, too, we are prepared to furnish a superior article of Forks at factory prices. ja8:3m

JAMES P. TANNER.
WHOLESALE DEALER
IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, HATS, &c.,
NO. 56 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Between Third and Four