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FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1852.

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

FREE TRADE IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The policy of Earl Derby's administration is a restoration of the corn laws, and an abandonment of the figment of free trade—for so far as the United States were concerned English free trade was nothing else. The repeal of the corn laws of Great Britain took place almost simultaneously with the passage of our free trade tariff of 1846, both being part and parcel of the same general policy. The object of the English was to benefit and build up their manufacturing interest, while that of the free traders of America was to build up the agricultural interterest of the United States, by opening a great market for breadstuffs in England. We had any quantity of highly wrought pictures of the great prosperity in store for American farmers, under the rule of free trade policy. Beautiful visions of millions of barrels of flour floating in one direction across the Atlantic, and hundreds of millions of dollars returning in another direction, flitted through the imaginative brain of Secretary Walker, and he labored hard to fill the heads of his country men with the same delusion; and unfortunately he succeeded but too well!

The system worked pretty well for Great Britain. Reciprocal free trade has given her manufacturers an immense market in the United States, and therefore for the last six years they have enjoyed almost uninterrupted prosperity. As the English manufacturing interests rose, those of the United States sunk, until they at present, theyare not producing to the extent of half of their capacity.

The English farmers were somewhat injured by the free trade policy of that government; and it is the agricultural interest which has at length forced the free traders out of power.

But, while the Free Trade policy of Robert J. Walker injured the American manufacturing interests to the amount of many millions, and deprived thousands of artisans and laborers of employment, what compensating benefit did the American agriculturalists derive from it? None at all. They were promised a foreign market of unbounded extent; but the promise was a gross fallacy. The Irish famine and the general failure of crops in Europe in 1846 and 7, led to a heavy demand for American breadstuffs for two years; but since then both the quantity and price of American breadstuffs required for export have been diminishing, until the quantity has sunk to the paltry sum of eight millions of dollars, and the price fallen below what is a fair remuneration for the labor necessary for its production.

The American farmer had an excellent home Market under the tariff of '42. A bushel of wheat was then worth more money in the farmer's granery in the interior of Ohio than it is now in the warehouse in New York. Then he could sell almost everything he could spare at fair prices; now it is not so; because the manufacturing establishments in his neighborhood, being suspended, no longer afford him a market. We see then that all interests in the northern states have suffered from this policy, and are likely to suffer still more.

Great Britain, whose cunning and influence, combined with the cotton planters of the United States, wheedled us into this foolish policy, is about to back out, and return to her old policy of protection. Her every movement in this business has displayed the perfection of wisdom and tact, while our course has evinced nothing but the opposite qualities. She adhered to the free trade humbug long enough to cripple the manufacturers of America and build up her own, and that done, she returns to her old policy, which indeed she never really abandoned. Read the following extract:

The *Herald* looks to Lord Derby as the only statesman who can carry out the principles of *protection*, and the wishes of the nation will be with him. The *Morning Herald* may now be considered the organ of the Derby Ministry. It was the only morning journal that gave the list (yesterday) of the Derby Cabinet, and it was the only journal that gave an accurate account of the movements of the principal statesman. The Herald states that Lord Derby does not intend to abjure either Protection or Protestantism; that he does not intend to form a coalition either with Whigs or Peelites, and that he does not intend to abandon those principles to which he has long given in his adherence, and which will form the basis of his administrative policy. "*Sound protection* for British industry in its several branches is what the nation desires, and the adjustment of these difficulties, and the amelioration of those evils which have imperceptibly, almost, gathered round our social system."—"Lord Derby will not forsake nor deceive his party; his Administration is formed, and is in working trim. The Protectionists are ready." The nation knows what Lord Derby is, and what it has to expect from him. "The nation will recognize in the names of those who are associated with him, men of talent, long experience, and well earned reputation."

What was called free trade in England was really protection of her manufactures against the rapidly increasing manufactures of the United States, which is England's best market. But our "democracy," poor simpletons, were persuaded that England had become very generous all at once, and hastened to meet her by throwing open our ports to her manufactured fabrics, as she had thrown open hers to our flour; but what good did that do us when the price of flour sunk below a fair remuneration? Every man who had any brains and would give them fair play, knew that the idea of carrying grain and flour to England with the expectation of competing *profitably* with the producers of the Black Sea and the Baltic, was only delusion and folly; but this folly having been endorsed by the cotton planting *democracy*, was eargerly embraced by the dough-faced *democracy*,—(these two divisions of the party hold the interesting relation of master and servant)—and is now a cardinal dogma in the "democratic" creed. It seems to be fixed upon them, and there is no hope of getting rid of it but by getting rid of them as the ruling party.

The master division of the party are about to take another step forward in Free Trade, which is nothing less than to admit Rail Road iron into the country without the payment of any duty at all. See Junius' letter of the 7th, in this paper. Let the Law-givers of the party only say that it is "democratic" to grant special favors to those Corporations, and it will be all right. Pennsylvania democrats will throw up their caps for it, even though it should send their children supperless to bed. Submission in this matter may possibly help James Buchanan to a nomination, than which a true Pennsylvania locofoco knows no higher aspiration.

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT.

I observe with regret, that a prejudice exists against this species of wheat, which is likely to induce many farmers to discontinue its cultivation. The millers in purchasing, add to, and take advantage of this prejudice, by paying a less price for it than for other descriptions. It is, no doubt, somewhat harder to grind than some other sorts, and may not produce flour quite so fair, yet there are advantages belonging to it, which ought to induce caution on the part of cultivators; and prevent an entire abandonment of it. It has improved in quality, since its introduction, some eight years ago, and is now a full plump grain; it has escaped the ravages of the fly, and the rust scarcely even injures it. Though sown later, it comes to the sickle ten days earlier than other kinds, affording more time for the harvesting of hay and oats—an important consideration, as our "rainy seasons" seem to encroach more and more on the harvest of late years. The bread made from Mediterranean wheat is of the finest quality; if not so fair and white, it is soft, and moist, and sweet, and retains these qualities longer by two days than some other sorts.

The fly has not done much injury to any wheat in Western Pennsylvania for three or four years. Is it not probable that our exemption from the ravages of this enemy arises from the barrier to its growth and progress presented by the broad fields of the Mediterranean variety? And if we give up the latter, is there not danger that our enemy may return upon us?

Farmers ought to be careful to apply plenty of seed, as the Mediterranean is a large grain, having fewer seeds in the bushel than most other kinds of wheat. A bushel and a half, or two bushels, will not be too much seed for an acre.

A. FARMER.

NEW MEXICO.

Mr. JOHN GRINER, in a letter to the Ohio State Journal, gives some interesting notices of life and incidents in New Mexico. We give a few extracts.

The weather here this winter has been delightful. There has been but little snow, and fears are entertained that there will not be water enough to fill the acequias, so that the people can irrigate their lands—the snow from the mountains being depended upon more than the rain from the clouds.

He speaks of the discoveries of gold in that territory, and argues with most of the statements that have been published.

Bishop L'Amy has returned from his visit to Bishop of Durango, and gives the most doleful account of the present condition of the States of Durango, Chihuahua, and Sonora. War, pestilence and famine have spread their devastating influences among the people. He has seen many people who, for three months, have subsisted upon the prickly pear, a miserable fruit that grows upon the cactus. The cholera has taken its victims from every house; few families have escaped, and in many cases the mortality has been so great that the "dead have been left to bury their dead," for all the living had fled. The fear of the Indians is so great that in a town of a population of 10,000, on a great feast day upon the plaza, the cry of "*Indians*" was raised, and every man fled to his hiding place. The women screamed and knelt in prayer, and so great was the consternation that all the people appeared to be beside themselves. The Bishop, as soon as he could disengage himself from the affrighted people, who clung to him for safety, seized his six shooter—determined, as herald, to fight like a man rather than be shot like a dog—rushed into the street where he soon learned that it was a false alarm raised by some thieves, who seized the opportunity of lightening the pockets of those who were fortunate or unfortunate enough to have anything in them.

This Bishop has a great work before him in New Mexico, and I think he is the very man to do it. He will remove many of the dissolute Priests here as soon as he can get better ones to fill their places. The images will be removed from the churches as soon as he *dare* do it; and he promises to establish schools wherever he can find an opportunity. Since July last, he has travelled over nearly all of this Territory, been to Durango and back, and expects to be in Baltimore in May next.

The Protestant Missionaries have a hard time in this portion of the Lord's moral Vineyard — There are but four I believe, in all New Mexico —Rev. Mr. Smith and Rev. Mr. Shaw, Baptist; Rev. Mr. Nicholson, Methodist, and Rev. Mr. Kebhart Presbyterian, and their congregation united may sometimes number twenty or thirty hearers.—professors of religion, none;—Mexicans, none;—Sinners, *all*; and yet they toil on. Although the missionary boards could not send better men than those already here, yet I think they will discover at last that good men who understand the Spanish language are the proper teachers to send to this people—no others can do any good. I have not seen a single person who has ever heard of a Mexican wishing to become a Protestant, nor do I believe there is such a one in the Territory. The people here are satisfied with their religion—it suits them, and it will require some extraordinary effort to secure a single convert.

He next gives some details of a "talk" between the United States Agent and a deputation of the Navajo Indians, who brought with them and surrendered three captive boys. In their speeches the Indians declared that the Mexicans of the territory capture more children from the Indians than the Indians do from the Mexicans. After receiving some presents, the deputation departed well satisfied. The writer remarks:

There is too much truth in what the Indians say. It was the customs of the Mexicans to fit out expeditions against them every year. They own large flocks of sheep and goats—horses, mules and cattle, and they are industrious, hard working people, and it is not to be wondered at, if, after losing their crops and other property by those marauding expeditions, they should retaliate by levying contribution upon their enemies. The Navajo blankets and mantas are highly prized by the Mexicans and it is a most difficult task to keep the Mexicans from stealing the Indians' property.

Yesterday a band of Jicarillas, Apaches, came in to claim some mules that had been stolen from them by Mexicans. These Indians are very poor—have nothing scarcely to live upon, and hate the very name of work. On account of their good behavior for a long time past, some blankets and flannel shirts were distributed among them, as they were nearly naked, and they were told that as long as they behaved well they would be treated as friends. These Indians are not friendly with the Navajoes, and Gachupin, their captain, said in reply—"We are not like the Navajoe's: they have a sweet mouth: they talk crossways:—the Apaches walk the straight path; they did not go crooked; they were men of their word; they talked what was in their hearts."

So much for the Indians. We now give another extract which affords some idea of funeral ceremonies and expenses in that region. It is not very surprising that Mexico is a poverty stricken country.

A grand funeral came off here not long since, in which the Bishop and all the Priests officiated, dressed in full canonicals, for Madame Tuly, (Gertrude Barcelo was her real name,) the great monte dealer, had died, and was to be buried. She was reputed to be very rich. Every body in the city turned out to see the ceremonies. The streets were swept along which the procession was to pass. The clergy marched in front,—then the music, fiddles and guitars,—next the coffin, covered with black velvet, carried by four men,—then a table upon which the coffin was placed, while mass was said over it,—then the attendants, each individual carrying a wax candle, which were all lighted as they entered the church, and kept burning during the religious ceremonies. In order to give you a notion of the customs of this country, I have been thus particular, and I send you a copy of the bill for services rendered, which was presented and paid out of the estate. Madame Tuly, (Gertrude Barcelo) had no children, and the Bishop's fee goes into the treasury of the church:

[COPY.]

Fees of the Bishop for the funeral of Mrs. Gertrudes Barcelo $1,000

SANTA FE, January 17, 1842.
JUAN LANG,
Vic'r Apo'le of New Mexico.

Account of funeral of the deceased Gertrudes Barcelo.

Fine coffin rest in procession	$150 00
Fees of curate	100 00
Marking out grave	50 00
Grave	50 00
Accompanying priests	250 00
Chanters	12 00
Organists	30 00
Lesser attendants	3 00
Insignia	2 00
Casick	2 00
	649 00

SANTA FE, Jan. 17, 1852.
JOSE DE JUSUS LUPAN.

Bishop's fees	1,000 00
	$1,649 00

Poor speculation to die in this country, is'nt it?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

HISTORICAL.

In the Gazette of the 11th inst., I notice an article from the Louisville Journal, which you call an eloquent appeal in behalf of Kossuth, of which the following is an extract:

"In that *dark hour* of our country's hopes that lowered upon the cause of human freedom *just before the victory of Saratoga*, though many despaired, a few brave spirits hoped almost against hope. It was *in that dark hour* that the sympathies of France cheered from across the Atlantic the champions of freedom, and spurred our fathers to renewed efforts. The hopes of freedom are dark enough now in Europe, and the darkness is the deeper from the despair of American republicans."

This does not state *distinctly* that France acknowledged our independence before Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga, but it is certainly well calculated, if not designed, to convey the impression. Readers not familiarly acquainted with our history, would infer from the expressions "*in that dark hour*," and "*just before the victory of Saratoga*," that France, at the moment of our greatest extremity, boldly stepped forward and acknowledged our independence, and entered into a treaty of alliance. It cannot be meant that just "at that dark hour" France began secretly to wink at our supplies; because that she had done for months previous. Some new movement must be referred to by the expressions about "the dark hour," and "*just before* the victory," &c., and I know that many persons suppose that France did give us open countenance and aid before Burgoyne's surrender.

Burgoyne surrendered on the 19th of October, 1777. The first meeting between the French Minister and the American Commissioners for negotiating a treaty, was held at Versailles, on the 12th *of December*, 1777, just eight weeks *after* the surrender, and two weeks after the news was received in France. While the signature of the treaty did not take place until the 6th of February, 1778. Thus it appears that there was no similarity between the condition of these States in February, 1778, and "down trodden Hungary," in February, 1852.

The Councils of Newark have refused to grant licenses for selling liquor.

CHANCES OF WAR IN EUROPE.

Private Correspondence of the "Courier des Etats Unis."

Translated for the Pittsburgh Gazette by W J ROSE.

LONDON, Feb. 11, 1852.

War! this is the subject of general apprehension in Europe, at this moment. You see how the government and the Press, in England, are pre-occupied with this grave eventuality; Belgium, Switzerland, Piedmont and Holland—all the parliamentary governments yet in existence are no less agitated.

The fact is that M. Bonaparte will be fatally driven to this extremity. The people, deluded for a moment by crafty tricksters, perceive today that all the projects of social reform, so pompously announced, have been consigned to oblivion, supposing, indeed, that they were ever indulged. The aristocracy, humiliated by the sudden elevation of rogues and vagabonds to the highest incumbrencies of State; the "Bourgeoise," given to the mercy of spies and informers, refuse to make alliance. It was thought that the army might be relied upon as it stood alone in sustaining the State Stroke; but lo! serious discontent is manifesting itself in the ranks: some officers have broken their swords; others have asked to be released on furlough, and private soldiers have been driven by despair to fire upon the President. All these symptoms are grave and threatening: the sympathies of the army must be regained at any price, and the way by which, it is hoped, this can be done, is a foreign campaign.

Moreover, in addition to its imperious necessity, war has always been the basis of the projects conceived by M. Bonaparte. In the absence of imagination and genius, he has become a servile imitator of the Emperor Napoleon's policy and thoughts, without sufficient intellectual capacity and elevation to comprehend the changes which thirty five years have wrought in the ideas of nations as well as of individuals. Hence, no one who has seen the blind fanaticism with which M. Bonaparte apes his uncle, entertains any doubt that he is secretly nourishing the hope of illustrating his power by some deeds of arms. Besides, I can assure you that, in the very first days of his usurpation, he signed a decree for the occupation of Belgium and the re-annexation of the latter kingdom to France. The opposition of his courtiers prevented the immediate execution of this design, but its accomplishment is only postponed.

The secret diplomacy, thanks to the gag that silences the press in Russia, Prussia and Austria, as well as in France, remain profoundly buried in the mute hush of the official sanctuaries; it would be difficult, then, to say whether these powers are coalesced for the purpose of effecting the remodelling of Europe, by arms. Perhaps, in the spring, we shall see Russia overflow upon Turkey, Austria upon Piedmont and Prussia commencing in Neufchatel, an aggression on Switzerland, while France will invade Belgium. But whether M Bonaparte be preparing to act in concert with these powers, or made up his mind to operate without alliances, it is certain that his eye is fixed on Belgium.

Despite the profound dissimulation of M. Bonaparte, a dissimulation which he practices face to face with his most familiar confidants, his secret views often come to light in the midst of his conversations. A few days since, admiral Parseval Deschenes, recently appointed senator, (!) repaired to the Tuileries to decline the rather questionable honor of the high dignity with which he had been clothed. The Admiral, in explaining his retreat, declares himself better fitted to command a fleet than to deliberate in senatorial halls. "Accept the Senator's mantle," replied M. Bonaparte, "accept it Admiral, and I promise you before long, the command of a fleet and the opportunity of winning renown." I can vouch for this conversation; I could relate many others quite as significant, but not issuing from equally authentic sources. Rest assured, then, that we are to have war, and that the doors of the Temple of Janus, will soon revolve upon their hinges, which have been rusting for nearly half a century. But how will the war break out?

Notwithstanding the concessions which her hatred against free governments might wrest from absolutist Europe, I can scarcely believe that those governments, even at the price of equivalent increase for themselves, can consent to the absorption of Belgium by France: they would willingly encourage any enterprise against the liberal constitution of the nine Belgian provinces, but they could not resign themselves to sanction the increase of power which that reunion would bring to France. On the other hand, M. Bonaparte would not dare, despite the prostration of the public mind in our country, to push the French army as far as Antwerp, or to the gates of Maestricht, only in order to recall them shamefully after having destroyed Flemish liberty; should he then pass the limits marked out by diplomacy between the two countries, it will be with the intention of finally planting the standard of France in the capital of Belgium.

The blows which are struck in secret, keep pace with the gait of M Bonaparte; I scarcely credit his intelligence with the great powers; and I think that on the very same day when his embassadors are giving to Europe the most emphatic assurances of the preservation of peace, he will debouch upon the province of Hainault and hasten to occupy Brussels. Should this occupation be successfully effected, he will present to Europe the alternative of accepting an accomplished fact which would disembarrass her of a government whose liberal tendencies are constantly dangerous to Absolutism, or of exposing herself to a revolutionary and social war, which he would, without scruple, excite through out the Continent.

M Bonaparte may think that, in case of his accomplishing the occupation without striking a blow, the great continental powers would leave to England the difficulty and danger of disputing, with him, the conquest of Belgium, only too happy, on their part, to avoid a general conflagration, and to behold the two mighty nations which have ever been the terror of despots, tearing each other to pieces, for the profit of Absolutism. As to our glorious rival, she could not without dishonor and forfeiture of her influence, allow this base violation of the law of Nations, this audacious attack upon parliamentary government to be committed with impunity. If then M. Bonaparte should succeed, by treason and intimidation, in the military occupation of Belgium without meeting any resistance—if, at the same time, he has correctly judged the determination of the great Absolutist powers, war will break out between England and France. If, on the contrary, the occupation should be achieved without a conflict, the chances will be very different.

Suppose, for instance, that the Belgians, without attempting a futile resistence in the open field, should shut themselves up in their fortified places; suppose that the King, the ministers and the chambers should canton themselves in the stronghold of Antwerp, a city easily revictualled by England. In that case, there is not an absolute government which would be blind to the danger of allowing a tree flag, heroically defended, to float, during three or four months, in a corner of Europe. Then, without doubt, they would recommence the farce of Liberalism and Nationality, which in by gone days, hurled the whole serviceable male population of Europe upon France. And be assured that this new crusade would succeed again. In fact, M. Bonaparte is no conquering liberator who comes to break the chains of oppressed nations, he is but the ignoble imitator of the ambitious despot who strove to impose upon all Europe one common yoke. He is, as Gen. Lamoriciere said, at the public tribune, "he is the Emperor without his genius, his greatness or his renown."

In these contingencies, we shall have war: on one side all Europe marching to the cry of liberty, justice and national independence: on the other, France, in the train of a low adventurer, whose misdeeds are condemned by public conscience.

Behold, then, whither the criminal follies of the debauchee who governs France are conducting us. Either war with England, the latter sustained by the sympathies of the entire world, perhaps secretly assisted by Europe and America; or war with all continental Europe, arisen to a man, Liberals and Absolutists alike, against the ignominious despotism of M. Bonaparte. I have not the courage to examine this dreadful alternative thoroughly, but I foresee for our country a succession of misfortunes and reverses, defeat, and perhaps ruin; for in this infamous war we will have against us justice, liberty, all the generous principles which, during sixty years, we have been propogating throughout the world: we will have against us, even, the sympathies of our fellow citizens, who, while defending the soil of their native land at the price of their blood, will feel neither the energy nor the enthusiasm which alone can give full confidence in the cause one serves. And yet neither the press nor the tribune, now silenced, have it in their power to raise the cry of alarm; all those beacon lights are extinguished, which might by their effulgence have revealed to the country the dangers that are in preparation for it—the disgrace that is approaching. The severities of censorship are, indeed, increasing every day; it goes so far, even, as to mutilate the discourse of M. de Montalembert before the French Academy, thus presenting to our gaze an instance of the inquisitor himself consumed upon the pyre of the inquisition.

Heaven grant that ere the abyss opens beneath our feet, the opposition of the enlightened classes now ominously murmering its threats, shall have sapped the throne of the drunken Cæsar, whom the error and the ignorance of the rural population alone sustain at this moment.

E. CAYLUS.

The new decree of Louis Napoleon respecting the press in France, is the most unmitigated act of tyranny that has yet been perpetrated by that usurper. Every newspaper press in France may be suspended, trial or no trial, by a single stroke of his pen.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1852.

Mr. Webster has returned to Washington, and resumed the duties of his office.

The rumor of the recall of Mr. Sartigo, the French Minister is not confirmed, but there is no doubt that the new Goverment of France has made a more energetic demand for indemnity on account of the California seizures than the Dictator felt free to do while his time and energies were occupied in conspiring against the republic. If any severity, not strictly equitable as well as legal, has been practiced to the injury of French commerce, I hope Mr. Webster will promptly arrange the matter in a liberal manner. At the same time it would be well to inquire whether the act of 1799, regulating seizures and forfeitures for violation of the revenue laws, ought not to be modified in respect to all vessels, American and foreign. It has long been my opinion that they are unnecessarily harsh.

The House again passed the day in the committee of the whole on the state of the Presidential canvass. Mr. Davis, of Mass., replied to Mr. Rantoul on the charge of having co-operated with Abolition societies. Mr. D., in a frank and manly manner, admitted all that his Free Soil adversary had alleged as to the facts, but said that like many other sensible men at the north, he had become convinced of the inexpediency of such associations, and of the uselessness of their proceedings. Mr. Davis is an able and honorable man, and a true and ardent Whig, but I think he erred in lending any countenance to the attacks upon the people of his own State, because they have sanctioned the coalition between the Democracy and the Anti-Slavery men of all hues. Massachusetts is a Whig State, and on all important occasions will prove herself such. As to the indignation of the chivalry at the present condition of parties in the Old Bay State, it is sheer impertinance, and not worth one moment's attention, or, if noticed at all, should be resented as presumptuous intermeddling in what the south has no proper concern in.

I am frequently asked what is likely to be the result of efforts at this session to procure a modification of the tariff. I believe I am reasonably well informed of all important movements on that question, and I answer that, in my opinion, nothing whatever will be done. The position of the Democratic majority is taken. It is the inviolable maintenance of the tariff of 1846. No stronger evidence could be asked on this determination than Mr. Buchanan's late electioneering letter to the Baltimore dinner committee. He enumerates a dozen or two of profoundly interesting questions, the agitation of which harrows the susceptible breast of the Democracy, but the tariff is not of them. Old claims, the sub treasury, the national bank, Amy Darden's horse, Abolitionism, and a hundred kindred terrors, appear like spectres in the waking visions of Mr. B, and drive sleep from the old bachelor's pillow; but the duty on iron gives him no trouble—the cold iron of Pennsylvania has not yet entered his soul. This is decisive, the thing is up. The south would as soon rekindle the fires of slavery agitation as the desolate furnaces of your State.

A month ago, or less, one Dr. Chaisty of Baltimore, an adopted citizen, with a great number of his sympathizing countrymen, waited upon the President with a petition that he would intervene in favor of the pardon of the Irish prisoners in Australia, sentenced for insurrection against the British Government. There was no harm in that. But last week a "converted monk" announced a lecture at Baltimore on the errors of Popery, and this same Dr. Chaisty and a number of confederates applied to the Mayor for an order to prohibit his doing so, on the ground that it would produce a riot. The Mayor very properly declined to interdict the freedom of speech, and refused the order. The consequence was that this same Irish exile's backers went to the lecture and created the very riot which they had hypocritically besought the authorities to guard against. If I should express my private opinion, I would say that the President would be doing the nation a higher service by sending Dr. Chaisty out of the country than by aiding to bring into it any more like him.

The long expected New York Webster meeting has come off and gone off. There was not a redundancy of numbers, and there was a deficiency of enthusiasm. The call for the meeting was signed by eight or ten thousand names, the response was given by twenty-five hundred. When people call themselves they certainly ought to come. For ludicrousness this beats Hotspur's suggestion hollow. "You may summon your spirits," said Percy, "but will they come?" There ought to have been a committee appointed on subpœnas, to compel the attendance of refractory signers. It is now manifest that the great intellect which manages the foreign affairs of this government cannot sway the popular heart. The thing has been tested a thousand times. Cicero, Bacon, Hamilton, what were they in their day? what are they with posterity? Admired, respected, caressed, but not favorites with the people. In abandoning the cause of the north, in a contest wantonly and iniquitously thrust upon her—a cause which he had done much to illustrate and ennoble, Mr. Webster appears to have forfeited the support of his early friends without gaining any new ones. To say that his seventh of March speech, and his numerous Union letters and orations since that time, have gained for him any genuine popularity in the south is a simple absurdity. Whatever increase of Whig strength has taken place in that part of the Union in consequence of the events of the last two years will enure to the advantage of Gen. Scott or Mr. Fillmore.

But it was not alone that Mr. Webster is lacking in the essential element of availability that the late movement failed to enlist the feelings of the masses. It was looked upon as an operation "in the sugar trade and cotton line," a sort of "corner" in the stocks in which no outsiders could have any particular interest. In this country the mercantile class alone will always find itself unable to control its parties. The merely rich merchant, who deals with inanimate bales and boxes, must ever be inferior to the farmer, manufacturer, lawyer, and soldier, whose transactions are with men, and who must understand from association the sentiments and passions of humanity.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, March 7.

The debate yesterday on the tariff is considered an alarming indication of the intention of the majority relative to that subject. The Gaston and Raleigh Railroad, located in North Carolina, has petitioned for an extension of credit on the duties upon their rails for four years. This would be a most extraordinary and evidently inadmissable request if it meant no more than is expressed upon its face, but the expectation very evidently is, that long before the four years shall have expired, a general act will have been passed, exempting all railroad iron from duties.

Mr. Meade, of Va., moved to put the bill for the relief of the North Carolina railroad company forthwith on its passage.

Mr. Robbins, of Pa., could see no necessity for such haste, and moved to refer the bill to the committee of the whole for examination. This led to a very animated debate. Mr. Clingman, of N. Carolina, and others said that if this bill was not permitted to pass they would bring in, or vote for a bill for the entire removal of the duty on railroad iron. Mr. Robbins replied to this menace by a motion to lay the bill on the table. That motion, I regret to say, received only 48 votes. The bill remains before the House and will undoubtedly pass. If it becomes a law, it will be a sore blow to the iron interest, which is already so little able to struggle with the difficulties that beset it. Every other railroad which has not yet imported its iron, and taken it from the warehouses, will of course make a similar application, and not one can be denied after granting the present petition. But I look with confidence for an Executive veto upon any such proceeding. And a veto we shall have, if the Democrats have sufficient faith in their theories to put them to the test of removing the duty on one of the most important articles of import.

A veto, too, in such a case would raise a practical question before the country, which could not but have the most important influence on the presidential canvass.

JUNIUS.

☞ INDIANA—Sale of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge!—Among the hundreds of letters, certificates and orders received by the proprietors of this medicine, the following is selected to show its character, and the effect of its use in a distant part of the West. The Messrs. Colton are dry goods' merchants, but are also agents for the sale of the choicest medicines.

"WINCHESTER, IND., Sept. 20, 1847.

Messrs. Kidd & Co—We happened to get a lot of M'Lane's Vermifuge last spring, prepared by yourselves. So soon as the Vermifuge was introduced in our community, the demand became so great for it that our stock was soon exhausted. It has produced the best effect wherever it has been used in this section, and is very popular among our people. We are desirous of obtaining the medicine hereafter direct from yourselves, as it sells more rapidly than any other medicine we keep. Please send us a gross immediately. D. J. & J. W. COLTON."

For sale wholesale and retail by J. KIDD & CO., No. 60 Wood st. mar12dAw3

Nelson's First Premium
DAGUERREOTYPES.
Post Office Building, Third Street.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life like likeness, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment, where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best arranged Side and Skylights ever constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping, as now practised by the celebrated Roots, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. flatters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotypes, either singly or in groups, which has never been surpassed.

Rooms open and operating, in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M. [illegible]

MERCANTILE LIBRARY AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

ROOMS ON FOURTH ST. OPPOSITE MERCH'TS BANK.

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

Volumes in the Library, 2,000, in Reading Room 36 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. [illegible]

☞ 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 United States as H. G. Farrell's Celebrated Arabian Liniment. It is made some 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.

☞ NO FAMILY SHOULD BE without Doctor M'Lane's Liver Pills.—The frightful catalogue of diseases that have their origin in a diseased state of the Liver, manifest themselves in nearly every locality, in almost every family. Dyspepsia, sick headache, consumption of the menses, ague and fever, pain in the side, with dry, hacking cough, are all the results of hepatic derangement; and for these, Dr. M'Lane's Pills are a sovereign remedy. They have never been known to fail, and they should be kept at all times by families.

DIRECTIONS. Take two or three on going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge, take two or three times by next morning, take one or two more. A regular *breakfast* should invariably follow their use.

The Liver Pill may be used where purging is simply necessary. As an anti-bilious purgative they are inferior to none. And in doses of two or three, they give astonishing relief to sick headache, also in slight derangements of the stomach.

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

DEAFNESS AND EAR DISEASES RADICALLY CURED.

☞ DR. LE BRUNS 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 aurists—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 6th 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-seven 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, $20 to be paid when the *hearing is restored to its original condition*, or when a watch will be heard to beat at the distance of eighteen feet from either ear.

N. B.—Dr. Le Bruns's Treatise on the Ear and its diseases, and Treatment of the Deaf and Dumb; translated from the French—price $1. Address Dr Le Bruns, Union Square Post Office, N. Y. [illegible]

DRY GOODS
FOR
HOTELS, STEAMERS, SHIPS,
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,
AND
Coach and Car-makers.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE CLOSING OF THE STORE [illegible] REMOVED TO
21 PARK PLACE,
AND
18 MURRAY STREET, NEAR ASTOR HOUSE,
Where they are now opening an entire NEW STOCK of
FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
To which Branch of Trade their attention will hereafter be exclusively directed.

They will have constantly on hand and will receive direct from the manufacturers, every description and quality of

FAMILY LINENS,
LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS,
[illegible] PILLOW CASINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS and TOWELLINGS,
COUNTERPANES and QUILTS,
SATIN DE LAINES and BROCATELLE,
DAMASK and DRAPERIES,
COLORED and WHITE BLANKETS,
CARPETINGS, ALL THE VARIETIES,
MATTINGS and DRUGGETS,
CURLED HAIR and FEATHERS.
Also, a full and complete assortment of
COACH AND CAR TRIMMINGS.

Receive[illegible] direct from the French and German Factories, comprising every variety of
PLUSHES, CLOTHS,
COTTELINES, MARCELINES,
CAR HEADINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
ENAMELLED AND PATENT LEATHER,
COACH LACE AND FRINGES.

Also, [illegible]
The attention of CITY and COUNTRY DEALERS is particularly invited to our Stock.

DOREMUS & NIXON.

[illegible]

☞ MR. SAM'L M. KIER—Let me know what you can put the Petroleum at, for my trade [illegible] it is going off with a rush, since I had the Certificates distributed. The attending excellent [illegible] Yours truly, A. W. BARTOLET.

[illegible] NEW HAMPSHIRE.

S. M. KIER, ESQ., PITTSBURGH—Dear Sir: We [illegible] with us, a quantity of Petroleum, it is all sold, and there is needed. Send us 12 dozen, [illegible] it will sell rapidly.

Truly Yours, EASTMAN TILTON & CO.

For sale by Druggists generally throughout the [illegible] mar10daw1T

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

C. G. HUSSEY, PRESIDENT
SAMUEL L. MARSHELL, SEC'Y

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
Wm Bagaley,	M. Kier,
Hugh D. King,	Wm. Bingham
Robert Dunlap, Jr.,	D. Holmes
S. Harbaugh,	Francis Sellers
Edward Heazelton,	J. Schoonmaker
Walter Bryant,	Samuel Rea,
Isaac M. Pennock	

H. D. King, Banker & Exchange Broker,
FOURTH STREET.

HIGHEST market price paid for American Half Dollars. Also, for Mexican and Spanish Dollars and Foreign Gold. Stocks bought and sold. Eastern Exchange for sale. mar12

ENGLISH PRINTS—Murphy & Burchfield have just opened a lot of very handsome English Prints, of new styles, and warranted fast colors. Also, new styles of American Prints, fast colors, and low prices. mar12

FURNITURE PRINTS—Murphy & Burchfield have rec'd, by Express, another lot of these rich Furniture Prints, for Bedspreads, Curtains, &c. mar12

FLOUR—80 bbls. S. F. and Extra, for sale by J. T. & J. J. BOONE, 266 Liberty st.

SHORTS—10 bu. for sale by J. T. & J. J. BOONE. mar12

MIDDLINGS—20 bu. for sale by J. T. & J. J. BOONE. mar12

FLAX—200 lbs. for sale by J. T. & J. J. BOONE. mar12

SUNDRIES—2 sacks rags; 100 yards Tow Linen; a lot of bed cords. For sale by J. T. & J. J. BOONE.

MAYNARD & NOEYS' celebrated writing ink, in store, and for sale by J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood st.

CASTOR OIL—50 bbls. rec'd and for sale by [mar12] J. KIDD & CO.

PINK ROOT—900 lbs. rec'd and for sale by [mar12] J. KIDD & CO.

ARTISTS' COLORS—300 doz., assorted, in Tubes, for sale by J. KIDD & CO. mar12

GUM ARABIC—1 case Select, for sale by mar 12 J. KIDD & CO.

VENETIAN RED—20 bbls. for sale by mar12 J. KIDD & CO.

BERAGE DE LAINES—A. A. Mason & Co. are just in receipt of 30 pieces Spring and Summer Berage De Laines, new and beautiful styles.

WE have just rec'd 20 pieces purple Prints, small and neat patterns, and perfectly fast colors. A. A. MASON & CO., 62 and 64 Market st.

HOPS—3 bls. Ohio, Sept'r, 1851, rec'd by steamer Empress, for sale by mar12 WM. BAGALEY & CO.

RICE—20 tcs. new, now landing, for sale by [mar12] WM. BAGALEY & CO.

NAILS—500 kegs Juniata, assorted sizes, on hand, and for sale by mar12 WM. BAGALEY & CO.

WINDOW GLASS—100 bxs. 8x10; 100 " 10 x 12; 75 " 10 x 14. On hand and for sale by WM. BAGALEY & CO.

NUTS—2 bags Hickory Nuts; 1 " Chestnuts. For sale by mar12 WM. BAGALEY & CO.

TIMOTHY SEED—5 bbls. just rec'd, for sale by [mar12] WM. BAGALEY & CO.

LARD—10 kegs No. 1, for sale by mar12 WM. BAGALEY & CO.

Dray Horses.

TWO fine dray Horses for sale. BELL & LIGGETT, mar12 67 and 70 Water st.

FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Fronting on Reed street, and adjoining property of Messrs. Garrard and Rook, near the Minersville Road. It is suitable for a large Slaughtering Establishment and Smoke house, or it would be an elegible site for a Brewery—having a fine stream of water passing through it. This land will be sold at an extremely low price, and on reasonable terms of payment. Title unexceptionable, and wholly unencumbered. Apply to mar12tf JAMES BLAKELY.

Cotton Factory for Sale.

THE Proprietors offer for sale the MADISON COTTON FACTORY, containing about Twelve Hundred Spindles, with all the other necessary machinery to make Yarns, Twine and Carpet Chain; also three cards for batting, all in good order. The location at Madison, on the Ohio river, from which all the supplies of goods pass by Rail road, to a very large portion of the State, gives it, for manufacturing, great advantages over any other place in the West. This valuable property may be bought on very accommodating terms, affording a small capital an opportunity of a good business. KING & CLEGG.

Madison, Ind., March 5, 1852.—[mar12d4t [Cin. Gaz.

To Let.

THE pleasantly situated dwelling house occupied by Wm. M. Shinn, Esq., close by the residence of the undersigned, on Cliff street, in the Sixth Ward. It has ample grounds around it, commands the finest view about the two cities, and is furnished with bath fixtures, &c. Possession given on the 1st of April. Apply at the Bank of Pittsburgh to JOHN HARPER. dtf

1852 1852

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Pennsylvania Railroad and Express Packet Line.

(EXCLUSIVELY FOR PASSENGERS,)

Between Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

310 miles Railroad, 72 miles Canal.

TIME THROUGH, THIRTY EIGHT HOURS.

FARE TO PHILADELPHIA & BALT. $10

SAFEST, MOST PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE ROUTE.

ON the opening of Canal Navigation a daily line of Express Packet Boats will run, connecting at Hollidaysburg with the Pennsylvania Railroad. A Packet Boat will leave Pittsburgh every evening at 9 o'clock, passengers take the Railroad at Blairsville next morning at 6, crossing the Portage Road in daylight, arriving at Philadelphia or Baltimore, early next morning. By this route, passengers on arrival at Harrisburgh take the Express Train Cars of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad to that city, arriving in time to proceed to Washington the same morning.

For passage or other information, apply to C. BENSON, } Ticket Agents. J. MESKIMMEN, } Mon. House. or to D. LEECH & CO., Canal Basin. mar1 dtf

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

The petition of LEOPOLD SAHL, of the First Ward, [illegible] in the County of Allegheny, humbly sheweth, that your petitioner is desirous of keeping a public house or tavern, in his house, situate in the Ward above, that he has provided himself with necessaries for the accommodation of travelers and strangers. He therefore prays your honors to grant him a license to keep a house of public entertainment, and he will ever pray, &c.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the Ward aforesaid, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travellers, and that said tavern is necessary.

Lewis Morgan, [illegible], Lewis Schit, Philip Weisman, John [illegible], John Moore, Patrick Lafferty, Christian Lyons, [illegible], Augustus Schildecker, Stephen Barton, [illegible] mar12d3t

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

The petition of CHARLES BILHART, of the 1st Ward, Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, humbly sheweth—that your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house in the ward aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the ward aforesaid, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travellers, and that said tavern is necessary.

Jacob [illegible], George Hay, H. Veisbeller, J. Roth, W. Frank, Frederick Bountein, James Gray, Wm Schoehman, Leopold Sahl, Philip Weisman, A. Gorber, Lewis Seitt. mar12d3t

T. WOODS & CO., Produce Dealers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles. No. 61 Water st., Pittsburgh. mar11d1awly

I HAVE this day associated with me in business, my son, J. H. Sawyer. The business will be hereafter conducted under the name and style of B. C. & J. H. SAWYER. B. C. SAWYER. March 1, 1852—[mar11d3t

ANTHRICITE COAL—22 tons Anthricite Coal, (balance of 200 tons) for sale low to close out the lot. C. A. McANULTY & CO., mar11d1w Canal Basin.

Notice.

A BOND, given by THOMPSON BELL, for the 1st payment of property purchased from me for Twenty five hundred Dollars, payable 1st of April, 1852, [illegible]. All persons are hereby notified that I have received payment for the same, and have entered satisfaction in the Recorder's Office, and I request any person finding the same to deliver it to Mr. Bell. mar11 A. KIMMEL.

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 1st April. He has secured a convenient class room in Federal street, south of the canal bridge, next door to Mr. Dyer's store, at which place, or at his residence on Federal street, 2d door south of Leacock street, applications will now be made.

He is permitted to refer to Rev. Dr. Rodgers, Rev. A. W. Black, Dr. Dale, and Wm. M. Bell, Esq. 3td.

New Books.

RECOLLECTIONS of a Literary Life; by Miss Mitford.

Discoveries at Nineveh; by Layard.

The Corner Stone; by Jacob Abbott. For sale by J. L. READ, No. 78 Fourth st. Apollo Buildings.

SPRING BONNETS—In great variety of style, now open at MURPHY & BURCHFIELD'S. mar10

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 Bosom Linen just rec'd. Also, a further supply of those superior SHIRTING MUSLINS, at 12½ cents per yard, a good article also at 8 cents. MURPHY & BURCHFIELD. mar10

Wall Paper, Borders, &c.

IN addition to the present general assortment, I am receiving every article pertaining to the Wall Paper business, large accessions will be made from the best eastern houses, after the opening of the Canal, which is expected to take place on the 12th inst. THOMAS PALMER, mar10 No. 55 Market street.

FLAX SEED—28 sks. landing from stmr. Geneva, for sale by mar10 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

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

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

PASSAGE FOR CALIFORNIA BY STEAMSHIP FROM NEW YORK. The Steamship SIERRA NEVADA, [illegible] tons, will sail from New York, March 17th, for Chagres. Passengers by her will take the steam-ship NEW ORLEANS, of the same Line, at Panama, without detention on the Isthmus.

The Steamship UNITED STATES, of the New York and San Francisco Steamship Line, will sail from New York, March 26th, for Chagres. Passengers by her will take the Steamship WINFIELD SCOTT, 2100 tons, to sail from Panama about 10th April, without detention at Panama.

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

Passage on all the above steamers can be secured by application to MUNFORD & KILL.

[illegible] Building, N. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, Philadelphia, Agents of L. R. Pride & Co., of New York. Fares from $225 to $365, through tickets. mar10

For Sale.

A FARM containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES, situated in Washington Township, Westmoreland County, and within ¾ of a mile of the flourishing village of Warren on the Pennsylvania Canal. The improvements are, eighty acres cleared, dwelling house and barn. Title indisputable. For further information apply to [mar10] J. & R. FLOYD.

GREASE—6 bbls. now landing from stmr. Geneva, and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO. mar10

GILDENFENNY & CO., No. 76 Fourth street, have rec'd Ravenscliff, a new work by the author of the Wilmingtons, Mordaunt Hall, &c. &c.

Also, The Head of the Family; a new book by the author of "Olive" and "The Ogilvies."

The use of Sunshine; by S. M., authoress of the "Maiden Aunt," &c.

No. 4 Putnam's Library;

Cultivator and Horticulturist, for March;

No. 10 Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution;

Edinburg Review, for January.

W. A. Gildenfenny & Co. are the authorised agents for all the London Quarterlies and Blackwood Magazines. mar10

Cannot be Recommended too Highly.

WADSWORTH, Medina Co., O., Feb. 24, 1852.

MR. R. E. SELLERS—I have sold all the "Imperial Cough Syrup" your agent left with me, and should like to have more of it. We have used your Syrup in our families, and can safely pronounce it the *best Cough Medicine we have ever known*, and cannot recommend it too highly to all who are afflicted with coughs or colds, as a speedy and certain cure.

S. Bracker, Post Master, J. M. Beach, J. Sluiter, J. R. Little, D. Geisinger.

The above is strong testimony, and offered without solicitation, in behalf of the best cough medicine of the day. Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS, mar10 No. 57 Wood st.

BULK HAMS—1710 now landing from stmr. Geneva, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO. mar10 Water and Front sts.

B. 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.

"By common consent, B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE is acknowledged to be a standard article, in this section of country, and if our opinion can serve any good purpose, we freely say that, we consider it much the best Vermifuge in use, we prescribe it regularly in our practice, and with uniform success, and sell more of it than of any or all other similar preparations put together."

January, 1852.

Prepared and sold by B. A. Fahnestock & Co., corner of Wood and First sts., Pittsburgh.

For sale by Druggists and Merchants throughout the United States. mar10d&wlmT

Sheriffalty.

☞ THE undersigned offers himself to the consideration of the Whig and Anti-Masonic party, as a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Allegheny County, and confidently appeals to his fellow citizens, for the fidelity with which, on a former occasion, he executed the duties of that important trust. mar10d&wtE D. WEAVER.

PIE FRUITS—Fresh Gooseberries, Plums, Rhubarb, Cherries. For sale by W. A. M'CLURG & CO., mar8 256 Liberty street.

DRIED Cherries, and Plums, Peaches, pared and unpared, for sale by W. A. McCLURG & CO., mar8 Grocers and Tea Dealers.

BONNETS! BONNETS!—20 cases Spring and Summer Bonnets, just rec'd and for sale at A. A. MASON & CO. mar8 62 and 64 Market st.

SILK BONNETS—A. A. Mason & Co. have just opened another lot of rich Silk Bonnets. mar8

THREE LARGE coal flats; 4 good second hand cables; for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO., 21 Wood street.

COPPER STOCK FOR SALE—500 Shares Bluff Mining Company; by TIERNAN & CO., mar8tf Corner Wood st. and Diamond Alley.

LAKE FISH—30 bbls per Railroad; 10 hf bbls. Just rec'd and for sale by [mar8] J. B. CANFIELD.

PEARLS—20 casks, rec'd and for sale by mar2 W. & F. WILSON, 147, Front st.

Nearly all Now Open.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD inform their customers and buyers generally, that their recent early Spring purchases of Goods, (with the exception of a case or two) are now open, and invite their early calls. Our stock is very full, and prices, as heretofore, low as the lowest. Persons commencing Housekeeping will find a general assortment of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, such as Sheetings, Pillow Case Muslins, Table Diapers, Towelling do, and Crash, &c.

Gentlemen will find the best make of French Cloths, to which part of our stock we pay very special attention—Also, Cassimeres and black Satin Vestings.

Ladies can be supplied with Dry Goods in great variety,—included in our present supply are some exceedingly handsome black silks, damask figures. mar8

Cotton Mill Operatives Wanted.

TEN or FIFTEEN weavers can find constant employment, liberal wages, paid in cash, monthly, by applying to E. WELBEN, Superintendent, Cannelton Cotton Mill, Cannelton, Indiana.

N. B.—Families can be furnished with comfortable dwelling houses at low rent, who can furnish two or three hands in the Mill. mar8d1w

HORNS & TAILS—2 cases ox horns; 6 sacks " tails. Now landing from steamer Geneva, and for sale by mar10 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

FRENCH WORKED CHIMIZETTES—A. A. Mason & Co. have just rec'd and opened a large and varied assortment of fine French Chimizettes. mar8

BUCKETS—25 doz. just rec'd and for sale by [mar8] J. B. CANFIELD.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership lately existing between Henry Wilkeson and Samuel McMaster, in the Hat and Cap business, under the firm of WILKESON & McMASTER, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 13th February last. Samuel McMaster has power to use the name of the firm in settlement of their business, and he alone is authorized to collect and receive all debts due the late firm. The business will in future be conducted by SAMUEL McMASTER, at the old stand, No. 95, Market street. HENRY WILKESON, SAMUEL McMASTER.

March 4, 1852.

Having retired from the firm of Wilkeson & McMaster, I take pleasure in recommending my successor, SAMUEL McMASTER, to the confidence and patronage of my friends and former customers. HENRY WILKESON.

March 4, 1852—[mar8d3t

JUST received and now opening, a splendid assortment of spring style Hats. mar8d3t S. McMASTER.

WANTED—A second hand steam engine, of from twenty to thirty horse power. Any person having one for sale, will apply immediately to WM. BAGALEY & CO., mar8 18 and 20 Wood st.

C. ARBUTHNOT has commenced to receive a full assortment of Spring, & Summer Goods, consisting in part of Satinets, Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Coatings, Pantaloon stuffs, Linens, Alpacas, Prints, Nankeens, Mous De Laines, Berage De Laine, Printed Lawns, Embroideries, Lawns, Muslin Ginghams, Domestic & Scotch Ginghams, Poplins, Cambrics, Muslins, Tickings, Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, Combs, Buttons, Threads, Artificials, Umbrellas, Parasols, Pocket cutlery, Fish Hooks, Clocks, Jewelry, &c. &c. &c. to which he respectfully invites the attention of Merchants & Pedlars. mar8 88 Wood St. & Corner of Diamond Alley.

Removal.

J. D. WILLIAMS & CO., have removed to No. 122, Wood street, three doors above the old stand, corner Wood and Fifth sts., where they will be pleased to meet their friends and patrons.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Rio, Laguyra and Java Coffee;
New Orleans and Refined Sugar;
Golden Syrup, N. Orleans and Sugar House molasses;
Fine to Extra Fine Green and Black Teas;
Sperm, Star, Mould and Dipt Candles;
Palm, Almond, Castile and Rosin Soap;
Pearl and Corn Starch;
Farina, Pearl, Sago and Arrow Root;
Hams, Beef and Beef Tongues.
With a general assortment of Fruits and Spices.

Also—Iron, Nails, White Lead, Cotton Yarns, Patent Zinc Washboards, &c., &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by J. D. WILLIAMS & CO., mar6 No. 122, Wood street.

An Ordinance creating a Market Constable

BE it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Council assembled; That from and after the passage of this ordinance, and annually thereafter, at their organization, it shall be the duty of the Committee on Markets, to elect one suitable person, to act as Market Constable, who shall give a bond of $2000 for the faithful performance of his duties, and be duly commissioned by the Mayor, and whose duty it shall be to attend to the several Market Houses in the city, during market hours, and at such other periods, as may be deemed necessary; and enforce the ordinances relative thereto, and have a general police surveillance over the same, subject at all times, to the orders of the Committee, and in their absence, to that of the Clerk of the Markets.

2d—That the salary of said Constable, shall be fixed at $200 per annum, payable quarterly, as other city officers are paid.

3d—That it shall be the duty, also, of said Market Constable, to attend the business hitherto, imposed on, and made the duty of the High Constable, of executing and enforcing the ordinances regulating the licensing of drays, carts, hacks, omnibuses, &c., and for which services he shall receive such compensation as has been heretofore allowed the High Constable.

4th, That the Committee shall have power to remove said Constable, at any time, for a dereliction of duty.

5th, That so much of any ordinance or ordinances, as are hereby altered, or supplied, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 8th day of March, A. D., 1852. THO. M. MARSHALL, President of Common Council.

Attest: M. W. LEWIS, Clerk of Common Council.

ISAAC JONES, President of Select Council.

Attest: R. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council. mar10d3t

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE BRASS BAND COMPANION.

H. KLEBER, has just published, and for sale, the above work, comprising a selection of 18 pieces, Marches, Quick Steps, Polkas, etc., carefully and easily arranged, for small brass bands of eight instruments, viz; E flat Bugle, two Cornets, two Ebocornets, Valve Trumpet, Trombone and Bass Tuba, by H. Kleber and N. Young. The pieces are of the most popular character, and expressly composed and arranged for small bands, and it will supply a want seriously felt by brass band associations, both in cities and in the country, viz: choice pieces of music well and easily arranged for eight instruments, and at a comparatively low price. No. 101 Third st. Sign of the Golden Harp.

N. B.—A deduction made to dealers and teachers of bands. mar8

To Organists and Leaders of Choirs.

THE NATIONAL PSALMIST, a new collection of SACRED MUSIC, consisting of Psalm and Hymn tunes, with a choice collection of Sentences, Anthems and Chants, designed for the use of Choirs, Congregations and Singing Schools, by S. P. TUCKERMAN, S. A. BANCROFT and H. K. OLIVER.

Published by Wilkins, Carter & Co., Boston. Price 50c

The above work is arranged with an accompaniment for the Organ or Piano. For sale by JOHN H. MELLOR, mar8 81 Wood street.

MOURNING COLLARS & CUFFS—50 doz. French worked, just opened at A. A. MASON & CO. 62 & 64 Market st. mar9

VALENCIA COLLARS & CUFFS—We have rec'd an assortment of more than 60 dozen fine Valencia Collars and Cuffs. A. A. MASON & CO., mar8 62 and 64 Market st.

Steam Engine and Boilers for Sale.

SECOND HAND Steam Engine, Boilers and Shafting for sale, with Governor, &c., in complete running order; cylinder 9 inches, 2½ feet stroke. Boilers 30 inches, 16 feet long. Apply to WM. DILWORTH, Jr., mar9d5t Grant st., near Seventh.

NEW RICE—Rec'd at 256 Liberty street; W. A. McCLURG & CO., mar9 Grocers and Tea Dealers.

CHEESE—Pine Apple; Goshen; Prime W. R. Cream; Sap Sago. For sale by W. A. McCLURG & CO., mar8 256 Liberty street.

BACON—7 cks. Hams and Shoulders, for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO., mar9 21 Wood street.

LARD—8 bbls. No. 1, for sale by mar9 J. S. DILWORTH & Co.

JUST opened at A. A. Mason & Co's, a complete assortment of Gentlemen's black Italian Cravats. mar8

SPRING RIBBONS—A. A. Mason & Co. have just rec'd and opened 40 cartons Spring Ribbons, rich and superior styles. mar8

SILKS & SATINS—Just rec'd, over 50 pieces black Silks and Satins, Glaci Silks, Bonnet and Florence Silks of every width and color. A. A. MASON & CO., mar6 62 and 68 Market st.

LIGHT SPRING PRINTS—A. A. Mason & Co. have rec'd 10 cases of P. Allen & Sons Spring Prints. mar6

SUNDRIES—
1710 hams in bulk;
2 sacks horns;
6 sacks cow tails;
6 bbls. Grease;
28 bags Flaxseed;
100 " Ground Nuts;
52 sacks Feathers;
1 " Ginseng;
2 bales Cotton;
To arrive on steamer Geneva, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., mar6 Water and Front sts.

ROSIN—300 bbls. Soap Rosin, in good order, and for sale by BELL & LIGGETT, mar6 Nos. 69 and 70 Water st.

SEGARS—300,000 Common, in store and for sale by T. WOODS & SON., mar6 No. 61, Water st.

PAPER—Wrapping, Writing, and Printing paper, for sale by W. P. MARSHALL.

New Bonnets, Ribbons, Hats, Silk Goods, &c.

R. H. PALMER, 105, Market Street, has rec'd a full supply of plain and fancy Straw, Braid and other Bonnets, of all desirable styles, for the Spring trade.

Also—Plain Plaid, Figured and Striped, Bonnet, Scarf and Hat Ribbons.

Bonnet Silks, Satins, Crapes, Flowers and Tabs, and a general assortment of millinery goods.

Palm Leaf, Panama, Manilla, Leghorn, Straw, Fur, Silk, and Wool Hats, &c., &c. mar4d3w

MOULD CANDLES—25 bxs. Cincinnati Mould, for sale by BELL & LIGGETT, 69 & 70 Water st. mar5

PURE LINSEED OIL—15 bbls. in store, and for sale by O. BLACKBURN & CO. mar5

A Card.

I WILL open on the 1st of April next, on Liberty street, 6th door east of St. Clair, a Clothing and Tailoring Establishment; where I will be thankful to receive the patronage of my friends and the public. I will be absent a short time previous, making a choice selection of goods in the Eastern cities. mar4tf EDMUND WATTS.

To Gardeners.

TWENTY acres of land within one mile of the city, and having a thriving young Orchard of various kinds of fruit trees, will be rented to a good Gardener at a low rate, if application be made soon. mar4 A. WILKINS & CO.

N. O. SUGAR—15 hhds. prime, in store and for sale by mar O. BLACKBURN & CO.

Stocks Wanted.

10 SHARES Bank of Pittsburgh; 10 " Merchants and Manuf. Bank; 10 " Exchange by WM. A. HILL & CO., mar4:2w Stock and Exchange Brokers.

Ohio & Pennsylvania R. R.

20 SHARES for sale by WM. A. HILL & CO., mar4:2w 24 door above Northeast corner 4th & Wood sts.

Just Received at Wm. Digby's,
No. 181 Liberty Street.

TWENTY Pieces of new style Cassimeres. A splendid assortment of Vestings, new styles. Twenty pieces of black and colored Cloths. The proprietor of the above establishment, begs to apprise his friends and customers, that having secured the assistance of Mr GEORGE ARMOR, to superintend the cutting department, he hopes to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who favor him with orders. mar3

Central Rail Road.

5 SHARES for sale by WM. A. HILL & CO., mar4:2w 64 Wood street.

BACON—25,000 lbs. Hams, Shoulders & Sides for sale by ROBISON, LITTLE & CO. mar1

COMMERCIAL.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN.—Advertisements and subscription for this paper received and forwarded free of expense, from this office.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
Friday Morning, March 12, 1852. }

There is a rather unaccountable degree of meagreness in the mercantile transactions of the last few days. The country roads, however, are in a very bad condition, the Allegheny has been but partially navigable for any part of the present season, money has been very tight, and the canal is not yet open. We have every reason to believe that next week (when the canal will open) will put a brighter face on business affairs, and if any opinion is to be formed from the immense amount of travel this way, there is a "good time coming" shortly.

FLOUR—Receipts are again slim; sales first hands, 35 bbls at $3; 60, 86 and 19 at $2,95; 92 at $3,02; 25 bbls extra at $3,12. There is still a good demand for considerable lots, at $2,95@3.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at $2,75@2,87, with light supply.

GRAIN—We again note no receipts; Oats are in good demand at 25@26c; Corn 40c; Wheat 60@65c; Barley 45c.

SEEDS—Sale 18 bu. Timothy at $2,12; 7 at $2 10 bu. Clover at $5,50, 4 more; 23 bu. at $5,50; 20 bu. at $5,25.

HAY—Sales for the week ending March 11, 92 loads, at $10@15; sales yesterday, 11 loads at $14@15 for prime Hay.

BEANS—Sales of small lots at $1,50.

APPLES—Sale 10 bbls green at $1.

FEATHERS—Sale 200lb middling quality, at 31c.

ROLL BUTTER—Prime is in great demand, market almost entirely bare; sale of 3 bbls at 18½c cash.

EGGS—are also in much request, and no supply; would command 12@13 readily.

CHEESE—Sales of 200 boxes W. R. at 6½@7c.

LARD—Sale 46 bbls No. 2, at 7½c; No. 1 is quoted at 8@8½c in bbls, 8¾@8½c in kegs.

TALLOW—None offered; quoted at 7½@7¾c.

SOAP—Sale 200 boxes Rosin, at 4c, 4 mos.

CANDLES—Sale 50lb dipped at 8½c 60 days mould, 10c

OILS—Sales in a regular way, at 72c for No. 1 lard, 65c for No. 2, 85c for Linseed.

BULK HAMS—Sale 20,000lb country at 7½c cash

BACON—Sale 10,500lb Sides and Shoulders, at 7½@8¾c Bacon; 2,000lb Shoulders at 7¼c; 1,000lb Hams at 9½c short time; 30,000lb country Sides and Shoulders at 7½ and 8½c 60 days, 8½c, half cash half 60 days, offered and refused, for 50,000lb city Sides.

GROCERIES continue quiet; sale 5 hhds Sugar, at 5¾c, 60 days; 4 hhds 5¾c cash; 26 bbls Molasses, at 33c cash; 12 bbls at 31c time; 10 bags Coffee, at 10¼ cash.

WHISKEY is without change, with regular sales at 18 @18½c.

REDUCTION OF CANAL TOLLS.

ALBANY, March 3.—The Canal Board have determined upon reducing the tolls on merchandize passing through the New York State Canal as follows:—Merchandize now paying 5 mills, reduced to 4 mills; articles paying 4 reduced to 3; railway iron reduced from 2½ to 2. No reduction will be made on down freights.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS TRADE.—The export of Cotton Goods from Boston, for the month ending February 21st, has been as follows:

To East Indies	pkgs. 5,427	$252,249 06
Smyrna, &c.	45	2,205 00
Africa	17	887 92
Hayti	251	17,514 01
Rio Hache	14	616 23
Coracao	3	117 50
British Provinces	12	3,883 34
Total for February	5,866	$297,472 97
Total for January	5,705	256,911 59
Total this year	11,204	$554,384 66
Same time last year	2,655	162,780 74

—[Boston Shipping List.]

CHINA TRADE WITH CALIFORNIA.—The importations at San Francisco the past year from Canton, are estimated from the custom house returns, to be over $800,000. This trade is rapidly increasing, and in a few years will exceed, without doubt, that of any port in the United States, except New York. The number of Chinese coming to California is also large. If a line of steamships were established between Canton and San Francisco, dates might be received in New York from China in about 45 days.—[Pennsylvania Inq.]

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

RIVER.—There were 10 feet 3 inches in channel by pier mark, last evening at dusk, and rising.

ARRIVED.

J. McKee, Hendrickson, McKeesport.
Baltic, Bennett, Brownsville.
S. Bayard, Peebles, Elizabeth.
Michigan, Boies, Beaver.
Venture, Watkins, Brownsville.
Forest City, Murdoch, Wellsville.
Michigan, Boies, Beaver.
Wellsville, Christler, Bridgeport.
Winchester, Moore, Wheeling.
Jane Franklin, Benedict, Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh, Kountz Cincinnati.
Magnet, Hanging Rock.
Irene, Robinson, Lafayette.

DEPARTED.

Atlantic, Parkinson, Brownsville.
J. McKee, Hendrickson, McKeesport.
S. Bayard, Peebles, Elizabeth.
Baltic, Bennett, Brownsville.
Venture, Watkins, Brownsville.
Forest City, Murdoch, Wheeling.
Paris, St. Louis.
Brilliant, Grace, Cincinnati.
North River, St. Louis.
Magnet, Louisville.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

WHEELING—Winchester.
WELLSVILLE—Forest City.
WHEELING—Diurnal.
CINCINNATI—Pittsburgh.
BROWNSVILLE—Atlantic.
WEST NEWTON—Thomas Shriver.
BROWNSVILLE—Baltic.
WHEELING—Diurnal.
McKEESPORT—J McKee.

BROWNSVILLE PACKET LINE.
BROWNSVILLE, 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.

ZANESVILLE—The fine steamer Empress, Capt. G. W. Cox, having undergone some repairs, will leave this day at three o'clock, as per advertisement, for the above port. Passengers and shippers will receive every attention from her gentlemanly and accommodating officers.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI, PER PITTSBURGH—1 bx tools, Thomas Wolf; 6 bbls scraps iron, C B Anderson; 9 bbls wines, Stern & Bro; 29 bbls molasses, Kier, Matthews & Co; 10 hhds sugar, Mercer & Robinson; 24 bbls bacon, H Kleinman; 20 tierces hams, Covode & Graham; 105 bales hemp 43 bhds bacon, D Leech & Co; 200 bbls lard, 200 bbls carcas, Wm Bingham; 100 head cattle 100 head horses, owners on board.

HANGING ROCK, PER MAGNET—150 tons pig metal Nimick & Co.

CINCINNATI, PER JANE FRANKLIN—17 bales hemp 105 casks shoulders 25 bbls red oil, Henry Graff & Co; 41 bales furs 19 bbls leather 5 boxes mdse 529 do bacon, Covode & Graham; 25 tierces hams, L S Waterman & sons; 3 bx books 120 tierces hams, Wm Bingham & Co; 434 sks guber peas, George Weyman; 5 sks guber peas, 9 do dried apples 4 do beans, Butler & Bro; 8 bales deer skins, Wm Holmes & Bro, 28 sks feathers, Nimick & Co; 2 casks ginseng, D Leech & Co; 8 hhds tobacco 1 bx samples, A Gordon; 15 hhds sugar 10 bbls molasses, J Y Morgan & Co.

WHEELING, PER WINCHESTER—5 bbls 2 boxes, J C Anderson; 2 bales hops, Robert Mcgregor; 5 boxes tobacco, D W Swindler; 2 express packages, Baker & Forsyth 94 sacks corn, Baker & McKee; 3 boxes 1 trunk, C Purvis co; 3 boxes glass ware; 1 bbl seed 300 flour, J McCully; 9 sacks lead, Joseph Dickson; 1 cow & calf, George W smith; 75 sks barley, Tracy & Wilkins.

BRIDGEPORT, PER WELLSVILLE—62 bgs barley, J Beck; 21 do do, R A Campbell; 56 bbls flour, Mr Murray; 20 bgs wheat, Mr Scott; 54 do barley, R Hill; 17 sacks bacon 2 tierces 2 do do hams 14 do do hams 4 do do, D Leech & Co; 1 keelboat loaded with fire brick, Spang & Co; 1 coal flat, Capt R Houston.

LAFAYETTE, PER IRENE—59 casks bacon hams 163 do do shoulders 128 do do sides 50 tierces hams, D Leech & Co 8 sks feathers 1 bdl deer skins, J W Boyd.

RAIL ROAD CONVEYANCE.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—EAST.

The Express through train leaves at 6½ o'clock A. M., Accommodation train leaves 3½ o'clock, P. M.

OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—WEST.

The Express train leaves Federal Street Station at 8 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at 7 o'clock, P. M., every day excepting Sunday. The Accommodation train leaves at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 P. M.

Simplex Munditiis.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO., No. 129 Wood street, having been appointed Agents for R. W. Inman's "Patent Door Springs," respectfully call the attention of the Public and the Trade to the superiority of his springs over all others in use. Its peculiar properties consist in its perfect simplicity combined with neatness, which render it almost impossible to get out of order, its entire applicability to every description of door. Every one who is annoyed by having doors left open should have these springs. LOGAN, WILSON & CO. feb23:3m

New Goods.

JUST receiving at WM. DIGBY'S. The FIRST new Goods of the season, comprising the newest and most fashionable styles of Vestings, Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c. The Proprietor hopes his friends and customers will give him an early call. feb23

Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Co.

FIVE Shares of this Stock wanted immediately to complete an order. A. WILKINS & CO., mar4 Corner Market and Third sts.

ZINC PAINTS,
MANUFACTURED BY THE NEW JERSEY EXPLORING AND MINING COMPANY, at Newark, N. J.

This Company is prepared to furnish a supply of these valuable

ZINC PAINTS,

Which have been found after several years' trial, both in Europe and the United States, to retain their original beauty and protective properties superior to any other paint whatever. Their

WHITE ZINC PAINT

Is purely an Oxide of Zinc, and is warranted free from all adulteration and impurity whatever, it covers well, is beautifully white, and is entirely free from the poisonous properties of most other paints, so dangerous to the health of painters and their families.

IT WILL NOT TURN YELLOW

When exposed to sulphurous or mephitic exhalations, or even when shut up in a close room. As an outside paint, it withstands a southern climate and the weather better than any other, not being liable to turn chalky or to crumble and rub off. It may be worked with any color, with water and size, or with varnish, which gives the celebrated porcelain finish.

BLACK AND COLORED ZINC PAINTS.

These are furnished at a low price and are undoubtedly the cheapest and best paints in the market for coating roofs, fencing, outhouses, steamboats, or any exposed surface of wood, brick, tin, or iron, as they are both

WEATHER AND FIRE PROOF.

For iron surfaces they are particularly valuable, as they form a galvanic connection, and entirely prevent oxidation, they dry quickly, and having a metallic base, do not change color like many of the earthy paints now in use.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms by the agents of the company. F. C. JONES & CO., [illegible] 7 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

Guide for California Travellers.

THOSE who are contemplating a trip to California, should procure a copy of "Gregory's Guide for California Travellers." It is possessed of valuable information to travellers; also, the Constitution of the State of California.

Price 25 cents; for sale at the Periodical Depot of EKEL & CALLOW, Third st., mar4 Opposite the Postoffice.

GLOVES—On hand, a complete assortment of Ladies and Gents Gloves, of every description. [mar3] A. A. MASON & CO.

SPOOL COTTON—2,000 dozen assorted, just rec'd and for sale by A. A. MASON & CO. mar3

CASTOR OIL, NEW CROP—10 bbls. just rec'd and for sale by R. E. SELLERS, mar3 No. 57 Wood st.

GLUE—50 bbls, prime quality, for sale by mar3 R. E. SELLERS.