PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1852.

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

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.

ANDREW 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 11 o'clock, A. M., to appoint Delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 25th instant.

A full attendance is earnestly requested.

JOSIAH King, Chairman.

THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.—We are informed on good authority that this bill will almost certainly pass both houses of the Legislature. Never, probably, was there so general, powerful, determined, and earnest a movement among the people for the accomplishment of any object. There has been very little mere wild enthusiasm; the movement does not owe its origin to a laborious and spasmodic effort, but seems to be a calm, spontaneous determination on the part of the people to put evil from amongst them, by declaring that to be contraband which they find by experience cannot be regulated by law. It is certainly a most important movement, and one which, if faithfully carried out, cannot fail to exert a salutary influence upon the community.

We think the measure is not premature, because it is called for by public sentiment; and it is fair to presume that the same sentiment which called for it will sustain it. We did not anticipate so decided a movement on the part of the people. The friends of the measure felt that they ventured cautiously at first, and at no time have we found it necessary to put forth any extraordinary efforts; for they found the people ready for the question the instant it was propounded.

The meeting on Monday evening (the proceedings of which will be found in another column) was a cheering evidence that the right spirit is awake, and that there is a settled determination to put a stop to the ravages of intemperance in this community, and throughout the State.

☞ SCHMADA'S LECTURES ON SWITZERLAND.—We heard Mr. Schmad's first lecture upon the history and institutions of his native country, Switzerland, last evening, with much interest and pleasure. He appears to be well acquainted with his subject. His manner is sprightly, and he introduces with great felicity some of the more important and thrilling incidents in the history of that brave people. He gives his second lecture on next Tuesday evening.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.

James White, residing in Maiden Lane, near East street, returned to his home drunk, at four o'clock this morning—he immediately commenced beating his five children, a girl of 14 and a boy 9 years of age—he afterwards seized a razor, cut both their throats and his own, and set fire to the house. The firemen were soon on the spot, and extinguished the flames, when the bodies of all three were found, considerably charred by the fire, and their throats cut from ear to ear. The skulls of the children were broken as if with an axe. His wife, fled from the house last evening, on account of his drunken violence, having no fear for the safety of her children, to whom he was always kind.

How many dollars, arising from the manufacture and sale of rum, would be a compensation for the ruin of this poor wretch, and the horrible death of his children? Calculate carefully; for it would be a great mistake to put too high an estimate upon the virtue, sanity, life, and salvation of men, when weighed against the sacred interests of the makers and vendors of alcoholic drinks, and of the right of men to brutalize or demonize themselves, if they choose to do so.

The *New York Courier and Enquirer*, in an article on the next Presidency says:

"Nothing is more absolutely certain, than that Mr. Fillmore cannot receive the vote of New York. Either of the Democratic candidates, would beat him from seventy to a hundred thousand votes; while it is equally certain that Mr. Fillmore can be given to any other Whig." This is plain language, and not very palatable to Mr. Fillmore and his friends; but he and they, know beyond all peradventure, that it is true, and, being true they should not object to its being promulgated. We do not pretend to justify the hostility which exists towards Mr. Fillmore in this State; but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that it does exist, nor will we be a party to concealing it from the whig Party of the country.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 4th, 1852.

Subsequent events have fully confirmed the importance which I attributed, nearly at the time of their occurrence, to the daring and villainous crime of the kidnapping of Rachel Parker, a free colored citizen and native of Pennsylvania, and the murder of Joseph H. Miller, of Chester County, by whose alleged connivance the unfortunate girl was abducted. It is now proved beyond a doubt that Miller was murdered under circumstances of treachery and deliberate cruelty rarely paralleled. The leader of the band of kidnappers, and probably the contriver if not the actual perpetrator of the murder is McCreary, a slave contractor, it is said, in the employment of the Federal Government. There has been a singular darkness and mystery about this transaction, or rather the proceedings in regard to it in Maryland. The freedom of Rachel Parker is but feebly disputed, yet she lies like a felon in the jail of Baltimore, with a prospect that she will be sold into slavery as pay the expenses of her imprisonment. It is not denied that McCreary led the band of ruffians who took the woman from her home, yet the Governor of Maryland treats with cool contempt the requisition of Gov. Johnston for his surrender. I hesitate not to say that the pretended examination of that miscreant before magistrates in Baltimore terminated in a manner to indicate that their only purpose was to shield him from the legal consequences of the outrage. The proofs of the crime, and of his participancy in it could not be surpressed, yet when his guilt was clearly established, they admitted the testimony of his accomplices evidently perjured, to show that Miller, with whom the young woman lived in Pennsylvania, had denounced her to them as a fugitive slave, and had sold her to them for two hundred dollars, the price of blood, and that he had assisted them to capture her. What if he had, how could that effect the question of her freedom or the crime of kidnapping? It was a sickening farce. It was far worse, it was a judicial connivance with felons after the act, and then, how came Miller in Baltimore? The motive to his murder while on his way back is plain enough. The murderers know well that the moment he reached a place of safety, he would expose both the kidnapping and the perjury. But how he was induced to go there remains to be developed.

There is nothing surprising in the conduct of either Gov. Lowe or Governor Bigler. The latter has to win his spurs in the service of slavery, and he is doing it by not following up the requisition of Gov. Johnston by the pardon of Alberti, &c. &c. And as to the Governor of Maryland, on the very day after the abduction of Rachel Parker, he threatened Pennsylvania, in his annual message, with a state of border war, to be carried on by precisely such acts as those of McCreary and his confederates. The pretext for this quasi declaration of war, and its actual prosecution, is the affray in which Gorsuch lost his life. That affair, that chance medley, as the law terms it, occurred not from an invasion of Maryland by armed Pennsylvanians, but because armed Marylanders attempted to take the law of the United States into their own hands on the soil of Pennsylvania.

Another [illegible] not a bigger, [illegible] was not even an abolitionist of an anti compromise man. His death is one of those "horrors of a border civil war" so coolly presented by Gov. Lowe to the contemplation of your citizens. Shall it be suffered to pass without the action of your state authorities? It is a serious question.

On a second reading of the resolution passed by one house of your Legislature, on Rachel Parker's case, I observe that it refers only to the ascertainment of her freedom. It blinks altogether the offence against the peace and dignity of Pennsylvania, of far greater importance, in my judgment, than her personal freedom. It seems to me that if Gov. Lowe's doctrine, that his conduct also, be acquiesced in by Pennsylvania, she might as well quietly annex herself to Maryland, and declare at once the jurisdiction of that state extended over her soil.

We learn to-day by telegraph that the Democratic men have 106 out of the 120 members of the State Convention. They have passed a resolution declaring that no delegate ought to be sent to Baltimore, who is not in sentiment and purpose a true and enthusiastic friend of Mr. Buchanan. I understand that the adverse factions of the democracy yield the point that it would be bad policy to keep up any further contest with the Buchanan men in your state. But at the same time prominent Pennsylvania democrats now here, declare that whether he be nominated or not, they will never vote for Buchanan.

Mr. Breckenridge, a young democratic member of the House, from Kentucky, made a very brilliant and telling speech to day in the vindication of Gen. W. O. Butler against the attack of the Democratic Review, and the machinations of the Douglass wing of the party. He was very severe upon the Review, yet very decorous and correct in his doctrine. He was excoriating upon the Douglass men, and charged them with having remunerated the Review, which has been for four or five years in a state of suspended animation, for the express purpose of assailing Gen. Butler. He in fact more than insinuated that George Douglass himself, procured the article in the February number, adverse to Gen. Butler, to be written and published. He called the famous letter of Butler to P. Blair, in respect to the compromise and the Kentucky resolutions upon slavery. In this he General not only endorses the very extreme and violent sentiments of those resolutions, with great apparent inconsistency, he says he approved of the compromise from the beginning, and admires and adopts it as a settlement of the distinct and agitating questions embraced in it. The previous entertainment of the principles of the Kentucky resolutions might certainly be reconciled with acquiescence in the compromise; but what would be thought of Mr. Fillmore or Mr. Webster, to give a case in point, if after exerting with all their power the fugitive slave law, and defending with all their ability the compromise as a finality, they had gone to a Utica or Harrisburgh Whig Convention, and there procured the adoption of ultra abolition resolutions? That is Gen. Butler's position. He says to southern Democrats, by resolutions, keep up the fuss with the north, in such upon the most alien Calhoun doctrine, the constitutional extension of slavery; but to northern Free Soilers by private letters, he says, the slavery discussion is an extinct controversy, the compromise has settled all that, there is no further cause of strife between the north and south. It won't do. Gen. Butler's laudations of the compromise will not save him. He is a dead cock in the pit.

By the way, while Breckenridge was pouring his hottest shot into the Democratic Review, the editor of that same, and the reputed writer of the offensive article, were sitting in the gallery just in front of him. Judge Douglass and his cause were ably defended by Major Richardson of Illinois.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The matter of the ratio of representation, and the official declaration of the population of the United States, is not definitely settled. The Secretary of the Interior, the Hon. Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and the Superintendent of the Census, had a long conference to-day, on the subject of the missing returns from California. I have no doubt that the result, however arrived at, will be the return, by Californis, of her two representatives. She is entitled to them, and if the strict letter of the law, combined with the unfaithfulness of the Census Agent in California, (who is now prosecuted, I hear, for non-performance of duty) she is in danger of losing them, there must be remedial legislation to meet the case.

On Monday night, I sent you by telegraph the important decision of the Supreme Court on the supplementary resolution in regard to the decree relative to the Wheeling Bridge. If you did not receive it, the fault lies with the Western Telegraph Office in this city.

For the last two days, nothing of importance has been done by Congress, but to devise the ways and means for relieving the General Government of its property in the public lands. The word is "stand and deliver!" For the last two days, and I say why, in point of fact, nothing else has been done this winter. The infatuation of the members from the old States is astonishing. The conduct of Senators is as surprising. They are either candidates for the Presidency, or have candidates who will be held responsible for them. Just will the eastern States never feel nor assert their *rights* to a portion of this property. It is a matter of course that the West should take what is so pusillanimously surrendered to them. As the coast settlers up right, they are brought without difficulty to the belief that all right centres in them. This is just the state of things predicted by the advocates of distribution of land proceeds among the States ten or twelve years ago, and is perhaps the natural consequence of the rejection of that measure.

Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, made a sounding speech yesterday, in favor of that wretched piece of christianism, the donation of a quarter section to each landless man who is the head of a family. Now I do not believe that one man in ten who has not industry, economy, self dependence, and common sense and management enough to get the one hundred dollars which the government now asks for eighty acres of land, is fit to have a farm, or could keep one if given to him. Passing by the great objection that the government has not the *right to give* away this property, which was entrusted to it by the States of the confederation, this plan of donating the land to actual settlers, is precisely equivalent to ceding it to the States within which the lands lie, a measure which I cannot look upon as any thing better than robbery of the old States. Besides this agrarianism has been tried over and over again, in other countries and other ages, and has always resulted in the most disastrous tumults and civil disturbances, and generally in the destruction of those who proposed it.

By the way, things look pretty well for defeating the whole series of spoliating measures, and I begin to look with some hope and confidence for the prevalence of honest counsels.

Look out for all sorts of humbuggery about these days, for it is the season of the Presidential election. Dr. E. B. Olds accordingly made a flaming political harrangue to day in answer to Mr. Cabell, of Florida, a Locofoco Whig, who is steering between Scott and Fillmore, straight to the Democratic Convention, and to Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, who yesterday came out for Butler. The Doctor is a very clever fellow in both senses, and worked shoulder to shoulder with me in saving the Capitol last January, but he is a desperate partizan, and will stick at nothing to defeat the Whigs, by hook or by token that he was once a flaming Whig himself. What is it that Byron says about "Alp" at the siege of Corinth? "I could an, if I would" say a very bitter thing, but am too good natured to hurt any body's feelings.

This sort of harranguing will continue for four months, hating only the time absolutely requisite for passing the appropriations, and then both parties will unanimously adjourn to the hustings.

JUNIUS.

☞ A Temperance State Convention will be held at Harrisburg, on the 15th of the present month.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity in favor of the passage of a law for our Legislature, similar in its provisions to the Maine Liquor Law, was held on Monday evening in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church (Rev. A. M. Bryan) on Sixth street. At an early hour the church was filled with a very large and respectable audience, among whom we were delighted to observe many ladies, who turned out to cheer those laboring in the good cause, by their presence.

The meeting was organized by calling the Rev. D. H. Riddle, D. D., to the Chair.

Messrs. Wm. Barker, John M. Kirkpatrick, Geo. R. White, R. C. Stockton, Daniel Hershman, John Glenn, A. G. McCandless, G. A. Berry, and Doctor Johnston, acted as Vice Presidents.

Messrs. Jas. K. Morange, and Jas. K. Kennedy were appointed Secretaries.

Doctor Riddle stated the object of the meeting, and opened the proceedings with prayer. The Rev. gentleman then said, that the committee of arrangements had requested the Honorable Judge McClure to draw up a series of resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

His honor, Judge McClure, after a few general remarks, observed that that meeting was composed of those who were in favor of a law Prohibiting the sale of liquor, not of those who were in favor of modifying the present license law in any manner. He had, in drawing up his resolutions, endeavored to make them as brief and to the point as possible.

The following resolutions were then presented:

Resolved, That the safety of the people is the Supreme Law.

Resolved, That self defence is not a passive right, but an active and positive obligation enjoined upon society for its own protection, preservation and respectability.

Resolved, That the earnest action of the citizens of this Commonwealth, in the cause of Temperance, at this time, is not aggression, but defence.

Resolved, That the legislation which prevents is wiser than that which punishes, and when causes are removed effects will cease.

Resolved, That the codes of all civilized nations sanction the capture and destruction of the munitions of war of a public enemy, in time of war.

Resolved, That experience has proved that the license laws for vending spirituous liquors, scarcely alleviate, and can never remove the evils they were intended to.

Resolved, That no law, short of absolute prohibition, will avail; and that for prevention of crime, the preservation of public peace, healthy morals and prosperity, which lie at the foundation of social existence, the enjoyment of society now imperatively demand such a law and none other.

Resolved, That we approve of what is called the Maine liquor law. We believe the people of this Commonwealth are prepared to adopt it, and we do most respectfully and earnestly petition the Legislature of Pennsylvania, now in session, to enact it, or one equally stringent and prohibitory.

Resolved, That all law, granting licenses, hitherto have been, and forever must be, defective and cruel in this: they lead men into temptation; and then punish them for yielding to it, whereas, a prohibitory law leads us not into temptation, but delivers us from evil.

After reading the resolutions, his honor remarked that when he drew them up he had no idea of making any comments upon them, and he would not attempt to do so, further than to point out the total inefficiency of the present system of licensing taverns, not only but all through the United States, to banish the evils of intemperance. He would, in doing this, employ no figures of rhetoric, but only figures of arithmetic. Figures which—and he spoke from experience for he had kept them—were written in characters of blood upon the records of the Criminal Court. He would venture to assert that nine out of every ten cases brought before it, from petit larceny, up to foul midnight murder resulted either directly or indirectly from the use of ardent spirits. In taking this melancholy statement for a fact in this community there could be no mistake, for the criminal calendar would not lie. It was so in Pittsburgh, it was so throughout Pennsylvania—that it was so in New York, was proved by the report of a committee appointed there, with special reference to the fact, who had labored for a whole year to ascertain the truth.

The present system of licensing was wholly inefficient, and the state of society imperatively demanded something better, and that was a law of total prohibition. In licensing taverns they entered into a parley with intemperance, they then compromised with it, surrender to its baneful influences and the friends of temperance thus suffered a total defeat. Would license men not be tempted, nay, compelled to violate the law attached to the Captain, the officers, the passengers, nay to the very cargo, and if it is necessary, the proper authorities may tumble it overboard. This question had been tried in Philadelphia, and it had been established that such a course of procedure was not impracticable, and it was not an interference with the rights of foreign commerce.

Then again, it had been contended that the proposed prohibitory law was subversive of liberty, and unlike any now in existence. The learned gentleman showed the falsity of the latter assertion, by referring to the anti-gambling law, and proved that the States had a right to prevent any so called commerce which might be injurious to them, by citing an opinion of the Supreme Court, concurred in by all the Judges, and delivered by the learned Judge Grier of Pennsylvania.

A prohibitory of law was not now an untried experiment. It had been conceded even by many of its enemies that it worked admirably in Maine. The poor houses were almost vacant—the jails were nearly empty—street brawls and riots were of rare occurrence, and among the things that had been. He referred his audience for a proof of the practical working of the law, to the report of Neal Dow, Mayor of Portland, his distinguished author. That law did not even punish the vender of liquor for the first offence. It merely seized the rum barrel, and *left out its contents upon the ground*. Colonel McCandless preceded at some length, and with much ability, to describe the fearful condition to which the use of ardent spirits reduced many men, who were, indeed, in their degradation, objects of pity rather than of vengeance. They were, as had well been said, the proper subjects of moral suasion, but could not the same be said of those who destroyed more human beings, than the sword, pestilence, and famine combined?

When such men talked about the unconstitutionality of a law preventing this hideous traffic, and thus injuring their property, he would refer them to the example of the apothecaries, who, when selling any deadly drug, labelled it, "poison, with care," and ask them whether it was not better for the community that their business should be abolished, if by such a course of conduct, murder would be prevented, and the scaffold cheated of its victims—the jails emptied and poor houses untenanted.

The importance of speedy action on the part of the Legislature was not alluded to, as well as the timidity which some of its members seemed to feel. In connection with this subject, the Colonel pointed out the defect in the temperance law, passed some years ago, which was decided by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional. He concluded his very able address by pointing out the terrible scene that occurred in this city, when it was proposed that under the Maine law, private houses could be searched for liquor. If, indeed, liquor were kept for purposes of sale, and an oath were made to that effect, a search warrant could be issued, but not otherwise.

The Hon. Walter Forward was called upon for a few remarks, but stated that he did not come to this meeting either expecting or prepared to make an address. He had not been able of late, to give the subject, yet the consideration of which they had assembled, that degree of thought which it deserved, and would merely in a few words express the emotions which had sprung up since he went there. He had really been gratified at the eloquent speech of his friend, Colonel McCandless, and was pleased to find his powerful aid enlisted on the side of temperance. That good cause was progressing, for twenty years ago, a meeting such as that was, could not have been mustered in Pennsylvania, and had any one talked of the passage of a law such as that of Maine, he would have been regarded as insane. He could say one reflect on the subject of drunkenness, and not feel that it was a great vice—one worthy of social and legislative animadversion? It was the greatest and most deeply seated evil in the land, and why should they not interfere to prevent it? Could it be possible that the Legislature would look with indifference on a melancholy fact which stared all in the face?

He had sometimes in imagination pictured to himself, for a moment, a society wholly exempted from intemperance—one in which every man, woman and child had become sober. Now contrast such a state of society with that which exists at this moment. "I was going to make the analogy, but cannot; the dissimilarity would be as great as fourteen Heaven and Hell."

Let them behold the misery and poverty so prevalent in the townships and cities of this Commonwealth, and which hang like an incubus upon them. In three instances out of four it was caused by drunkenness—by the drunkenness either of the sufferers or of their parents and guardians. If they turned to the prisons and traced back the crimes which led the wretches who fill those places of misery and bondage, there, they would find that three-fourths of them were imprisoned for crimes resulting directly or indirectly from drunkenness. When this law passed, and the land was regenerated, true freedom would prevail. The idea of drunkards standing up in defence of liberty was ridiculous, for the man who would deliberately cover the faces of his wife and children with shame, *would sell his country*. But he was wrong; they did not entail misery upon their families wilfully—they were morally blind; and accordingly his eloquent friend was right when he said that they should be approached kindly, and gently.

He was confident that the prohibitory law would be passed, if not at the present, at the next session of the Legislature; for, God be praised, its friends had now grown strong, and even the ladies had embraced its cause. A day of triumph would surely come to the friends of temperance, if it did not, he could scarcely believe in the existence of a Divine Providence. Thousands on thousands were now engaged in the good cause, and the proposed prohibitory law, or something like it, would surely pass. Then, indeed, a higher state of civilization would be established here. Men would be compelled to attend to this question, urged by political, if not by personal considerations. What they wanted was a healthy public sentiment on the subject, and without it there was no security.

One topic on which he had often reflected was this, they were too apt to ascribe patriotism to those who perished on the battle field fighting in behalf of the country. But were there not higher and nobler patriots than these? That man was a true patriot who labored for others—who stepped out of his way to pick the unfortunate drunkard out of the gutter—who was always on the alert, and anxious to do good. Many such were to be found amongst them.

After dwelling with much eloquence and feeling upon the struggles which those addicted to the use of ardent spirits, made to abandon it, the honorable gentleman pointed out their weakness. They required help; let it be given to them in the shape of the Maine law, which will close the doors of those dens of pollutions where they were now led astray, and thousands would reclaimed. He might be mistaken, but thought he that such would be the case, and should society because of the murmurings of some few of its most unworthy members refrain from passing such a law? Why, self preservation was the first law of nature, and they might as well refrain from extinguishing the flames in the beginning of a conflagration, until they had extended over the whole city, as to permit the present state of affairs to continue, without making some effort to stay its progress. Nothing, he was afraid, could bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of the opponents of the law. They were not found meeting in churches, nor were their audiences which they could assemble composed of members of both sexes. They went to resorts different from this and delighted in different attractions. But here thank heaven, they could meet and urge the Legislature, throwing procrastination aside, to pass the prohibition law, and they would have it, of that he was as sure as that the sun shone at midday.

Owing to the length to which our report has extended, we have been unable to give anything but a very brief and imperfect synopsis of Judge Forward's remarks.

J. H. Parry, Esq., then addressed the meeting in an appropriate manner. He was succeeded by the Rev. Doctor Rodgers, who spoke earnestly in favor of the prohibitory law, and gave a brief and interesting account of the proceedings of a temperance meeting in Allegheny, which he had attended on that evening, before he crossed the river.

On motion of Dr. A. G. McCandless, the resolutions offered by his honor, Judge McClure, were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Alderman Steele, it was resolved that the proceedings of the meeting should be published in the daily papers, and a copy forwarded to Harrisburg.

The Meeting then adjourned.

THE SEA SERPENT HOAX.—The best part of the sea serpent story, conducted by the Officers of the crew of the Gipsey, of Bridgeport, Conn., by which vessel it is pretended the letter of Capt. Seabury was brought to this country, declare that they never fell in with any such a thing as the Monongahela, at least so says the Bridgeport Standard.

☞ 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 H. A. Parrish's Celebrated Arabian Liniment. It is unknown of the ever remarkable cures of paralysis, rheumatism, nervous affections, spinal complaints, &c., on record; and, indeed, as an external remedy, it applicable to nearly all diseases which stand peculiarly to be cured by a medicine of this kind. Sold by agents.

☞ NO FAMILY SHOULD BE without a bottle of Brown's Lung Pills—The healthful catalogue of diseases that have their origin in a diseased state of the liver, manifest themselves to a greater or less extent in almost every family. Dyspepsia, sick headache, obstructions of the bowels, acute and lingering pains in the side, dry hacking cough, are all the results of hepatic derangements; and for these, Dr. Brown's Pills are a sovereign remedy. They have never been known to fail, and they should be kept in every family.

DIAGNOSTS—Take two or three grains to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge two or three times by next morning, take one or two more. A cathartic should intervene, if they do not, their use.

The later Pill may be used where purging is simply necessary. As an alterative purgative they are unbrokenly excellent. Sold in boxes of 25 cents. They give speedy relief to sick headaches, also in slight derangements of the stomach.

☞ Observe, none are genuine without the facsimile of the proprietor's signature.

Sold by all the wholesale and retail by J. KIDD & Dec. 10, 1851-ly. No. 60 Wood st.

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☞ Dr. Le Brunn offers to those sufferers 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 prepared by the Dr. after a special attendance at Kramer's at Berlin, Itard's Infirmary at Paris, Curtis, Billet's Institute, of London—he being the most wonderful and successful operator of the age. Persons who have had these, their effects are apparent on the 10th or 12th day. Dr. Le Brunn can be seen in every case where the patient may reject information. He has written pamphlets on cures, given the names of persons he has cured, and whose hearing is now completely restored, and are now enabled to hear the language! The names of four *hundred and twenty* persons who have been cured by Dr. Le Brunn can be seen in his pamphlet, gratuitously, sending a description of their case, can have remedies sent to any part. Terms—Ascertainment fee, $10 for to be paid when the hearing is restored; for aural assistance, or when a watch will be heard to beat at the distance of eight or ten feet from either ear.

N. B.—Dr. Le Brunn's treatise on the Ear and Deafness, and Treatment of the Deaf and Dumb, translated from the French, price $1. Address Dr Le Brunn, 14 Exchange Square Post office, N. Y. feb21tim

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Jan. 29, 1852.

☞ MR. SAM'L M. KIER—Let me know what you can put up the Paregoric at for me to wholesale it; it is going off with a rush, since I had the Circular distributed. The article is giving universal satisfaction.

Yours truly, A. W. BARTOLET.

LEXINGTON, GRAFTON CO., NEW HAMPSHIRE, S. M. KIER, Esq.—Dear Sir—We had bit with us, a quantity of Petroleum; it is all sold, and more is needed. Send us 12 dozen from present appearance, it will sell rapidly.

Truly Yours, EASTMAN, TRETON & CO.

For sale by Druggists generally throughout the country. mar1

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ENAMELLED AND PATENT LEATHER,
COACH LACE AND FRINGES,
COACH DAMASKS, LASTINGS, MORRENS, and CARPETINGS, for CHURCH PURPOSES.

The attention of CITY AND COUNTRY DEALERS is particularly invited to our Stock.

DOREMUS & NIXON.

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Select School.

MR. WM. S. RENTOUL begs to announce to his friends and the citizens of Allegheny, that he will open a SELECT ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL for boys, on Tuesday, April 1st. He has secured a commodious residence on Federal street, south of the canal bridge, next door to Mr. Dyer's store; at which place, or at his residence on Federal street, 3d door south of Lescock street, applications will please be made.

He is permitted to refer to Hon. Dr. Rodgers, Rev. A. D. Black, Dr. Dale, and Wm. M. Bell, Esq. 2td.

New Books.

RECOLLECTIONS of a Literary Life; or, by Miss Mitford.
Discoveries at Nineveh; by Layard.
The Corner Stone; by Jacob Abbott. For sale by
J. L. READ, No. 73 fourth st.
Apollo Buildings.

SPRING BONNETS—In great variety of style, now open at
MURPHY & BURCHFIELD'S.

JENNY LIND VEILS, Black lace do., long and short. Colored Gauze do., now open at
MURPHY & BURCHFIELD.

IRISH LINENS, of all the different qualities, including extra fine Roscos Linen, just re'd. Also, a further supply of those superior SHIRTING MUSLINS, at 12½c per yard, a good article also at 10c.
MURPHY & BURCHFIELD.

Wall Paper, Borders, &c.

IN addition to the present general assortment of almost every article legitimately belonging to the Wall Paper Business, large accessions will be made to the stock, by the first freight boats, after the opening of the Canal, which is expected to take place on the 15th inst.
THOMAS PALMER,
mar10 No. 51 Market street.

FLAX SEED—28 sks. landing from steamer Geneva, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

GROUND NUTS—100 sks. landing from steamer Geneva, and for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

FEATHERS & GINSENG—52 sks feathers, now landing from steamer Geneva, and for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

GILLINFENNY & CO., No. 76 Fourth st., have received from Wilmington, Del., a new work by the author of "Olivia," and "The Quiet Life." Also, a new Reader (the author not known) by the author of the "Sunshine," by E. M., authoress of the "Maiden Aunt," &c.

No. 4 Putnam's Library;
Cultivator and Presbyterian, for March;
No. 20 Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution;
Kimball's Review, for January.

W. A. Gillinfenny & Co. are the authorized agents for all the Lord's quarterlies and Blackwood Magazines. mar10

R. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE—THE STANDARD ARTICLE—The safest and most effective remedy for worms that has been discovered.

From Messrs. Howell & Turner, Druggists and Physicians, Haywood County Tenn.

Gentlemen—Having received your agent with my own and other testimonials, I have to say that I have been in the habit of using your Vermifuge for some time, and can safely announce it the best *Candy Medicine* we have ever seen, and cannot recommend it too highly to all who are afflicted with worms, or wish to prevent and certain cure.

Sold by Wm. Wilkins, Market, J. M. Beach, J. Shafer, J. Little, Pittsburgh.

Prepared and sold by R. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., corner of Wood & Third sts., Pittsburgh.

For sale by Druggists and Merchants throughout the United States. mar1dawlm

PASSAGE FOR CALIFORNIA VIA BY STEAMSHIP FROM NEW YORK.—The Steamship SIERRA NEVADA, 1000 tons, of the Empire City Line, will sail from New York, March 15th, for Chagres. Passengers will take the splendid Steamship WISHEMOPOTOT, 1200 tons, to sail from Panama about 15th April, without detention at Panama.

A few passages from Panama to San Francisco, in the WINFIELD SCOTT, can be procured.

Passage in all the above steamships can be secured by application to MUNFORD & ELL,
Penn Building, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, Philadelphia, Agents of the H. Prince Central Line.

Fare—From $250 to $300, through tickets.
mar10-tcstmar

FOR SALE.

Lots, Coal Land and Western Farms.

TWO Lots, 40 feet front on Liberty street, one square from Monongahela, extending back 150 feet to Brewery alley. On one is erected a large two-story brick house. For sale low. FORTEEN large lots in south Pittsburgh, between Sligo and Jones' Ferry, front 20 feet each on the Steubenville Railroad. Rare chance for such property. FIFTY acres Coal Land, within one mile below Monongahela City, at locks Hills. The coal is of very superior quality. THIRTY Quarter Sections of choice Farming Land, well timbered, mill privileges, situated in Hickory Creek, Berrien Co., Michigan, 6 miles from Lake Michigan, and over 10 north of the Central Railroad. Only $1 per acre. An accurate description of the land, and the Lots, with Coal Lands, near Steubenville, on Page No. 2. The landing is very small and attractive. There is no half a better speculation in this, than California gold mining. Apply to

ROBERT J. FOX ALDEN, Attorney at Law,
In front of the Court House, on Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar10dtf

For Sale.

A FARM containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES, situated in Washington Township, Westmoreland County, and within ½ of a mile of the Depot in the village of Warren on the Pennsylvania Canal. The improvements are eight acres cleared, dwelling house and barge. Title indisputable. For further information apply to J. F. R. FLOYD,
mar10 Warren, Pa.

Cannot be Recommended too Highly.

MR. H. SCHUYLER, Mellinda, O., Oct. 8, 1851.

Dear Sir—I have sold all the "Imperial Couch Syrup" your agent left with me, and should like to have more of it. We have never had any thing in our family, and can safely recommend it the best Cough Medicine we have ever seen, and cannot recommend it too highly to all who are afflicted with cough, or cold, or any and certain cure.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Evening of Fun and Laughter at Masonic Hall.

FOR ONE NIGHT LONGER.

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