PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1851.

FIRST PAGE.—Poetry—New York Correspondence.

THIRD PAGE.—Proceedings of Councils—local items—telegraphic, arrival of the Washington, &c.

FOURTH PAGE.—Caffraria.

BUSINESS ON THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.

The statements which we publish to-day, in our commercial department, together with the following furnished by Mr. Scott, the Assistant Collector at Pittsburgh, show a very gratifying increase of business and revenue on our public works. They prove, what has so often been contended for, that a low tariff of tolls, one that will just pay a fair return to the Commonwealth, by causing a greatly increased business, bring a larger revenue to the treasury than a higher scale. New York has found by experience, the wisdom of this policy. Her tariff of tolls has been steadily falling, and is now low; but the business has been so enormously increased that the revenue has advanced in greater ratio than the scale of tolls receded. So great has the business on that work become, that it is found necessary to press forward the work of enlarging it much faster than was at first intended.

Pennsylvania has suffered from the short-sighted policy of high tolls; but she is coming right now. Whether a still farther reduction would not add still more to the revenue of the public works is a question well worthy of consideration.

It is an opinion entertained by many, that the Central Railroad will "use up" the canals. We do not think so; and such has not been the experience of New York, where a rail road has been in operation several years, from Albany to Buffalo, side by side with the Erie Canal, yet the canal never was so prosperous as it has been since that line of road was built. The same result was anticipated there that is now apprehended here; but so far from it being realized, the very opposite effect has resulted. To be sure the canal tolls had to be put down; but so much the better; the more the tolls went down the more the revenue went up; and doubtless the same result will be experienced here. For carrying *heavy* freight, at low rates, a railroad cannot compete with a canal, unless, as is the case on the Reading Railroad, it is a descending plane the whole distance:

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, June 24, 1851.

MESSRS. WHITE, & CO.

Gentlemen—The following is a comparative statement of the tonnage and amount of tolls paid thereon, at the office during the month of May, 1851, compared with that of last year during the same time, which shows, (notwithstanding the large reductions of tolls over that of last year, being fully one third, and the amount of draw-backs paid at Philadelphia, on all through goods cleared from this place, that had not a fixed maximum rate,) a large increase over May, 1850.

The increase in the aggregate amount of tonnage since the opening of the canal, up to the 1st of June, this year, is considerably more than the entire tonnage of May, 1850, being over 23,000,000 pounds.

	TONNAGE.	TOLL.
May, 1851	29,960,957	$20,912 95
May, 1850	20,987,651	18,117 79
Increase	8,973,406	$ 2,795 16

Respectfully yours,
ALEX. SCOTT, Ass. Col.

NEW FEMALE COSTUME.—Our papers from east and west, are heralding the advance of short skirts and Turkish pants. Some of our brethren who have seen them, are decidedly taken with them. We shall not hazard an opinion upon so momentous a subject; but as this is the age of improvement and progress, we think it likely that the new costume will not long be a novelty. Whatever may be said of the propriety of the thing, we think it is not unlikely the new style will be conducive to health and vigor.

SOLID ARGUMENTS.—In another column the reader will find an article on "the effects of agitation" in South Carolina, in which it appears that the fever of our refractory little sister is fast cooling down under the combined influence of increasing taxation, and decreasing value of property. These are arguments against secession rather difficult to resist. They are eminently calculated to produce "sober second thought."

The discussion of the question of the acceptance or rejection of the new Constitution of Maryland is going on with great spirit in that State.—The vote is to be taken on the first Wednesday of June, (to-morrow.) It is said that the new instrument is full of blunders, omissions and imperfections.

The Virginia Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, situated in the thriving town of Staunton, is we are gratified to learn from the Staunton Messenger, in a most flourishing condition. The annual examination took place on the 28th ult., and every thing passed off greatly to the satisfaction of the large concourse of strangers who were present, and much to the credit of the teachers and professors of the various departments. The services of the day were closed by a short address, by the Rt Rev. Bishop Johns, which is very highly spoken of. The generous policy of the State of Virginia which has erected this noble State charity, and the liberal amount annually expended by her in the education and maintenance of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, are worthy of all praise, and we sincerely hope that the purposes of the founders of the Virginia Institution may be realized to the fullest degree.

The Cincinnati papers state that Wm Reser, Esq., of that city, now on a visit to Europe, was attacked with apoplexy in the Crystal Palace on the 10th inst., and was considered in a dangerous condition. Twelve days afterwards, by the aid of steam and electricity, his family were made acquainted with the sad event, and on the seventeenth day thereafter, his wife and several relatives left Cincinnati for London, hoping to join the invalid within a month from his attack. Verily, this is the age of progress.

The Terre Haute Journal, says that over ten thousand acres of land, belonging to the Boston Land Company, were sold at Terra Haute, on the 14th ult., at an average price of two dollars per acre. These lands lie in Illinois, mostly in Coles and Edgar counties; and in Indiana along the valley of Eel river. Near seven thousand acres of the lands sold, were in the Vincennes land district. Of the canal lands, situated in the same district, nearly twenty seven thousand acres have been sold within the past four months.—The sales of Congress lands are also very large. The probability is that during the five months ending on the first day of June next, about seventy thousand acres will have been sold within the Vincennes district.

BUSINESS AT DUNKIRK.—The Dunkirk Journal says the amount of business on the Erie railroad is increasing daily, and considerable freight is offering from different points on the Lakes.—Merchandise arrives freely from Buffalo for Cattaraugus and Allegheny counties. The first shipment of cattle from Chautauque county, for the New York market, was made on Monday, the 19th instant, and the same train took a lot from Ohio. The Journal adds, under the caption of "a strange sight,"—Never were we so forcibly reminded of the great revolution which has taken place in the manner of doing business between the Lakes and New York city, as on Monday last, on witnessing the arrival of a large number of passengers by the Wallbridge line of steamers from Buffalo to take the cars for New York. Strange as this appears, it is nevertheless a reality, and one that can be practised to advantage.

ACCIDENT ON THE N. Y. & ERIE R. R.—On Wednesday the Express train ran off the track about seventy miles east of Dunkirk, and the Engineer was considerably injured. A train had passed over a new switch but a short time before, and it was placed in order for the coming train. When that train appeared, a German was directed to examine the switch and see that it was perfectly right. He did so, and with a crow bar sprung the rails into their place. The train came on at the rate of thirty-five or forty miles an hour, and when within thirty rods of the switch, the engineer says the bars were perfectly right; but when within about twelve rods, the German, in his excitement threw them apart and the train went off the track. So close was the train to the Engine when this occurred that his body was sought for under it, but frightened by the result of his blunder, he had "taken to the woods."

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH AT ALBANY.

On Wednesday last Mr. Webster addressed the young men of Albany on public subjects. There was an immense crowd present to listen to the distinguished statesman and orator. Hon. J. C. Spenser introduced the speaker to the audience. Mr. Webster confined himself principally to the compromise measures, and his line of argument was similar to that pursued in his Buffalo speech which we have published. The closing portion of his speech is as follows:

Gentlemen, I am detaining you too long, but allow me a few words on another subject. The Constitution of the United States consists in a series of mutual agreements or compromises, one thing being yielded by the South, another by the North, the general mind having been brought together, and the whole agreed to as I said, as a series of compromise. Well, who does not see that? Had the North no interest in that? Had the North no interest? Was nothing yielded by the South to the North? Gentlemen, you are proud citizens of a great commercial state. You know that New York ships float over the whole world, and bring abundance of riches to your own shores. You know that this is the result of the commercial policy of the United States, and how was the commerce established—by what constitutional provisions—and for whose benefit? The South was never a commercial country.—The plantation States were never commercial.—Their interest always was, as they thought, what they think it to be now—free trade, the unrestricted admissions of foreigners in competition in all branches of business. But what did they do? They agreed to form a Government that should regulate commerce according to the wishes of the Northern states, and when the constitution went into operation a commercial system was also established on which rose up the whole glory of New York and New England. [Applause.] Well, what did Congress do under a Northern leader with Southern acquiescence? What did it do? It protected the commerce of New York and the Eastern States, first by a preference by way of Tunnage Duties, and that by way of higher tunnage on foreign ships has never been surrendered to this day, but in consideration of a just equivalent. So in that respect, without grudging or humiliation on the part of the South, but generously and fairly—not by way of concession, but in the true spirit of the constitution, the commerce of New York and New England States was protected by the provision of the Constitution to which I have have referred.

But that is not all. Friends! Fellow citizens! Men of New York! Does this country not now extend from Maine to Mexico, and beyond? and have we not a state beyond Cape Horn belonging nevertheless to us as part of our commercial system? And what does New York enjoy?—What do Massachusetts and Maine enjoy?—They enjoy an exclusive right of carrying on the coasting trade from State to State on the Atlantic, and around Cape Horn to the Pacific, and that is a great source of wealth and emolument—of comfort and good living a thousand times greater than any commercial source whatever. It is this exclusive right to the coasting trade which the Northern States possess—which was granted through them, which they have ever held, and which up to this day there has been no attempt to rescue from them. Now, what would you say in this day of the prevalence of notions of Free Trade? What would you say if the South and the West were to join together and repeal this law? and they have the votes to do it to-morrow. What would you say if they should join hands and say that these men of the North and New England who put this slight on their interests, shall enjoy this exclusive privilege no longer—throw it all open, and invite the Dane, the Swede, the Hamburgher, and all the commercial nations of Europe, who will carry cheaper, to come in and carry goods from New York, coastwise, on the Atlantic, and to California, on the Pacific. What say you to that?

Now, gentlemen, these ideas have been a thousand times suggested, perhaps, and if there is any thing new in them, I am glad of it. But I know what was said in Syracuse and Boston. It was this: "You set up profit against conscience;" you set up the means of living, we go for conscience. [Laughter.] That is a flight of fanaticism. All I have to answer is, that if what we propose is right, fair, just, and stands well with a conscience not enlightened with those high flights of fancy, it is none the worse for being profitable, and that it does not make a thing bad which is good in itself, if you and I can live on it and our children can be supported and educated by it. [Renewed applause.] Gentlemen, I believe, in Cromwell's time—for I am not fresh in my recollections of that historic period, I have had other things to do than some of you younger men that love to look into the instructive history of that age, but I think it was in Cromwell's time—there sprung up a race of saints who called themselves Fifth Monarchy men. A happy, felicitous, glorious people they were, for they had practiced so many virtues, they were so enlightened, so perfect, that they got to be, in the language of that day, above ordinances. That is the higher law of Cromwell's time exactly. [Laughter.] It is the old doctrine of the fifth monarchy men of Cromwell's time revived. They were above ordinance—walked about like the man in the play, prim and spruce, self satisfied, thankful to God that they were not as other men, but had attained so far to salvation as to be above ordinances. [Renewed laughter.] Gentlemen, we live under a Constitution. It has made us what we are. What has carried the American flag all over the world?—What has constituted that unit of commerce, that wherever the stripes and stars are seen, they signify that it is America, and united America? What is it now that represents us so respectably all over Europe—in London at this moment—and all over the world? What is it but the result of those commercial regulations which bound us all together, and made our commerce the same commerce which made all the States—New York, Massachusetts, South Carolina—in the aspect of our foreign relations the same country, without division, distraction, or separation.

Now, gentlemen, this was the original design of the Constitution. We, in our day, must see—and it will be equally incumbent on you, my young friends of Albany, to see that that spirit is made to pervade the whole Administration of the Government. The Constitution of the United States, to keep us united—to keep flowing in our hearts a fraternal feeling—must be administered in the feeling of it. And if I wished to learn the spirit of the Constitution in its living, speaking, animated form, I would refer always—always—to the Administration of the first President, George Washington—[Vehement cheering]—and if I were now to draw the idea—if I were to form the idea of a patriot President—I would draw his master strokes and copy his design. I would present this picture before me as sign. I would present this picture before me as a constant study for life; I would present his policy—alike liberal, just, narrowed down to no sectional interests—bound down to no personal objects—held to no locality—but broad and glorious and open—as expansive as the air which is wafted by the winds of heaven from one part of the country to another. [Cheers.] I would draw a picture of his foreign policy—just, steady, stately—but withal, proud and lovely, and glorious.—No man could say in his day that the broad escutcheon of the honor of the country could receive either injury or damage—or even contumely or disrespect. His own character gave character to the foreign relations of the country.—He upheld every interest of his country in even the proudest nations of Europe—and while resolutely just, he was resolutely determined that no plume in the honor of the country should ever be defaced or taken from its proper position.—Washington was cautious and prudent. No self-seeker—giving information to Congress according to the Constitution on all questions, when necessary, with fairness and frankness; claiming nothing for himself; exacting his own rights, and preserving the dignity of his station; but taking especial care to execute the law as a paramount duty; and in such manner as to give satisfaction to every body, and to be subservient to the end, and it was always remarked of his administration that he filled the Courts of Justice with the most spotless integrity, the highest talent, and the purest virtues; and hence it became a common saying, running through all classes of society, that our great security is in the learning and integrity of the judicial tribunals. The high character they justly possessed, and possess it in an eminent degree, from the impress which it stamped on these tribunals at their first organization.

Gentlemen, a patriot President of the United States is the guardian, the protector, the friend of every citizen in it. He should be, and he is, no man's persecutor—no man's enemy—but the support and the protector of all and every citizen, so far as his support and protection depend on his faithful execution of the laws. But this especially combines the great idea which Washington presents, and which should be presented and fulfilled by every man in high office who means to resemble Washington. It is the duty of preserving the Government from suffering so far as depends on him—no one branch to interfere with another, and no power to be assumed not belonging to each—but to preserve and carry it on for the benefit of the present and future generations. Gentlemen, a wise and prudent ship-master makes it his first duty to preserve the vessel that carries him and his merchandize—to keep her afloat—to conduct her to her destined port with entire security of property and life; that is his first object, and that should be the object, and is, of every Chief Magistrate of the United States who has a proper appreciation of his duty. It is to preserve the Constitution which bears him—which sustains the Government—without which every thing goes to the bottom. To preserve that and keep it in the utmost of his ability off the rocks and shoals and away from the quicksands; to preserve that he exercises the caution of the experienced ship master. He suffers nothing to betray his watchful rest, to draw him aside from the joint interest committed to his care and the great object in view.

To see the Dolphins play,
He minds his compass and his way;
And oft he throws his weary lead,
To see what danger may be hid;
At helm he makes his reason sit,
His crew of passengers all submit;
Thus safely steers his barge and sails,
An upright keel, and meets the gales.

Now, gentlemen, with this steadiness of purpose, this entire and devoted patriotism and motive, Washington reached that which those who wish to reach must emulate him and his example to find all their efforts crowned with success. He lived to see his country great, prosperous, and happy. He reaped a rich reward in the thanks of his countrymen, and we are enabled to read his history in a nation's pride.

Mr. Webster here retired from the stand under a tempest of applause.

THE EFFECT OF AGITATION.

The Greenville (S. C.) Patriot of the 22d inst. publishes the following facts in illustration of the injury inflicted upon the state of South Carolina by the prolonged agitation and threats of secession from the Union. They form the strongest arguments against the policy of the course which noisy demagogues in that state are pursuing. Not only the prosperity of the state, but the credit and business operations of individuals necessarily suffer under such circumstances, for whoever believes that the threats of secession are likely to be fulfilled in an attempt to separate from the Union, will very naturally take precautions similar to those mentioned in the following extract. It is a pity indeed that while all other States, South as well as North, are in the high tide of peaceful prosperity, South Carolina persists in making herself ridiculous, and in retarding her prosperity by noisy declamation about her determination to do a thing she very well knows she never can do.

CAPITAL LEAVING SOUTH CAROLINA.

We understand that a gentlemen of this place has recently carried ten thousand dollars in money to invest in Georgia, or Alabama, or place, where at interest, in consequence of our taxation and civil commotion. This gentleman, too is a member of the Southern Rights Association. We were likewise informed that application was made to another large capitalist in this district for a loan of a few hundred dollars, and he informed the applicant that it was not his purpose to lend out any more money in South Carolina. We have also heard it suggested that the business men in our community, having large demands owing to them, would commence a general collection in time for secession. The bills of South Carolina banks are already beginning to return from Georgia and Alabama, under the suspicion that their credit will be affected by our civil commotions. In one instance, but a few days since, a gentleman drew from the bank in Charleston, for the upper country, five thousand dollars in specie, preferring to have his money in gold and silver, to bank bills. There can be no suspension of specie payments in that case where the money was wanted.

We were consulted the other day by a gentleman, who wished to make a purchase of some real estate, whether we thought the title good. He did not intend to purchase. A gentleman, just from Charleston, and a delegate, too, to the late convention there, informs us that if it was certain the state would secede in six months the real estate in the city would not sell at half price. In preparation for secession, a merchant of this place has already ordered his shipments to Savannah instead of Charleston. Another of our citizens, who has spent perhaps a hundred thousand dollars in Greenville, drawn from his state in Georgia, is about to leave the sinking ship, and cast his habitation where he may be quiet and live in peace. Thus it is the anticipations of secession are proving disastrous to the state. What will the reality be? It is a fearful question to answer. May the Almighty in his mercy avert so awful a calamity, should be the prayer of every true-hearted and patriotic Carolinian.

To these facts may be properly added the following from the (Charleston) Southern Patriot as an indication of that public sentiment which we have always contended lies, broad and deep under the clamor of the secessionists:

It will be seen that a large portion of our paper this week is filled with extracts from letters received. We feel assured that our readers will take an interest in seeing what public opinion is in different sections of the country. Heretofore public opinion in opposition to secession has been a sealed book in South Carolina, and the people of the other states were under the impression that we were all in our folly and madness. But it is manifest that, so far from being all in favor of secession, we are likely to be opposed to it. The great mass of the people are, and it will soon be seen that no one can doubt it. The newspapers and politicians have to fall into the ranks of the people, or stand alone. All hope of assistance from the other Southern States is gone. As one of our Charleston correspondent remarks, the re-action in the city since last fall has been incredible. But it is the same throughout the state. The payment of our enormous taxes, as our Hamburg correspondent remarks, has opened the eyes of the people to the beginning of their troubles. It is now time, as another correspondent remarks, to turn our attention to grievances in our government at home.

THE BEAVER ISLAND EXPEDITION—A KING IN THE LIMBO.—Yesterday morning, at a quarter past 7 o'clock, the United States Iron Steamer Michigan, arrived at our dock, having on board U. S. Marshal Knox, and his posse, U. S. District Attorney, Hon. George C. Bates, and Adj. General Schwartz, having returned from Beaver Island, whence they went last week in pursuit of the celebrated James J. Strang, the self-constituted "king of the earth" and Beaver Island in particular, and three of his dutiful subjects named Joseph Ketchum, Finley Page, and Wm. Townsend. They were arrested, being charged with obstructing the United States mails, and assaulting with arms the mail carrier, counterfeiting U. S. coin, and depredations upon the Government lands, &c. The Sheriff of Mackinac county is also here, with several warrants against them for various offences.

They were conveyed to the U. S. Court room and placed in the custody of Deputy Marshal Beardesley, and we presume the case will be submitted to the Grand Jury during its sittings. Strang was formerly from Chautauque county, New York.

The officers had but little difficulty in arresting them.

They first secured the District or Circuit Judge for the "Upper Peninsula," at Mackinac, who is also a Mormon.

On satisfying him that they were prepared to accomplish their object in the arrest of Strang, and that opposition would be futile, the Judge wrote to Strang a letter informing him of the existing state of facts, and the "king and court" of Beaver Island were soon in the hands of the officers without opposition—by voluntary surrender.

The reputed career of this self crowned and self-constituted "king" and his followers on Beaver Island is known to the public. We await the developements of the facts in the case before the proper tribunals of the country.

The "chief prophet" was arrested, but was subsequently released with the Judge and others who were arrested.

Strang, who is acknowledged to be the "head and front" of all authority in the "kingdom," is a tall, well proportioned person weighing 170 pounds, some 40 years old, with an open countenance, indicating some cunning and shrewdness, but we should not judge, a very malicious character.

The officers represent that the appearance of the Island does not indicate either thrift or industry.

Those arrested solemnly protest their innocence of all offences of which they are charged, either against the people of the "kingdom," foreign powers or the "rest of mankind."—*Detroit Advertiser.*

C. C. LANGDON, ESQ.—We are glad to perceive that this gentleman, the able and efficient editor of the Mobile Advertiser—a paper which has rendered valuable service to the cause of the Constitution and the Union, at the South—has been nominated a candidate for Congress. We hope to hail his triumphant election—and to hail it as an omen of the returning reason and patriotism of those who have allowed themselves to be misled by the arts of demagogues, and by false notions of rights which have never been infringed. In that national and catholic spirit which should be cherished all over the country, and by which we have always contended lies, broad and deep under the clamor of the secessionists:

☞ Farmers will rejoice to know that at last they can procure an article which they may depend upon at all times in curing the various ailments of cattle, such as sweeny, stiff complaint, distemper, galls, wounds, sprains, mange, farcy, partial blindness, sore eyes, lameness from sprains, loss of the joint water, or contracted cords, &c., &c. The article referred to is H. O. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, the best medicine ever discovered for man or beast. See advertisement.

A Card.

THE subscriber, having made arrangements, in consequence of which his present business must be closed by the 1st of August next, now offers his whole stock of Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons, Lace Goods, Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, Handkerchiefs, Fine Shirts, Furnishing Goods, Zephyr Worsted, Flower Materials, Umbrellas, Parasols, Combs, and Thread and Needle articles. Also, Ladies' Shoes, (best Philadelphia make,) at *greatly reduced prices*, wholesale and retail.

jes E. H. EATON.

Notice.

THE Corporators of the ALLEGHENY CEMETERY, are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting will be held at the Office, on the grounds, on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

THOMAS M. HOWE, Pres't.

Bonnets! Bonnets!

A. MASON & CO. would respectfully inform the attention of purchasers to their very superior stock of new style Bonnets, to which they are constantly adding new varieties. The above Goods will be sold at very low prices by the dozen or single bonnet. Nos. 62 and 64 Market st. jes

Beaumont's Patent Starch Polish.

PATENTED, July 26th, 1850.—For giving a beautiful Gloss to Linens, Muslins, Cambrics, Collars, Shirt Bosoms, &c., and also prevents the Iron from sticking to Linen, &c., and prevents dust from sticking to Linens, &c., and contains nothing injurious.

Directions.—Put a piece the size of a pea to a quart of starch when boiling; iron briskly.

Price, 12½ cents per Cake. Sold by wholesale and retail by

R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood st.

Anthracite Coal.

30 TONS just received, a superior article for Foundry or family use, for sale by

C. A. MCANULTY & CO., Canal Basin.

For Sale.

A PAIR of MATCH HORSES, Cream Color, with white manes and tails, four years old this spring, very gentle, and not well in harness. Inquire at BODLY PATTERSON'S Livery Stable, Fourth st., where they can be seen for a few days. jes2w

LINSEED OIL—1500 galls. pure, for sale by

J. SCHOONMAKER & CO., 24 Wood street.

BORAX—6 cases Refined, for sale by

J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

LAMP BLACK—30 bbls. ass'd, for sale by

J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

INDIA & FOULARD SILKS—Just rec'd, an additional supply of those very cheap and desirable India and Foulard Silks. The above Goods will be closed out very cheap.

A. A. MASON & CO., 62 and 64 Market st.

BLACK SILK LACE—We have just rec'd a full supply of the above Goods, in all widths, for sale cheap.

A. A. MASON & CO.

CRIMPED RIBBONS—The attention of purchasers is respectfully invited to a very large supply of Crimped Ribbon Trimming, and assorted Collars, which we will close out at very low prices.

A. A. MASON & CO.

Roussel's Premium Perfumery.

THE Ohio Mechanics' Institute, at its recent exhibition in the City of Cincinnati, awarded to X. Bazin, for Fancy Soaps and Perfumery, the Highest Premium.

The Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, at its late exhibition in the City of Boston, awarded to X. Bazin, for Soaps and Perfumery, a Silver Medal, being the Highest Premium.

The American Institute, at its late exhibition in the City of New York, awarded to X. Bazin, for Toilet Soaps and Perfumery, a Silver Medal, being the Highest Premium.

The Franklin Institute, at its late exhibition in the City of Philadelphia, awarded to X. Bazin, for Fancy Soaps and Perfumery, a Silver Medal, being the Highest Premium.

All the above awards were made in the month of October, 1850, and the four exhibitions above named are the only ones at which the productions of X. Bazin have been presented this year.

The subscriber is determined to maintain, and, if possible, to enhance the reputation which his establishment has acquired during a period of more than thirteen years, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of

X. BAZIN,
Successor to and former Director of the Laboratory of E. Roussel, 116 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

R. E. SELLERS, No. 57 Wood street, being appointed Agent for the sale of BAZIN'S (late Roussel's) Premium Perfumery, in the City of Pittsburgh, has constantly a large stock on hand, which he will supply to wholesale dealers at the manufacturer's prices, for cash.

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LEAD—1400 pigs Galena; 6000 lbs. Bar, for sale by

JAMES A. HUTCHISON & CO.

SHOT—65 kegs ass'd Nos., for sale by

JAMES A. HUTCHISON & CO.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—

200 bbls. prime N. O. Sugar; 200 bbls. " Molasses, for sale by

JAMES A. HUTCHISON & CO.

TANNERS' OIL—50 bbls. just receiving by canal, and for sale by

JAMES DALZELL, 68, Water st.

Extra Fine Oolong Tea.

JUST RECEIVED, at No. 256 Liberty st., a very superior article of Oolong Tea, which we believe cannot be surpassed in the city. Those desiring a choice, delicate flavored, but highly aromatic Black Tea, are invited to give this a trial.

Black Teas, of every variety, from 35c. to $1.25.
Green " " 37½ to $1.00.

English and Irish Black Teas, warranted to give entire satisfaction or no sale, constantly on hand and for sale by

W. M. A. MCCLURG & CO.,
Grocers and Tea Dealers.

A Valuable Improvement in Trusses.

DR. HARD'S Improved Patent TRUSS and RUPTURE REMEDY, by which a permanent cure can be effected. This Truss is entirely different in form and principles of action from other Trusses, having the advantages of a well-regulated and uniform pressure. The pressure can be so regulated as to give ease and comfort in the most difficult cases of Hernia, and can be increased to almost any force desired. The pressure is natural, and being brought to bear immediately over the hernial opening, and affording perfect security and retention at all times, even under the most violent exertion. By the use of this Truss, when applied properly by a skillful surgeon, the wearer is placed beyond the danger of strangulation, or any other dangerous or painful symptoms, which is not an unfrequent occurrence in the wearing of ill adapted trusses. It is a very common practice for persons afflicted with Rupture to select a truss and apply it themselves. This is a bad practice, which can be seen only by those who understand the anatomy of the parts affected in hernia.

We would most respectfully call the attention of Physicians to this Truss, as we know they will appreciate its value. We also have a variety of other Trusses at the lowest prices. Infant Trusses kept constantly on hand.

KEYSER & MCDOWELL, Agents,
140 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

Dr. Hard's Abdominal Supporters.

THESE SUPPORTERS are intended chiefly for the cure of Prolapsis Uteri, and all those diseases where a mechanical support to the Abdominal Viscera is required. They give perfect support to the Abdominal organs, and may be worn with comfort by all. The diseases produced by a weakness of the abdominal muscles are Prolapsis Uteri, Falling of the Bowels, Piles, Costiveness, Pains in the Back and Spine, Lassitude and Extreme Feelings of Prostration, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, and general debility.

KEYSER & MCDOWELL,
140 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

Dissolution Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the style of Kingsland, Scott & Co., in the city of Allegheny, Pa., is this day, May 30th, 1851, dissolved by mutual consent—the business of the late firm will be settled by Messrs. Kingsland & Morange.

JAMES K. MORANGE,
C. KINGSLAND.

Allegheny city, May 30, '51. J. P. SCOTT.

The undersigned have formed a partnership, and will hereafter conduct the business of the Enterprise Foundry under the name of Kingsland & Morange.

C. KINGSLAND,
JAS. K. MORANG Jr.

In withdrawing from the firm of Kingsland, Scott & Co., the undersigned would respectfully commend the successors of the late firm to the patronage of the public, and solicit for them the continuance of their favors.

may 31:6t JNO. P. SCOTT.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION.

AMONG the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life, increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the healing art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this country, has proven beyond a doubt that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a remedy has at length been found which can be relied on to cure the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but we present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer, for further enquiry to the circular, which the agents below named will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

From the President of Amherst College, the celebrated PROFESSOR HITCHCOCK.

"James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and I am satisfied from the chemical constitution that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngeal and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, Jr. L. L. D.

From the widely celebrated PROFESSOR SILLIMAN, M. D., L. L. D., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, &c., &c., Member of the Med. Hist. Soc. Phil. and Scientific Societies of America and Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure."

New Haven, Ct., Nov. 15, 1849.

MAJOR PATTISON, President of the U. C. Senate, states that he used the Cherry Pectoral, with wonderful success, to cure an inflammation of the lungs.

From one of the first Physicians in Boston.

Boston, Mass., April 30, 1849.

"Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir: I am now constantly using your Cherry Pectoral in my practice, and prefer it to any other medicine for pulmonary complaints. From observation of its effects, I am confirmed in the belief that it will cure coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs, that have put to defiance all other remedies. I invariably recommend it to my friends of consumption, and consider it much the best remedy for that disease.

J. S. CUSHMAN, M. D."

Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO. and J. M. TOWNSEND.

In Allegheny City, by H. P. SCHWARTZ, and J. DOUGLASS and by Druggists generally. jes2w:3m:7

FOWLER'S PATENT FLOUR, for making Bread, Pastry, Cakes, &c. making the best of bread with the smallest quantity of yeast only. This Flour will be found the most convenient article for family use ever offered, as it is put up in convenient sized packages of 3 and 6 lbs., with full directions for use. To be had of

W. M. A. MCCLURG & CO.,
Grocers and Tea Dealers.

FIRE BRICK—20,000 best fire, in store and for sale by

JAMES DALZELL, No. 68, Water st.

SAL SODA—350 casks Sal Soda of our own make, for sale at reduced prices, by

BENNETT, BERRY & CO.
Water street.

Melodeons!

H. KLEBER has just received a choice lot of superior Gerhardt's Melodeons, manufactured by Mr. Gerhardt himself—the original inventor—in New York City. Mr. G. has much improved upon his original invention, and it is now generally conceded to be the best instrument of the Melodeon in the country, both for elegance of finish and richness and beauty of tone and touch. Among others can be seen:

One 5 octave Melodeon, scroll feet, rosewood;
One 6 " " " " " "
One 4½ " " " " " "
One 4 " " " " " "

No. 101 Third street, sign of the Golden Harp.

Sole Agency for the above instruments.

may30 H. KLEBER.

RYE FLOUR—5 bbls. for sale by

may30 R. DALZELL & CO., Liberty st.

CHEESE—50 boxes good W. R., for sale by

may30 R. DALZELL & CO.

SUNDRIES—

2 bbls. No. 1 Lard;
2 " " Oil;
4 " Cream;
10 kegs Feathers;
21 " " Butter;
1 " " Tobacco;
1 " " Tobacco;
1 bags Dried Apples;
1 " Peaches, to arrive and for sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.,
Water and Front sts.

CASTILE SOAP—50 boxes for sale by

may28 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

BLUE VITRIOL—2000 lbs. for sale by

may28 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

BATH BRICK—1000 English, for sale by

may28 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

CHROME YELLOW—20 cases Baltimore, for sale by

may28 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

SALERATUS—30 casks for sale by

may28 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

ALUM—50 bbls. for sale by

may28 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

WINDSOR SOAP—50 boxes Hyde's, for sale by [may28] B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

LINSEED OIL—10 bbls. for sale by

may28 ROBISON, LITTLE & CO.

BACON—43,000 lbs. Shoulders; 200 " Hams, for sale by

may28 ROBISON, LITTLE & CO.

DRIED BEEF—2000 lbs. for sale by

may28 ROBISON, LITTLE & CO.

MOLASSES—200 bbls. N. O., for sale by

may28 ROBISON, LITTLE & CO.

DRIED FRUIT—550 bu. Peaches; 50 " Apples, for sale by

may28 ROBISON, LITTLE & CO.

TANNERS' OIL—20 bbls. for sale by

may28 ROBISON, LITTLE & CO.

NAILS—400 kegs for sale by

may28 ROBISON, LITTLE & CO.

BROOMS—250 doz. common to best; 50 " extra Ang., for sale by

may28 ROBISON, LITTLE & CO.

COFFEE—150 bags Rio; 20 " Laguayra, for sale by

may28 ROBISON, LITTLE & CO.

PIG IRON—240 tons Ben's creek; 1000 " Mill creek; 5 " Washington; for sale by

may28 ROBISON, LITTLE & CO., No. 255 Liberty st.

SUNDRIES—

50 boxes prime New Cheese;
100 bbls. No. 1 Baltimore Herring;
50 kegs " " " "
16 firkins fresh Butter;
6000 lbs. superior Rakestraw, for sale by

may20 JOHN WATT & CO., Liberty st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, at St. Genevive, Mo., until the 15th day of June, 1851, for the graduation and construction (including furnishing all material) of the "*St. Genevive from Mountain and Pilot Knob Plank Road*," from St. Genevive about 50 miles to the Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob.

Proposals will be received either (1st.) for the whole or all work and materials to complete road; or separately, as follows: (2d.) for plank 8 ft. in length, delivered on line of road at convenient distances; (3d.) for laying plank and finishing road; (4th.) for plank delivered and laid into road (including finishing); (5th.) for graduation by mile, including grubbing and clearing and culverts of under 4 feet span; and (6th.) for masonry and bridging.

The work will be divided into sections of about 5 miles in length, and let singly or together, at the option of the road to be completed by the 1st of December, 1851, and the balance by the 1st of September, 1852, or as much sooner as the contractors may desire. It is proposed to plank the road generally with white oak, of which there is an abundance on the route. The details of route, and specifications of the manner of building, will be ready for examination on and after the 1st day of June next, either at St. Genevive or at the office of James F. Kirkwood, Engineer of the Pacific Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.

may27:eod:6t10 F. C. ROZIER, President.

Agricultural Implements.

I HAVE JUST received from the East the following implements, all of the best manufacture and the most recent inventions, and I would invite all farmers to call and examine my stock.

Drilling Machines, for corn, beans, beets, turnips, &c.
Grain Drill, for wheat, rye, oats, and barley.
Corn Cob Crushers.
Corn Sheller, for horses and hand power.
Straw and Corn Stalk Cutting Boxes.
Patent Iron Chain Traces.
Ox Yokes and Ow Chain Halters.
Cast Iron Straw and Grain Cribs, and Hogs.
Cast steel two, three and four prong forks.
All manufactured from the best material, and for sale at the Drug and Seed Store of

A. N. WICKERSHAM,
Corner of Wood and Sixth streets.

may27

LIQUID GLUE—3 gross, (a very superior article, destined to take the place of the common glue altogether)—for sale by

J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood st.

may24

LINSEED OIL—800 gallons for sale by

may24 J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood st.

SUNDRIES—

2,800 lbs. extra rye flour.
50 bushels seed potatoes.
50 barrels prime Nonhancks.
1 barrels sugar;
20 " Cider vinegar.
100 " Louisville lime;
100 " family flour.
100 " fine flour.
2 " Lard.
100 bushels car corn.
100 " Oats for sale on consignment.

T. WOOD & SON,
No. 61, Water st.

may27

FRESH TOMATOES, hermetically sealed, very tempting, perfectly, the flavor and freshness of the ripe fruits, for sale by

may27 W