PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1852.

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

BISHOP O'CONNER'S LECTURE.

The Right Rev. Bishop O'Conner, of the Pittsburgh Diocese of the Catholic Church, gave a public lecture last evening in Masonic Hall, to a very respectable audience. The object of the Bishop, in the first part of the lecture was to prove, that to Catholicity we owe all that is really valuable in our political institutions. This he showed by asserting that our liberties and usages are the fruits of the common law of England, and her representative institutions, which he said had been derived wholly from Catholicity. Therefore it was, that to Catholicity we owed our free government.

In the second portion of his discourse, the Rev. Lecturer instituted a comparison between Protestantism and Catholicism, or rather he endeavored to prove that Protestantism was a lifeless trunk, deriving all the vitality it ever possessed from the Catholic Church, that it was now fast falling into rationalism infidelity, and desuetude—and that Catholicity, having recovered from the shock of the Reformation, was advancing in power and greatness.

We shall give the lecture in full, from the notes of our reporter, in our paper to-Morrow. Copies can be had at the counter.

PASSAVANT'S PITTSBURGH INFIRMARY.—The completion of a new and substantial four-story building, as an addition to this excellent hospital, was celebrated on Tuesday evening by a supper to the workmen who had been engaged upon it, together with a few invited guests. At eight o'clock the company sat down to a sumptuous repast, at which Judge Shaler presided. The company having done justice to the material feast, "the feast of reason and the flow of soul" commenced, with an address from the President, in which he paid a glowing tribute to the value and importance of the mechanic arts as exercised in the erection of dwellings, temples of religion, science and law, and especially such edifices as the one we were then in, consecrated to the relief of destitute and suffering humanity. He paid a well-merited compliment to the moral worth of builders as a class, and closed with a glowing eulogium upon that institution, its founder and its members.

He was followed by Wm. M. Shinn, Esq., whose remarks were of a similar tenor, and were warmly applauded.

A neat sentiment offered by Mr. Willis, brought the Rev. Mr. Passavant to his feet, who, although laboring under indisposition, spoke for some time in his usual strain of simple but impressive eloquence. He begged those present not to bestow on any man the honor which belonged only to God. That his blessing had been signally manifested towards that institution, and had carried it on from its feeble beginning to its present strength and efficiency. He spoke of the long and pleasant intercourse that had subsisted between himself and the gentlemen there assembled, and plead earnestly for a greater degree of cordiality and mutual sympathy between workmen of every class and those for whom they toil. He showed, by argument and by statements of facts that great moral, social and pecuniary advantage would result from such intercourse and mutual sympathy and esteem.

Rev. Dr. Cook delivered a short and animated address, in which the earnest sentiments of the Christian were beautifully blended with the refined pleasantries of social life.

Another gentleman, whose name we did not learn, spoke very pleasantly in broken English. He is, we believe, a physician in the infirmary, and we doubt not a good one, for his very countenance would do a sick man good

After some further remarks and sentiments by Mr. Willis and other gentlemen, the company separated in excellent humor.

We congratulate Mr. Passavant, who is the founder of this institution, and to whose untiring energy it owes so much, and its numerous friends and patrons, upon this fine addition to their means of doing good. We shall not now attempt a description of the new building, which is to be used in conjuction with the old, other than to say that everything that skill could do for the comfort and convenience of both patients and nurses has been done. We regret that we did not obtain the names of the various gentlemen who did the work; but we were too intent upon the pleasures of the occasion to attend as we ought to have done to business.

A movement of the deepest interest and importance is noticed in the paragraph below from the *Baltimore American*. So far as it is thus revealed to us it strikes us favorably. Leaving out of view entirely the disputed question of colonization as a remedy for slavery, there is enough merit in African Colonization as a great scheme for the Christianization and civilization of Africa and the elevation of the negro race, to justify any reasonable effort which can be made for its present prosperity and ultimate success.

Mr. STANLY, member of Congress from North Carolina, is preparing a bill, as the public journals state, to restore to the States, the fourth and last instalment due to them from the General Government by reason of the distribution act of Congress in 1837. The last instalment, it will be remembered, was retained in the Treasury to meet the urgent and immediate wants of the Government. Mr. Stanly's bill proposes that certificates of United States five per cent stock to the amount of this fourth instalment—some nine millions of dollars—shall be issued to the several States, as they shall be respectively entitled, upon the express condition that each state shall appropriate the interest thereof, amounting in the aggregate to over four hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually, to the transportation of free negroes within the States of Liberia, or to the subsistence and improvement of the Liberian colonists. The principal is never to be touched without further Congressional legislation and the certificates are not to be issued to any State until the legislative authorities thereof consent to receive the same, upon the conditions above specified. If there should be in any State, no free negroes for transportation to Liberia, then the interest money is to be appropriated in establishing schools and colleges, and in improving the moral, social and religious condition of the citizens of the Liberia Republic.

This, it will be admitted on all hands, is a most important measure. We are glad to learn that the friends of the bill have great confidence in its passage. It would be hailed with pleasure, we are sure, throughout the country

The Whig Convention of Iowa, met at Iowa City, on the 16th ult.

The resolutions express strong approbation of the present National Administration, and a determination to support the nominee of the party, whoever he may be. The delegates from that state are left uninstructed, as appears from the following resolution.

Resolved, That the delegates to the National Convention be left free to act according to their own judgment, when they meet their brethren in the National Convention to nominate Whig candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, according to the lights that then may be presented; and so to act as to harmonize conflicting claims and interests, and to maintain the integrity of the Whig party and the ascendency of Whig principles.

We have an interesting letter in our columns this morning from Wm. H. BRECHER, Esq., of Cuba, New York, on the subject of the Allegheny Valley and Genesee Valley Railroads. It will be observed that he confirms all we said a few days ago respecting the Lime and Gypsum of these two valleys.

On the subject of Olean being the northern terminus of the A. V. road we would simply remark, that that point was *assumed* as such, because its location is better known and its name more familiar to the people of Western Pennsylvania than that of any other in that region of country, and because we knew that the point of junction with the New York and Erie road would be somewhere near that place. To have said "the New York line" would have conveyed a very indefinite idea.

So little intercourse have we with that part of our sister State, that we confess that until we received this letter we could not have told whether Cuba contained 300 or 3000 inhabitants. Had we, therefore, assumed that as the northern terminus of our road, few, without reference to the map, would have had any more definite idea than if we had said the southern border of New York. But we hope to be better acquainted ere long.

It is said by the opponents of General Scott that he could not carry the Whig vote of the Southern States. We do not believe—have never believed—such assertions. We know that Mr. Fillmore is the first choice of southern Whigs, but if Gen. Scott receives the nomination of the Whig National Convention, we most firmly believe that he will receive a larger vote, even in the Southern States, than any other man the whigs can nominate. When the American people come to vote, they will then recollect the glorious old Chief of Lundey's Lane and Mexico, who has brought to his country such imperishable renown. A time-serving politician, like Mr. Buchanan, will stand a poor chance with the great American Captain. As a proof of the feeling which will run through the South, when Gen. Scott's name is fairly before the people, we copy the following indignant response to the slanderers of the old General, from the *National Banner*, a paper which warmly supports the claims of Mr. Filmore:

Gen. Scott is not our choice, but are we therefore to stand by in silence and suffer our common political enemies to blacken with impunity his honorable name? God forbid! He has bravely, brilliantly fought the battles of his country, and is entitled to some justice. His life has been one of patriotism and valor, devoted to his country's glory, and it is grossly ungrateful to refuse to lift a finger in defense, when a thousand engines of detraction are playing their muddy waters in torrents upon his heary head. He stands this day the greatest living military captain of the age—his renown has fixed the gaze of the world, as upon the ascent of some brilliant planet in the heavens—his conquest of Mexico has eclipsed the dazzling splendor of that of Cortez—his skilful combinations have shed new and unlooked for glory upon the heretofore unsurpassed renown of American arms. And are we to suffer such a Chief to be literally stung to death by political vipers crawling all over the ground of politics, and worming their poisonous folds into the body politic? Friends of Whig principles, do not put trust in the fables of your enemies, intended to distract and divide you.

Of the four Boston negroes sold into slavery in Texas, for attempting to carry off a slave named Frank, in the Brig Billow, on board which they were employed, the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says:

"We are sorry for these negroes, and hope that the Abolitionists will make up a purse and redeem them; e. g. if they have got through with paying the $20,000 bail bonds of their beloved brother Chaplin, who was captured while engaged in a similar operation in the State of Maryland. They are not likely to apply their money to any better use. The 'Vigilance Committee' of this city boast of having helped off 150 to 200 slaves during the year ending May last, and doubtless their operations still continue. While such is the fact, nothing but severity can be expected towards those who are caught in the act."

The above cold blooded, and utterly heartless paragraph, is from a paper which makes especial pretensions to morality. How shockingly must its moral sense be blinded by the influences of the cottonocracy of New York. If four American white sailors had attempted to rescue one of their brethern held in slavery in Algiers, or any where else, and had failed and been punished by being sold into slavery themselves, what compassion, what indignation, what sympathy, what threats, we should have seen and heard from the Journal of Commerce, and similar prints! The same calamity which has befallen four colored sailors affords the opportunity for a poor joke, and a spiteful feeling at abolitionists, and evinces that the editor takes a malicious enjoyment in the calamity of the poor unfortunates.

"CAN KOSSUTH BE SANE?"

Such is the title to an elaborate article in the *National Intelligencer*, the object of which is to prove the insanity of the great Hungarian orator, and it concludes with the assertion that his arts and theories do not arise to the *"respectability* of an imposition"—that "it is complimenting them to call them *humbug*, and that they are the sickly visions of a distorted brain, *and not original at that!"*

If we were disposed to retort in kind, we should say that the Intelligencer exhibited the unmistakeable signs of the weakness of senility, or was under the influence of unhallowed passions, when it published articles so intensely and disgracefully unjust to a great and suffering apostle of human rights and national liberty—but we forbear, hoping that the unprecedented exhibition of unfairness and weakness which has lately characterized the columns of the Intelligencer, will soon pass away, and that that old, and hitherto most just and respectable sheet will soon resume its wonted ability and regard to justice.

The only reply to the article of the Intelligencer we deem consistent with the exalted character of the noble Hungarian, is to copy an extract from his late speech in Louisville,—the last of his published speeches,—and if that discovers insanity, then we confess we have only to regret that there is not more insanity in the world:

BROTHERHOOD OF NATIONS.

People against another people should never feel hatred, but brotherly sympathy. The memory of suffered oppression from Governments, should never be imparted to Nations, and children should never be hated, despised or punished, because their fathers have sinned. The Hungarians have wrestled for centuries with Turkey and now we are friends, true friends, and natural allies against a common enemy. Several of my own ancestors lost their lives in Turkish wars, or their property for redemption out of Turkish captivity, and to me it is Turkish Sultan who saved my life and gave bread to thousands of my countrymen, which no other power did on earth. Such is the change of time. It is Russia which crushed my bleeding fatherland, but the inexorable hatred of my heart does not extend to the people of Russia: I love that people, I pity it, poor unfortunate instruments of despotism.

Wherever there is a people, there is my love. Therefore, let the passionate excitement of past times subside before the prudent advice of present necessities. You are blood from England's blood, bone from its bone, and flesh from its flesh. The Anglo-Saxon race was the birth place around which gathered this glorious fruit—your Republic. Every other nationality is oppressed. It is the Anglo-Saxon alone which stands high and erect in its independence. You, the younger brother, are entirely free, because Republican. They, the elder brother, are monarchical, but they have a constitution, and they have many institutions which even you retained, and by retaining them have proved that they are congenial to freedom and dear to free men. The free Press, the Jury, the free Word, the freedom of associations, the institution of Municipalities, the share of the People in the Legislature, are English institutions,—the inviolability of person and inviolability of property are English principles England is the last stronghold of these principles in Europe. Is this not enough, to stand side by side with these principles in behalf of oppressed humanity?

REPLY TO MR. CLAY.

It is here I take the opportunity briefly to refer to an assertion of an American statesman who holds a high place in your affections and in my respect. He advances the theory that should you now take the course which I humbly claim, the despots of Europe would be provoked by your example to interfere with your Institutions, and turn upon you in the hour of your weakness and exhaustion; because you have set an example of interference.

I, indeed, am at a loss to understand that. Is it interference I claim? No; precisely the contrary. If you now declare "that your very existence being founded on that principle of the eternal laws of nature and of nature's God—that every nation has the independent right to regulate its domestic concerns, to fix its institutions and its government," you cannot contemplate with indifference that the absolutistical powers form a league of mutual support against this principle of mankind's common law—you therefore protest against the violation of this principle by foreign interference. I, indeed, cannot understand, by what logic such a protest could be taken up by the despotic powers as a precedent for interference in your domestic concerns. My logic is entirely different, it runs thus: If your country remains an indifferent spectator of the violation of the laws of nations by foreign interference, then it has established a precedent; it has established that the principle of interference become interpolated into the book of international law, and you will see the time when the league of despots, commanding the whole force of oppressed Europe, will remind you thus:

"Russia has interfered in Hungary because it considered the example set up by Hungary dangerous to Russia. America has silently recognized the right of that interference. France has interfered in Rome, because the example of the Roman democracy was dangerous to France. America has silently agreed. The absolutistical Government in protection of their divine right, have leagued in a joint alliance with the openly avowed purpose to aid one another by mutual interference against the spirit of revolution and the anarchy of republicanism. America has not protested against it. Therefore the principle of foreign interference against every flow of generous example, has, by common consent of every power on earth, contradicted by none, not even by American, became a firm international law."

And, reminding you thus, they will speak to you in the very words of that distinguished statesman to whom I respectfully allude:

"You have quit the ground upon which your national existence is founded. You have consented to the alteration of the laws of nations. The existence of your Republic is dangerous to us. *We, therefore, believing that your anarchical (that is Republican) doctrines are destructive of and that monarchial principles are essential to the peace and security and happiness of our subjects, will obliterate the bed which has nourished such noxious weeds. We will crush you down, as the propagandists of doctrines too destructive to the peace and good order of the world.*"

I have quoted the very words very unexpectedly given over to publicity, from a private interview, which I, out of respect and personal affection, did not answer then, precisely because I took the interview for a private one. Even now, I refrain from entering into further discussion, out of the same considerations of respect, though I am provoked by that unlooked for publicity, and will say nothing more; but after having quoted the very words, I leave to the public opinion to judge if that authority of just words is against or for a national protest against the principle of foreign interference

Let once the principle become established with your silent consent, and you will soon see it brought home to you, and brought home in a moment of domestic discord, which Russian secret diplomacy and Russian gold will skilfully mix. You can be sure of this: and this mighty Union will be shaken by that very principle of foreign interference, which you silently let be established as an uncontrovertible rule for the despots of the earth.

THE VETO GOVERNOR.—The Harrisburgh Union says that if the Legislature continues much longer, the 'Governor will have to employ a ready writer to sit constantly at his elbow, to write out veto messages, as he will never be able to write them all himself. Almost daily the two Houses have their acts nullified by a veto. This is democracy! or rather locofocoism—the one man power against the voice of the representatives of the people. Why not leave all the legislation in the hands of his Excellency, as no one now thinks it worth while to introduce a bill until it is laid before the Governor, and has received the approbation of his highness. We know this is the Louis Napoleon style, but we are not aware that we have had a *coup d'etat* in Pennsylvania giving the supreme power to the Governor We see no use in keeping 130 men at Harrisburgh merely to obey the will of one man, who, by his interpretation of the veto power, has usurped all their duties

We are glad to learn that all the members of the Legislature from this county, are in favor of the new bill founded on the Maine law, for the suppression of intemperance, introduced into the Senate by Mr Carothers We believe that a vast majority of our citizens are in favor of this bill or one of a similar tenor, and our members may rest assured that their course in this report will be approved and sustained by the people.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

The House, to-day, actually voted upon and passed a bill. This important event of the session leads us to anticipate favorable results from the labors of the next six months. The ice is now broken, and there is reason to hope that, by the opening of autumn, the appropriations indispensable to the support of government may be dispered of. The bill passed to-day appropriates $50,000 for the continuation of work on the extension of the capitol.

The committee of ways and means have not yet reported the deficiency bill, and whether they intend to allow the administration any means for remunerating its agents for services, and for paying for supplies, not specially provided for by previous legislation, is doubtful. It is quite certain that the chairman of the committee of ways and means either does not desire the business of the House to proceed, or he is incompetent to the position assigned to him He manifests not the slightest anxiety to confine the House to the necessary business of the session, and when he does make a representation in reference to a particular measure, it is done so "blandly and unfashionably" as to excite contempt and confirm indifference.

In the wars of the *fogies* it is doubtful to which the plume of victory inclines The defence of the old fogies by Breckenridge rather startled the young fogies, but the replies of Marshall and Richardson have restored to them any advantages they may have lost in that skirmish.

Some southern whig politicians begin to canvass with animation the chances of Crittenden and Jones of Tennessee, for the first place on the whig ticket, in the event of the inability of the convention to make a selection from the three most prominent candidates now before the country. It is a part of this calculation that neither of these gentlemen will be required to give any pledge on the subject of the compromise, which will be offensive to the north, because they are southern men, and known to be "sound" as to slavery Why cannot Gen. Scott be taken on the same ground? He is sound, also, though probably he is no ultra compromise man The north is willing to take him without a pledge on either side of the question, though he is by birth, education and associations, a southern man And, what is more, the northern whig party will take no man who pledges himself to the compromise; and is set up solely as the representative of slavery. We see how mortifying has been the failure of Mr. Webster, who is a northern man, and brings to the cause which he has espoused, the *prestige* of a great name, and forty years of signal public services. With the disinterested aid of the friends of Scott and Fillmore in New York, the late Webster meeting there was a perfect extinguisher to the hopes of its projectors. What, then, must be the reception, among the whig masses, of a southern man known only as an advocate of unrestricted slave catching among freemen? The movement I have referred to is not an insignificant one. It has made considerable progress, and will work no little mischief, if allowed to mature without attracting public attention.

I have read both the famous articles of the Democratic Review, which have produced such an excitement among the democracy. I find that they are not written by the same hand, but proceed from the same head George Saunders, Esq., a Kentucky Yankee, is the new editor of the Review, and he dictated the first and longest article for the January number, which denounces all "old fogies" and all fogyism, and inaugurates the "young democracy" But the diction betrays a more polished pen than George's. The second article, however, the anti Butler demonstration, is the work of Saunders alone It is marked with all the heartiness of abuse with which he always favors the General in his private conversation Judge Douglass heard that this number was to contain an attack upon his competitor, and he instantly telegraphed to his friend Saunders to suppress it. George replied by lightning—"The Review is my own, and I will publish what I please" This was the petty source of our wars. The feeling between the Douglass and Butler factions is tremendous. The animosity between them is so intense that it is hardly safe for non-combatants to walk the public streets. The partisans of one leader bite their thumbs at those of the other on every street corner, and unless something be done to smoothe their asperities, we have reason to fear a serious public tumult. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1852.

I have my doubts upon the authenticity of the reports that the late British Cabinet had agreed to comply at once with the requirements of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, which their government had been deliberately and grossly violating for the space of two years. It is my belief that persuasive means will never induce them to perform the stipulations of that treaty, and that we owe it to ourselves, and the cause of non-intervention, by European nations on this continent, to concert with the States of the late Central American Confederation the means of expelling from their soil every vestige of foreign domination. Our route to California will never be secure until that is done, and there never has been nor will be a more favorable occasion for doing it than the present. It belongs to us to vindicate the integrity of that republic, originally broken up by British intriguers, and now partly covered by British jurisdiction, and to suppress all such shams as the Musquito Government, a fraud devised as a cover to seizing the territory embraced by it.

Mr. Clay is expected to resume his seat in the Senate to-morrow, if the day be a fine one. There is hardly a probability, however, that he will ever again address that body in any considerable effort.

I have paid very little attention to Senate proceedings of late. In truth they have been of marvellously small importance. I dropped in one day last week, and found the "grave and reverend seniors," discussing with intense gusto the particulars of Kossuth's bill at Brown's Hotel, amounting to four or five thousand dollars. Mr. Seward had informed the strict constructionists, that Kossuth had offered, if permitted, to pay this bill himself, on his departure, but was not permitted. But this did not prevent the most minute inquiries into the amount of cold chicken, boned turkey, London porter and brown stout, which had been consumed by the governor and his suite. However, the bill was ordered to be audited and paid

The next day Commodore Stockton made a grossly virtuperative assault upon Mr. Seward, which for vulgar malignity has "rarely been equalled and never surpassed." Mr. Seward made a brief explanation, and then the gallant Commodore discovered that he had been mistaken, and that there was in reality no cause whatever for his bitterness. This whole scene was suppressed by the sworn reporters, and not a word of it appeared in the official reports of the proceedings, which are published at a heavy expense to the people They are therefore false, and not to be depended upon. These are the two most important passages in Senate proceedings for the past week.

Lord Derby's first speech, as premier, is about as near an approach to unadulterated toryism as any British Minister could be expected to make at this stage of his country's history. Had it been delivered previous to 1688, it would probably have been received by the "passive obedience" and high church party as very passable constitutional doctrine He is in favor of popular education, but would leave it to the parochial clergy. What a quiet way of turning the young lamb over to the tender care of the wolf. Popular education would make very short work with the English church establishment. Foreign refugees may still find safety in England, but if they attempt anything against their own land they must be punished or expelled The Premier means here to warn the exiles that the British government will regard any manifestation of hostility, by them, against the tyrannies which may have driven them from their native soil, as "an attempt against their own land" In regard to protection the new ministerial leader says he is in favor of the restoration of the duty on corn, but will not attempt it until after a general election

The Peelites, through Lord Aberdeen, promptly declared that they would not sanction any movement for the restoration of the corn duties, and it is evident that the ministry will have to encounter the opposition of that powerful body. So far as we are concerned, these corn duties are of no consequence at all As you have lately shown, our exports of breadstuffs to Great Britain since the Irish famine, have been next to nothing Eight millions of dollars covered them last year And the price of flour and grain never was lower in the Atlantic seaports than last autumn, when British free trade in this particular had reached the maturity of its development The fact is that the highly civilized and intelligent people can export raw agricultural products at prices so low as to compete with countries in which agriculture is the sole occupation of the people Poland and Southern Russia supply every grain importing country with wheat. Why is this? Simply because the laboring population are serfs; virtually slaves attached to the soil, who work for the great proprietors of the land, and whose only wages are the food which sustains them and the sheepskins which cover them. They have not the education, the skill, nor the free manly spirit required to sustain manufactures, and give them diversity of employment. From generation to generation, therefore, they go on raising wheat for their lords, who sell it to England for three shillings a bushel. Can American farmers ever compete with these men? Is it desirable that they should? The experience of the last five years has shown that free trade in corn is no high cost to us, and general reasoning proves that it would be greatly for our advantage if the corn laws were re-enacted, for that would remove the flimsy pretext upon which our ancient noble and admirable tariff system of 1842 was abandoned.

But they will not be re-enacted. Free trade in bread is undoubtedly the true policy of Great Britain, because she has so large a part of her dense population engaged in manufactures that she must from necessity import flour and wheat. It would be evidently absurd to impose a duty on cotton with a view to protect that article, and bread and provisions stand upon nearly the same footing.

If the ministry appeal to the country on this issue they will be beaten. And they will be beaten any how. I don't see how they can stand six months. Russell was a very fishy sort of a liberal, but he did, both in conduct and profession, make some sort of acknowledgment that the people had a right to share in the government, and he was in the act of extending to them a means of exercising it, more efficient than they before possessed, when he was ousted.—The tories begin by denying all such rights, and by repudiating the particular measure for assesting it. But, as I have before said, they are a race of pygmies, and will fade before the popular breath. JUNIUS.

Distilled and Malt Liquors.—The Washington Telegraph has a table showing the production of intoxicating liquors in the United States and Territories. The details are taken from the recent Census Returns. The Telegraph gives the table does not reveal the quantities of wines and liquors consumed in the United States annually, but simply the quantities produced, and the direction given to a capital of eight and a third millions of dollars, and in a direct way to the labor of five and a half thousands of men, leaving out of view the capital and the labor expended in producing the grain, &c., and in the subsequent treatment, sale, &c., of the productions of the laboratory. The following are the results of the addition in this table:

Bushels of barley	annually consumed	3,787,193	
Do corn	do do	11,005,761	
Do rye	do do	2,149,927	
Do oats	do do	66,517	
Do apples	do do	620,840	
Hhds. of molasses	do do	61,676	
Tons of hops	do do	1,294	
Hands employed		5,487	
Capital invested		$9,884,264	
Barrels of ale produced		1,177,924	
Gallons of whiskey and high wines		42,183,955	
Gallons of rum, &c.		6,500,500	

NORRISTOWN, PA., 1st Mo. 22, 1852

☞ MR. SAM'L M. KIER—Let me know what you can put the PETROLEUM at, for me to wholesale it: it is going off with a rush, since I had the Circulars distributed The article is giving universal satisfaction. Yours truly, A. W. BARTOLET.

LITTLETON, GRAFTON CO., NEW HAMPSHIRE

S. M. KIER, ESQ., PITTSBURGH—DEAR SIR—We had left with us a quantity of Petroleum; it is all sold, and more is needed. Send us 12 dozen; from present appearances, it will sell rapidly

Truly Yours, EASTMAN, TILTON & CO.

For sale by Druggists generally throughout the city. mar18:d4WT

Nelson's First Premium

DAGUERREOTYPES.

Post Office Building, Third Street.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life like likeness of 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 Slide and Skylight over constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping, as now practised by the celebrated Rocks, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. flatters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotype, 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. mar18:d2WT

☞ 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. Redd & 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, that our stock was soon exhausted. It has produced this 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 dozen immediately. D. J. & J. W. COLTON."

For sale wholesale and retail by J. KIDD & CO., mar18:d4w2d. No. 60 Wood st.

DEAFNESS AND EAR DISEASES RADICALLY CURED.

☞ DR. LE BRUNN offers to those suffering from Deafness, his infallible aural remedies, which have been successfully used 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 & Yeardley, 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 fifth 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; $10 fee to be paid when the *hearing is restored to its original acuteness*, or when a watch will be heard to beat at the distance of eighteen feet from either ear.

N B—Dr. Le Brunn's Treatise on the Ear and its Diseases, and Treatment of the Deaf and Dumb, translated from the French—price, $1. Address Dr. Le Brunn, Union Square Post Office, N. Y. feb26:3m

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

C. G. HUSSEY, PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, 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 Lartimer, Jr.,
Wm. Beasley,	S. M. Kier,
Hugh D. Kloe,	Wm. Bingham,
Gilbert Dunlap, Jr.,	D. Inhoven,
S. Harbaugh,	Francis Sellers,
Edward Heselton,	J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant,	Samuel Ion,

Isaac M. Pennock. mar4

☞ 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 Perrylin'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 universal remedy, is applicable to nearly all diseases which could possibly be corrected by a medicine of that kind. See advertisement!

Original Hutchison Family.

From the Old Granite State

JOHN, JUDSON and ASA,

Are happy to announce to the citizens of Pittsburgh, that they will give their first

Vocal Entertainment

AT LAFAYETTE HALL, (Entrance on Wood street) on *FRIDAY EVENING*, March 19 On this occasion they will have the honor of introducing a VARIETY PROGRAMME of their new productions and receipts to, including

A FEW OLD FAVORITES.

Such as have met the approbation of the musical public of England and America

Tickets 25 cts. Twelve kts will admit one gentleman and two ladies. To be had at the principal Hotels and Music Stores, and at the door, on the evening of the Concert. Concert to commence at half past 7 o'clock. mar18

The Republics of Europe.

JOHN C. SCHAADE'S Second Lecture on SWITZERLAND will be delivered on Thursday evening, March the 18th, at WASHINGTON HALL

Doors open at 7 o'clock, the lecture to begin at half past eight.

Admittance for gentleman 25 cents. mar18

BONNETS! BONNETS!!

The Cheapest Bonnet Store in Philadelphia is at No. 33

NORTH FOURTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH—Where Merchants and others will find a large assortment of the most fashionable style of Ladies and Misses Bonnets and Hats, wholesale and retail

R. BOWLES,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Brass Goods.

March 1, 1852—mar18:3m

SARTAIN'S Magazine for April has been received at W. GILDENFENNY & CO.'S

Also, Mr. Putnam's library of Curiosities and Literature, and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, for April. Also, Sketches of Spain and Portugal, by Rev. Mr. Wallace, author of "Travels in the East." Memoir of Prince Rupert and the cavaliers, 2 Illustrated Hastings. mar18

Lumber Yard and Dwelling House for Sale.

I OFFER for sale the residue of my lease of the following property

The House is a brick two story house, containing 7 rooms, and pleasantly situated on the bank of the Allegheny river, Mt Washington, and is a desirable residence. The Lumber Yard is one of the best stands for business in the city. Possession will be given on the first day of April next. The property is in good order, and will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars, enquire of the undersigned, at the Lumber Yard, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Lumber Yard lot, with a street between it and the House, is 80 feet front, by 200 feet deep, to the River Channel, the right of boards to use water there, which is to be kept open at least the year, with a private road for the said JAMES B. CHADDOCK.

mar18:d2w Nicholas Ward

Lumber for Sale.

BEST quality Seasoned White Pine Plank, in two, three and four inches thick. Also, 1 plat and Cherry boards and plank and lumber 8 inches and 12 JAMES B. MORGAN

For Sale or Rent

THE ALLEGHENY FOUNDRY, corner of Allegheny and Ann streets, Allegheny City, with stocks, Cranes, &c. Terms cash or Approved Paper. ALEX. H. WILSON, Attorney at Law, No. 110 4th street, Pittsburgh. Or to BENJAMIN DARNELL, Jackson st., 2d Ward, Allegheny

BEVERAGE DE LAINES—A. A. Mason & Co. are just in receipt of 1 case (60 pcs) of Summer Laines

DRESS GOODS.—We shall open in a few days, more than 20 cases Varied and Select Dress Goods, comprising in part, Poplins, de Laines, Alpacas, English Prints, &c., &c. mar18

FLOUR—7 bbls. S. F., in store, for sale by mar18 R. DALZELL & CO.

SALERATUS—15 bbls Saleratus: 10 boxes Tartar, for sale by R. DALZELL & CO.

TIMOTHY SEED—15 bbls. for sale by mar18 R. DALZELL & CO.

SUGAR—30 hhds. in store, for sale by mar18 R. DALZELL & CO.

MOLASSES—150 bbls. N. O. in oak cooperage, arriving per str Hartford, for sale by mar18 R. DALZELL & CO.

Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co.

OFFICE, NORTH ROOM OF EXCHANGE,

On Third Street, Philadelphia.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Company, is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter.

PREMIUMS received during the year ending 31st Dec. on Marine and Inland Risks $325,357 93
On Fire Risks 126,416 67
$360,954 60

EARNED PREMIUMS DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31 DEC.
On Marine and Inland Risks $240,598 93
On Fire Risks ..... 104,777 [illegible]
$345,376 43
Interest, Salvage, &c 22,958 12
$368,334 55

LOSSES, REPAYMENT, &c., DURING THE SAME TIME
Marine and Inland Navigation
Losses $115,472 75
Fire Losses 126,249 51
$241,722 26
Returned Premiums ..... 18,426 [illegible]
Re-insurances ..... 15,426 [illegible]
Agency Expenses, and Commissions 21,434 95
Expenses, Rent, Salaries, Stationery, &c ..... 9,290 [illegible]
$306,300 [illegible]

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS
Bonds, Mortgages, and Ground Rents $74,000 00
$34,000 Pennsylvania six per cent Loan 31,011 66
$12,000 " " " Fire " " 10,763 33
$30,000 Philadelphia City 6s 30,300 00
$10,000 Camden and Amboy R. R. Five per cent Loan 8,425 00
$5,000 Spring Garden Six per cent Loan 5,700 00
$2,000 United States " " 2,170 00
[illegible] shares Pennsylvania Rail Road Company 5,000 00
[illegible] shares Pennsylvania Steam Ship Company 2,500 00
Pittsburgh, Merchants and Manufacturers Bk. 2,300 00
4 Shares Philadelphia and Havre de Grace Steam Tow Boat Company 200 00
7 Shares Philadelphia Life Insurance Company 700 00
Scrip and Stock of safety Mutual Insurance Co. 10,444 50
Bills Receivable ..... 101,[illegible] 00
Cash on hand ..... 24,234 [illegible]
Balance due from agents of Company ..... 77,966 [illegible]
Premiums on Marine Policies recently issued 100,000 00
Subscription Notes ..... [illegible]
$476,[illegible] 00

November 31, 1851.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT, on the Capital Stock, and SIX PER CENT on the Scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of April next, free of Government Tax (NONE in Scrip on the Capital Stock and earned Premiums, Certificates for which will be issued as above

DIRECTORS:

William Martin,	John S. Newlin,
Joseph H. Seal,	Dr. R. M. Huston,
Edward A. Souder,	James C. Hand,
John D. Davis,	Theophilus Paulding,
Robert Burton,	H. Jones Brooks,
John R. Penrose,	Henry Sloan,
George G. Leiper,	Hugh Craig,
Edward Darlington,	William Kye, Jr.
Isaac N. Davis,	Charles Keller,
William F. Lewis,	J. J. Johnson,
Samuel F. Stokes,	James Traquair,
Spencer McIlvaine,	Joshua Bednard,
Joseph B. Burnet,	Joshua Lippincott,
J. T. Lewis, Pittsburgh,	B. F. Morgan, Pittsburgh

WILLIAM MARTIN, President.
THOMAS C. HAND, Vice President
JOSEPH W. COMLY, Secretary.

By the Act incorporating the Company, the parties in existing Policies are entitled to a share of the profits of the Institution, without subjecting themselves to any liability beyond the premium paid.

The Capital Stock and subscription Notes are pledged by the Charter for the payment of losses; and the profits of the Company are directed to be invested and remain in the possession of the Corporation, as a fund for the further security of the assured. This fund will be represented by Scrip, bearing an interest of six per cent divided among the insured and stockholders, for sale, upon the amount of earned Premiums and Capital Stock

Insurance on Fire, Hull and Cargo Risks, as usual, on the most liberal terms.

D. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
No. 95 Water st., Pittsburgh

mar18:d2w

Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,

CAPITAL, $100,000.

President—James S. Hoon.
Vice President—Samuel M'Clurkan;
Treasurer—Joseph S. Lech:
Secretary—D.