PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

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

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1853.

☞ 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 mornings, 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.*

OPPRESSION.

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

We publish articles in to-day's paper on two distinct cases of oppression. One took place under the tyrannical Government of Austria—the other occurred under our own nominally free Government. Both are grievous wrongs against human nature, and striking evidences of the cruelty of man under certain circumstances, and both were the natural effects of the institutions under which they took place. The one victim was a beautiful and intelligent woman—and her offence was a love of country. The other was a man with a skin of ebon hue and a soul of heroic fortitude—he died for his attachment to personal freedom.

Is it a crime to love one's country—to desire its freedom, independence and prosperity? No; certainly not. Patriotism is among the virtues which have been the most applauded. But patriotism to Hungary is a continual reproach to the tyrant of Austria. It endangers the stability of his throne, weakens the power of his oppressive rule, and threatens him with a just retribution for his crimes. To love Hungary is to hate Austria. A Hungarian's patriotism is offensive to the Emperor and criminal in the sight of his bench of Judges. In itself the sentiment is all right; it is a virtue; and in Hungary, in view of a prison and of death, it is a sublime virtue; but it is treason to Austria, and life is the forfeit.

Is it a crime to aspire to personal liberty, to enjoy the natural right of owning one's self, to know and feel that thus hands and feet, this head and body are one's own property, and that the produce of these vigorous limbs and these God-like intellectual powers, are also one's own? There is not a single man in this wide country will dispute the proposition that he has a right to himself—a better right than any other living man. It is a political axiom with us, that "*all men* are created free and equal," and thousands would lay down their lives to defend it. This goes far beyond what we are now considering the right of possession to one's soul and body. But in this boasted land of freedom, where the personal and political rights of men are better grounded than in any other country on earth, it is a crime for some men to vindicate their own personal freedom. For doing this, they may be whipped until the flesh falls off their bones; they may be subjected to cruel and revolting punishments; they may be hunted with blood-hounds, and shot down like wild beasts—and all this may be done, too, in *accordance with laws!*

Oh! says one, this cannot be. We can believe it possible that Austria should imprison and murder women for the crime of loving dearly one's own country; but it is not possible that in this land of liberty men and women and children are whipped, and imprisoned, and hunted with blood-hounds, and cruelly murdered, all in accordance with law, for the crime of desiring to own themselves! Such horrors cannot exist in this land of liberty, in this Christian and Protestant nation, in this enlightened, benevolent, glorious nineteenth century!

How glad we should be, could we say, that the above description was all a fiction. But we cannot. We have not told the half. The original outrages, which we have described, were upon the rights of human beings in this country—men and women with bodies and souls, intellects and affections, sentiments and passions, and immortal natures; and *natural rights* such as are possessed by all men alike, but whose political, religious, civil, social, and personal rights, are completely destroyed *by law!*

And what is the strangest thing in all this anomalous and most terrible oppression is, that men—free men—men living where this oppression does not immediately exist—religious men—and oh! most passing strange—ministers of the benevolent and peaceful gospel—apologize for this wrong, deny its sinfulness, and are guilty of the blasphemy of endeavoring to reconcile it to the laws and commandments of Him who has made of one blood all the nations of the earth, and who is the Holy and the *Just One!*

Man's inhumanity to man is a painful subject of contemplation; but it reveals noble traits in the human character. An Austrian prison could not break the lofty spirit of the fair Hungarian. The gibbet could not compel a traitorous thought or act to her beloved country! Human fiends and savage blood hounds before him, and the dark, boiling waters of the turbid Mississippi rolling on forever, an emblem of that eternity on the borders of which he stood, could not cause to quail the indomitable lover of personal freedom. Sublime in his manly heroism, he waves aloft his trusty club, as a token of victory, and sinks into the bosom of the Mississippi, *a freeman!*

CARRYING IT PRETTY FAR.—Mr. Calvin B. Brown, late husband of the lady formerly known as Mrs. Ann L. Fish, the "spirit-medium," died lately in New York, and on the occasion of his funeral the parlors of his house were crowded with friends of the deceased, most of whom were understood to be believers in the so-called Spiritual Manifestations. Rev. S. B. Brittan delivered an address, in which he dwelt with much earnestness upon the superiority of the life of the spirits as compared with that of the body, and spoke of what is called death, not as the "King of Terrors," but as a beautiful and glorious change from a lower to a higher place of existence. At various points in his address, says the account in the Tribune, *there were rappings, sometimes upp ernstly on the bottom of the coffin and at others upon the floor*, as if in response to the sentiments uttered. The rappings were loud enough to be distinctly heard in every part of the room, but they elicited no remark from any one. Prof. Brittan read a communication, purporting to have come from the deceased since his entrance into the spirit-world, through a medium who was not present, and apparently intended for those assembled. While it was being read the rappings were very distinctly heard. At the close of the address, several friends sung the piece "Come ye disconsolate," after which Rev. Mr. Denning made a few remarks, during which the rappings were heard more distinctly than before.

This is enough to excite disgust in the minds of all right-thinking men. The impostors are carrying things with a high hand, just now; but they will soon come to the end of their string.

DYE'S BOOK OF BANK NOTE PLATES.—An illustrated pamphlet containing with advertisements, over sixty pages, has recently been issued by Mr. Dye, of Cincinnati, publisher of the Detector, which will be found useful to all who are receiving Bank paper as money. It contains specimens of 80 genuine dies used by counterfeiters for manufacturing spurious notes, which were obtained at a sale of the effects of Durand & Co., Engravers. A full page illustration of several spurious notes now in circulation, is quite an important feature of the book.

A NEGRO FELLOW the other day got himself into trouble by marrying two wives. A great many white men do the same by marrying one.

FRAUDS ON THE PUBLIC WORKS

Some weeks previous to the last annual election, we noticed the gross frauds which had been perpetrated on the line to avoid the planes on the Portage Railroad. So besotted is the public mind with political prejudice, that these revelations were of no effect, and indeed we despair of bringing swindlers and peculators on the public funds to punishment, as long as the name Democracy is a cover and shield for any outrage, however astounding, upon the interests and rights of the people.

The letter below is copied from the *Crawford Democrat*, the organ of the Democratic party in Crawford county. Mr. Merriman, the writer, is a Democrat of influence and standing, and was a member of the late Legislature. We copy it for the purpose of showing the truth of the statements we made last fall, which were denied by the Locofoco press, and not with any hope that it will lead to any investigation or any reform. The so-called Democratic party of this State cannot be reformed. Nothing but its entire overthrow, and reconstruction, can relieve it from the unprincipled men who prey upon the public purse:

For the Crawford Democrat.

FAIRFIELD, April 29, 1853.

JAMES E. M'FARLAND.—SIR—I notice in the *Democrat* of the 26th, that you say the charges made against the Canal Commissioners were unfounded, notwithstanding every opportunity was allowed to those making the charges to prove their assertion. Probably you are not aware of all the facts, and in order to let the public understand the whole matter properly, I will make a short statement, for the present, of facts.

In the first place, I am one of the men who made charges of fraud against the Canal Board, and every word I said was proven by men whom the Canal Board had subpœnaed themselves. It was clearly proven, and the facts entered on the Journals of the House, that the Canal Board defrauded the tax-payers out of $150,000 in letting 26 miles of grading on the New Portage Railroad by letting the work to favorites, when as good men as are in the State did the work that much lower; and not satisfied with that, the Board has been raising the prices of several of the Contractors since the first contracts were made. The Tunnel on the mountain was bid by good contractors from 20 to $30,000 lower than it was let at; the Sections were bid from 5 to $20,000 lower than the Board let them at, and many contracts were made that no notice had been given publicly that such work was to be let, and at prices one-third higher than the work was worth; and $200,000 might have been saved if the interests of the Commonwealth had been consulted.

It is true that the Committee made two reports; three of the Committee went in for whitewashing; their report, I believe, was written by Thomas Wilson, Clerk to the Canal Board, who is kept under the influence of New Winder, for the time, in order that he may be more ready to do the dirty work of the Board. The minority report, signed by myself and Geo. H. Hart, gives all the testimony that was taken, is, on, and will appear on, the Journals of the House, when the public can judge for themselves.

This was not a fight between myself and the Canal Board; but because I had the independence to stand up for the people's rights, and was unwilling to give my vote to appropriate any more money for the Canal Board to squander, and I further went in for selling the Public Works, which is what every honest man should do. But it appears by the reading of a number of the papers of the State that a man cannot be a Democrat unless he will violate every principle of honesty, and back up the Canal Board in all their rascality, and give them what money they ask to squander and lavish out to their favorites. But I can tell them that what is their wish is not my Democracy.

One word is due to Col. Hopkins; he was not a member of the Board when those transactions took place which the public has good reason to complain of. I am prepared to meet my constituents, or any one else, and back up my course. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE MERRIMAN.

FAILURE OF A PROVISION AND CATTLE DEALER.—The Alton Telegraph understands that Mr. J. P. Batchelder, of Upper Alton, who has been a heavy dealer in stock during the last two seasons, has failed for upwards of $30,000. The St. Louis Republican adds that his failure, although stated to be for the sum of $30,000, is not likely to result in serious loss to any of his creditors. His assets, all of them of a substantial character, will be nearly, if not quite, sufficient to cover his liabilities, and very general testimony is borne to the honorable manner in which he has acted throughout his temporary pecuniary embarrassments.

THE Wheeling Intelligencer persists in its charge that the pending injunction against the Hempfield road came from Pittsburgh, and says, "the Philadelphia papers made the charge," originally. The Intelligencer is mistaken. *One* Philadelphia paper only admitted that the movement originated in Philadelphia, and was purely their own affair. The other Philadelphia papers made no allusion to the matter, whatever.

CHINA.—Late arrivals from the East bring the interesting intelligence that the rebellion in China is advancing with fearful rapidity, and betokens the complete overthrow of the present Tartar Dynasty, and the re-establishment of the ancient princes of the Celestial Empire. The civil wars and commotions growing out of these changes will most likely be favorable to the introduction of a better civilization, and of christianity, and may be the means of opening up the Empire to free intercourse with the world.

ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD.—By a letter from the President of this Company, published in the N. Y. Tribune, we are gratified to learn that this work, so important to Pittsburgh, is going forward with the most flattering prospects of success. Mr. Rider, the President, says:

"In the course of the present year we expect to have at least one hundred miles of track laid, all the iron for which is purchased and paid for, including all charges to the time of delivery upon the line of the road. It is now going forward. The track for the most of the distance is graded and ready for the immediate reception of the rails, a large quantity of which are now on the way there, having been shipped some two weeks since from this port by way of the Canal The contractors are Phelps, Mattoon & Barnes, of Springfield, Mass. These gentlemen have recently finished the Rome and Watertown Railroad, are now constructing the Buffalo, Corning, and New York Railroad, and several others in the State of New York, and they are well known to possess the energy and pecuniary means necessary to carry them successfully through this undertaking, and they are urging the work forward with a view to its early completion. A large force is now at work upon the line, and the progress of the work is satisfactory to all our friends."

ANOTHER MURDER.—We have received information that a man named Thomas Kinney was shot dead, on the night of the 22 instant, between twelve and one o'clock, in Burnside, Clearfield county, about 25 miles northeast of this place. The gun or pistol with which he was shot had been charged with a piece of iron instead of a bullet. It entered the back part of the head, and on a post mortem examination being made, it was found lodged in the brain, and was one inch and a half in length. Kinney was shot as he entered the door. His housekeeper, hearing the noise, asked "who is there?" when a voice from without answered, "Yes, who is there?" Feeling alarmed, she called to a man who was sleeping up stairs He came down, procured a light, and discovered the body of the dead man. The alarm was immediately given. Suspicion was fixed upon one Jerry Phelen as the murderer, as it appears that some serious difficulty has for some time existed between the two, and the latter had made threats to take the life of Kinney. He was observed during the day loitering around, apparently on the watch for Kinney. Phelen is an Irishman, about 5 feet 5 inches high, heavy set, dark eyes and hair, and wore a dark tweed coat, dark pantaloons and black hat. He has not yet been arrested, and is supposed to have gone westward.—*Indiana (Pa) Register, May 11.*

A CANAL FOR SALE.—A. P. Miller, President of the Board of Public Works, advertises the Warren County Canal for sale. This work extends from the Miami Canal, at Middletown, to Lebanon, and is now open to purchasers if not to navigation, together with the water power and other privileges pertaining to it; including the right to breed Frogs in the main channel and raise Grass on the tow-path. Propositions to buy "the whole or a part" of the line will be received.—*Dayton Gaz*

A Boston correspondent of the New York Evening Post says the attempt to raise by subscription a fund to pay off the incumbrances on Mr. Webster's estate, which has been feebly languishing along for some time, has at length been totally extinguished by the presentation of a claim for $10,000 by Caleb Cushing, on account of money loaned to Mr. Webster. The writer adds that as there is an indefinite amount outstanding of similar obligations incurred by Mr. Webster, it is hardly likely that the committee on the fund will resume their labors.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, May 10, 1853.

The discussion of the New Haven Railroad accident continues the prominent idea of the day, and the excitement increases. Public opinion seems to demand that Legislation shall at once be had, imposing upon every railroad company a heavy dividend for any accident resulting in the loss of life or limb. Safety seems to be quite out of the question, from any arrangements the roads are able to make, and they can only be taxed into finding a new mode of management. Mr. Tucker, the engineer, is one of the best engineers who ever ran a train, and is beside cautious and cool to a degree rarely seen. He is sure to be a victim in some shape, but the New Haven corporation is the only real criminal.

A new opera house, which will eclipse the musical establishment of the old world, has been determined upon, the site secured, and all the money raised. An efficient manager is at the head of affairs, and he has engaged Grisi and Mario, with whom he will open the house. In all probability the next census will show New York to be the city on this side of the Atlantic, as pre-eminent in all respects, as London and Paris now are in Europe. Were the whole energie, of our citizens devoted to extending and beautifying New York, it could hardly be urged on more rapidly.

Rumors are afloat to-day, to the effect that the steamer St. Louis, on the Nicaragua route, has been lost. The particulars have not been allowed to transpire, but the depreciation of the stock shows the rumor to be well founded.

Money continues abundant and comparatively cheap. Seven per cent. is the full price for good paper, and six a more general rate. The shipments of coin last week were quite large, but they cause little remark, being made to points other than London, the centre where exchanges are regulated. Considerable sums of gold are daily expected from the West, and from this source our banks will throughout the spring and summer get a large stock of coin as usual.

Business remains active with merchants generally, and it is a subject of comment that at no former season were payments ever made with more promptness. The stocks of goods, though ample and well assorted, are not excessive, and the season will close leaving the goods in the hands of the country trade, and not, as some feared would be the case from over-importation, in the hands of importers or of jobbers.

The new Central New York railroad will be finally consolidated on the 1st of July. An arrangement has been made by which the various lines running West will keep the fares up to the present rate. Should the Legislature tax roads for accidents, a higher rate of fare must be paid for careful watching of roads, and temperate engineers are not to be had cheaply under the present reckless scheme of railroad mismanagement.

C.

For the Gazette.

THE MURDERED NEGRO.

MR. WHITE—I think the case of the murdered man, referred to in your paper of this morning, demands something more than the notice which you extract, not from an abolition paper, but from a journal published in the neighborhood of the occurrence, and in the very heart of the slave region, near Baton Rouge. It is not given as an extraordinary transaction, but expressed in just about the same spirit and cold-blooded language in which some would notice the killing of a mad dog. No word of censure, not the slightest intimation is thrown out that this killing of a human being with a colored skin was wrong or improper. The article is headed, "*Runaway Killed*," in the Louisiana paper, but in reading the article, we find it expressly stated that "the was suspected of being a runaway." We also find that he was at work on a flat boat, injuring nobody, but trying honestly to earn his wages. Under these circumstances, two mean white men, brutalized by their condition of degradation below the slaveholders, took into their heads that they might earn a dirty dollar by robbing a helpless stranger of his liberty. They chose to "*suspect*" that he was a runaway; and they knew that even if he was free, that there was no risk in imprisoning him, because he would have himself to pay all the expenses before he could be released from prison. Well, they seized him and were carrying him off, when he manfully resolved to resist, to maintain his liberty if he was a freeman, and to obtain liberty if he was a slave. He selted a hatchet and seriously wounded the base scoundrel who had volunteered to imprison a poor negro, who was "suspected to be a runaway." If he had killed the scoundrel outright, the Feliciana paper would no doubt have had some tears to shed, and would not have treated his coolly as he does the case of the poor negro.

Well, the parties return to Fort Hudson, procure "arms and negro-dogs," and start again in pursuit of the poor negro. They find him standing on the outer edge of a pack of drift wood, armed with a club and pistol, at least such is the statement of the scoundrels who murdered him; but there is no mention of his using the pistol, although he did use his club. Well, there he stands on the outer edge of the drift, with his back toward the rapid current of the Mississippi, resolved to "live free or die." "Finding him fully determined not to surrender, one of his pursuers shot him," says the Louisiana paper, "and it was in self-defence that he was obliged to take the life of the unfortunate man, who was resisting with desperate energy." This is the account given by the organ of the slaveholders in that region, of the death of a brave man. Thousands of white men have been glorified in the United States for their conduct in the Mexican war, and yet, among the whole of them, not one of them has manifested a determined love of liberty as this poor negro.

It seems that the murdered negro would not give the name of his owner, and this is the closing remark of the Louisiana editor. Doubtless it was very unkind in the negro to refuse to furnish that information. If that editor had known the facts he might have manifested some feeling in relation to the case, even had it only been to say that the unfortunate man had lost a very valuable piece of property. It may be after all that this poor murdered negro was a free man, one of God's own negroes. Or if he was a slave, he may have been the slave of a fellow like Legree, or Slater, or Souther, or Castleman, or some other man, who, instead of killing him by three shots from a gun, may have whipped him, cobbed him, burnt him, and washed him in hot water and red pepper for twelve hours. Certainly the cold bosom of the Mississippi was greatly preferable to such a home.

But for this case is not an extraordinary one; it was the result of that institution which some of our religious papers compare to the marriage and the parental relation. The killing was all in order, and the owner, if there was one, will have no redress. If the negro had been a valuable horse, the owner could have recovered damages; but in Slave States, the laws against the slaves must be rigid, say the apologists of the accursed institution. It is the rector and this institution by pro-slavery preachers and politicians which our office beggars are now urging their appeals to Pierce; it is an eager contest now between such mendicants, who can stoop the most, crawl deepest in the mire, and make the slimiest pro-slavery trail. Each labors to excel his competitors in bearing such stinking incense to the foot-stool of the slavocracy. All of them bear about these defences of slavery and abuse of Mrs. Stowe, in the same manner and for the same purpose, that we hear of Irish mendicants borrowing or hiring deformed or mishapen babies to excite the compassion of the charitable.

Office begging, as long as a beggarly business, has lately sunk far below zero. C.

MATTERS IN WASHINGTON.—The Washington Republic's correspondent says:

The Attorney General has played hob with the calculations of those who hoped to get a nibble at the treasury through a change of the parties engaged in the construction of the extension of the Capitol. On Saturday he rendered his opinion on the points submitted to him in the connection from the War Department, which was made use of to induce the Secretary of War to remove the ban hanging over the further prosecution of the work; which was resumed this morning, to the great joy of Washington, by the three hundred hands whose daily wages had been thus stopped.

The selection of the Harrodsburg Springs, with two hundred acres attached, for the site of the proposed western military asylum, in preference to the Blue Licks, gives eminent dissatisfaction to the friends of the latter locality now in Washington; some of them cannot realize how it comes that General Scott didn't cotton as much to the Blue Licks on this occasion as before the Presidential election. The wags are insisting, in fact, that the General's mortal aversion to these same Blue Licks settled the question in favor of Harrodsburg at $100,000; though the Licks aforesaid, with four hundred acres attached, were offered for $80,000. It seems to be estimated that the Harrodsburg site is worth in open market some $50,000. If so, Uncle Sam has come off better in the trade than in the purchase of a site for the Memphis Navy Yard, having to pay only twice as much as the land is really worth. However, fifty thousand, here, or there, is a mere circumstance to the GOVERNment in the matter of getting the very best possible location for such an establishment.

The London Times says that the commercial advices from the west of France mention, with regard to the prospect of this year's harvest, that the wheat crop in that section of the country must be a backward one, and cannot be large, although in the dry and high lands appearances are favorable. The breadth of land under wheat in the five or six departments whose outlet is at the port of Nantes, was estimated at the end of the year to be one-fifth under an average, and the subsequent state of the weather has prevented any increase. Spring corn, however, will be sown largely.

From the New York Times.

AUSTRIAN TYRANNY.

The Austrian press gives us little new about Hungary. What few journals we get from Pesth, are evidently published under the strictest Police-censorship. Travelers are rigidly excluded from the interior. We only catch an occasional murmur from within the ill-fated country. A list of executions, casually detailed in a Vienna official paper, or a rumor of flogging or an unusual barbarity, reported by some too curious newspaper correspondent, is all that tells us of the painful drama, now enacting among the conquered people.

A report, well authenticated, has just reached the Hungarians here, through various private hands, of an event, outreaching all yet known of Austrian cold-blooded, judicial tyranny. During the Spring of 1851, two years after the Revolution, and in the midst of the quiet of Slavery, all Hungary was aroused by the news, that a young and distinguished lady had suddenly been arrested, as the Countess Blanca Teleki.—She was high-born, of one of the oldest families of Hungary—a family beloved for its many deeds of heroic patriotism. She had been sole ruler of large estates—but, though of the aristocratic order, none loved her better than the peasantry.

They all knew her as the friend of the poor. And in many school districts, the Sunday Schools and Schools for the lower classes owe their origin entirely to the self sacrificing labors of this lady. Suspicion had never breathed upon her name. She loved Hungary; and she was a woman of heroic spirit. These were supposed to be the reasons of her arrest. The charge against her was, that she was in correspondence with Kossuth and Mazzini. No one, even there, supposed the Government would dare injure her, or hold her long. The News reaches us, that in these first Spring days, the young Countess Teleki was "*privately executed in her prison*—probably that of Gros Wardein.

The news will strike indifferently on many ears—but to no one who remembers a sad and noble face, looking out from the iron gratings of the prison cell, on the beautiful fields of a land loved better than life—and who thinks of a soul, which seemed to grow more heroic and more generous under the dull round of petty wrongs, and her sorrowed to feel the neighborhood of such a soul. The under officers related with glee, the way with which the State prosecutor was cowed in an effort at vulgar familiarity; and no old woman, sent to watch her, became attached to her as to a daughter. While she never showed any weakness to her jailor, it was noticed by all that her cheek grew paler each day.

It is two years since then. The long Summer days, the cheerless Winter, and the hoped-for Spring of '52, which was to set Europe free, have passed to the lonely woman. Perhaps she would have gladly died in public and on the battle field rather than suffer this dull wearing away of life in very hand to hand. Another year of loneliness, hopelessness, petty insult and cruelty, and the pain hardest of all to the Hungarian woman, that the free Hungary is crushed beneath the Austrian tyrant—and with the Spring comes freedom again. A meek trial, a few stern words, the dull scaffold in the dark prison court-yard—and the young heart which has beat so warmly for freedom and for humanity, is cold forever.

WHY She is no breaker of law; no passionate, or violent, or unprincipled woman. Pure, disinterested, sincerely religious—she seems the very one, whom any Christian Government would gladly secure as a supporter. There is no excuse in sudden anger, or in the stern rights of the conqueror. It is four years since the Revolution, and Austria can afford to be generous. She has spent these long years, and died miserably in her young womanhood, simply because she is known to love her country better than herself—and the mere suspicion of this is danger to Austria.

Thy death has been very sad, TELEKI! and thy last hours, perhaps, without the consolation of a friend, or the higher consolation of hope for thy country! But all this, and the thousand tragedies going on in the silent prisons of Hungary, are not in vain. We believe in God, and we believe that every tear, and sigh, and groan of the unhappy and enslaved is known by HIM. A bitter fruit shall spring up for humanity from these oppressions. There is—there is, as HE is good, a higher Future for mankind—of Liberty to the slave, Justice to the wronged, Hope, Love, Freedom to all. Such deeds as this of the Austrian Inquisition shall some time rouse the nations from their stupor.

C. L. N.

FROM THE QUARTZ MINES.—By the late arrival, we have letters from Mr. John A. Collins, dated Grass Valley, March 27th, (mailed for the previous steamship) and San Francisco, April 8th. He states that the roads from Sacramento to Nevada County were again all but impassable for teams, owing to rains and floods. The passenger stages were exposed to hazard in fording the beds of creeks oftener dry than otherwise. Still yet get above Sacramento, though each was to go up as soon as the state of the roads would permit. Gen. W. had got up his steam engine and a good part of his heavy machinery, but not the parts essential to crushing and grinding quartz. He expected to have a steam saw-mill in operation before the 1st of May. Sacramento has again suffered severely by flood.

Mr. Collins speaks confidently of the prospect for Quartz Mining in California, in spite of the delays and misfortunes which his own enterprise has thus far encountered. He says labor is now much cheaper than it has been subsequently, per month, with board, in Grass Valley, against $100 a year ago,) and is destined to go lower still unless more capital or less labor is poured into California. Still the general feeling in San Francisco and all the Coast and Sacramento region is decidedly adverse to the practicability of mining Quartz at a profit for some time yet.

Mr. C. represents the markets of San Francisco, Sacramento, &c., as enormously overstocked with goods, of which a great portion must be sacrificed. Business dull.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

DEATH OF JUDGE BURNET.—We stop the press to announce the death of the venerable and revered Judge Burnet, who died during the night of yesterday. Wherever the announcement of this bereavement is read, either in our own State or in other Western States, it will excite emotions of profound sorrow among the aged, and of the most sincere regret among those of a later generation. Born on the 22d of February, 1770, and dying on the 10th of May, 1853, the honored dead had reached the patriarchal age of eighty-three; and in his departure, leaves behind him, in the palace of his kindred and near friends the remembrance of a life worth rarely equalled, and to the community at large the recollection of a life-time whose long years were spent in the accomplishment and record of plans of public usefulness, and of general beneficence, whose influence will not be fully realized for many generations to come.—*Cin. Gazette.*

IMPORTANT TO ROAD SUPERVISORS.—An important decision was made last week by Judge Burrell in the case of *Petticord vs. Blacklick Township.* It appeared that a deep rut had worn into a road passing through said township, making it impassable. In passing over the road, Mr. Petticord's horse tramped into it, it being frozen over but no sufficiently to bear the weight of the horse, and in attempting to extricate himself the beast broke his hind leg above the knee. Mr. Petticord brought an action for the recovery of the price of the horse. The Judge in his charge to the Jury held that it was the duty of the Supervisors to pass over and examine the road to see whether it is in a passable condition; that it is not necessary, as is generally supposed, that they should be notified that a road had become impassable by obstructions or otherwise; that where a road has a bad location, as through marshy ground, etc., they should be more vigilant in observing the condition thereof; and that they are only excusable where, acts of Providence, such as storms and floods, preclude the possibility of instant repair. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the Plaintiff for $60 and costs.—*Ind. (Pa) Reg.*

CONDITION OF THE DRAWBRIDGES ON THE NEW HAVEN RAILROAD.—At the meeting of citizens on Monday at Norwalk, some pieces of wood obtained from the Cosseb Bridge were exhibited. They were thoroughly perforated with worm-holes, and resembled pieces of gigantic honey-comb. The exhibitor stated that the Norwalk and other bridges were nearly as bad, and yet over those bridges, the heaviest trains have to run. While such is the condition of the bridges, no train can be safe, when when the draws are down, and unusual vigilance is exercised to regulate the speed of the train.

CORN FROM ALTON.—The packet Altona brought from Alton yesterday 2,940 sacks of corn, which was reshipped on the steamer Illinois for New Orleans. The high stage of the water at Alton is compelling holders to ship their grain whether they are willing to do so or not. There is but two alternatives with holders of grain on the river banks; they are either compelled to remove it to higher points or send it to market—the latter, is generally preferred, as there is always more or less loss or expense incurred in the hauling or removing of grain.—*St. Louis Rep.*

MORE CANAL BOATS.—The steamer Kingston, with six heavily laden canal boats in tow came down from Lasalle yesterday morning. Four boats, like others preceding them, are from Chicago and points on the shore of lake Michigan, and are loaded with lumber, shingles, lath, ready made doors, window blinds and various kinds of machinery for a threshing, reaping, mowing, sewing and horse power machines, of all descriptions, usually manufactured by the Yankees of those localities.—*Ibid.*

The Board of Directors of the Pacific Railroad held a meeting yesterday afternoon, which was of more than ordinary interest. A large amount of business was done. The remaining contracts on the road from the end of the First Division to Jefferson City, were awarded to Contractors who are understood to be responsible and competent. The prices do not vary very materially from the estimates of the Engineer, and are of course satisfactory to the Directory. We may now pronounce the Pacific Railroad, from St. Louis to Jefferson City, 120 miles, to be in the way of immediate construction—a part being already finished and operating.

It was determined by the Board to open the road to Kirkwood, (14 miles from the city,) on Monday next.—*St. Louis News, 6th.*

The result of the recent bidding for mail contracts in the New England and New York divisions, has somewhat alarmed the Post Office Department as to their prospects for saving the public money in the next four years. They were forced to close with the lowest bids, of course, though those lowest offers actually averaged quite seventy-five per cent. above the prices at which the same routes were let four years ago.

IRISH EMIGRANTS.—On the steamer *J. P. Tweed*, that arrived from New Orleans yesterday, were 208 Irish emigrants who had recently arrived from the old country, and were taken from the ship at New Orleans. About one-fourth of the number stepped at this city, and the others are destined for Madison and Cincinnati.—*Louisville Courier.*

A CURIOUS LAW SUIT was lately going on in Barnstable county, Mass, it being a claim for damages for an assault. The defendant, it appears, seized the hand of the plaintiff to shake it, and in so doing he grasped it so tightly as to crush the bones, and thereby cripple it for ever. The hand became uncurated, and many of the bones have been discharged from the wound.

Rumor assigns the post on the Supreme Bench of this State, made vacant by the recent death of Judge Gibson, to either John Cadwalader, Esq., of Phila., or the Hon. John Knox, President Judge of the Judicial District, composed of Mercer, Venango, Clarion and Jefferson counties.

Dr. Underhill, a spirit rapper, &c., has been fined $200 for exhibiting his nonsense at Rock Island, Illinois, without a license. The doctor sued Mr Danforth, of the *Republican* for libel, who was promptly acquitted. The *Republican* calls the doctor an "addle-brained old noodle."

☞ CARD.—Doctor MYERS having been relieved from his official duties as Surgeon and Physician of the U. S. Marine Hospital, will in future devote his undivided attention to his Profession. Office and residence 149 Third street, above Smithfield.

☞ 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, but these are sold abroad, have been subjected to SEVEREST TESTS IN ACTUAL CONFLAGRATIONS, and preserved their contents totally 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 1st, 1852.

MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES—Dear Sirs: Your two letters were duly received. I was absent at the time. I would FROM. I intend to send you a complete statement. The morning of the 10th of June last, my store was fired and I lost burned to ashes. It was built of wood and brick—filled with dry goods, groceries, liquors, and that said tavern by a large quantity of oil. It was a very hot fire.

My books and other accounts that were in the Safe, amounted to about Ten Thousand Dollars, which was saved. There was not a single paper injured, and I would advise any person who is doing business, to lose not one that is good. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one.

Yours, truly,

JOHN OLARKE.

☞ Hydraulic Cement.

☞ The undersigned have constantly on hand a large supply of BESSON'S HYDRAULIC CEMENT, of warranted quality. This article is the best and cheapest material for Cisterns—a single four inch course of brick, laid in and plastered with this Cement, will endure for ages, and even plastered on clay walls in a dry situation, to the thickness of an inch, becomes, in a few days, so solid as to resist any ordinary degree of outside pressure, nor is the water tainted. This Cement should be used for all underground, and water, structures, for all important buildings, and for fire walls, coping walls, chimney tops, bridges, aqueducts, canal locks, and every species of brick and stone structure exposed to water, damp, or frost.

BURKHARDT & INGHRAM,
116 Water street and 150 Front street.

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

Mr. S. M. Kier—Dear Sir: I send you a bottle of your Rock Oil, some two months past, and have used it in my family, and some dozen more. I have found it very efficacious in Flux and Dysentery. My daughter, at the time your agent was here, was lying very low with the second, was taken with a chill in three hours and died immediately. It is also an extraordinary cure for Colds and Croup and Sore Throat, Cuts, Bruises, and Rheumatism, and for the Piles; some have been cured by using it internally. Yours, with every respect, ISAAC BOOKMAN.

For sale by all the druggists in Pittsburgh.

☞ (Papers advertising Petroleum please copy.)

☞ We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of "MORSE'S INVIGORATING COORDIAL" to be found upon the fourth page.

JAMES P. TANNER.
WHOLESALE DEALER
IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, HATS, &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 Manufacturers, and adapted expressly to the Spring and Summer sales, and will be found to be lower prices for quality, diversity with those of Philadelphia and New York. Purchasers will please call and examine before buying.

DAGUERREOTYPES
AT THE
NATIONAL GALLERY.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to obtain lifelike likenesses at moderate prices, will please call at the above establishment, fitted up with very superior Side and Sky Lights, arranged with such skill that the operator can take the most accurate fac similes of the human form with all the expression of animated life, in all weathers.

Engraving, Painting, &c., accurately copied, and duplicates taken of original likenesses.

☞ Persons not required to take a picture, unless a perfect resemblance.

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

☞ Rooms open, and operating from 8 a. m. until 6 p. m. Entrance in the Diamond. [m7:dawlw]

NELSON'S FIRST PREMIUM
DAGUERREOTYPES.
POST OFFICE BUILDING, THIRD STREET.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life like likeness, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment, where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best arranged Side and Skylights ever constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most scientific kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping as now practiced by the celebrated Rogers of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. flatters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotypes, either single or in groups, which has never been surpassed.

☞ Rooms open and operating in all weathers from 8 o'clock A. M., to 6 P. M.

Third Annual Statement
OF THE STATE MUTUAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Harrisburg.

Assets of the Company, May 1, 1853.

Cash received, Year ending May 1, 1853	$210,849 97
Returned premiums, losses, Re-insurance, Expenses, &c.	133,471 17
Capital stock paid in and secured	87,205 58
Bonds, Mortgages, Loans, and other available securities	100,000 00
Cash on hands, and in hands of Agents	40,770 28
	19,045 18
Total assets liable for losses, May 1, 1853	$555,515 16

DIRECTORS:

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county:
P. C. SEDWICK, Harrisburg:
SAMUEL JONES, Philadelphia:
A. WILKINS, Banker, Pittsburgh:
A. A. CARMICHAEL,
JOHN S. RUTHERFORD, Dauphin county:
A. J. GILLIAT, Harrisburg:
S. T. JONES,
ROBERT KLOTZ, Carlisle:

JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, President.
A. J. GILLIAT, Secretary.

Will insure against perils of sea and inland navigation; on merchandise in city or country, at lowest rates consistent with safety. Policies issued on dwelling houses for one or a term of years.

Business Office, corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets.

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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 PURCHASE AND DIRECT IMPORTATION, which they offer for sale.

AT A SMALL ADVANCE FOR CASHIER SHORT CREDIT.

PRINTS—Of all leading styles, Foreign and Dom