regret the circumstances which rendered it necessary for American citizens to ask protection from American soldiers.

Though there are "good citizens *enough* in Socorro who may *be summoned*" for the protection of life and property, we yet thought that those who were sent here for the protection of the same, and the establishment of some kind of order, would have the best right to take the business in hand, especially as 'tis well known, both far and near, of the non-existence of any responsible and reliable civil authority at this place.

Trusting that the trifling number wehave present will be sufficient for the protection of ourselves and the peaceful inhabitants of the village.

We remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants.

On the night of the 29th, preceding the night when the above note was despatched, a dancing party was given in the place, (such being the only amusement which could be afforded to those who were desirous of enjoying pleasantly the little society present. The testimony of those present during the night in question, as it has been elicited in an examination and trial since held, and from other information not furnished at the time, all goes to prove that certain individuals known as Alexander Young, John Wade, Marcus Butler, William Craig, Stephen Stanley Charles Huges, Chas. Ripley, Thomas McCaskey, Alexander McNiven and others, went to the house where the dancing was going on, and with the premeditated design of breaking it up and having a fuss with a Mr. Clarke, and any one else who might aid him." Young commenced by making a considerable noise, and, as it grew later, fired his pistol off at a candle; the frightened females were not permitted to retire, and any one who might attempt to take them away, was threatened with death. Meanwhile two ruffians stood on the outside as sentinels, one at each side of the entrance. Craig discharged his pistol at the clock, destroying the same, while Young, with a knife in one hand and a pistol in the other, moved up and down the room, threatening to shoot the first person who moved. At one time he makes the direct question, whether he shall shoot Clarke or not, at the same moment that his pistol is within a few inches of Clarke's head, who is sitting in a chair. At length the final bloody act was committed, by an attack upon Clarke, commenced by Young, and followed in a direct manner, by Wade, Butler, and Craig, and in a manner less direct, by others of the party, who were standing round. The result was, that Clarke was carried away to a surgeon, mortally wounded in nine or ten places, and Chas. Gates was taken away, with a severe shot wound in the leg.

The morning following horror and dismay were depicted in the faces of all. What was to be done? The military had refused to aid us, and we felt that whatever might have been their excuses, their non-compliance with our request had permitted the perpetration of another foul murder; for had but a reasonable number of their body presented itself at Socorro immediately the murderers would have been frightened or driven from the place. The alcalde of the village, a weak and sickly imbecile, had transferred his authority to a person even more timid and less reliable than himself; yet this person was invested with the powers of a justice of the peace, by authority of a commission from the State of Texas. This person constituted the entire civil authority at Socorro. The few members of the Military Commission present were compelled to resolve upon some plan for the protection not only of their own lives and property, but also for the protection of the trembling and dismayed population. Messengers were immediately sent to San Elizario for assistance from the main body of Commission there engaged in various duties; the call was promptly responded to, and in about three hours a party of Mexicans and Americans, which we had hastily armed, were joined by the other members of the Commission, and likewise many of the villagers from below. The force was divided, and every suspected place, by which they succeeded in arresting eight or nine of the party; but Young, the leader, had made his escape early in the morning. The prisoners were immediately carried to the house of Judge Berthold, where a court was instituted to suit the emergencies of the case; jurors were summoned and sworn, a prosecuting attorney named, and counsel for defence offered to the prisoners, which they declined receiving, treating the offer as a jest, and making vulgar and obscene remarks upon their position. They were evidently under the impression that nothing would be done, believing that by the mutual understanding between each one and the other of them, they could easily swear themselves out of the difficulty. The examinations were conducted with propriety, and the prisoners were made to keep silence by the armed and determined front presented by the citizens present.

The Court continued its sitting until after dark, when Craig, Wade, and Butler were ordered to be confined in jail, until ten o'clock of the following morning, to which hour there was an adjournment. During the examination many threats were openly made, and information had been received that a rescue would be attempted if the prisoners were not well guarded, and in consequence, a guard, composed of six well armed men, was kept all night in the jail.

On Friday, the 31st, at ten o'clock A. M., the court met pursuant to adjournment, and proceeded to try William Craig, John Wade, and Marcus Butler, for aiding and abetting in the murderous assault on Edward C. Clarke. It was evident to all, that much of the testimony received in the examination of the day previous, was not as perfect as it might have been, had not the witnesses been intimidated by the threats of some of the gang, who had been heard to swear repeatedly, that they would kill any one who testified to aught against their companions, or who dared attempt to execute the laws upon them.—Notwithstanding all this, the evidence was sufficiently strong and conclusive to insure their conviction. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and the Judge sentenced them to be hung in one hour from the time of the adjournment of the court.

The prisoners were escorted to the little plaza in front of the village church, where the priest with them, to give such consolation as his holy office would afford; but their conduct, notwithstanding the desire on the part of all to afford them every comfort that their position would allow of, continued reckless, careless, and indifferent, even until the last moment!

The sun was setting when they arrived at the place of execution. Immediately the citizens formed a circle round the gallows tree, to prevent any rescue, which, there was every reason to believe, would be attempted. It was fast growing dark, and the busy actions of a large number of the associates of the condemned, dividing and collecting again in small bodies at different points around the outside of the party, and then approaching nearer and nearer to the centre, proved that an attack was designed, if the slightest chance were given. It was with extreme difficulty that the sentence of the law was executed; but at last they were hung, one to each branch of a young "alamo" tree. The entire proceedings were intensely interesting.

SATURDAY, Feb. 1.—Early in the morning the bodies of Craig, Butler and Wade were removed for interment. At 2 o'clock, P. M. the citizens and strangers assembled at the house where the body of Clarke was waiting its final removal to the place selected for its sepulchre. An orderly and regular procession was formed and preceded by the priest with all the insignia of the Holy Catholic Church, the body was carried to the grave in the cemetery in the front of the church, where at the conclusion of the Catholic service, that of the Episcopal was read, and the remains of the murdered man were left in their last resting place.

After these mournful ceremonies were concluded, it became necessary to meet and consider the case of Alexander McNiven. The scenes of the day previous, and the reflections of the past night, had caused a great change in this bold desperado; and, with a solemn promise that he would abstain from liquor from that date, (as it was to liquor alone he charged his improper conduct,) he was discharged, rendering himself liable to certain punishment should he fail to respect his solemn obligation made in open court. At sundown McNiven was far upon the road, with his mouth full of promises to do better in the future.

Socorro now became quiet, orderly, and a pleasant place to dwell in, but there was still one other, and to be the principal actor in all these scenes, who was yet to be apprehended and pay the penalty of all his great crimes, before this severe lesson for all evil doers would be complete.

Four hundred dollars were subscribed and offered as a reward for the arrest of Alexander Young, and his delivery alive at Socorro. Volunteer parties were out in all directions; and, others were looking for him, tempted by the prospect of gaining the large reward offered.—At length, on the morning of the 11th, news reached us of his arrest, and that in the evening he would be delivered at Socorro. Another unpleasant, but necessary duty presented itself, but it was impossible to avoid it.

Young arrived in the evening, was placed in jail, well chained and guarded; 10 o'clock the following morning, being appointed for his trial. During the night he was visited in jail; the careless dogged look had left his eye, and the supplicating inquiring glance, told plainly of a change within the inner man. He was anxious to know if either of the three previously hung, had made a confession or not, and said he had given up all hopes of escaping. Being asked if he wished to write to any one, he answered that he would like to have a letter written to his mother, who had not heard from him for six years past. The letter was written, and the prisoner appeared much affected. He confessed the truthfulness of the charges against him, criminating clearly, and in a still worse light, the three who were hung first, besides many others. He did not think there was any hope for him after death, but would try and turn his thoughts heavenward.—He then knelt down and prayed, after which he was left alone.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., February 12th, the court met, a jury was impanneled, &c., notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather and the heavy falling snow, which rendered the duties of the morning doubly unpleasant. At the opening of the Court a letter of the prisoner, containing his confession, was read publicly, then signed by himself, and witnessed by certain members of the court and other individuals there present.

With the testimony already before the Court, the jury could have brought in an immediate verdict of guilty; but it was deemed advisable to present other evidence to show still further the unmistakeable guilt of every one who had been punished, especially as it was to the interest of one or two persons, who were passing for honest and honorable men to uphold the characters of their associates. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to be hung.

At 4 P. M. he was taken to the church, where, with penitent lips and and on penitent knees, he made his final confession, received the blessing of the priest, and from thence was taken to the spot where he was to be hanged. His last request for himself was that he might be buried as well and as respectably as the circumstances of his case would admit. While standing under the tree, with the rope around his neck, he requested to be allowed to say a few words to those standing around.

He begged of those who were younger than he to take warning from his example, that even older persons might profit by the warning presented in his case. They could see what gambling, swearing, drinking, and an ungovernable temper, with the worst of evil associations, had brought him to. He had run away from home at the age of fourteen years, and would never see that home again. With others remarks of like character he concluded, begging them to beware of liquor, the gaming table, and an ungovernable temper. At half-past 4 P. M., the law was carried into effect, using the same tree and upon the same spot were the first murderers were hanged. Many that had fled are returning; the men are busy in the fields; preparing and stocking their lands for the spring crop.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1851.

☞ A STATE CONVENTION will be held in the City of Lancaster, on TUESDAY, June 24th, 1851, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the offices of Governor and Canal Commissioner, and also for Judges of the Supreme Court.

HENRY M. FULLER, Chairman.

Joseph R. Flanegin, Samuel McMenamy,
Enos Morton, C. Thomson Jones,
Wm. H. Slingluff, Samuel B. Thom,
Samuel Bell, John S. Brown,
Nathaniel Ellmaker, E. Taylor Worth,
Wm. J. Robinson, Alexander E. Brown,
Worden E. Preston, Wm. Baker,
Thomas E. Cochran, Wm. M. Watts,
Henry Johnson, James Clark,
Charles B. Bevilman, Sherman D. Phelps,
George Cress, Edwin C. Wilson,
D. A. Finney, John Allison,
U. O. Loomis, Daniel McCurdy,
John Bannan, George Scott,
Cyrus A. Gross, Alex'r M. McClure,
John C. Neville, Francis Jordan,

R. RUNDLE SMITH, Secretary.

It was stated, in our local column, yesterday, that the Grand Jury had ignored the bill for libel preferred against us by John Corriston.—This is the second bill against us which the Grand Jury has ignored this session.

The first one was for publishing the proceedings of a meeting in Sharpsburgh, in which certain libellous charges were made against Judge Kerr. The article was admitted into our columns under a mistaken view of its character, and in entire ignorance of its contents, and was very much regretted by us, and amply apologized for.

The second was the case above noticed. It was for publishing in our local column, as an item of news, certain proceedings before a Mayor's court. There was no malice in the case, no desire to injure Mr. Corriston, of whom we had no knowledge. Such articles are collected by our reporters, and are seldom seen by the editor until the paper is issued, as was the case in this instance. It is a duty we owe the public, to keep the reader informed of passing events, and if we were to be brought up for a libel for every publication of the kind, the Court would have a busy time of it. The power the press exercises in this way, as a terror to evil doers, is probably greater than that of the combined influence of the Bench and the Pulpit. The Grand Jury has displayed much practical good sense in discountenancing prosecutions of this kind, which, if encouraged, would destroy, in a great measure, the conservative influence of the press, shackle its liberties, and subject editors to injustice and oppression. When editors wickedly and maliciously libel any one, they ought to be held amenable to the law, but to subject them to pains and penalties for publishing passing occurrences, in cases where no malice is felt, and no injury intended, is as unjust as detrimental to the public good.—That absurd fiction of the law, "The greater the truth the greater the libel," ought to be scouted from civilized society; unless in cases where the publication is made wholly with a malicious intent.

WOMAN'S SPHERE, AND WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

FOURTH ARTICLE.

We have hitherto spoken of the sex as either preparing for, or in the marriage state, without alluding to the fact that there are some women that never marry. This omission could not be avoided, with the faith we profess. We hold that no just social system can make any general provision for women that do not marry. The very word *system* implies law and rule, and we must regard marriage as the rule, and celibacy as the exception. For causes which we will enumerate, it would seem unavoidable that there must always be some old maids, no matter how the world advances; and therefore we must provide for them, that they may be less unhappy in their unnatural state. But, we repeat, they can be provided for as exceptions only. If a man is born without legs, he is an exception to the great law of human locomotion power, and we must furnish him with cork legs to hobble on, or place him in a wheel-barrow to be trundled though the world by his friends. Nature has a law that the means of communicating and receiving ideas shall be the voice and the hearing; she has even made one to depend upon the other, so that if a man is born deaf he cannot learn to speak.—All her general laws in reference to the human economy are made, so to speak, with the understanding that we are a hearing and talking race, and therefore when a few are found to be deaf-mutes, human ingenuity, backed by philanthropy, must contrive a plan to bring these unfortunate exceptions nearer to a level with the rest of the world. By the same rule, Nature takes it as *an admitted fact* that all women must be wives, and frames her other laws in accordance with this fact. Therefore we need look for no change as the world advances which will make marriage or celibacy a matter of indifference to society. It is by rejecting this truth that female Reformers, especially of the French school, have fallen into those wild heresies concerning the marriage state, which have started the quiet world from its propriety.

Although our glance at the position of woman is, according to our own rule, already brought to an end, we wish to add a few remarks concerning old maids. We find them ranged in half a dozen classes, some deserving praise, some pity, and some censure.

It sometimes happens that a young woman has the misfortune to lose her intended husband by death, or what is a thousand times worse, his faithlessness. If she feels that her heart cannot recover from such a wound, it is her duty to herself, and to those that seek her hand, to refuse all offers of marriage.

If a young woman is afflicted with any hereditary disease which must inevitably shorten her own life, and would be likely to be transmitted to her offspring, she should not marry. But those very practical philosophers, who charge all that violate this rule with crime, go too far. When the heart and the sentiments are aroused, it is not to be expected that such considerations can have their proper weight.

A great evil connected with family ambition, unsupported by wealth, is that the girls are not educated to be *ladies*, in the true sense of the term, but *fine ladies*, whose gentility is so weak in its texture that it will fall to pieces if they are forced to help to earn, or even *save* their own living. Of course they cannot marry poor men, and men who earn their living by vulgar employments, especially such as are mechanical. A real gentleman, with them, cannot be on a par with a fine gentleman, or a monied gentleman.—Such young ladies, if they adhere strictly to their rules, are always bad stock in the matrimonial market, and have great difficulty in finding husbands of any kind, and *never* get sensible ones: for sensible men regard them, as in the commercial world a merchant is regarded whose capital is known to consist of promissory notes, endorsed by business connections whose capital is paper also, with his endorsement to sustain it.—Fashionable society (both real and would be) is, in this way, encumbered with a good many old maids, and would be troubled with many more were it not for that great conservative principle in the matrimonial system, commonly defined in the pointed phrase—"*bound* to have a husband."

Some young women calculate the chances of happiness too closely, trusting nothing to the heart, and all to the judgment. The reverse of this is always loudly denounced by monitors of the sex: yet one extreme is as bad as the other, and both should be condemned in the same voice. We have here stumbled on a law which applies to the whole human family. Whoever would mark out his own happiness by line and rule, without consulting his sentiments and impulses, dooms himself to a barren existence. His life, compared with one more in accordance with true wisdom, is like a collection of mathematical figures, drawn by square and compass, alongside of a picture drawn from nature by the hand of genius. One pleases the eye and satisfies the judgment, but the other brings the blood of inspiration to the brow, purifies and elevates the soul.

There is a small class of women who confess their cold-heartedness to be such that they never could become affectionate, confiding wives, and therefore do not marry. This is honest, and worthy of all commendation.

Some young women possessing talents are tempted into public life as writers, actresses, singers, &c., and wed themselves to notoriety and applause. The only justification of this step, aside from pecuniary necessity, is the certainty of true genius. Such women, if they feel that they can make their love of fame take a place below their love of husband and home, may marry; but on no other conditions. Poetesses are almost always unhappy in their marriages; and sentimental young ladies who read their biographies weep over the sorrows of "hearts whose chords were too finely strung," to be understood by the rude creatures of earth to which they were united. This is all stuff. Poetesses generally represent themselves as great reservoirs of affection, tenderness, sentiment, confidence, and the like; but their husbands choose one of two very unhusbandlike courses under the influence of all this goodness; some take to their heels, and some drink themselves to death. Their mistake is that they think they are marrying women, and find, too late, that they are tied to mere Vesuvious Spasms, who are in the height of extacy or the depth of woe, just as the rabble is pleased to clap or hiss. We recollect one case in point, which was settled in a very philosophical manner. A worthy English gentleman married a celebrated poetess, and soon discovered that he had made a sad mis-step. Judging shrewdly that the sentimental heart of his bride would not be broken by a *short* separation, he bid her a cordial good-bye, and took a trip to Italy. They both lived to a reasonable age, but never saw each other from the day of their amicable parting; nor could it ever be ascertained that either one ever felt any great regret at this singular divorce. From all this it would appear that matrimony and female poetry are, in general, incompatible.

It is said (although for the sake of human nature we would gladly hear it contradicted) that some women, out of pure selfishness, resolve never to marry. They feel that they might love a husband, and cling to children and home, but they *calculate* the amount of trouble and anxiety connected with domestic life, and conclude that it outweighs the happiness. They are old maids *by choice*, in the full sense of the phrase. We are not sure of ever having seen any such women, but if such there are, they should be regarded as enemies to society. No measure of contempt is too great for them. There is, undoubtedly, a class of coquettes whose whole glory is conquest, and who trifle so long with Love that the offended god refuses forever to lodge his arrows in their hearts. For such creatures no man or woman of honor can have any respect.

The list might be thought incomplete, if we did not include a class of maidens in every way suitable for marriage, and perfectly willing to change their condition, who pass from youth to age without an offer. This class must be very small indeed, and must be composed of indolent creatures, unsuited for life. "The fault is in themselves, and not in their stars," that they are thus deserted. Many who are supposed to belong to this class, really belong to some one or other of those enumerated above.

After this review of the subject, we are forced to the conclusion, that there will always be a few old maids; but we must also conclude that the more the world advances in moral and intellectual power, the fewer old maids there will be. This is the very opposite of the creed of the female Reformers, which teaches that the advancement of civilization will expand the genius of women, and lift a greater number above the narrow sphere of domestic life. These reformers would have us encourage celibacy, by offering temptations to woman to engage in pursuits incompatible with their domestic sphere. They say "do not keep woman forever a slave in the nursery, but let her go abroad in the world, as man does, to expand her intellect and develop her genius." This idea carried out, must lead us to look on wives and mothers with contempt. It must lead all women that are, and all that may imagine themselves geniuses, to enter the "enlarged sphere," and leave the perpetuation of the race to fools and imbeciles—the refuse of the sex.—This may be thought jesting, but with French female Reformers it is a serious matter. To read their books or hear them talk, one would think maternity a badge of disgrace, and that no woman of exalted mind, could bring herself down to the commonplace duty of training children.

We may conclude that a woman who for good and sufficient reasons remains unmarried, need not of necessity, be unhappy, although our social law provides only for wives. There are few disadvantages which can prevent any human beings from becoming useful members of society, and happy in their usefulness, if they are so disposed. There is always a law of compensation. It may seem hard that when the great rule which confines woman to home cannot apply to the unmarried, they should still be governed by it.—Yet the fault is not in the social law, but in the fact that it is not fully obeyed.

The Hon. T. M. T. McKennan, President of the Hempfield Railroad Company, gives notice in the Washington papers, that the directors are determined to proceed without delay, in having the preparatory surveys and estimates made, with a view to a vigorous prosecution of the work.

He says that the subscriptions in Washington county amount to $25,000, and that they ought to amount to $125,000. He will have a hard task, we think, if he undertakes to build a Railroad on a doubtful and difficult route, which will cost some $500,000, on such a meagre subscription.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

GAS PIPES.

The consumption of this article, which now has become so extended and enters so largely into many arrangements for domestic comfort and manufacturing economy, has rendered its manufacture and its price in market of no little importance to our community, as well as to the public generally.

Many persons who never devote more than a passing thought when some apparently unimportant and insignificant article of domestic arrangement obtrudes itself upon the vision, as when a small tube in their gas fixtures presents itself to the eye, it may excite a wonder or a momentary curiosity—how is it made? whence does it come? but some other topic flashes upon the mind, and all reflection upon "gas pipe" is buried in the oblivion, which conceals all consideration of things in which they have no permanent interest. Such persons are little aware of the multifarious uses to which the article best known as "gas pipe" is applied and its vast and constantly increasing importance as in manufactures; but let any such person reflect a few moments upon the subject, and it may convince him that he has some immediate and permanent interest in the manufacture of gas pipe, and when his eye again rests upon the diminutive tube, it may awaken a different train of thought from any thing conceived before.

If the manufacture of "wrought iron lap welded tube" little is known, more than can be ascertained from an inspection of the article as we find it in the ware house of the manufacturer; which is, it is made of a thin plate of iron with its edges beveled and lapped and then welded. The process by which the cylindrical form is obtained and the joint is welded is not known to the public, as the manufacturers are few in number, and they all work with closed doors and none but the interested and initiated are admitted.

Of its uses there are, of course no secrets, and of these more can be said. It would be no easy task to enumerate all the uses to which gas pipe can be and is applied, but its strength, durability, cheapness and light weight, recommend its use in preference to lead, copper, cast iron and other pipes where objections of a different nature do not exist.

It is extensively used for boiler flues, for pipes to convey water, (a coating of paint preventing rust) but its greatest consumption is in pipes for conveying gas, and in tubes for conveying steam. For gas pipes, hundreds if not thousands of miles are annually laid in the United States; but its use for conveying steam for heating purposes, promises to consume more than for all other objects combined.

It is made to warm our dwellings, our public halls and edifices, of every description. A net work of these little tubes on our walls, or under our floors, can be made by means of a little jet of steam, percolating them to diffuse a gentle, balmy heat throughout our apartments, or collected in larger masses, a fiery heat can be concentrated, to drive moisture from lumber, paper, and wet clothes, or to harden varnish, paint, and japan, and all with freedom from danger of inflaming the substance exposed to the heat; and, however distant the source or generator of steam may be, thisinvisible fluid, like the illuminating gas, will find its way to the radiating iron. Thus these gases, by means of this little tube, are made in the absence of the sun, to take his place, diffusing light, heat, and comfort to all around.

To show the enormous quantity of tube used for this purpose, one benevolent institution alone, in this country, (a lunatic asylum) consumes more than five miles of this tube, to distribute light and heat, to the unfortunate inmates; and we every where, find these little pipes on ferry boats and steamboats, of every description, and in and out of all sorts of places.

Now, if there is such a demand for these tubes, and such large quantities are used, there must needs be a corresponding number of manufactories to supply the want. Such is not, however, the case. One manufactory, or at most two, in this country for many years supplied all the demand that was not met by importation, and a firm in Philadelphia now stands at the head of the art, and their gas pipe has been generally preferred to any other, foreign or domestic.—There are now, however, four of these manufactories in this country, one of which has recently started in or near Pittsburgh. Competition has within a few years reduced the price of tube one-half, the consequence of which must be an increased demand.

The doors of these manufactories will not remain forever closed to the public—the wants of the community must be met; the day for secrets in manufacturing has gone by. The manufactories of gas tube are gradually increasing, and to protect themselves from each other they will make improvements which they will spread upon the books of the Patent Office, and thus the public will eventually gain possession of them.

In the last (April) number of Appleton's Mechanics' Magazine is a description of a new form of rollers for manufacturing tube; also for making the tube in various shapes, for railroad tracks and other purposes, where iron is needed strong and light.

Pittsburgh is gradually developing her resources, and we hail with pleasure any enterprise which brings a new article to market, or makes a new combination of the materials which nature has so bountifully bestowed, and which brings so much nearer the time when she must lead the world in manufactures of metals.

Reader, should this article suggest any new reflections, remember

Your friend,

GAS PIPE.

MR. FILLMORE'S ADMINISTRATION.—The measures of this Administration meet with the approbation of every section of the country. They are acknowledged by all parties to be the very means necessary to preserve the present glory of our union, and to keep us from distraction and separation. Mr. Fillmore's mode of managing our affairs is not only conciliating all parties at home, but increasing the respect with which we are regarded abroad. The name AMERICAN is now a passport every where. It is felt to be the rallying cry of liberty in all countries. Every citizen of the United States, every well-wisher of the national glory, every Whig who cast his vote in 1848 for Millard Fillmore, must rejoice at the popularity which his Administration enjoys both at home and abroad.—*Commercial Courant.*

Market Street Store for Rent.

FOR RENT.—The Store, 118 Market street, the second door from the corner of Market and Wood streets. Possession given the 1st of April next. Inquire of

DAVID GREER,
the Penn st.

Foreign and American Hardware.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,
No. 129 Wood Street,
HAVE NOW IN STORE
A full and complete stock of *FOREIGN AND AMERICAN*

HARDWARE,

Suitable for the spring trade, and which they are prepared to offer to purchasers at prices that will compare favorably with any of the eastern cities.

LOOK HERE MY FRIEND!

ARE YOU A MILLER, laboring for the support of a family, and suffering from general debility and low spirits, so that life almost seems a burden, use Dr. D. Howe's Shaker Sarsaparilla.

Are you a Mother, suffering from diseases to which females are generally subject? Use Dr. D. Howe's Shaker Sarsaparilla—it will certainly cure you.

Call at our depot, or on one of our agents, and get a pamphlet, gratis, where you will find that the Shaker Sarsaparilla, as prepared by Dr. S. D. Howe, has been the means of effectually curing many diseases, to which the human family are continually subject, than any other preparation of sarsaparilla ever yet brought before the public.

This medicine has established its high reputation by its numerous and well attested cures.

It is put up in quart bottles, and is the only Sarsaparilla that acts on the liver, kidneys, and blood at the same time, which renders it altogether more valuable to every one, particularly to females.

Be sure and enquire for Dr. S. D. HOWE'S SHAKER SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Price $1 per bottle—6 bottles for $5.

For sale by

DR. S. D. HOWE & CO., Proprietors,
No. 8 College Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Also, for sale by J. A. Jones, J. Schoonmaker & Co., W. Blair, R. W. Woods, J. Townsend, J. Mohler, W. Jackson, Pittsburgh; D. A. Elliott, Allegheny city; W. K. McNair, Manchester, T. Crocker, Brownsville, Jas. Paull & Co., Wheeling, J. H. Patterson, and R. G. Morgan, St. Clairsville, Moffan & Kunz, Cadiz. mc2m&w1

☞ DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.—The demand for this great remedy is rapidly increasing, and we are daily receiving orders from a distance for lots, which we find it almost impossible to supply as fast as required. The truth is, the remedy requires only a trial to convince the most skeptical of its excellence. We select, from a file of similar testimonials, the following:

"COVINGTON, O., May 15, 1847.

J. Kidd & Co—Gentlemen, As I am engaged in selling a few more medicines, I do not consider my stock complete unless I have a supply of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. I obtained a few dozen boxes of these Pills from Mitchell & Co., which sold very fast, and I wish a new supply immediately. JACOB WINDER, P. M."

For sale by J. KIDD & Co.,
mch22w&w1d No. 60 Wood st.

Petroleum!

PHILLIPSBURGH, Huntingdon co., Pa., March 4, '51.

S. M. Kier—Dear Sir, Your Petroleum is working wonders in this vicinity, therefore we would thank you to send us two dozen more of your invaluable Oil. We are entirely out, and it is being inquired for almost every day. Yours, respectfully, JOHN LONG & CO.

HAYESVILLE, Ashland co., O., March 10, '51.

S. M. Kier—Dear Sir, Your Agent, a few weeks since, left with us four dozen Rock Oil, which we have sold. Please forward to us six dozen immediately

Your medicine is working wonders in this region. We can obtain several excellent certificates, if you desire them

Yours, &c., W. W. SCOTT.

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R. E. Sellers, 57 Wood street; B. A. Fahnestock, & Co., corner Wood and Front streets; D. M. Gurney, D. A. Elliott, Joseph Donahue, and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny, also by the proprietor.

S. M. KIER,
apl1:3w&w-T Canal Basin, Seventh st., Pittsburgh.

DIED,

This morning, April 10th, MARIA, daughter of the late Wm. Lippincott.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of her mother, on Pennsylvania Avenue. apl1 2t

COUNTY MEETING.

☞ The Citizens of Allegheny County, who are in favor of the nomination of GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT, as a candidate for the next Presidency of the United States, are requested to assemble in County Meeting, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, the 22d day of April inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

apl0:d:wtd:T [Signed by 800 names.]

The Perfect Man.

FOWLER'S LAST AND BEST—Or the Science of Man, Phrenology, Physiology, Intermarriage, including the sexual relations generally, at WILKINS HALL, this Monday and Wednesday evenings, April 14th and 16th, at 7½ o'clock; closing with public examinations—tests, one dime.

Professional delineations of character, with advice, at Brown's Hotel, until Wednesday only. Call at once.

N. B.—The Lectures—Friday, April 11th, at 3 o'clock, to women, on Matrimony, free, and Friday evening, on Hereditary Laws, a most interesting Lecture. apl1:2t

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Rev. John Dick, one of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, will hold Divine Service in the English Lutheran Church, on Seventh street, Sabbath afternoon next, (14th inst.) Service to commence at 2½ o'clock. apl11*

The Pennsylvania Volunteers.

THE SUBSCRIBER, late a member of the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, offers his professional services to the members of the two Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers who served in the late war with Mexico, to collect the claims to which they are entitled under an Act of Assembly, passed the 27th day of March, 1851, entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of the First and Second Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers, who served in the late war with Mexico."

H. B. WOOD, Attorney at Law.

Harrisburg, April 5, 1851.
——*Harrisburg American.* apl1:2w*eod

NOTICE.—The Stockholders in the "Citizens' Deposite Bank," will pay the first and second instalments on their stock, on Monday, the 14th inst., at the office of Alderman McMasters, Fifth street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock. By order of the Directors.

apl11:2t

COTTON—12 bales to arrive per Mayflower; landing per steamer, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., Water and Front sts.

LARD OIL—10 bbls. for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., Water and Front sts.

Pittsburgh Life Insurance Co.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS for Stock in the above Company, will remain open for a few days, at the office of the Company, No. 75 Fourth st.

C. A. COLTON, Sec'y.

COFFEE—50 bags Rio, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

Brandies, Wines, &c.

HAVING completed arrangements with Houses in Bordeaux and other European Cities, for the execution of my orders, I am thus enabled to offer to Dealers, at a small advance over importation cost, BRANDIES, WINES, and LIQUORS, of the finest description. *From under custom house lock, if desired.*

Attention is invited to my list, as below:

110 packages Cognac, Bordeaux, and Rochelle Brandies, in ½, ¼, and ⅛ pipes, pale and dark.
75 hhds. and qr. casks pale, gold, and brown Sherries; fine and medium quality.
61 qr. casks Madeiras, of every grade.
125 " Port Wines, part very old and superior.
300 baskets Sparkling Champagne, well known brands.
500 boxes Claret Wines, various brands and vintages.
100 cases Sauterne and Barsac, vintages 1846-7.
45 cases Sauterne and Claret Wine.
15 pipes Old Holland and Schiedam Gin.
10 puncheons Old Scotch and Irish Whiskey.
4 " superior Old Jamaica Rum.
50 cases superior London Brown Stout and Scotch Ale.

With a constant supply of Imported Liquors, such as Malaga, Maraschino, Curacoa, Anisette, Cherry Brandy, &c.

Orders for cases of *HAVANA SEGARS* always on hand. All of which I will offer on very favorable terms.

Orders will be executed with despatch, and goods shipped at lowest rates.

M. A. MCALLA,
Importer and Dealer, 79 Walnut street,
ap10:1aw Philadelphia.

SUNDRIES—200 bu. Dried Apples;
30 bbls. Pearl Ash;
2 casks Potash; for sale by
ap10 ENGLISH & BENNETT.

BEANS—100 bu. White, a prime article, to arrive and for sale by
ap10 ENGLISH & BENNETT, 122 Second, and 151 First street.

FISH—50 bbls. White Fish;
15 ½ " " "
40 ¼ " No 1 Mackerel;
ap10 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

BACON—25 casks Hams;
15 " Shoulders; for sale by
ap10 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

TEA—80 pkgs. Y. H., for sale by
ap10 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., Water and Front sts.

SUGAR—40 hhds. prime N. O.;
20 " Clarified; for sale by
ap10 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK.

MOLASSES—150 bbls. N. O.;
30 " S. H.; for sale by
ap10 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK.

RICE—30 tcs. prime, new crop, for sale by
ap10 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK.

DRIED APPLES—100 bu. for sale by
ap10 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK.

RYE FLOUR—50 bbls. for sale by
ap10 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK.

COFFEE—150 sacks prime Rio;
10 " Java; on hand, for sale by
ap10 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK.

RAISINS & FIGS—100 bxs. Bch Raisins;
50 " Smyrna Figs; for sale by
ap10 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK.

BACON—3 casks Hams;
3 " Sides;
3 " Shoulders; prime country cut; on hand and for sale by
ap10 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK

BENN SHEETINGS reduced to 8 cents.
Monatoque " " 7 "
ap10 KENNEDY, CHILDS & CO.

CORN—14 bbls. Shelled, rec'd and for sale by
ap10 W. & F. WILSON, 147 First st.

RYE—5 bbls. just rec'd and for sale by
ap10 W. & F. WILSON, 147 First st.

CANTON Preserved Ginger in Syrup;
" " " Dry;
" " " Class Chobe, (a mixture of Ginger and Fruits,) rec'd and for sale by
ap10 WM. A. MCCLURG & CO., Grocers and Tea Dealers.

SALAD SAUCE—Gray's Sauce for dressing Salad, just rec'd and for sale by
ap10 WM. A. MCCLURG & CO., 256 Liberty st.

COCOA NUTS—2 bales rec'd and for sale by
ap10 WM. A. MCCLURG & CO.

NOTICE.—All persons who are indebted to the estate of the late Joseph Haigh, of lower St Clair township, dec'd, are respectfully requested to settle immediately with the subscriber and settle their accounts, and all persons who neglect to comply with the above notice, until the first day of July next, may expect to find their respective accounts in the hands of the officer of the law for collection.

THEAR HAIGH, Adm'r.

New Hope Woolen Factory, lo. St. Clair tp., April 9, 1851.
apl9:w6t*S

Allegheny County, SS:

IN the matter of the Administration Account of the Estate of Stewart Thompson, dec'd. March 31, A. D. 1851.

And now, to wit, April 5th, 1851, the Court on the account filed in the above case, do hereby absolutely, and appoint David Ritchie, Esq., Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Administrators, to the creditors, &c., of said Stewart Thompson.

By the Court:
DANIEL MCCURDY, Clerk.

The Auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1851, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

apl9:w3t DAVID RITCHIE, Auditor.

New Spring Goods, at No. 85 Market st.

ALEXANDER & BAY would respectfully invite the attention of the ladies to their new and choice stock of *NEW SPRING GOODS*, which they are now opening. This stock has been bought in the Eastern Auction and Jobbing markets, and will be sold at a very small advance to cash buyers, by wholesale or retail.

ALEXANDER & BAY, 85 Market st.,
apl2:w Northwest corner of the Diamond

Removal.

W. M. GORMLY has removed to No. 2 Liberty street, a door above his former stand, and directly opposite Seventh st. apr24

Business Notice.

ALL PERSONS having business with the undersigned, either as Public Accountant, Instructor in Book Keeping, or otherwise, will find him at the Private COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, daily, from 9 till 11 o'clock, and from 2 to 4 P. M. Merchants' Books, if required, will be ruled and kept in the neatest and most correct manner, by the undersigned.

JOHN FLEMING, Principal Instructor in the Science of Accounts.

apr9

BARGAINS!—Teachers and Families wishing to purchase valuable School Books, Charts, Globes, &c., will find bargains by calling immediately at the Educational Book Store, adjoining the Post Office, corner of Market and Third streets. The establishment is about closing up, and will sell any of the above works at cost.

Also—Cards & Bro's valuable Books, an excellent stock for sale at cost. Call during the present week only.

☞ EDUCATIONAL BOOK STORE.—This store room is now for rent, very low. It has just been refitted with a beautiful front, &c. ap9

From England via Quebec.

THE undersigned, residing in Quebec, is forwarding large quantities of Railroad iron and other heavy articles, to the different ports on Lake Erie. The number of vessels arriving at Quebec in ballast, for the use of lumber, probably renders this mode of importation much the least expensive. If any heavy merchandise be sent, will pay the Atlantic freight on cargoes consigned to him, and attend to any business that may be entrusted to him, relating to such western ports as may be required. For further particulars please address the undersigned, or apply to A. HIGELAW, Walnut Hills.

Cincinnati, Ohio. C. W. USBORNE.
apr9:1m (