PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 26, 1852.

Whig State Convention.

☞ A Whig State Convention will be held at Harrisburg, on the 25th of March, 1852, for the purpose of nominating a Canal Commissioner, forming an Electoral Ticket, and choosing delegates to the National Convention. The Whigs of the various counties of the Commonwealth are hereby notified to elect delegates equal in number to their representatives in the Senate and House of Representatives, to attend said Convention.

By order of the Whig State Central Committee.

NER MIDDLESWARTH, President.

CHARLES THOMSON JONES, Secretary.

February 7, 1852.

Whig papers in the country will please copy.

ANTI-MASONIC AND WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

☞ The Committee of Correspondence, composed of the Delegates from the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships, at the last County Convention, are hereby invited to meet at the Court House, City of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of MARCH next, at 12 o'clock, A. M., to appoint Delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 28th proximo. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

JOSIAH KING, Chairman.

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

THE BIRTH NIGHT SUPPER AT WASHINGTON—SPEECH OF GEN. SCOTT.—On Saturday evening last, the Congressional Banquet, in honor of Washington's Birth Day, took place at Washington. Com. Stockton presided. Speeches were made by Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Bayley, of Va., Judge Wayne, Gen. Scott, Senator Stockton, Mr. Toombs, Senator Dawson, and two or three others, all of whom pronounced against Intervention, *except* Gen. Scott. Mr. Toombs' remarks were of the most reprehensible and insulting character. Nothing better could be expected from that quarter. It was announced beforehand, that the celebration was intended as an Anti-Kossuth movement, so that we were not disappointed in the character of the proceedings. It is painful, however, to see such assemblages of our great men sneering at the cause of liberty in Europe, and throwing their whole weight against the crushed and struggling Republican party there. They could not spare one tost of sympathy, one encouraging word, to those whose longing eyes are turned towards us for counsel and hope. They could, however, insult the eloquent advocate of European liberty, whom they had invited to visit us, and who is at least entitled to the rites of hospitality, if not to succor. Selfishness, egotism, self-laudation, and vain-glory, marked their proceedings. Mr. Bayley regretted that the expenses incurred for Kossuth, who, he said, only visited our shores for "applause and glory," had not been spent to raise a monument at Yorktown, in his district. He forgot, we suppose, that Lord Cornwallis surrendered to the combined forces of America and *France*. He forgot about that timely intervention. Judge Wayne asked tauntingly, "Is there a single track of the foot of liberty in Europe? Are not despotisms stronger than ever they have been? Have not the nations submitted? Have not circumstances shown that the struggling nations were not entitled to our aid?" So, because, the struggling nations were not able to stand without us, therefore, this is evidence that they do not deserve help! A logical deduction, truly, for a Judge. This *virtue* of helping those only who can do without our assistance, who do not need it, has been common in all ages, and is quite as rife now as ever.—The Divine Teacher found it quite common among the haughty Pharisees of Judea, and he would not have to go beyond the precincts of the Federal City, to find it quite as prevalent now as then. Mr. Toombs thought Kossuth had no right to be a *mendicant* on our sympathies. The French nation was too generous to apply such a term to American ambassadors to a French king, when supplicating for "material aid." There was no Mr. Toombs there. If their generosity had not been sufficient, their politeness would have protected Dr. Franklin from such an insult. No merit, no misfortune,—not even the sacred rites of hospitality—can protect Kossuth from the mockery of this lordly owner of human chattels. There is no danger of Kossuth ever being indebted to his bounty, and the generous American people are not yet obliged to ask for permission to bestow their friendship on whom they list. This same Mr. Toombs wanted to know why there was not intervention two years ago, to prevent the French from overthrowing Mazzini, and re-instating the Pope and Ecclesiastical Despotism, worse than all others. True enough—why not? Because there were two many men like Judge Wayne and Mr. Toombs in the country. Will Mr. Toombs declare for intervention to prevent Mazzini from being overthrown a *second* time? If so, we will forgive him even for his gratuitous insult to Kossuth.

We turn with pleasure from this painful exhibition of selfishness and egotism, to the speech of Gen. Scott. He, alone, of all those present, did not betray an opposition to the struggling nations of Europe. We copy the following sketch of his remarks, from the Philadelphia North American.

The next regular toast was then announced.

"The Army of the United States—May it ever be actuated by the principles of him who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Major General Scott was here vociferously called for, and when he rose the shouts were deafening. He commenced in a low tone, which would have it difficult to catch all he said; but the purport of his remarks were that he had ever been proud, as a soldier, to walk at a humble distance in the pathway of that most glorious man who had led and fought in the army of the Revolution. In the war of 1812 and 1814, and more recently in the war with Mexico, and on all occasions thereafter, he had marched and fought with lively recollections of the services of the father of his country. By the army, he did not mean merely the regular troops, to which he more particularly belonged. He meant to embrace, also, the gallant volunteers, who had shared in the common struggles and triumphs, and who had exhibited equal devotion and bravery on the battle fields, where all alike, volunteers and regulars, had shown themselves worthy of the American name and the American banner. He believed he could truly say, that no officer or soldier of modern days—certainly, no American officer or soldier—ever presumed to think that he approached the incomparable Washington, but all were content to follow, at a distance, in the footsteps and endeavor to imitate the example of that mighty chieftain. If the merits of soldiers are to be judged by sacrifices, sufferings and triumphs, then the soldiers of the Revolution would always stand pre-eminent. Was it wonderful then that this day—the day that gave birth to the foremost man of all that time—should be a great and sacred day in the estimation of all soldiers? He had never been at a military post on the 22d of February, when the occasion was not honored by appropriate ceremonies. He had participated in celebrating it in the principal capitals of Europe; and it fell to his lot, with the army under his command, to celebrate it in the capital of Mexico. After the general military observances of the day were over, more than half the officers met in his room, to commemorate the period when, just one hundred and sixteen years before, a man child had been born into the world whose name and whose deeds can never be forgotten.

Throughout the delivery of his remarks, the General was loudly applauded, and in conclusion gave the following toast, which was received with cheers:

"The memory of Washington—Do we ask for his monument? Behold his capital, and the thirty-one sovereign states which his capital represents.

A few weeks ago we published an account of the violent abduction of a young colored woman from Chester county, by two or three persons, who carried her to Maryland, under the pretense that she was a slave. The man with whom she lived followed the party into Maryland, with the intention, it is believed, of recovering her. Be that as it may, the next morning he was found suspended by the neck to a tree, whether by his own act, or by the act of others, is yet unknown. A dark mystery hangs over the whole affair. The young woman, it is stated, is now lying in prison in Baltimore, on the charge of being the slave of one of her captors, or some one for whom he pretends to be acting. Her case has been brought before the Legislature of Pennsylvania. If she is proven to be a slave, she will be remanded, of course, if not, unless some third party interfere, she will be sold for her jail fees. We hope the Legislature will institute a rigid investigation into the affair, and restore her, if she is a free woman, to liberty!

PRESBYTERIAN QUARTERLY REVIEW.—Arrangements are being made to issue a quarterly publication, bearing the above title. It is designed to be the organ of the New School Presbyterian Church; and is to be published in Philadelphia. Rev. B. J. WALLACE, of this City, a gentleman of fine talents and erudition, is to be editor, assisted by the Rev. Albert Barnes, Thomas Brainard, Joel Parker, and E. W. Gilbert, an array of talent and piety which cannot fail to give the Review, a high character in the religious and literary world. Each number will contain about 175 pages. Terms $3 a year in advance.

Among the Legislative items, the readers will find a bill reported providing a lock-up for Members of the Legislature. We like to chronicle every thing indicating reform.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.—IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.—In looking over the annual report of the State Treasury for this year, we observe the following important suggestions.

"In some of the States, township and district collectors are dispensed with altogether, and the revenues made payable directly to the treasurers of the respective counties; who generally receive less commissions, and are more prompt to pay over when the tax is collected. Under this system the county treasurer gives public notice of certain times and places, in different sections of the county, when and where he will be in attendance to receive the taxes: at which times and places the tax-payers are required to be present and pay the amount of their respective assessments. To such as comply promptly, an abatement of a certain per cent. is authorized to be made. Opportunity is then extended to all in arrears to pay at the treasurer's office within a certain period, without abatement, and without cost and charges; after which, all outstanding taxes are placed in the hands of a constable, or other officer, with authority to collect the same by summary process, together with costs, and the addition of five per cent to the amount of the taxes due This system, where it has been pursued, has been found to work well, and give satisfaction; securing more seasonable payments and reducing the expenses of collection. If it should be deemed advisable by the Legislature to adopt this, or any other new system, or to make any material change in the present, it will afford me pleasure to meet a committee from either House and confer with them on the subject."

The plan spoken of is in operation in Ohio, and we believe works well. It would effect a great saving to the State and county, and we hope the Legislature will take it into consideration.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1852.

This is the night of the Congressional banquet in commemoration of the birth of Washington. Not having been invited, and not believing that the memory of Washington needs any special endorsement from this or any other Congress, I shall not be a guest. The proceedings, however, will doubtless be of interest, and some eloquent speaking is expected. Congress has sought to honor the occasion by adjourning over from Friday to Tuesday next.

We hear to-day of the election of two Senators in Mississippi. Hon. W. Brooke, who succeeds Foote, and will serve during the present Congress is a decided Whig, as much so as any man in the State. Mr. Adams who will serve out the unexpired term of Jefferson Davis, ending in 1857, is a Union Democrat. The choice of these two gentlemen is among the fruits of the Union triumph last fall. Southern Whigs of good judgment and well informed upon the state of public feeling, in their part of the country, tell me that Mississippi is almost certain to vote Gen. Scott, if Senator Jones of Tennessee, be placed on the ticket with him. This confirms the impression I have always had of the popularity of Gen. Scott at the South, and satisfies me that it requires no pledges from him of attachment to the compromise, to concentrate even more than the full Whig strength in that quarter. In the West there will be a very animated contest, but Gen Scott will carry Missouri, which has hitherto been considered the most impregnable fortress of Democracy.

A leading Democrat here has a letter from Gen Butler, in which he admits that he was consulted with in reference to the resolutions passed by the late Kentucky State Convention on the subject of slavery, and approves of them to the fullest extent. This fairly places Butler on the most ultra pro-slavery platform which has yet been erected, and very seriously diminishes his chances of success in the convention, or before the people if elected. It would not be difficulty to show that these resolutions assert the right of taking slaves to free States, and holding them there, while the doctrine would establish slavery in all the territories of the U. States, organized and unorganized.

Gen. Houston is making a very bold push for the prize, by mounting the great wave of temperance. That issue is of temporary interest, but it seems likely to exercise considerable influence on the election in several Northern States. The main question is not after all pin the Maine law, but only on the claims of San Jacinto. It is admitted by the General's friends that he has no qualifications for the Presidency, but then his luck will carry him through the canvass, as it has through every other scene of his checquered life.

The Washington papers publish all the correspondence relative to the alleged differences between Kossuth and Captain Long and Commodore Morgan. The instructions of Commodore Morgan might almost serve as a model for a Cossack Admiral who might have a republican chief in his train whom, it was necessary to treat with toleration. The fact is, that there is much reason for the complaints against the deportment of our naval officers abroad. They seem to delight in eulogizing tyranny in all its shapes, and affect to be ashamed of the country and government which give them all of consequence and consideration that they possess.—The balls and gayeties of Naples, the attentions of its monster ruler, and the blandishments of the proud yet degraded aristocracy, have corrupted those employed on the Mediterranean station. That accounts for the dread and distaste with which Kossuth's presence on board the Mississippi inspired them. It is easy enough to reform all that. The Mediterranean squadron ought to be recalled. It is kept there without any useful purpose whatever—at an expense of a million a year. It panders to the pride and indolence of the officers stationed there, and that is all, why do we not have a fleet in the Baltic, where we have a large rade? Because it is not a pleasant cruising ground for luxurious commodores and pleasure seeking lieutenants.

Mr. Clemens in opposing the printing of Kossuth's acknowledgement of the courtesies extended to him by Congress, gave notice that he should resist the payment of the expenses of entertaining him and his suite during their visit to the Capitol. Well, suppose he does oppose it, what will the labor of the mountain produce? A very small mouse, I venture to say. Mr. Clemens also opposed Kossuth's reception, yet he was received, nevertheless, with all honor.

I perceive that the case of Rachel Parker has been taken up in your State Legislature.—This is the unfortunate young colored woman who was kidnapped in Chester county, about two months ago, and now lies in Baltimore county jail, on the charge of being a slave.—Should the gulfs of being a free woman be established against her, she will probably be sold into slavery. It is important that, as a native citizen of Pennsylvania, she should be protected, and it is also desirable that effectual measures be taken for the punishment of the kidnappers. It is time that Pennsylvania caused her requisitions for such offenders to be respected. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

It would be perhaps a little less than candid to designate the Congressional celebration of Washington's Birthday, which took place last evening, at Willard's Hotel, as a reactionary demonstration against republicanism. But it certainly was an invocation of the shade of Washington against that stern and vigilant maintenance of popular rights, without which republicanism cannot be guarded against the insidious attacks of its adversaries. There were present from one hundred and fifty to two hundred guests, a majority of whom were members of Congress. The most of them were undoubtedly southern men. The whole affair was anti-Kossuth; the allusions to his mission, and to intervention, were innumerable, and were all hostile. The dinner took a turn which I did not anticipate. I thought it was to be a patent Union plaster, to cover the scars of the gaping wounds which have been so skilfully cured. But it was rather a palliation of Louis Napoleonism, *coup d'etat*-ism. The chief speakers were Commodore Stockton, General Scott, Mr. Crittenden, Judge Bayly, and Mr. Toombs. My informant left at about midnight, when Mr. Tombs was thundering, *con amore* upon the fate of the *ephemeral* French Republic of 1848. It is not surprising to those who know them as well as I do, how fond these southern reactionists are of dwelling upon the suppression of republicanism in France, and indeed everywhere else where it has been suppressed, or is thought to be in danger.

Commodore Stockton opened the speech-making by a tolerable one upon the politics of the Washington era. His best effort, however, was in reply to the toast of the Navy, which appeared to be off-hand and unpremeditated. My friend thought this to be the best of the evening With some impulsive enthusiasm and generous feeling, the Commodore's character is made up of vanity and lightness. The motto of "an empty head and a full heart" would not be an inexpressive one for him.

General Scott replied to the complimentary toast to the Navy. His remarks were sensible, judicious, and patriotic. They are generally commended. Mr. Crittenden was animated and eloquent as usual. Bayly, Tombs, and the others of that school were common place. They took their revenge for not being able to prevent the passage of the Kossuth resolutions by the House.

It is at length definitely known that the Supreme Court have arrived at an opinion adverse to Mrs Gaines, in the great suit for the recovery of real estate in Louisana. This will probably conclude this long contested litigation. The suits have been pending about twenty years, and have exhausted the means of the plaintiff. It is doubtful whether, with all her energy and perseverance, she can raise money sufficient to renew the contest in any shape.

I yesterday examined many specimens of flax prepared by the method of Chevalier Claussen, and the various kinds of cloth manufactured from it. The patent for the United States was secured last June, and the right of using it will be disposed of on moderate terms by the agents of the inventor. The prepared material has all the appearance of cotton. The numerous fabrics made from a combination of flax with cotton, wool, silk, and East India grass, attest the adaptability of the article for general manufacturing purposes. There seems to me little reason for doubting the success of the movement. And if it shall succeed, it will undoubtedly effect a revolution of vast importance in the agriculture of the United States, and the trade of the world. Flax culture at the north must become an interest as controlling as that of cotton now is at the south. Flax can be produced and prepared for six cents a pound at the seaports, it is estimated that the planters make three per cent. on the value of their property. Upon the new lands of the illimitable west this crop may be raised more advantageously than any where else in the world. It is now produced chiefly for the seed, the process of dew rotting being too expensive and difficult to compensate the farmers.

We have intelligence from England that large establishments have been set up for the manufacture of this flax, and it is expected that it will supercede the use of cotton to a very large extent. Among the gentlemen engaged in applying this great invention is Col. E. D. Baker of Illinois, who has the patent for several western States. He has set up a factory with the requisite machinery, which is nearly ready for operation.

There is small prospect of Mr. Clay's resuming his place in the Senate. His health is not essentially improving, and there is little hope of his being restored to usefulness, unless he can be taken from Washington, in which there is, this season, much sickness. Pulmonary and nervous diseases are especially prevalent and fatal.

Mrs. Stanshury, the wife of the well-known reporter of that name, and once a popular Presbyterian minister, of Albany, N. Y., fell dead yesterday while walking, at Healy's great pictures of Webster replying to Hayne. She was struck with apoplexy. Her age was sixty-seven. JUNIUS.

For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette:

PROTESTANT VS. BISHOP O'CONNOR.

RESPECTED MR. GAZETTE: In some of your recent numbers a writer, in reply to Bishop O'Connor, appears under the signature of "PROTESTANT." This writer evinces considerable skill in the science of Rhetoric. The Bishop has some knowledge in the same department of learning. He uses figures of speech, and Mr. Protestant does not spare the same kind of "grape shot," but returns it with deadly aim upon the assailant of the pure minded Kossuth, and the Protestant clergy.

Irony is one of the figures of speech taught in elocution. Irony is a figure which speaks by *contraries*. This mode being adopted by "Protestant," in his review of the Bishop, has attracted menot a little. The Bishop, in what he has written, discovers no masters hand at all. I really expected from him something far more elevated, dignified, classical, than what he gavous. It is *flat* enough, even too *tame* for a mere tyro. But the good man was a little afraid of transgressing the rules of Ignatius of Loyola, which enjoin "the utmost *apparent* carelessness respecting consequences, however keenly the mind may feel." The only remarkable evidence of internal agitation which his piece discloses, is seen in the inveterate repugnancy which exist in what he has written, when compared with the mind of the writer. "Protestant" has met him with his own weapons, only he has interlarded a sufficient number of expletives to let us see clearly what he means. Both the "Protestant," and the Pittsburgh "Bishop" have studied elocution. This may be fairly admitted. There is a marked difference, however, in the spirit in which these gentlemen have wielded. "Protestant" is full of choice good humor, which makes his irony, though sharp, cut deep and smooth! The Bishop seems to have had a fit of what the ancients called the *atra bilia*, the black bile, when he wrote. His production is dark, sour, morose, and would have read better had it been profusely sprinkled with that eminent *disinfector*, called the *chloride of lime*, or, perhaps, some *holy water*, before it appeared. But he may be in a better mood when he writes again! And I, for one, am truly glad, he, and Hughes, and Kenrick have written what they have, in reference to Kossuth and Protestantism. And I greatly rejoice that such opinions as *your* heartless paper contains, together with those found from time to time in the Dispatch, Preacher, Presbyterian Advocate, and other religious and secular journals, have made their appearance.

Since Kossuth's arrival in the United States, several remarkable facts have been developed.

1. The unblushing impudence of Popery has manifested itself. The deep, dark, malignant hatred of the Romish clergy to civil and religious liberty has shown itself so openly and unmistakably, that Jesuitism, with all it lying wonders, cannot devise a plan to efface the impression this fact has made upon the public mind.

2. The *gulf* thus disclosed between Protestant liberty and Romish despotism on the part of Rome's priestly spies in this country is now seen to be impassable! From the Pope's party they cannot pass over to the promoters and defenders of liberty, until they renounce *infallibility*, and from our side of the gulf none will hereafter have any desire to pass to them "from hence!" The two parties are now fully defined, and so is the gulf that separates them. This is a nation-saving mercy!

3. The two main sources of opposition to Kossuth have been fully ascertained. These are absolute slavery and undisguised popery. Every secular or religious paper in the country tainted with the miasma of these systems have, in proportion as they are interested by payments, or patronage, or Popish feeling opposed the influence of the peerless patriot. Every paper free from these plague spots has sustained him. The rabid abolitionists have opposed him out of *envy*, because he goes to the south, and will not openly preach their favorite dogmas. The priests of Rome oppose him because he is a Protestant, and preaches alliance with Great Britain, "that national cursed nest of liberty and heresy!" On the other hand, very many liberal-minded slave holders, and Roman Catholics, in their individual capacity, applaud and uphold him, despite the influence of the systems they are connected with! Thus things before invisible to the public eye, are now left bare and without a covering!

4. The incomparable orator has, by the incidental influence of his speeches operating on the mind and heart of this nation, fanned the spirit of liberty into a bright, expanded flame! The political, religious, local, and sectional interests and feuds of our citizens have for some years past tended to make us forget the claims the broad and pure principle of the nation's liberty had upon us. Our national pride and national increasing strength rendered us comparatively unmindful of the sufferings which other nations endured, in the same kind of struggles which resulted in liberty to this country. But Kossuth has *raked* away from our hearts the ashes which covered the remaining sparks of liberty concealed there, and they have leaped out, flashed into flames, pure, white, and burning, and now shoot up, extend, and fly, and dance along our national horizon, like the gorgeous *Aurora borealis*, which for a few evenings past has illumined the natural heavens with its transparent brilliancy! Independent of benefit to Hungary and Europe, Kossuth has done this nation incalculable good service in this respect.

Kossuth is the lord revivalist of the true spirit and doctrines of national liberty the world at present possesses, and every republican and patriot, and lover of liberty, male or female, in the nation, east, west, north, south, and all intermediate parts ought to give him at least one dollar a piece, as a thank-offering for what he has done to bless us! I mean this as an offering apart from all which has been done, or may be done for Hungary and Europe.

Will Bishops O'Connor, Hughes, Kenrick, and Co., endorse this? Will they help Kossuth for the good he has done us as a nation in this great revival of the spirit of liberty? I think—But no more now; only I wish Protestant to take up his pen again and deal largely in the use of the tropes employed in sacred elocution, for they are mighty to the pulling down of strongholds. They are the powder and the fuses which make the "grape shot" take effect. ANTIPODES.

Feb 20th, 1852.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 21.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.—To regulate the distribution of property assigned for the benefit of creditors in certain cases. To prohibit the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors in this Commonwealth. For a new Judicate to be located at Meadville. Relative to courts of common pleas.

The bill relating to the Orphans' Society of Philadelphia, was also taken up and passed.

The Senate soon after ajourned.

HOUSE.

The Speaker, on motion, was directed to appoint a committee of five to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill abolishing capital punishment.

A committee was also appointed to bring in a bill which should give priority of payment to judgments and all claims not rendered to judgments, obtained for wages for work and labor done by contractors by the day, week, month, or year

The following bills were reported:

To exempt from execution the property of debtors to the amount of $300.

To authorize the publication of the laws in the newspapers of the Commonwealth.

The following resolutions and bills were read in place:

A joint resolution against any extension of the Woodworth patent.

To divorce C Biederman and wife.

A supplement to the act relating to lunatics and habitual drunkards.

The supplement to the act incorporating the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad Company was taken up and passed.

The bill incorporating the Northern Liberties Gas Company also passed finally.

Several private and unimportant bills passed, and

The House adjourned.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 23.

SENATE.

The Speaker laid before the Senate a series of resolutions adopted at a meeting in Towanda, Bradford County, in favor of a speedy prosecution and speedy completion of the North Branch Canal, which were read and referred.

A committee from the House was announced, who informed the Senate that they had been deputed to conduct the Speaker and members to the Hall of the House, to listen to the reading of Washington's Farewell Address.

The Senate accordingly proceeded to the Hall of the House.

After the return of the members of the Senate to the Senate chamber, quite a number of petitions and memorials were presented.

The following bills were then considered and passed:

To incorporate the Erie City Gas Company.

The bill providing a lock up in the borough of Harrisburgh for members of the Legislature.

The bill to incorporate the Lehigh and Berks County Turnpike Road Company.

Several other bills of a private character also passed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Farewell Address of George Washington was read before the members of the Senate and House, and the House immediately thereafter adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—In the *Senate*, on the 20th instant, the following proceedings took place:

The following bills passed committee of the whole: To incorporate the Anthracite Bank of Tamaqua, with a capital of $200,000.

To increase the capital stock of the Southwark Bank from $250,000 to $400,000.

To incorporate the Erie City Bank.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh.

To recharter the Easton Bank for fifteen years.

To incorporate the Easton Savings Institution.

To incorporate the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Phœnixville.

To incorporate the Bank of Pittstown.

To recharter the Commercial Bank of Pittsburgh.

To increase the capital stock of the Bank of Commerce of Philadelphia.

A bill authorizing the Banks of this Commonwealth to issue notes of the denomination of one, two and three dollars, and repealing the act prohibiting the circulation of small notes of foreign banks.

To charter the Bank of New Castle, Lawrence county.

To charter the Clinton County Bank.

Petroleum!

CONNEAUT, Ohio, Jan. 23, 1852.

S. M. KIER: Dear Sir—In answer to your inquiry, I am prepared to say, that I have used the Petroleum extensively in the treatment of Diarrhœa and Dysentery, and to greater success than the use of many of the principle remedies formerly used and recommended by the profession: So far as the various diseases of the lungs, for which the Coal Liver Oil has been so highly recommended, I must certify that the Petroleum in my hands has improved in its curative agency. In addition to those diseases above alluded to, scrofulous affections and enlargements of the spleen, with the most extraordinary success, have been disposed with.

With these, the essential facts of the Petroleum, I remain, yours truly,

J. FLATTERY, M. D.

☞ For sale by druggists generally. feb20:4t&wtf

Fall Importation of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,

No. 129 Wood Street,

Desire to call the attention of Merchants and others to their LARGE STOCK of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.,

IMPORTED BY RECEIVED PACKETS,

And which they are now prepared to offer at such prices as cannot fail to please.

☞ A full assortment of MANN'S celebrated C. S. AXES always on hand. feb19:3m&tf

DEAFNESS AND EAR DISEASES RADICALLY CURED.

☞ DR. LE BRUNN offers to those suffering from Deafness, his infallible aural remedies, which have been successful in nearly *three thousand cases* of confirmed deafness. These remedies comprise different courses for diseases of the internal, middle, and external Ear, and have been pronounced by those celebrated surgeons—Drs. Kramer, of Berlin; Itard & Deleau, of Paris; Curtis, Pilcher & Yearsley, of London—as being the most wonderful and effectual ever applied for diseases of the internal and middle ear; their effects are apparent on the 5th or sixth day. Dr. Le B. *warrants a cure* in every case where the ear is perfect in formation. He has eighteen certificates of cures from those who had been *deaf and dumb*, and whose hearing is now completely restored, and are now enabled to learn the language! The names of over twenty *hundred persons* who have been cured by Dr. Le B. may be seen by application. Patients, by sending a description of their case, can have remedies sent to any part. Terms—$5 consultation fee; $10 fee to be paid when *the hearing is restored to its original acuteness*, or when a watch will be heard to beat at the distance of eighteen feet from either ear.

N. B.—Dr. Le Brunn's Treatise on the Ear and its Diseases, and Treatment of the Deaf and Dumb; translated from the French—price, $1. Address Dr. Le Brunn, Union Square Post Office, N. Y. feb16:1m

☞ LIVER PILLS.—No medicine ever earned for itself a higher reputation in so short a time, as has the Liver Pill discovered and compounded by Dr. McLane, of Virginia. Although but a short time comparatively before the public, it has already earned for itself a degree of popularity hitherto unsurpassed. The demand for them has become immense. Messrs. Kidd & Co., the proprietors of the medicine, who reside in Pittsburgh corner of Fourth and Wood streets, are constantly receiving orders which they find it almost impossible to supply. The popularity of these Pills is not confined to any particular section of the country, the demand being general from the North, South, East and West. The truth is, no disease is more common in all quarters of the United States than that of the Liver. These Pills are the best remedy ever yet discovered for Hepatic derangement. None are genuine unless signed "C. McLane."

For sale wholesale and retail by J. KIDD & CO., No. 62 Wood st.

☞ Who that has suffered with that most tormenting of all things, corns, but will hail with joy the great *Arabian Liniment*. If persevered in, it never fails to cure, and is just as good for almost *all* diseases which require an external application; and for animals, no medicine ever discovered has proved so efficacious as *H. G. Farrel's Arabian Liniment*. [See advertisement.]

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

C. G. HUSSEY, PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL L. MARSHELL, SECY.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

☞ INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES.

☞ *Insures against loss or damage by FIRE. Also, against the perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.*

DIRECTORS:

C. G. Hussey,	Wm. Larimer, Jr.,
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MERCANTILE LIBRARY AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

ROOMS ON FOURTH ST. OPPOSITE MERCH'S BANK.

☞ *Terms of Membership*—$1 *Initiation Fee, and $1 per annum.*

Volumes in the Library, 2,000; in Reading Room 26 Newspapers and 21 Magazines

As this is the only Public Library and Reading Room in the city, those disposed to aid in rendering the association useful and permanent, are requested to become members. feb11:1m.

☞ Go where you will, talk about what you may, and you will either see or hear of the great Arabian preparation, known to the people of the U. States as the celebrated Arabian Liniment. It is made a subject of the most remarkable cures of paralysis, rheumatism, nervous affections, spinal complaints, &c., on record; and, indeed, as an external remedy, is applicable to nearly all diseases which could possibly be benefited by a medicine of that kind. [See advertisement.]

A. C. TIERNAN. JNO. S. TIERNAN.

Tiernan & Co.,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 75 Wood street, Corner of Diamond alley. feb20:1y

PIG LEAD—1000 pigs Soft Galena, to arrive and for sale by RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

SALERATUS—10 bbls. H. P. Adams' superior, for sale by RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

WOOL & FEATHERS—12 sacks in store and for sale by RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

FLAX SEED—7 bbls. for sale by RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

CANDLES—80 boxes Dipped, for sale to arrive consignment, by RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

BULK MEAT—2000 lbs. for sale by RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

VENISON HAMS & DEER SKINS—1000 lbs. prime Venison Hams 500 " Deer Skins. Just rec'd from steamer Jefferson, and for sale by A. CULBERTSON.

SALERATUS—25 boxes Saleratus; 5 bbls. A. CULBERTSON. for sale by

BOSTON CRACKERS—A lot of the celebrated Boston Butter Biscuit and Bran Crackers, just rec'd by Railroad, and for sale by WM. A. McCLURG & CO., 225 Liberty st.

MACCARONI & VERMICELLI—Fresh Italian Macaroni and Vermicelli, for sale by WM. A. McCLURG & CO., 225 Liberty and 7th Leabys.

Office For Rent.

THE OFFICE in the front of the building (second story) occupied by R. WATERMAN & SONS, Water street, near Market, will be rented to a good tenant on reasonable terms. Apply to L. S. Waterman & Sons, or to the undersigned.

feb26:3t ROBERT BEER.

Notice.

CAMPBELL, CHESS & CO. have removed to No. 60 Water street, next door to their former house, entrance on Front street, where they are now prepared to offer goods as usual for any thing in their line. feb26:6t

Notice.

THE subscribers, having removed since the fire to the warehouse No. 60 Water street, next door to their late establishment, for leave to invite their friends and customers that they are prepared to fill all orders for *Iron, Nails, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, &c.*, at prospectuses and dispatch. Entrance for the present on Front street. EDWARDS, MORRIS & CO. feb26:1m

BUTTER—2 bbls Roll Butter rec'd and for sale by W. & F. WILSON.

COD FISH—10 drums prime, rec'd and for sale by W. & F. WILSON.

CLOVER SEED—75 bu. prime, for sale by R. DALZELL & CO. 14 Wood st.

Executor's Sale

OF A BRICK HOUSE and LOT, on Marion street, in the Eighth Ward, on the 1st Monday of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., one lot of Ground, fronting on Marion street 24 feet, extending back in a alley 100 feet—on which is erected a two story Brick House, in good order, and well adapted for a family or for rent; is gether with other out buildings; a hydrant at the kitchen door. The property is in a simple, and clear of all encumbrance. The terms, which will be liberal and accommodating, will be made known at sale. For further particulars inquire of P. R. Marks, Esq.

feb24:td P. McKENNA, Auct'r.

In the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, No. 65 of June Term, 1851:

In the matter of the Partition of the Real Estate of James Morton, late of Elizabeth township, dec'd.

"Sam ment to wit, February 21, 1852, the Sheriff having returned the rule of December 20th, 1851, served, and none of the parties having come into Court on the 5th day of January, 1852, or at any time since, to answer or relieve the said petitioners, it is ordered and decreed by the Court do now, on motion of Hugh Scott, Esq., attorney for the petitioners, that a writ issue to the parties interested to appear in our said Court on the fourth Monday (22nd) March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to divide and then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said real estate should not be sold to the highest bidder."

CALEB M. BRUSH, Clerk.

All parties interested will take notice of the above rule of Court. CALEB M. BRUSH, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, Feb. 23, 1852.—feb26:wtd22:8

Removal.

THE undersigned has removed, since the late fire, to the warehouse of T. WOOD & SON, 61 Water st. JACOB FORSYTH, Jr.

J. R. SAWYER. WM. FORSYTHE, JR.

Co-Partnership.

THE undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the name and style of J. M. SAWYER & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the *PLANING, GLASS MANUFACTURING and SHEET IRON BUSINESS*, at the old stand, No. 77 WATER STREET, a few doors above Fourth. J. M. SAWYER,

J. R. SAWYER, WM. FORSYTHE, JR.

Pittsburgh, January 5th, 1852.—feb26:1y

Removal.

THE undersigned begleave to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their Wholesale Grocery and Commission Warehouse from No. 139 and 150 Wood street, to No. 6 Sixth street, between Penna. and Liberty street, where they respectfully solicit a continuation of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them. LAMBERT & SHIPTON.

feb25:3t

S. N. WICKERSHAM, corner of Wood and Sixth streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., wholesale and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Dye Stuffs; Window Glass and Putty; Perfumery; Fine Soaps; Fine Cutlery; Shaving Cream and Spice; all the Patent or Proprietary Medicines of the Day; Garden Seeds and Agricultural Implements of the most improved kinds, always on hand.

Country Stores and Physicians will always find at this establishment *fresh and unadulterated Medicines*, which have been selected with great personal care for this market. All purchasers are invited to examine my stock, so they will find it equal to, and embracing as great variety as any other in the west. feb25

Fire Proof Roofing.

GARVIN & CO., successors to James White & Co., of Philadelphia, Inventors and Patentees of Warren's improved Fire and Water composition roofs, whereby to inform their friends, and the public generally, that they intend opening in this city a branch of the above business and they pledge themselves that their work will stand equally as well as any roofs, and they can show hundreds of the best citizens, therefore, who have put on roofs, that they have stood the test of time, should pay attention to this important announcement.

This composition used in compositions of various kinds, and is adapted for tin or sheet iron roof; it keeps them from rusting.

Refer to the following well known names, in Louisville, Ky., who have chearfully recommended the useful profession.

A Bolee, Pres't of Louisville Bank;
Messrs. Hoffman, Allen & Co., Merchants;
Virgil McKnight, Pres't of Bank of Ky.
Wm. L. Hartter, Sec. Louisville Gas Light Co.
Robinson & Carey, Joseph H. Davis,
A. H. Sample & Bro. William Garvin & Co.
Jacob Baldwin, Charles Hillman,
Davis & Tanner, John W. Tyler,
W. C. D. Wipp & Co., Allen & Wilson.

☞ P. S. Orders left for the present at Mr. McTighe's store, on Sixth street, will be promptly attended to.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 24, 1852 feb25:4tw

Duff's Mercantile College,

THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Incorporated by Legislative Charter.

BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, and Commercial Computations, taught in the highest perfection by Mr. DUFF and Mr. WILLIAMS. The former, the author of the most popular works on Book-keeping now in use; the latter, one of the most elegant Business Penmen in the West. Circulars mailed free or expense to all parts of the country.

N. B.—A certain teacher of Book-keeping, who never kept books himself, (but who advertises as "associate" in Book-keeping,) is informed that this institution employs no agent, as he asser