PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1854.

WHIG STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES POLLOCK;
OF NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE DARSIE;
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
DANIEL M. SMYSER;
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

☞ Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.—The extensive circulation of our *Weekly Gazette* offers to our businessmen a most desirable medium for making their business known. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every merchant, manufacturer and shop-keeper 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.

Reading Matter on each page of this paper.

The Whig Convention.—We give to day a very full report of the proceedings of the Whig County Convention held yesterday. The following is the ticket nominated:

Assembly—Wm. E. Stevenson, city,
Robert Pollock, Turtetum,
R. B. Carnahan, E. Birmingham,
John J. Muse, Versailles,
Jacob Guy, Finley.
Register—Henry Woods, Jr., city.
Recorder—John Magill, West Deer.
Clerk of the Courts—Alex. Hilands, Ross.
Commissioner—James B. Glenn, Upper St. Clair.
Auditor—James E. Flanegin, city.*
Directors of Poor—James Kelly, Wilkins,
John M'Kee, Birmingham,
John Brown, Ross.

The delegates from the districts comprised in the 21st Congressional District unanimously nominated Hon. David Ritchie for re-election—a mark of confidence well deserved.

The delegates comprised in the 22d Congressional District met and appointed Conferees, to meet like Conferees from Butler county, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for that district.

The Convention, after an arduous and protracted session, adjourned a little after 6 o'clock in the evening.

The resolutions adopted were of a very strong anti-Slavery character, and were adopted unanimously.

We have not room, to-day, to speak of the ticket in detail, but we have no doubt that it will give general satisfaction, after the little asperities gendered in an exciting contest have worn off. The Assembly ticket strikes us as a very good one; and we are certainly pleased at the nomination of Mr. Stevenson thereon, believing that it will tend greatly, in the present crisis, together with the admirable resolutions of the Convention, to promote the union of free men of all parties for the sake of freedom.

Outrageous.—If the people did not know that the Washington *Union* was the mouthpiece of the President, and the organ of communication for every man in Washington who chooses to wield a pen in defamation of those who will not support the Administration, they would be justified in concluding that it was edited by a maniac, to whom the task of rattling chains in a mad-house would be more congenial than that of venting lunatic spleen through the columns of a daily journal. The following is the concluding portion of an article on the Boston riot, which appeared in that paper of *Sunday* last:

"It is a saddening reflection that a soft-spoken demagogue, who would fly before the turbulence his calumnies had aroused, and hide his head in terror at the sight of an angry mob, should be able, in his treasonable warfare upon the constitution, to incite men to murder their fellow creatures. We tell Charles Sumner and his co-conspirators that the blood shed in Boston riots is upon their hands. They did not strike the blow, but they aroused the passions which led to it. They did not partake in the strife, but they called for it from their places in the Senate. And, as if to render the great crime of which they have been thus convicted still more damnable, he and his associates justify the resort to force against the laws, on the score of "humanity," and of "hospitality," and of "religion." So, too, will they resort to such a plea to justify the wholesale slaughter of the people of the South. First they rouse the inhuman passions of an abolition mob in the northern cities, making the case of a "fugitive slave" the cause of bloodshed; next they will call the servile population of the South to arm, and in the midst of conflagration and of rapine, Mr. Sumner, in his whining accents and classic periods, will applaud the spectacle, as a tribute to humanity, "hospitality," and "religion." Not the poor fugitive, who escapes from his kind master, deluded by fanatics, and duped by false sympathy; not the excited zealot, who is taught by traitors that he is doing God's service when he fires upon the officers of the law; but the sleek, plausible, false-hearted, dishonest and corrupt traitors who flattered the one and inflamed the other, should be the first victims (if victims there must be) of these unjust and criminal organizations against the laws."

When it is known that Chas. Sumner has never counseled violence, but, on the contrary, has always discountenanced it, this attempt to blame the Boston Riot on him and those who voted with him, as a legitimate result of their opposition to the Nebraska bill, is not only insulting to them, but infamous, and disgraces and degrades the administration in whose aid it was written.

It is generally asserted and believed that the article from which we have extracted, was written by Senator Douglass, and received the sanction of the President. If so, we tell him that *he* is a false-hearted, dishonest and corrupt traitor, in thus libeling and calumniating a brother Senator for honestly following out the dictates of his conscience and fairly representing the public sentiment of his State.

The administration announced, while the Nebraska bill was pending, that it would defend, from the wrath of their constituents, all those who would vote for that bill; and now it undertakes to browbeat, malign and insult all who had courage to vote against it. It holds its patronage in reserve to reward the Judases who betrayed their trusts, and then sets itself to work to brand all who were faithful, as "soft spoken demagogues," "false-hearted," "dishonest," and "corrupt traitors." It buys treachery with one hand, and with the other pours out billingsgate upon all who cannot be influenced by its mercenary temptations.

If this thing is to be tolerated, we must cease to prate about freedom and republicanism. No despotism in Europe is more unrelenting in its persecutions, more unscrupulous in the use of means, or more tyrannical in its course of action than this democratic administration. The freedom of the press is left, because it cannot yet be conveniently reached; but the freedom of the representative is gone. He must either register the edicts of the government, or be subjected to indignities which make the blood boil, and which none but those laboring under a stern sense of duty have the fortitude to submit to.

In no other free government would this course be tolerated. No London paper would dare thus stigmatize a member of Parliament, although the press is as free there as here. The reason is that the English government, whatever its other faults may be, has a sense of propriety which seems to have been denied to the powers at Washington, and the London press is edited by gentlemen, who use only gentlemanly weapons. The United States may claim a monopoly of Douglasses and Forneys.

The Boston riot was a legitimate result of the Nebraska bill. That bill set a solemn compact at naught, and the people are not disposed to respect other compacts that are of no moral force. The attempt, therefore, of the administration to transfer the guilt of this result from its own shoulders to those who resisted the iniquity is as base and cowardly as it is insulting. The opponents of the Nebraska bill never, by word or act, advised resistance by the people to the demands of the slave power; the people have acted upon their own impulses, and taken counsel only from their own indignant hearts. He who charges otherwise is not only false-hearted but false-tongued.

The last sentence of the extract we have given from the *Union*, is a clear, undisguised encouragement to a Washington mob, to assault and drive from the city the opponents of the Nebraska bill. Honest, law-loving administration! It calls out the army to force a human being into bondage, claiming that "the laws must be enforced!" and then calls on the citizens in whose midst it is placed to set the laws at defiance and wreak their vengeance on men whose crime it is to be faithful to liberty! While striving to put down a mob in Boston it encourages one in Washington!

The mobocrats at Boston, if they err, err on the side of liberty; the motive is to save a fellow man: but the national administration which seeks to provoke a mob in Washington, has no motive but to punish those whose subservience it cannot command. If the people of this nation do not hurl such an administration from power, and so vindicate their right to freedom, they will deserve to be the slaves they are fast becoming.

Whig Meeting at Philadelphia.—The Whigs of Philadelphia, held an enthusiastic meeting at Philadelphia on Monday night last. Hon. Henry D. Moore presided. He stated that the meeting had assembled to declare its preference for the municipal ticket headed by Conrad and Hazlehurst, and also to denounce the administration for the consummation of the Nebraska iniquity. The speakers all spoke earnestly and forcibly in condemnation of that outrage.

Mr. McMichael said: If this policy of sacrificing everything to the spirit of slavery was persisted in, the interests of those present could not but suffer to a fearful extent. In the South all labor is degraded. While in the North all labor was dignified, those who work were despised in the southern States. The people of the South seemed determined to make their system govern the country. They had already governed the country too much. The system had already taken broad out of our mouths. But it never had made such strides as within the last four weeks, by the passage of the Nebraska bill. Thirty years ago, the South had entered into a solemn compact that slavery should not be extended above a certain line. This compact has been violated, and now all the territories were open to slavery.

The speaker put it to those present, as freemen breathing a free atmosphere, whether they would sanction such a violation.

Ex-Governor Johnston was then introduced to the meeting. He said that if there was any error in his appearance at this assemblage, it was error of anxiety for the success of a good cause. He then went into a history of the slave power from 1812 to the present day, and referred briefly to what was in prospect. He saw plainly that the country would be agitated by this question of the extension of slavery; and then the men who had caused the agitation, would threaten to dissolve the Union, if we dared to open our lips. The election in the city would have a vast influence upon the fall election in the State. If the Whigs triumphed in the city, they would inevitably succeed in the State. He stated that the Missouri compact had been sanctioned by some of the best men of both parties in Pennsylvania. He had in his pocket a letter of the Hon. James Buchanan, in which that distinguished statesman had expressed the opinion that if that solemn compact was violated the Union would be dissolved. The Governor proceeded to discuss the question at length, and with his usual force and eloquence. He was listened to with marked attention, and sat down amid great applause.

The Hon. Robert T. Conrad was then introduced to the meeting, and was received with cheers. He said that he was extremely sorry that indisposition had robbed him of his voice. He lacked both voice and strength. But he could congratulate those assembled upon the prospect of a complete triumph on Tuesday next. He announced that he concurred entirely in the views of Governor Johnson in regard to the Nebraska bill. He had been addressed upon this subject, but had found no opportunity to reply. He took this occasion to say that he abhorred the outrage effected by a subservient Congress, under the influence of a corrupting administration, by which the territories had been opened to slavery.

The election in Philadelphia takes place on Tuesday next.

Union.—The union of freemen for the sake of Freedom is a matter which lies near the hearts of all who sincerely hate Slavery and are not rendered impracticable by long-continued contests for extreme measures. The course of the late Free Soil State Convention, therefore, excites general regret among free-soil men out of the State. The Cleveland *Leader*, edited by John C. Vaughn, a very prominent anti-slavery man of Ohio, says:

Cannot the Anti-Slavery men of Pennsylvania unite? Why propose or have separate tickets? The people should prevent this, and teach and tell candidates, by whichever side nominated, that they must stand aside if necessary, and the candidates themselves should practice, in this crisis, the virtues of a heroic self-sacrifice. For, as the *Journal* of Albany well remarks, if the North is to repeat the old story of the faggot-of sticks, unitedly strong, but singly worthless, it will continue to be broken and beaten.

There is power enough in the Free States, if compact on the side of Freedom, to do whatever *freedom* may need, or *free labor* demand, and there would be in the gigantic swell of opinion which might thus create a voice of alarm, like the rumbling of heavy waves, and a might to conquer, invincible as the fiat of Heaven. We have in them *four-fifths* of all the votes or voices.—This very hour their majority is over half a million. If united, then, they could overwhelm all opposition; it would not dare make head in the North, and it would be quickly subdued, and become sensible in the South.

What is it, which the peril of the hour demands? What principle? The denationalization of slavery. Only prevent its *extension*, and all the rest—everything that justice could claim, or right enact,—would follow, as a matter of course. Shall those who opposed the compromises of '50, stop to question with those who supported them, when *now* they might be *united* for the repeal of the Nebraska fraud, and against *the extension* of Slavery? Shall they start a *speculative* point, and refuse to co-operate because one portion declares the Fugitive act binding as a law, and another resists, when both are ready to erase it from the Statute book, and to labor for that end? Shall preferences for men—this wing going for Paul and that for Peter—split and divide us, when *all* are right as to the great issue? No! No! Let us clutch the reality! Let us grapple the *Nebraska fraud*, and *slavery extension*, and rail them down, now and forever, as impossibilities in the Republic.

What Comes Next.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, who is a clerk to one of the House Committees, and well informed on political matters, thus shadows forth the next move on the political Chess-board. We ask attention to his developements.

Some time ago when I wrote you that Mr. Soule, our Minister to Spain, had transcended his instructions, in demanding peremptorily the recall of Peruela, the present Captain-General of Cuba, I had very good, and what I thought sufficient reasons, to believe that Mr. Soule's conduct in Madrid would be disallowed by the government. I have now reason to believe that it will not be disavowed, and that Mr. Soule will not come home home for the present. He will probably be re-inforced by other diplomatic functionaries of high standing, who will hold out a purse to Spain with one hand, and a sword with the other, leaving to the Queen of Spain the choice between the two. I am inclined to believe that this was not the original plan of the Administration, but that it is disposed to yield to the urgent representations of not only Southern, but highly distinguished Northern gentlemen, some of them even from our own State, (Pennsylvania.)

The State Rights men of the South, the Union men of the South, (Howell Cobb at their head,) and the Southern Whigs, are all *bent on the acquisition of the Island by some means or other*, and they all think that the present Congress is more favorable to the movement than any other that can be elected for the next dozen years.—They will, therefore, *hasten the process by every means in their power, even to the extent of employing force.* It is believed, however, that Spain, with such an alternative presented to her, will not hesitate to sell the Island. The Cuba matter was only delayed to get Nebraska out of the way; that being accomplished, our foreign relations will take a new start, with a fair prospect of accomplishing great results. *Steps will be taken to secure the ultimate annexation of Cuba, Porto Rico and St. Domingo*, which, if achieved, will secure us the command and control of the colonial products of the north, and render us masters of the world's commerce.

Gen. Houston.—The veteran Senator from Texas arrived in the city yesterday, and was greeted at night with an impromptu serenade.—A large crowd gathered in front of the St. Charles, to whom he addressed a few words of thanks for the compliment paid him, and on retiring he was heartily cheered.

The Beginning.—We are glad to be able to put on record such facts as the following from the Cincinnati Commercial:

The new Nebraska campaign has commenced by a movement of the anti-Douglass cohorts. On Saturday there passed through this city *seven hundred and thirty* German emigrants on their way to Nebraska. We were informed yesterday morning, that these were only the advance guard of a large body moving Nebraskawards.

Kennedy's Detector—for June, is promptly upon our table, and proves as valuable as ever.

WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

At ten o'clock, the hour for which the Convention was called, the Delegates to the Whig County Convention assembled in the room of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

On motion of Robt. C. Walker, Thomas M. Marshall, of the Third Ward, took the Chair.

E. J. Brooke, Robinson, and J. S. Riddle, Versailles, were chosen Vice Presidents.

D. C. Hultz, Snowden, Jos. W. Lewis, Third Ward, and J. A. Eakin, Elizabeth, Secretaries.

On motion of James S. Riddle, a committee of five were appointed to prepare business for the Convention.

The Chair appointed J. S. Riddle, Versailles, James McAuley, Fourth Ward, Samuel Kerr, Elizabeth, Dr. J. E. Huey, McKeesport, and J. S. Leech, Lawrenceville, as the Committee.

The Secretaries called the Wards, Boroughs and Townships, to which the Delegates responded, and were enrolled as follows:

Pittsburgh—1st Ward—E. Darlington, D Fitzsimmons.
2d Ward—J. Rhodes, R. F. Smyth.
3d Ward—T. M. Marshall, Jos. W. Lewis.
4th Ward—Jas. McAuley, R. J. Thomas.
5th Ward—Andrew Wilson, Jas. Donnell
6th Ward—Jas. Lowry, Jr., Sam'l. Shore.
7th Ward—Henry Willson, Jno. J. Kaylor.
8th Ward—George Moore, Wm. Woods.
9th Ward—James M. Leake, James Little.
Allegheny—1st Ward—James H Logan, H. Nixon.
2d Ward—John M. Blair, Andrew Moore.
3d Ward—Casper Gang, Jas. L. Graham.
4th Ward—James Marshall, Jas. Parke, Jr.
Manchester Bor—B. A. Sampson, W. B. Ross.
McKeesport—Dr. J. E. Huey, Q. A. Shaw.
Sewickley—Dr. W. Woods, Jos. Bush.
West Elizabeth—Dr. J. B. McGrew and David Lynch.
Birmingham—A. Patterson, Jos. McKnight.
Tarentum—J. M. Porter, W. J. M'Cleary.
Sharpsburgh—Andrew Morton, J. G. Comstock.
Lawrenceville—R. L. Ewalt, John S. Leech.
Duquesne—Mathias Voeghtley, A. Fleming.
Elizabeth—James A. Ekin, Robt. C. Walker
South Pittsburgh—John Crouch, John M. Scott.
West Pittsburgh—Jacob Meinhart, W. Porter.
East Birmingham.—W. H. Hartley, R. B. Carnahan.
Moon Tp.—W. Guy, J. Scott.
South Fayette Tp.—W. Dixon, Levi Gregg.
Findley Tp.—S. Boyers, Wm. Wilson.
Chartiers Tp.—Eli Edmundson, N. Gilmore.
Upper St. Clair Tp.—J. V. Rowland, William Nixon.
Snowden Tp.—Wm. Wilson, Jr., D. C. Hultz.
Mifflin Tp.—John Large, J. C. Sucher.
North Fayette Tp.—Vincent Miller, Wm. McDride.
Robinson Tp.—Matthew Hall, E. J. Brooke.
Lower St. Clair Tp.—Jonathan Neely, Wm. Dilworth.
Baldwin Tp.—Robert M'Kee, Wm. McCowan.
Jefferson Township—Josiah Aber, Joseph K. Hamilton.
Elizabeth Tp.—Capt. Sam'l Kerr, Col. Wm. Douglass.
Versailles Tp.—Wm. A. Shaw, James S. Riddle.
Patton Tp.—W. N. Haymaker, Matt. Aber.
Plum Tp.—Adam Tomer, Robt. F. Logan.
Penn Tp.—Jos. Snively, Joseph Stoner.
Wilkins Tp.—John House, H. E. Mitchell.
Peebles Tp.—S. Beitler, Moses Philips.
Collins Tp.—Samuel Chadwick, Thomas Aiken.
Pitt Tp.—Thomas Farrow, Alex. Miller.
East Deer Tp.—Dr. Bole, J. R Karns.
West Deer Tp.—R. Morrow, Jno. McConnell.
Indiana Tp.—W. C. Denny, Wm. Henderson.
McCandless Tp.—John Sandels, A. Payne.
Pine Tp.—John Greer, Thos. Cochran.
Shaler Tp.—James C. Bryan, John Miller.
Ross Tp.—James Watson, John Kreider.
Franklin Tp.—Isaac Neeley, Dr. C. Scroggs.
Reserve Tp.—C. High, John Lambies.
Sewickly Tp.—Samuel Neely, Samuel Richey.
Ohio Tp.—Wm. Morrison, R. H. Peebles.
Neville Tp.—Jon Cole, Jas. Dickson.

The business committee presented the following resolution as part of the business of the Convention:

Resolved, That this Convention proceed to nominate in the following order, by writing the names of the candidates on a slip of paper, which slip shall be lifted by one of the Secretaries, who shall call upon the members for that purpose—

1st for Recorder and Clerk of Court.
2d for Register and Commissioner.
3d for Legislature.
4th for Auditor, &c.

They also for offer consideration and adoption the appended resolutions.*

* The resolutions will be found below.

Mr. McAuley stated that himself and Mr. Leech were in a minority on the committee. They had voted for Register being balloted for alone, first.

R. C. Walker objected to voting by ballot as the day would be occupied by Delegates in procuring ink and paper. He moved as an amendment that the voting be done by marking, as usual.

Mr. Park, of Allegheny, hoped that what was worth doing was worth doing well. In voting by ballot the votes of the Delegates could be concentrated, and he could not object to any length of time to receive that.

A voice objected to balloting unless printed tickets were provided.

Mr. Parke continued. If the resolution of the committee did not prevail, at least some action should be taken to relieve the delegates from a system of espionage carried on by surrounding the voters while marking. He hoped the Chair would be seated.

Mr. Lowry, of the 6th Ward, moved as an amendment, the choice by *viva voce*.

Mr. McAuley upheld the resolution, and stated some of the objections to the old system of marking. In regard to the time taken up by balloting, what with the bad writing of the Clerks, the inaccurate spelling of proper names, &c., he thought the choice could be made in as nearly little time as by marking.

The motion to amend, by substituting *viva voce*, was lost.

The amendment to substitute "by marking," was carried.

Mr. McAuley moved that as they were to vote by marking, that the candidates for Register, Recorder, Auditor, Clerk of the Courts, and Commissioner, be voted for together.

Mr. Walker objected, but the amendment prevailed, and the resolution as amended, was adopted.

A delegate moved that every delegate be compelled to keep his seat, or forfeit his title to a place in the Convention.

The President suggested, instead, that every gentleman would stand back, and would not be guilty of espionage upon the voters. A motion to that effect being made, it was unanimously adopted.

A resolution relative to the place of marking, was made and adopted.

Mr. Parke suggested that every person making a nomination, should write the name of his nominee, and place it in a hat, from which the Secretaries should draw, the first name drawn taking the first place on the marking paper, the second the second, and so on. The motion was lost, however.

A general resolution was adopted to the effect that delegates should have permission to vote for an absent colleague.

Mr. James Marshall, of Allegheny, presented the following letter, which had been handed to him for that purpose:

Allegheny, May 31, 1854.

To the Members of the Antimasonic and Whig County Convention:

Gentlemen—The undersigned have been directed by "The Temperance Association of Allegheny and vicinity" respectfully to call your attention to the existing necessity for the nomination and election of suitable men to represent our County in the State Legislature.

During the last session of the Legislature a law was passed requiring the people to vote at the next general election *for* or *against* a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Believing as we do that the majority will be in favor of such a law, we respectfully and earnestly ask that you will place in nomination the fast and known friends of that measure—not only men who are friendly, but men who can and will exert themselves for the accomplishment of so desirable a result, as the passage of a strictly Prohibitory Law.

We know you *can* nominate such men, and trust you will. *Otherwise* to the *enemies* of Prohibition, and not to its *friends* must you look for your support.

Yours, Very Respectfully,
J. F. Dale, Pres't.

R. H. Davis, Sec'y.

A motion was made to lay it upon the table.

Mr. Marshall objected, as exhibiting a want of courtesy to a very large and respectable body of residents of the whig city of Allegheny, and moved that it be received and filed.

Mr. Denny insisted on the motion to lay on the table. The signers of the communication made a threat, and for that reason his motion should prevail.

Considerable excitement prevailed; some insisting on the motion to lay on the table, and others objecting.

Mr. Denny's motion was voted down, and the motion to receive and file passed by a large majority.

A motion to proceed to nominate was made, and after repeated calls for the remainder of the Business Committees' report, prevailed.

It was resolved that in marking a Township, Borough and Ward should be called alternately.

The nominations were proceeded with. A list of them together with the votes received by each candidate follows:

Recorder.	*1st. Ballot.*
S. Fahnestock	59
John Magill	59

Clerk of Court.	*1st Ballot.*
A. Hilands	69
John Horner	49

Mr. Hilands was declared nominated.

Register.	*1st. Ballot.*
W. K. Vankirk	14
Henry Woods	29
Wm. Forsyth	29
H. J. Lemon	5
J. K. Foster	6
Wm. Perkins	18
John Young	15
A. Richardson	—

(No choice for Register.)

Commissioner.	*1st. Ballot.*
J. B. Glenn	41
Charles Craig	5
Francis Karns	32
W. N. Burchfield	17
Geo. W. Irwin	6
Adam Henthorn	2
Lewis J. Fleming	11

There was no choice for Commissioner.

Some confusion arose before the conclusion of the balloting by the efforts of the Chair to enforce the rule to prohibit all spectators within the bar.

On motion adjourned until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the re-assembling a motion was made, and amended in such a manner, as to provide for the nomination of and marking for candidates for all the remaining offices.

The following are the results:

Recorder.	*2d Ballot.*
Fahnestock	57
Magill	62

Mr. Magill having a majority of five was declared elected.

Register.	*2d Ballot.*	*3d Ballot.*
Wm. K. Vankirk	15	21
H. Woods	47	70
Wm. Forsyth	18	8
H. J. Lemon	4	
J. K. Foster	2	
Wm. Perkins	23	15
John Young	11	5
A. Richardson	—	

Commissioner.	*1st Ballot.*	*2d Ballot.*
J. B. Glenn	55	64
Charles Craig	8	18
Francis Karns	30	16
W. N. Burchfield	15	32
George W. Irwin	5	
Adam Henthorn		
Lewis J. Fleming	6	5
Jno. Buhoup	1	

Assembly.	*1st Ballot.*	*2d Ballot.*
Robert Pollock, (elected)	77	
W. E. Stevenson	68	80
John J. Muse	43	69
C. S. Eyster	44	31
D. D. Bruce	36	
Jacob Guy, (elected)	67	
John Morrison	13	withdrawn
Thos. Kiddoo	16	5
John B. Roberts	4	5
Dr. C. Robb	10	withdrawn
Thos. K. Wilson	31	3
Wm. Wilson	10	18
John McElhenny	20	2
B. F. King	10	3
R. B. Carnahan	8	63
David L. Smith	12	12
Dan'l Negley	24	7
J. B. Backhouse	21	20
Thos. McMaster	21	withdrawn
Wm. B. Ross	24	24
Joseph Johnston	13	
J. Heron Foster	2	
Wm. J. Smiley		3
James S. Franklin	6	4
N. P. Sawyer	10	withdrawn
Mr. McMaster	21	3
Wm. B. Ross	24	25
Joseph Johnston	13	
J. Heron Foster	2	
Wm. J. Smiley	3	
James S. Franklin	6	4
N. P. Sawyer	10	withdrawn

Messrs. Pollock and Guy were elected on first, and Messrs Stevenson, Muse and Carnahan, on second ballot.

Auditor.	*1st Ballot.*	*2d Ballot.*
N. P. Pearson	12	withdrawn
E. W. Cook	11	2
Thos. Davison	8	3
James E. Flanegin	43	70
John Murphy	7	3
Jno. M. Ewen	12	3
R. F. Logan	24	25

Mr. Flanegin was declared elected.

The names of several candidates for the Legislature were withdrawn.

Mr. McAuley thought it would be a stroke of policy to unite on Mr. Stephenson, and was about to enter more fully into the reasons, when the Chair called him to order, and the second ballot was proceeded, and counted, as in the table above.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Chairman appoint an executive committee of fifteen, for the ensuing year, the Chairman of which to be from the city.

The President then read the report of the Committee as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That the passage of the Nebraska and Kansas bill clearly indicates the purpose of the friends of slavery to propagate, confirm and diffuse that national sin and shame in violation of the letter and spirit of our national bond of union, which was designed to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

2. *Resolved*, That we will maintain and defend the true purposes of our national compact. We will recognize no law that nids and sustnids slavery. We will resist the introduction of slavery into Nebraska and any territory now free, and we will now and always resist the admission of slave States into the Union.

3. *Resolved*, That for the future the South must take care of itself—take care of its peculiar property; supply its own bloodhounds and doughfaces; the freemen of the North design to, and will, crush out and exterminate the breed.

4. *Resolved*, That in view of the dangers of the crisis—a crisis overriding all former party distinctions—we hereby pledge ourselves as soldiers in the camp of Freedom—we inscribe Free Men to Free Labor and Free Lands upon our banner, and enlist for the whole war.

5. *Resolved*, That John Bell, of Tennessee, Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, Sam Houston, of Texas, and other members of Congress from the Southern States, who opposed the infamous Nebraska bill warmly and ably, command and receive our highest admiration and respect.—Their love of country, freedom and humanity has triumphed over all continual importance.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion, the Hon. David Ritchie was unanimously nominated as the Whig candidate for Congress.

Mr. Parker, of Allegheny, moved the following, which was amended and defeated:

Resolved, That hereafter, instead of voting for *delegates* for the purpose of nominating candidates in County Convention, the voters shall vote directly for the candidates, and the Judge holding this primary election, make his return to the County Convention, which shall be composed of the Judges holding said primary elections, and on counting the votes, the candidates having the highest number of districts, shall be duly nominated.

On motion of Mr. McAuley, the Convention pledged themselves to the unanimous support of the nominees.

After thanks to the officers, the Convention adjourned.

The County delegates organized by the election of three Directors of the Poor, by calling Mr. Eakin, of Elizabeth, to the chair, and appointing Mr. D. C. Hultz, of Snowden, Secretary.

On motion, John McKee, of Birmingham, Jas. Kelly, of Wilkins, and John Brown, of Ross tp., were elected Directors of the Poor, by acclamation.

On motion, adjourned.

After the adjournment of the Convention, the delegates from the Allegheny side of Allegheny county, met to appoint a committee to confer with the conferees of Butler county relative to the nomination of a candidate for Congress from the Butler and Allegheny District.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JAMES S. RIDDLE, of Versailles Township, will be a candidate for County Superintendent of Common Schools. He is well known in both City and County.
my23-1td&2w*

R. N. AVERY, Principal of the 1st Ward Public Schools, Pittsburgh, is a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Schools for Allegheny county. my18-d&w1w5

M'Clintock's Family Medicines.—We call the attention of heads of families, and others, to the advertisement on the fourth page of these valuable Family Medicines.

For Bronchitis, Throat Diseases, Hacking Cough, and the effects of imprudent use of Mercury.—No medicine has ever been discovered which has effected such cures as Carter's Spanish Mixture.

Throat diseases produced by salivation, Hacking Cough, Bronchial Affections, Liver Disease, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, have all been relieved and cured in a wonderful manner, by the great purifier of the blood, Carter's Spanish Mixture.

The case of Mr. T. H. Ramsey alone should satisfy any who doubt. Call on the agent and procure a pamphlet containing cures, which will astound you.

See advertisement. my17-1d&w1m*

Especial Notice to persons using Cod LIVER OIL—The subscriber having made arrangements with Messrs. Popplein & Thompson for a regular supply of their genuine COD LIVER OIL, put up in pint bottles, would respectfully invite the attention of the public to an examination of the article, being fully persuaded that for purity and freeness from rancid taste or smell, it is unequaled. There is now no Cod Liver Oil in this country superior, if equal, to the above. Hundreds of bottles have been sold, and given unrivaled satisfaction. In the article of Cod Liver Oil, persons taking it should be careful to obtain a genuine article and one free from a rancid taste and smell, as its virtues are greatly enhanced by its being acceptable to the stomach and not producing nausea—purity and a pleasant taste make it more readily taken up by the lacteals and absorbed into the blood, and thereby in causing the richness of that fluid giving a tone and healing impression to every organ through which it passes.

Sold by GEO. H. KEYSER, No. 140, corner Wood st. and Virgin alley, Sign of the Golden Mortar.

The Diplomas that were awarded by the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, at its last Annual Fair, at Pittsburgh, have been left at the Seed Store of JAMES WARD 11th street, for distribution. Persons entitled to the same will please call.

OBERT C. WALKER, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, May 31, 1854.—2t*

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M'CORD & CO. would most respectfully invite the attention of Ladies to their large and complete stock of FANCY FURS, now opening, comprising in part Sable, Stone Martin, Fitch, Lynx, Carmine, Siberian Squirrel, Rock Martin, Genett, Coney and Swan's Down; Muffs Victorines, Pelissais Cuffs, Boas, &c., corner Wood and Fifth streets.

If you are sick, the probability is that the root of your suffering is in the stomach. From a weak stomach, proceed dyspepsia, languor, oppression in the diaphragm, jaundice, headache, nausea, bodily weakness, dimness of sight, heartburn, costiveness, dysentery, and a legion of other tormenting diseases. Indigestion produces thin blood, and therefore destroys the strength and vigor of the system. To restore the tone of the stomach, and enable it to throw off and dismiss forever all these tormenting and dangerous complaints, nothing is necessary but a perseverING use of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. There is no mistake, no failure in their sanative effect.

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