PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1851.

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

JUDGE SPALDING.

The *Post*, a few days ago, made a most furious onslaught upon Judge Spalding, of Ohio, and one that was richly deserved, too, for some very lawless expressions he uttered respecting the fugitive slave law. Now, the editor, poor fellow, thought all the time that he was hitting at a Whig, until we showed him that the Judge is an out and out Locofoco. The discovery seems to have affected him most seriously, and called forth, in his paper of yesterday, a long article embodying some personal abuse directed at us, and no small amount of nonsense, in which "the devil" figures largely, but as we do not profess to have so intimate an acquaintance with that noted personage as the editor of the Post, we shall let what is said of him pass.

The editor denies that Judge Spalding is a Democrat, (he means a Locofoco,) and here is his proof. It is as rich a specimen of logic as we have seen:

"Again, we say, that no man, whatever may have been his former standing among us, can be regarded as a Democrat, who utters doctrines so utterly at variance with those always avowed by the Democratic party. He *may* be a Whig—indeed his sympathies and real views may have been with *them* while he was professing to be with us, and receiving honors at our hands; but the man who utters such sentiments as those ascribed to Judge Spalding, is not only no Democrat, but a traitor to the Constitution, of the most unworthy stamp."

This is very satisfactory, indeed, as a set off to the well known fact that Judge Spalding is now, and always has been, what the Post calls a Democrat. We wish to ask the Post a few questions.

1. What are the "doctrines" now "avowed" by the Democratic party?

2. Does not the Democratic party change its "doctrines" with great facility?

3. Are those "doctrines" on the policy of protection the same now that they were in 1844?

4. And on the subject of slavery, have not the doctrines of the party undergone a great change since 1847, when Wm. Bigler, and many other "Democrats," voted for the Wilmot Proviso, and for the law denying the use of the jails of this Commonwealth to the claimants of fugitives from labor?

5. If these "doctrines" have not been changed, how came it that the Reading Convention denounced that law, and called for its repeal?

6. What are the "doctrines" of the Massachusetts "Democracy," who, without rebuke, coalesced with the Abolitionists in the election of Sumner?

7. May it not be that Judge Spalding has only fallen a little behind his party in their winding way; or, what is perhaps more probable, that like his brethren in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, he was trying to assimilate himself to his company and fix his sails to the popular breeze that happens to prevail in his particular locality?

The *Post* ought not to be so hard upon *Judge Spalding* for merely adopting the doctrines of Locofocoism as they now exist in Massachusetts and Vermont in preference to the Pennsylvania form of the same "doctrines;" nor ought the Post to have exposed the fact so broadly that in this little matter of Judge Spalding we had run it up a tree.

"Democracy," such as the Post talks about, is perhaps the most indefinable thing in existence. In the eastern States, it is in close alliance with Abolitionism; in the South, it forms the bone and sinew of the secession party; in Ohio it is all things to all men; while in Pennsylvania, just now, it is the abject "natural ally" of the South. We believe that is something like what the Post defined it to be. Now we insist upon it that Judge Spalding be still recognized by his brethren as a true locofoco, seeing that his "doctrines" entirely agree with a large wing of his fraternity.

These "doctrines" that the Post talks about remind us of an anecdote. A farmer hired an Irishman, and took him to his field to set him at ploughing. He showed him the place to set in, and it so happened that a cow was just then standing where he wished him to come out at the opposite side of the field, so he told him to run straight to that cow. But unfortunately the cow took it into her head to walk off at right angles with the ploughman's proper course just as he started. True to his instructions, however, like the locofoco rank and file, he still run for the cow, and did not give up until the field was scored in every direction. Now that moving cow was an apt representation of Locofoco *principles*, or "doctrines," as the Post has it. But what renders the "Democratic" field still more perplexing is the fact that there are three or four cows in it; and this it is that caused the difficulty between the Post and Judge Spalding—for while it was following one cow, he was aiming at another.

RAILROAD FROM LAKE SUPERIOR TO LAKE MICHIGAN.—The Lake Superior Journal, an excellent and spirited paper published at the *Sault*, —the outlet of Lake Superior—mentions a project that is now on foot to build a railroad from Carp river, the iron region on Lake Superior, to Bale de Noquet, on Lake Michigan, a distance of only about fifty miles, through what is represented to be a very favorable country. The Journal, naturally enough, casts a doubt upon the expediency of the enterprise, for should it be carried into execution it would divert much of the trade which now passes through that thriving place to a different channel. Be these objections well founded or otherwise, the project strikingly exhibits the bold and enterprising character of the American people. The Lake Superior country has hardly been explored, yet it is already proposed to carry a railroad through the midst of it. That would indeed, be the right kind of a pioneer.

The Portage County Whig says, "we understand the iron has been purchased for the Akron branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. The grading has commenced at several points along the line of the road.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES IN NEW GRENADA.—We have recently noticed the adoption of a law by the Congress of New Grenada abolishing slavery throughout the republic, after the 1st of January 1852. The provisions of the law are thus sketched by the Panama Star:

That on the day named, 1st January, 1852, slavery shall no longer exist in this republic.—All persons liberated from slavery shall be entitled to the same privileges, and governed by the same laws as other citizens of New Grenada.

No slave under forty-five years shall be valued at a greater sum than one thousand six hundred reals if a male, nor over one thousand two hundred reals if a female; over forty-five the value of a male slave shall not exceed one thousand two hundred reals and female slaves eight hundred reals, which compensation is to be paid to the owners, by the Government.

It appears further that the law contemplates the purchase of certain New Granadians who are held in slavery in Peru. On this El Panemana remarks:

All Grenadians taken to Peru, as slavers, are free; absolutely free, and New Grenada is under no obligation to pay one cent for them.

They are free, because, neither in New Granada nor in Peru can this traffic be allowed without infringing upon our respective contracts with Great Britain.

They are free, because a published Peruvian law declares them so, the moment they touch Peruvian soil.

They are free, because they are our fellow beings.

NEW ARRANGEMENT FOR TRAVEL BETWEEN CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH.—The express train from Cleveland will leave hereafter at 11 o'clock, A. M., arrive at Ravenna at 1, P. M., and make the connection with Clark, Parks & Co.'s line of Packets at Warren, by the Ohio Stage Company. By this arrangement the trip from Cleveland to Pittsburgh will be made in twenty-four hours.—We understand that the reason of this change is on account of the low state of water in the canal between here and Warren. The Ohio Stage Company have stocked the road between Ravenna and Warren with their best coaches and horses, and will run across in four hours.—*Ravenna Whig.*

RAILROAD MEETING AT WASHINGTON.

We publish this morning the proceedings of a meeting of the people of Washington, on the subject of the Hempfield Railroad.

The people of Washington are evidently a little excited on the subject of the opposition which their favorite project has met with in this city; but we think they labor under some degree of misapprehension respecting the matter. They are not implicated in the well founded charge which the people here have brought against some of the professed friends of that road in Philadelphia, and it is not worth their while to espouse their quarrel. As to what they say against the Steubenville road, we leave that to the *special* friends of that project to settle; merely remarking that should that road be built—which we think highly probable—a branch from it to Washington will not be long behind, and moreover that that branch will be far more conducive to the prosperity of Washington borough and county than their now favorite Hempfield road. A city like Pittsburgh, within 25 miles, by railroad, will be much more valuable to a district of country like Washington county than all the eastern cities combined, at a distance of 400 miles. These things are worthy of consideration at least; and the sober second thoughts, which always succeed these little excitements, will guide the expenditures of the people of both Washington and Allegheny judiciously. We have no fears about that; and we may perhaps, be permitted to add that we believe these "sober second thoughts" will kill the Hempfield project.

BUTLER, PA.—We are pleased to learn that an institution of learning has been established in this pleasant and healthy town, called the Witherspoon Institute. We find the following notice of it in the Butler County Whig, which we take pleasure in transferring to our columns, as one evidence that the march of moral and intellectual improvement is keeping pace with that of physical improvement:

THE WITHERSPOON INSTITUTE.—The new edifice designed for this institution, is now under roof, and will be completed and ready for occupancy on the first day of November next. The building is spacious, and admirably designed for the purpose to which it is to be applied. A beautiful Corinthian portico, to the height of two stories, will extend across the whole front of the building, adding much to the elegance of its appearance, and rendering it an ornament to the northern portion of the borough. We are glad to learn that the Institution is in a prosperous condition, and that its future prospects are highly satisfactory to its friends. The Trustees have conferred the appointment of Principal upon the Rev. Martin Ryerson, in the room of the Rev. Loyal Young, who retires from the same in consequence of the burthensome nature of his other duties Mr. Young, however, will continue in charge of the Institute, until the the 1st of November. To young gentlemen desirous of acquiring a thorough Classical or English education, this Institution holds out inducements superior to those of any other with which we are acquainted.

SANDWICH ISLAND AFFAIRS.

Mr. Jarves, long a resident of the Sandwich Islands, and familiar with all matters pertaining to that government, has addressed the following communication to the Daily Advertiser, which will be read with interest:

Having noticed in the late papers a paragraph to the effect that the Administration at Washington had determined to interfere to prevent further aggressions on the part of the French at the Sandwich Islands, I am induced, with your permission, to lay before your readers a few facts showing the vast importance of this group to the people of the United States, and the desire of the rulers and inhabitants to become citizens of this Republic.

Their policy up to a recent date has been to remain neutral and independent, believing that the great powers would permit them to remain so, rather than to become the integral portion of any one of them. The course pursued by France towards them for the past two years demonstrates the fruitlessness of this hope. It is unnecessary for me to recapitulate the details of the visit of the French naval force in 1849, which resulted in the unresisted dismantling of the forts, the destruction of public and private property, the seizure of the King's yacht, and other acts of a similar character. The causes alleged by the French as justifying these aggressions were, that the Hawaiian government had placed too high a duty on foreign brandies ($5 per gall.); had not punished certain boys for insulting a French priest by mimicking him; that the sailors of a British man-of-war had in a drunken frolic, broken the glasses of a French draw seller to the value of 50s, (the sum claimed by the publican was actually paid him by the officers of the ship in question,) and that a French whale ship for violating the laws of the port had been fined $65. Such were the pretexts on which were grounded demands for reparation, which, if admitted, virtually deprived the King of the sovereignty of the group.

M. Perrin, Commissioner from France, arrived at Honolulu in December last in the frigate Serieuse, instructed to press these demands to a conclusion with all the farce at his command. Perceiving the inutility of concessions, that the French would be satisfied with nothing short of the virtual sovereignty of the group, the King and chiefs now decided upon non-compliance, and to await the action of the French forces. That American readers may fully understand the importance of French interests in the Hawaiian Kingdom, I will state that at this time, with the exception of the Catholic Missionaries, forced upon the islanders at the point of the bayonet, there are not a dozen Frenchmen in the group—and of them not an individual of any position. The only French commerce is an indirect one of a trifling amount from Valparaiso, and the visits of a dozen whaleships or so annually.

The French authorities on this visit were disappointed in the results. The native population, independent of their chiefs, exasperated by a series of injuries and insults pertinaciously persisted in, had determined to resist the landing of the French forces. The numerous American and English residents all sympathized fully with them; but without their assistance the Hawaiians would have found no difficulty in driving the French back to their boats. But this would have subjected the town of Honolulu to a bombardment, and entailed upon Americans in particular, a heavy loss in property. Fortunately, the United States ship Vandalia was in port, and was prepared to resist any act involving injury to American citizens. The French authorities, desirous of avoiding a collision with the American naval force, at last consented to patch up a provisional treaty, referring to the home government for further instructions. The upshot of this is, however, merely to give them time to mature their plans and to prepare a force which shall, without fail, secure the submission of the King. Knowing this, he, his chiefs and people, have intimated, as we hear, to this government, their desire to be admitted to the Federal Union, reserving for themselves nothing further than security in their civil rights.

If this be correct—and I do not doubt it—the offer is now made to the citizens of this republic as a free gift of the entire Sandwich group, on such terms as Congress may themselves impose. The Islanders ask in return, simply to receive the rights and protection accorded to American citizens. If this government does not avail itself of the opportunity thus presented, they may never again have a similar offer. The group in the territorial extent, is unimportant, its area being but 6500 square miles, but it is capable of supporting tenfold its present population (80,000). It is the commercial and military key to the North Pacific, the central point from which radiate all the channels of commerce of that vast sea; possessing fine harbors, a fertile soil and salubrious climate, nothing is required but a stable government to make it the Cuba of the Pacific. It already consumes annually nearly $1,000,000 of American merchandise. Its American permanent population is not far from 1,000, possessing valuable sugar and coffee plantations, in which and other permanent improvements, large sums have been expended. A merchant of this city is the proprietor of a sugar plantation on the island of Kauai, the cost of which is nearly $90,000.

The American Board of Missions have expended somewhere near $1,500,000 in their operations, and have settled on the group 50 or more families, possessing valuable homesteads. The floating American population touching at these island annually is not far from 15,000, seamen and voyagers from some 400 vessels. In short, American enterprise, both commercial and philanthropic, have invested the group with its present political importance—bestowed upon the inhabitants laws, religion, civilization, and will soon add to these gifts, language—for the English tongue is rapidly superseeding the Hawaiian. The islanders have thus a moral claim upon the American nation for protection. In no way can this be more efficiently bestowed, than by receiving them into the family of this great republic. It is true that the native population are melting away by the same untoward causes which have wasted away our Indians, but in a slower degree. Those that remain are as well prepared to be American citizens as the multitude of European emigrants. Unlike the generality of them, they can read and write and have already acquired democratic ideas under the operation of their own liberal contitution of government, which will readily enable them to incorporate themselves under our institutions.—One fact is certain—the native population is destined to be supplanted in numbers and power by a foreign race. They desire us to be their successors and protectors. Shall we or shall we not be? It can *now* be done with the consent and urgent desire of all interested. It requires no outlay of money—the present revenues of the islands are more than adequate to the expenses of its government—time, opportunity, the interests alike of the inhabitants and ourselves point to this result. I believe if all the facts bearing upon this question be presented to the people of the United States, a favorable response to the desire of the Hawaiians will be the result. It is for the purpose of bringing the question to their consideration, I have taken the liberty to enclose you the facts herein given, for the authenticity of which I pledge myself,

Very truly your ob't serv't,
JAMES J. JARVES.

Boston July, 16, 1851.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for July, is on our table. This number commences a new volume, and contains 124 pages filled by many of the ablest writers of the English language. Under the late postage law subscribers can have this publication conveyed any distance not exceeding 500 miles for 10 cents per quarter; from 500 to 1500, 20 cents; from 1500 to 2500, 30 cents. W. E. Wall, agent, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

Appleton's Mechanics' Magazine and Engineers' Journal—Edited by Julius W. Adams, C. E., New York. Published monthly. Each number contains 64 pages, filled with beautifully engraved illustrations. This is an exceedingly valuable publication to Engineers, Machinists, and Mechanics generally, and to such we warmly recommend it. For sale by J. L. Read, Appollo buildings, 4th street.

The Moulders' and Founders' Pocket Guide.—The object of this excellent little volume is clearly indicated by the title, and we recommend to our friends here, in those professions, to buy it, for as far as we can judge, it is a very good work. They will find it at Kay & Co.'s, Wood street.

THE PIONEER'S DAUGHTER, a tale of Indian captivity, by Emerson Bennet, author of "The Prairie Flower," &c. The first chapter is headed "St. Clair's Defeat," which indicates the date and theme of the tale; we have not had time to read a single page. To be had at Holmes', 64 Third street.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

MR. EDITOR—Among the several excellent resolutions introduced and adopted at the last meeting of the Common Council, I notice one presented by Mr. Reis, for the purpose of ascertaining "whether the managers of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad design to carry said road over the Allegheny river to the city of Pittsburgh, and when?" The resolution in question conveys the idea that "the funds appropriated to the road, as ordered by the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh" have not yet been "expended." If this is so, we have a right to expect not only from the due exercise of courtesy, which should uniformly characterize the intercourse of the cities with each other, but to demand, on the immutable principles of justice, an extension of the road to the Pittsburgh side of the river. This important work, moreover, should be executed with as much *despatch* as comports with the convenience of the parties concerned, who will be duly influenced, it is hoped, by a desire to promote the comfort of travellers, facilitate the operations of trade and commerce, and promote the interests of the business community. As no desire is felt to discuss the ideas involved in the preceding sentence, and as would to the wise! should be deemed sufficient, any additional remarks would, under existing circumstances, be inexpedient, if not superfluous.

A FRIEND TO IMPROVEMENTS.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ABUSE OF HORSES.

It is as true as it is proverbial, that a merciful man is merciful to his beast. The horse is of more use to us than any other animal. This fact alone should induce us to use him humanely. There are many persons who disobey the dictates of kindness, and abuse most shamefully this noble animal. Every Sabbath day is characterized by racing in buggies, and on horseback, along some of the roads about our city. It is shameful to see such a thing in a civilized community. What good does it do an individual to drive at a break-neck speed up and down hill? The horse has all the glory anyhow; and the *man* is looked upon as the meanyr beast of the two. A horse is generally willing to move along at a reasonable rate during warm weather; to hurry him when the sun is almost at fever heat is a sin. But the worst feature in the case is the violation of the Sabbath day. It makes some men crazy to set them behind a horse. The scenery, the air, the novelty, the gait of the noble animal, which they do much affront, have such an effect upon a *weak and narrow intellect*, that it forgets and grows as simple as if it had escaped lunatic. This subject requires investigation. Livery Stable men should be more cautious. There are many fellows who are utterly void of respect for themselves, and it follows, on the fact, that they will abuse a horse, and drive as recklessly as madmen.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The steamer "Winfield Scott" arrived this morning from New Orleans, after the shortest passage yet made by her—in the brief period of one hundred and forty hours from the waters of the Mississippi to the waters of the Hudson—no dust, no changes of car, and no running off the track on this long route or marine railroad of eighteen hundred miles.

The Winfield Scott brings about one hundred and seventy five passengers.

We are indebted to Mr. Shed, the purser of the steamer, and to Gregory & Co's. express for New Orleans papers of the 15th inst., two days later than those by the mails.

The Picayune furnished the following items culled from the Desert News, published at Great Salt Lake, to the 31st of May.

The Saints are about to construct a wooden railway from their capital to the mountains, in order to bring down the stone for building the temple. The work is already commenced, and every Saint is called on to do his duty.

A small party had arrived at Salt Lake City from Fort Hall. They reported the snow very deep in the mountains, and the Indians troublesome on the route.

President Young, Kimball, Woodruff, Benson, and others accompanied Bishop Call on his return to Iron county, for the purpose of observing the country, visiting the various settlements, and transacting business pertaining to the church, &c. Several families accompanied the mission, for the purpose of strengthening Cedar City.

The Jordan river has been found to be navigable.

The Indians are becoming troublesome in the Territory. Many horses and oxen have been stolen from Tooele Valley. About the 12th of May all of the horses in the vicinity of Benson's mill were taken off, and on the 22d Mr. Custer was shot by an Indian near the settlement. A posse, in command of proper officers, was looking after the robbers and murderers.

Speaking of the pilgrimage of the elders above mentioned, the News says that on their return they had received, in excellent health and spirits, with demonstrations of joy. Those who went out sick returned home well. Health, happiness and prosperity pervade all the settlements of the Saints that have been visited.—Many parts of the country are very highly spoken of. The crops looked well, and bid fair at all the settlements, and the labors of the brethren have been unremitting.

THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.—A native of the West Indies thus writes:—"Can we not endorse the words of the British Review, and say: 'The Americans are successfully planting free negroes on the coast of Africa, a greater event probably in consequences than any that has occurred since Columbus set sail for the New World' After a warm eulogium upon the Republic of Liberia he adds: "The West Indians will emigrate to Liberia. They will crowd your steamers. They will take with them intelligence, wealth and a perfect knowledge at once of the agriculture of the country. They will clothe the hillside and the vale with fields upon fields of the sugar cane, a plant indigenous to Africa and where it grows most luxuriantly." He describes the various burdens and vexations still imposed upon the African in the West Indies, and remarks that thousands of families are sighing for the vastly superior privileges of the young Republic of West Africa.

THE FRANCHISE QUESTION AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Notwithstanding the fearful war that is raging at the Cape of Good Hope, party spirit among the Colonists is greatly embittered. The Rev. Mr. Benton, having by his course become obnoxious to one party, was mobbed in his hotel by a large crowd, who broke in the window and threatened personal violence. The Franchise question promises trouble. It is proposed that every person who has property to the amount of £25, *improved by himself*, shall have a vote. If the suffrage was universal, the colored population would have a majority, but by the proposed plan it is thought that there will be 18,000 European and 5,000 colored voters. It is predicted, however, that even with these restrictions the colored people will soon have the balance of power, and finally the preponderance.

ELECTIONS IN IRELAND.—In Ireland, with a population of between six and seven millions, there are only about 163,000 that have the right to vote.

JAMAICA.

The news from Jamaica is to the 11th.

The cholera is still raging in all parts of the Island, and appears to be on the increase. In Savannah-la-Mar, up to the last dates, there had 176 deaths; in Hanover, 192; in Westmoreland, 100; in Trinity, 84; and in St. Peters, 68. In the country districts it is fearfully on the increase, and there seems no hope of relief until the rains are over. In Kingston several cases has occurred, half of which proved fatal.

There is much excitement among the inhabitants, on account of the trial and conviction of twenty-seven members of the Baptist Society, for attempting to destroy the Mission House.—It appears that their minister, a Mr. Phillipo, became obnoxious to them, and they endeavored to make him give up tehir chapel and Mission House. This he steadily refused to do, whereupon they attacked the house, with the intention of demolishing it, and were only prevented by the interference of the authorities, who called troops to their assistance. The prisoners were sentenced to terms in the Penitentiary, varying from three to nine months. The families and friends of the prisoners, who were present when the sentences were delivered, gave vent to their feelings by loud cries and lamentations. Mr. Philippo's house was again in the excitement of etlement of the moment, and all the furniture destroyed.

PEACHES.—A few peaches, mostly from the South, have made their way into our market. At New Orleans they are to be had in abundance, chiefly from the orchards of Mr. Felix Huston, who he undertaken to supply that city with the finest fruit at a cheap rate. By the way, we observe the following singular fact in one of the New Orleans paper:

"That eminent physician, Dr. Stone—in whose blunt sayings there are always deep thought and sound philosophy—yesterday declared that Huston's movement was worth a thousand quarantines for the health of New Orleans. 'No more scurvey,' said the Doctor. Eat stewed peaches, if you would keep off indigestion. Plenty of fruit for the people, and no yellow fever!'

"The statistics of Gen. Huston's plantation verify this remark. Before he bought it great mortality prevailed there. One of its former owners lost fifty negroes. He whipped his negroes whenever they were caught eating a peach, a melon, or an apple. Gen. Huston has one hundred slaves on his place. He plants thirty acres of melons. His negroes live in the peach orchard. He whips them unless they eat the best and choisest; and this they take care to do! There have been but three deaths on the place, and those were old *obstinate* negroes, who *wouldn't eat peaches!*"—*New York Evening Post.*

Wesley says: When I was young, I was sure of every thing; in a few years, having been mistaken a thousand times, I was not half so sure of most things as I was before; at present, I am hardly sure of any thing but what God has revealed to man.

Petroleum!

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

S. M. KIER.—Dear Sir, Your Petroleum is working wonders in this section. I have to request you to send us two dozen by the Pennsylvania Railroad. 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 Kier & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R. S. Sellers, 57 Wood street; R. A. Fahnestock, & Co. corner Wood and Front streets; D. M. Curry, D. A. Elliott, Joseph Dougherty, and H. F. Schwartz, Allegheny; also by the proprietor, S. M. KIER, 215 Liberty st., Canal Basin, Seventh st., Pittsburgh.

☞ TRUTH FLOATS ABOVE FICTION LIKE OIL ABOVE WATER.—The sick man can tell a good medicine by trying it, as quick as Dr. can tell a good dinner by eating it. And if one man tries it, and finds it poor, it will destroy the popularity with the whole city. You can't introduce a medicine into popular use unless it possesses really substantial virtues, free from all bad effects of valid objections, and it is this fact that has established the reputation of Wistar's Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla," beyond all cavil or dispute. Its action upon the human system is in accordance with rational and philosophical principles—it promotes the various secretions and excretions of the body, removes obstructions, disperses morbid and diseased matter, strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, creates new, pure, and healthy blood, and regulates the various functions of the different organs of the body. This is all performed without the least danger of harm, the preparation being as safe as it is efficacious. It may be thought by the sceptical, that it purports to cure too many diseases, but upon examination, it will be found that a large majority of the diseases which afflict the human family originate in an impure state of the blood. Be not deceived, then, by other Sarsaparillas being offered you by "every sellers of molasses and water preparation" as a substitute for the original John Bull's Sarsaparilla! This valuable preparation the proprietor knows to be superior to all others.

CAUTION.—Beware and ask for the original *Dr. John Bull's Sarsaparilla from Kentucky*—and have no other! See advertisement on another page.

KEYSER & MCDOWELL, 140 Wood st.,
PATON & WILEY, 125 First st.,
Between Wood and Market sts.
Wholesale & Retail agents.

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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.

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS
Office No. 41 Water street, in the warehouse of C. H. Graff.
C. O. HUNEY, President.—A. W. MARX, Sec'y.
This Company are now prepared to insure all merchandise in store, and in transitu, vessels, &c.
The stability of the capital, ability and integrity of the Institution, is afforded in the character of the Directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known to the community for their prudence, intelligence, and integrity.
DIRECTORS—C. H. Huney, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Bentzoin, John Harrowell, Wm. S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier. apx17

Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company.
CAPITAL, $100,000,
OFFICE, NO. 75 FOURTH STREET.
OFFICERS:
President—JAMES S. HOGE.
Vice President—SAMUEL MCCLEAGAN.
Treasurer—JOSEPH S. LEECH.
Secretary—C. A. CROWN.
☞ See advertisement in another part of this paper.
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☞ MESSRS. J. KIDD & CO.: We wish to inform you that we have sold all of your Worm Specific you left with us. We wish you to send us some more as soon as possible, as it has given general satisfaction here. We have many calls for it since we have been out of the article. It has superseded all other preparations in this country, and for this reason we wish to keep a supply on hand.
R. & M. A. PATTERSON.
Adelphi, Ross co., O., Feb. 18, 1849.
The above is one of the hundreds of similar communications which the proprietors of this medicine are daily receiving. Where it has been introduced, it has become the most popular remedy in use.
For sale by J. KIDD & CO.,
jy19:d&w1t&3 No. 69, Wood st.

☞ The greatest remedy of the age seems to be the celebrated medicine called H. G. Parrott's Arca's Liniment. It is used as an external application, and is said to possess most wonderful qualities for healing, quieting pain, restoring palsied limbs, &c. A friend had a most severe bruise, which threatened mortification; he had used several remedies to no effect, when he was advised to try H. G. Parrott's Arabian Liniment, one bottle of which entirely cured him. We have no doubt, from the extent of the injury, but for this excellent medicine, he would have had a serious time of it. See advertisement. jy24

MARRIED,

On Thursday morning, the 24th inst., by Rev. Samuel Williams, T. J. Hutchinson, Esq., of this city, to Miss Lizzie T. White, daughter of John White, Esq., of Sharpsburgh.

A Good Bargain is now Offered,

IF APPLICATION BE MADE SOON.—From Three to Four ACRES, in Duquesne Borough, near Herr's Island—on the premises is a good tan yard, with necessary buildings, &c. The property may be divided into lots, and sold at a good profit. Persons disposed to purchase will apply to BAIRD & IRVIN,
jy24:d&w2t 114 Second st.

STEAMBOAT OFFERED FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A bargain will be given if application be made soon to BAIRD & IRVIN,
jy23 114 Second st.

WHITING—100 bbls. (dry and very fine) for sale by J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.
jy22

ROLL BRIMSTONE—2 bbls. for sale by J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.
jy22

SALERATUS—8 casks (warranted pure) for sale by J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.
jy22

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Stockholders of the Little Saw Mill Run Railroad Company, that an election will be held for the following officers, viz: President and Six Managers, on the 20th of August, at the residence of Mathew McIntosh, between 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M., of said day. WM. EBY, Pres't.
jy22:w4t&3

Watches!

JUST RECEIVED, by this morning's express, a very superior assortment of Watches. We respectfully inform our customers and the public generally, that we have now, and intend to keep constantly, as good an assortment of fine Watches as may be found at any eastern establishment. Our arrangements with manufacturers and importers are such as to warrant us in advertising that we are enabled to sell at the lowest regular prices found in the United States.

Being assisted by experienced and finished watch makers, customers may depend on having their Watches repaired in the best manner, and warranted.
W. W. WILSON, Watch Maker,
67, corner Market and Fourth streets.

Murphy & Burchfield

HAVE OPEN this morning a further supply of Mosquito Netting, white, blue and green; super Mohair MILTS; black lace Gloves; heavy Linen Check, for summer wear; Irish linens; white and colored Flannels, &c.; at the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. jy25

NEW MUSIC.

H. KLEBER, No. 101 Third street, has just received—
Farewell if ever fondest prayer;
Wherefore, Nelly, look so lonely;
The language of love;
The mother's requiem;
Oh! for the wings, dedicated to Kit Carson, the great western mountaineer;
The home of my childhood;
A free heart;
Come where my love lies dreaming zephyrs pass;
The angel's whisper;
I'm alone, all alone; by Dempster;
Oh! fly to the prairie;
Festal, yes the die is cast;
Cheering childhood's sunny hours;
Nancy Bell;
Petunia Polka; by Beethoven;
Niagara Falls, comic song;
Les Bords du Rhin; waltz by Hunten;
The Sylph Waltzes; by Hunten;
March from Norma;
Tulip Waltz; by Beethoven.
jy25 SIGN OF THE GOLDEN HARP.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!

AT HOLMES' LITERARY DEPOT, Third st., opposite the Post Office:—
Dictionary of Mechanics, No. 34.
Little's Living Age, No. 278.
Blackwood, for August.
Harper's Magazine, for July.
International Magazine, for July.
The Adventures of Paul Periwinkle; a Sea Story.
The Countess of Idlesburg; by Bennet.
Scarle; or the Salons of Paris; by Mrs. Richardson.
Yeast, a Problem; by the author of "Alton Locke."
Reveries of a Bachelor; or a Book of the Heart.
The Turner's Companion, with Illustrations.
Traveler's Guide through the U. S. and Canada.
Rent; or the Snow Bird; a tale of real life; by Caroline Lee Hentz.
The Rose; by Bulwer.
The Heir of Wast Wayland, a tale; by Mary Howitt.
The Daughter of Night; a story of the present time.
Not so Bad as we Seem; a comedy by Bulwer.
Fireman's Monthly Magazine, for July—No. 1.
Godey's Lady's Book, for July;
Graham's Magazine, "
Sartain's Magazine, "
The Ladies' National, "
jy22

To the Deaf!

DEAFNESS, noises in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed without pain or inconvenience, by Dr. HARTLEY, Principal Aurist of the N. Y. Eye and Ear Surgery, and of 99 Arch st., Philadelphia, begs to announce his return for a few days. The number & importance of the cases under his care on his recent visit, and the gratifying amount of success which attended his treatment, have induced him to expedite his return. His stay here will depend much upon circumstances; and it will be advisable for those who wish to consult him, to make an early call.

Dr. H. may be consulted, until further notice, in Allegheny, second brick dwelling beyond the School House, on Rebecca street. jy22

Country Property.

THE undersigned offers for sale a piece of land containing between five and six Acres, situated on the road leading from Minersville to East Liberty, within a few rods of the Borough of Lawrenceville, and at 1 of perches on the road, it is well adapted for laying out into building lots. A survey of the ground may be seen at the Banking House of
WM. S. HILL & CO.
jy22:d&w3w3

Greenwood Garden.

A CHOICE collection of Shrubbery, Vining Roses, Raspberry, Strawberry, Gooseberry, Rhubarb, Grape Vines, hardy Monthly Roses and every plant necessary to ornament yards and gardens, will be found at Greenwood Nursery. An Omnibus leaves the corner of Market and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, every half hour, for the Garden. Ice Creams and other refreshments can be had in the Saloons.

Orders addressed to the proprietor, West Manchester, Allegheny county, Pa., will receive prompt attention.
jy24:tf J. McKAIN.
(Post and Dispatch copy.)

Removed.

BENNETT, BERRY & CO. have removed to their new Warehouse, corner of Chancery lane and First street. jy24:tf

THE Very Rev. THEOBOLD MATHEW will deliver a discourse for the benefit of the Sacred Heart Hospital, in the German Catholic Church, Fifth Ward, on Friday evening, the 25th inst., at 7 o'clock.

☞ Tickets of admission, 25 cents. jy24:2t

SUNDRIES—
29 bales Cotton;
24 bags Feathers;
18 " Ginseng;
2 casks Beeswax;
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.,
jy24 Water and Front sts.

Kentucky Mutual Life Insurance Company.

GUARANTY FUND, $100,000.

THIS COMPANY offers to the insured all the security and advantages of the Mutual and Joint Stock Plans (as heretofore applied) combined, namely: Low rates of premium; an annual division of the net profits realized for the contingent risk of the year; an adequate, but not excessive premium for the future security of members for the whole term of life, with an equitable interest in the accumulating fund secured to such members, payable at death, by credits upon their policies, a guaranty fund designed for the permanent security of short term members, and also for the protection of party of those by the whole term of life.

☞ This is the only Mutual Life Insurance Company whose rates of premium are fixed at a fair reduced standard, with a provision for an annually declared division of ratio of trouble (for future security) in exact proportion to the amount of business done, and the increasing risk from advancing age among the members.

Pamphlets, tracts, &c., giving in detail the plan and rates of the Company, furnished on application to
T. TURBETT, Agent,
129 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

SAMUEL DILWORTH, Medical Examiner.
jy24:2t (ia)

13,000 Acres of Land for Sale,

IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, part in cultivation and cleared farms; limestone; coal, mill sites, and ores on some tracts.

3,000 Acres in Butler county, along the Connequenessing creek, between Harmony and Zelienople, on Mr. McLaughlin, in Butler; or B. Chew, of Epsom, now at Saltsburg Mill, 2½ miles from Harmony.

1,000 Acres in Beaver and Lawrence counties. Apply to H. Hoge, New Brighton.

3,000 Acres in Crawford county. Apply to John Reynolds, Meadville; John Vanloon, or A. Culver, Conneautville. jy24:d&w2t&3

MACKEREL—50 bbls. Large No. 3;
30 bbl. " " "
10 bbls. " No. 2;
10 bbl. bbls. " " "
Just received and for sale by JOHN WATT & CO.
jy19

LINSEED OIL—1500 gall. for sale by J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood st.
jy19

PUMICE STONE—800 lbs. for sale by J. KIDD & CO.
jy19

MACKEREL—100 bbls. Large No. 3;
50 bf. " " "
For sale by R. & W. HARBAUGH.
jy19

SULPHATE QUININE—50 oz. for sale by J. KIDD & CO.
jy19

COD LIVER OIL—3 gross genuine Rushton, Clark & Co., for sale by J. KIDD & CO.
jy19

OLD Jacob Townsend Sarsaparilla—24 doz. for sale by J. KIDD & CO.
jy19 60 Wood st.

CHEESE—54 boxes, on consignment now landing, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
jy19 Water and Front sts.

NO. 1 MACKEREL in quarter bbls. for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
jy19 Water and Front sts.

RICE—By the tierce or bbl. for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
jy19 Water and Front street.

NUTMEGS—1 bbl. for sale low to close consignment. ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
jy19 Water and Front sts.

INDIGO—2 cerroons Caraccas;
4 kegs Manilla—will be sold low to close consignment. ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
jy19 Water and Front sts.

American Hardware.

BLIVEN, CLAPP & DOUGLASS, Manufacturers' Agents, No. 6 Platt street, three doors from Third street, New York, would respectfully invite the attention of the Hardware Trade to their Stock of Goods, received direct from the manufacturers, and for sale on favorable terms.
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