# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1852.


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

Having published at length in our columns the Lecture of Bishop O'Connor, the public, and doubtless the Reverend Bishop himself, will expect it to be reviewed. We shall have something to say ourselves, as soon as we can command a little leisure, on the extraordinary assumptions and claims of the Bishop, and we have already had intimations that some men of learning and ability are sharpening their pens for the defence of Protestantism—or rather, to shaw the unsoundness of the Bishop's argument. We have already reviewed one short communication, on the matter, which shall appear in our next. We earnestly trust that the controversy, while it will entertain and instruct our readers, may promote the advancement of religious truths, and the principles of civil liberty.

OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD.—We acknowledge with pleasure the reception of the first Annual Report of the Ohio and Indiana Company, accompanied with a map. This company is incorporated by the States of Ohio and Indiana, to construct a Railroad from Crestline, at the termination of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, to Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the Wabash and Erie Canal:

The entire length of road, from Crestline to Fort Wayne, is 131¼ miles. No curves exist except those caused at towns—the aggregate curvatures of the whole line being only 214 degrees, all of which are at or near the stations. One straight line is over 40 miles long, another of 30 miles and the aggregate of straight line on the whole distance, is 127¾ miles. But one curve is used having a radius of small as a half mile.

In gradients this line equally remarkable, having no grade greater than a rate of 26½ feet per mile, while of the whole road 63 miles is absolutely level. An average grade would be 9¼ feet per mile.

The entire line is located, and let to contractors, who will commence the work immediately.

The cost of this work is estimated as follows:

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| Grading, bridging, track laying, timber, buildings, chairs, and spikes, per contract, | $740,000 |
| Right of way, and incidental expenses, | 45,000 |
| Iron rails, 56 lbs. per yard delivered, | 235,000 |
| Machinery for first year, | 120,000 |
| | $1,140,000 |

The whole amount of means actually secured by stock subscriptions is, $711,600. This is about one-third of the entire cost. Active exertions will be used to secure further means, and the ultimate success of the work is placed beyond doubt.—The great cheapness of this work per mile, must render it one of the most profitable in the country. It is expected that it will be finished next spring which will be only a few months after the completion of our western road to Crestline. It will give us a continuous Railroad from Pittsburgh, almost due west, it having only a slight northly inclination, of 317 miles.)

A MISTAKE.—The *Wellsville Patriot*, in discussing what the editor considers the superior advantages of the Wellsville over the Ohio and Pennsylvania route to Cleveland—affording the passenger the agreeable variety of Railroad and steamboat navigation—makes a mistake which ought in all honesty to be corrected. The editor says that the cars of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad arrive in Pittsburgh, "*about 8½ o'clock at night.*" The fact is, the cars are due, from the west, at 7 o'clock, precisely, and with the single exception of the late accident, which detained them two or three hours, *they have never failed to arrive precisely at the time indicated,*—7 o'clock. In fact so certainly do the trains arrive at the Federal street Station, at the hours fixed upon the time-table, that the citizens set their watches by the whistle of the cars with as much certainty as by a regulator. This is a virtue which all railroads would do well to imitate. We never say of our western road, that the cars will arrive *about* such a time,—*at* such a time, positively.

RETURNING WISDOM.—We are glad to see that leading Whig papers at the South are willing to take Gen. SCOTT without any pledges. Let this spirit prevail, and harmony will exist in Whig counsels, and the party, animated and invigorated with prospects of success, will go into the Presidential contest with the certainty of a triumphant victory. We lately copied from the *Nashville Banner*, to show the warm sentiments of affection entertained for Scott in Tennessee, and the following, from the *Richmond Whig*, evidences that he will be as warmly supported in Virginia.

"As to pledges from a candidate, we have no great faith in them. If his life and his *position* do not inspire confidence, we would not give a pinch of snuff for all the pledges he could make. The Democrats, we know, have been in the habit of running candidates from whom it was necessary to extort pledges—and, as might be expected of such characters, when it became their interest they disregarded them. It does our contemporary recollect Martin Van Buren and his pledges? He was a very "sweet little fellow"—the Northern man with southern principles"—ready to make as many promises as the Enquirer could publish. What is Martin now?—What does the Enquirer think of him and his pledges? We should like to hear. And then, Mr. Jemmy Polk and the Kane letter! That was an excellent Tariff document, and by the aid of Mr. Buchanan's interpretations, gained the vote of Pennsylvania. Are any more such pledges wanted? And Gen. Cass' Nicholson letter—that was a mighty strong pledge to the South—what is the interpretation of it now?—Does not everybody, Democrat as well as Whig, regard that now as a deliberate cheat and imposture.

"No: the Democrats may run candidates, who are of much doubtful repute, but nothing but pledges can give them currency. We will have nothing to do with a man who makes professions to gain votes. As to Gen. Scott, we have more confidence in his *position*—in his impregnable conservative position—than we would have in ten thousand pledges. He has a reputation to maintain—his name is identified with many of the brightest incidents in our history; he cannot betray his country or injure its welfare, without diminishing his glory. *That hold* which the Republic has upon him is worth forty millions of paper pledges. Rome required that candidates for the consulship should have at least two children as pledges of their devotion to the Republic! Scott's achievements, and the desire to perpetuate the glory that encircles them, are equal to a hundred children.

"We have already expressed our preference for Mr. Fillmore. We think the country owes him a two-fold vote for his eminent and happy administration of public affairs. But this shall not prevent us from vindicating a true and noble Whig, whose actions have illustrated some of the most glorious pages in our annals. We do not want any pledges of him. We would not insult him or ourselves by asking any at his hands."

SLAVERY IN CALIFORNIA.—Every where is slavery triumphant. While northern men—to their shame be it spoken—are tamely yielding to southern demands, and disgracing their manhood by submitting with cringing and patient obsequiousness, to the kicks, and cuffs of the slave driver, the "peculiar institution" is quietly making its way into all the fair territories lately wrested from Mexico in the late unjustifiable war. Let northerns look at the following, and ask themselves if they are not in reality bound hand and foot to the triumphant car of slavery

The Fugitive Slave Law which has passed the California Assembly provides that slaves brought into the State prior to the adoption of the State Constitution shall be liable to the provisions of the Congressional fugitive slave law. This is an infraction of the Constitution, which says that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall ever be tolerated in the State.

In the California Assembly, Feb. 10, Mr. Pensley presented a memorial from a number of farmers or planters of South Carolina and Florida, asking the privilege to bring their families and colored domestics in to this State, and that they may be protected in their property. The memorial was referred to a Committee on Federal Relations.

A bill has also been introduced into the Legislature to call a Convention to revise the Constitution, the object being to divide the State and set apart the southern portion for a slave State.

The *New York Times* has received the proof sheets of a pamphlet about to be published at Cincinnati, which will contribute to a better popular understanding of Hungarian affairs. It is written by C. F. HENNIGSEN, an English gentleman, who had spent many years in Eastern Europe, and who is probably more familiar with the politics of that section of the world, than any other writer known to the American public. In this pamphlet he has presented, under separate heads, and in a clear perspicuous manner, all the historical facts necessary to the formation of a just and true judgment of Hungarian affairs. The greater part of it is devoted to a sketch of the recent struggle in maintaining her independence, and this is illustrated by outline plans of every battle, and with clear demonstrations of the position of the country at each successive stage of the war.

MR. WEBSTER AND FREE LAND.—Hon. Daniel Webster, in a late letter expressed himself warmly in favor of giving a farm out of the public domain to every actual settler. He says he had long thought it just to give land enough for a homestead to every actual settler, on the sole condition of actual residence for a short term of years. In my opinion, the public good and happiness of individuals alike require this. God gave the earth to man to be tilled, and land is of no value whatever till the approach of cultivation shows that it is about to become the theatre for the application of human labor, the all producing source of comfort and wealth.

We cordially coincide with the sentiments of the following article from the *New York Tribune* Upon the principles there laid down, and upon no other can the Whigs hope to succeed. There is nothing more absurd than to attempt to settle great questions of principle, upon which men who do their own thinking always did and always will disagree, by the votes of Conventions, no matter of whom composed or how chosen When we come together to choose a candidate to represent our fundamental principles as a party, if we wish to succeed we must agree to postpone any side issues that may have arisen amongst us just as the whole people would do were they called upon to meet a foreign enemy which had landed upon our shores. Whigs are agreed upon Whig principles, but they cannot be dragooned into new views respecting slavery on the compromise measures. Upon these we must claim the privilege of forming our own opinions, a privilige we accord to all those whose views may be diametrically opposite to our own:

## A TALK WITH SOUTHERN WHIGS

Assuming that a Whig National Convention is to be held some time during the ensuing summer for the selection of candidates for President and Vice President, it is evident that a collision of sentiment is quite likely to occur touching the new issues which have recently been engrafted on the Politics of the Country Let us take an observation, therefore, and see where we all stand respectively.

We of the North, who are faithful to the traditions and sentiments of our fathers, propose no action respecting Slavery, desire none whatever, from any Whig National Convention. We know and acknowledge that on this subject there is a diversity of views and feelings between the North and South, and we see no use in plastering over that diversity with empty and ambiguous words. We propose to leave it where it has been left by all former Whig National Conventions, untouched. We hold, as we ever held, that the Whig party of the Nation was organized upon certain vital Principles and in support of certain fundamental Measures, which have nothing to do with Slavery or Abolition. A Whig in Maine may be decidedly pro-Slavery, as one in Vermont may be earnestly anti Slavery, yet both be true and sound Whigs, and they may act cordially together in support of Whig principles and measures.

If, then, the Slavery question shall be carried into our next Whig National Convention to disturb and distract the North will be blameless. It is content with the old platform, and old landmarks of the party. It asks nothing in regard to Slavery in this connection but that it be let alone.

Whatever of new tests, or fire-brands, or bums shall come into that Convention will be thrust in by the South and its train-bearers—by the same force that laid the Wilmot Proviso so flatly on the table of the last National Convention. That Convention was largely in favor of said Proviso—the laying on the table implied only that the subject had rightfully no place in a Convention of the Whigs of the Free States.

Should the subject of Slavery be nevertheless thrust into the next National Convention, how can other subjects of interest be kept out? The Freedom of the Public Lands, sympathy with the trampled Millions of Europe and other such matters are worthy of attention; if Slavery gets the floor, why should Liberty and Labor stand back?

Well: suppose your game wins, gentlemen, and a majority of the convention is dragooned into adopting the Fugitive Slave Law—what of it? Will one man who previously detested that law therefore love it? Will any person who previously denounced it therefore uphold it? What will your rattle be worth, supposing you get it?

Is any thing to be won by it? Let the general aspect of our recent southern elections give answer. Consider especially the late contest in Virginia, which the Whigs fought under the banner of Fillmore and the compromise, which a Whig Congressional Caucus had just indorsed, while, that of the adverse party had wisely labled it. The Whig candidate for Governor was decidedly abler and more popular than his antagonist, and yet the former was beaten some Seven Thousand Votes, and the Senate carried strongly against us at all points. Can it be worth while to fish for southern votes with compromise bait after that?

We assume that you come into Convention in good faith, and aid to nominate a candidate to the end that he be elected. Then do you wish to risk New York and precludes all hopes of Maine, Ohio, and Indiana—for what? Just count up the votes by which you expect to elect on your platform before insisting upon it that we all crowd upon it—to sink.

Suppose you don't secure that you aim at—what then? Suppose those interesting gentlemen who, elected as Whigs, made the new House to the opposition, should now succeed in effecting a lodgment on the Baltimore platform—what of it? Can you believe a Whig candidate for next President would be weaker, on the whole, for their open hostility?

Or we shall *all* be? What for? What will you make by it? Ohio, Indiana, and Maine (all for Case before) would have elected Gen Taylor without a single vote from the Slave States. Is it wise without cause to force a sectional issue on the country? We of the North are willing to live and let live. Why should you, for a mere name, insist on destroying us? Pause and consider!

INSURANCE.—One of the chief considerations in making choice of an office in which to insure property, is, to be assured of its entire soundness. To lose the premium, and the property insured also, as well as experience a bitter disappointment, form an aggregation of severe trials. Among the safe institutions having agencies in this city, none are more safe, sound and prompt, than the "Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company" of Philadelphia. We publish its annual statement in our advertising columns, by which the reader will see that it is not only on a sound foundation, but that it is doing a profitable business, one of the first considerations to insure safety. Persons who insure their property in that institution, may therefore be perfectly assured of the safety of their risks. The agent, P. A. Madeira, Esq., is a most gentlemanly and reliable man, and it is a pleasure to do business with him.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for April, has already made its appearance on our table, where it is always a welcome guest. This number is a very fine one, both in its adornment and matter, the latter having been much improved of late, and possessing generally an elevated and instructive character.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 16.

The House to day received another evidence of the activity and energy of the Committee of Ways and Means, from which has at length emerged the bill providing for the deficiencies in the last year's appropriations. This deficiency bill has now become a regular proceeding, and is looked for with the same confidence as any other appropriation bill. The amount of the present bill is $2,960,000, of which $2,378,000 or about four fifths are for expenditures in the Quartermaster's and Commissary's departments of the army. The cause of this extraordinary outlay in excess of the appropriations is, that during the last session a fit of economy came over the House, and they cut down all the army estimates so as to leave in the aggregate a proper sum as they thought, for the support of the army. Though some necessary and judicious reforms were effected by this summary mode of action, the Procrustean process bore a little hard on the service in this particular branch.

The bill may be debated for six weeks, for no sooner had the House gone into committee of the whole upon it, than the old discussion upon the presidency, slavery, free soil, and other equally pertinent issues, was resumed. Mr. Giddings gave another chapter in anti-slaveryism, showing that slavery would never be content with the *laissez faire* or let alone system, but must be eternally agitating in order to keep at peace with herself. Mr. Hillyer, a Union democrat of Georgia, assured Mr. Giddings that slavery had nothing to fear from abolitionists. Slavery was never so strong as now, the price of slaves was never so high in Virginia and the breeding states. The overseer's lash was still heard at the South as loud and sharp as ever, and southern negroes were still bound to their daily tasks, working without a murmur and without hope. These are almost the exact words of this democratic Unionist and defender of slavery, and as if he had not sufficiently disgusted his hearers by such shameless avowals, he went on with some impertinent and obscene allusions to the law of Massachusetts repealing the penal enactments against marriages between blacks and whites: which should have been received with cold contempt, but which, I regret for the dignity of the House to say, were greeted with precisely that kind of applause which the upper galleries of a low theatre bestow upon similar allusions there It is probable, by the way, that Georgia never had any such prohibitions to the freest intercourse between the different races of her population, but if they ever had a place upon her statute book, I venture to say they were a dead letter The force of impudence can no further go than when a northe southerner affects to criticise the habits of northern society in this particular Whatever the laws may declare in deference to the maxims of general liberty which prevail among us, the tastes and customs of the people emphatically declare against any adulteration of blood. At the South, on the contrary, it is well known that the process of amalgamation is steady and active It speaks strongly for the generosity of northern sentiment that allusions to this undoubted fact so rarely proceed from us in our perpetual controversies with our southern neighbors It is insufferable that advantage should be taken of our forbearance, in the manner adopted by the Georgia member

The Senate were greatly engaged when I took eet up upon them at two o'clock to day in voting upon the laws land bill I suppose it passed, as its friends appeared to have quite sufficient strength to carry out their plans The bill will be suspended in the House

But as the thing is going on Mr Howe to day very properly and in good time gave notice of a bill for a grant of one million of acres of public land in aid of the construction of the Pittsburgh, Kittanning and Warren Rail Road commonly known as the Allegheny Valley Rail Road, and designed to connect the whole system of Western Railroads terminating at Pittsburgh with those of New York at the City of Rochester

If Iowa can quietly possess herself of this property for her State improvements, why should not Pennsylvania

I am glad to see that some pains have been taken to inform members of the House against the evils of patent monopolies. I have before me a pamphlet showing some of the abuses growing out of the Woodworth patent for planing boards and lumber Facts and figures are given to show that the tax upon the people through this monstrous extortion is equal to $3,000,000 per annum, and that by the time of the expiration of the present extension, the proprietors will have extracted $15,000,000 from the people And yet the heirs and assignees of Woodworth are besieging Congress for another renewal The State of New York has suffered most from this monopoly, and its Legislature have passed resolutions with only three dissenting votes in opposition to its continuance.

It would be difficult to give an idea of the enormous tax levied upon the public through the monopolies of certain patents Take for example Goodyear's patent India rubber goods. I am told that for every one of the millions of pairs manufactured in the United States, ten cents must be paid to the patentee, and that for every yard of cloth a tariff of three or five cents is levied by the same potentate In this way the patentee and his agents levy from a quarter to half a million of dollars a year, and they too are laying their plans for a renewal

JUNIUS

## FROM NEW YORK

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 16, 1852.

The arrival of the fleet of California Steamers with a good amount of gold, and a hoist of passengers, has given a decided upward movement to business, and imparted a good deal of confidence to speculators in stocks and real estate The gold drain for Europe is deemed to have reached its extreme limit, and we hope to retain the future receipts Quite a new business has sprung into existence, caused by the arrival of California passengers at our port It is the creation of a set of sharks, who board the steamers for the purpose of helping the newly arrived gold seekers to make up their minds where they shall lodge, where spend their money, and where sell their gold dust The poor fellows who are green in the world's ways are wheedled into carriages and trundled off to sharp tailors and jewellers who do not let them out until they have tried every thing except force to get their hard earned gold from them

Charles Dickens' new work, "Bleak House" has been received here from London, and proves equal to any of his former works, so far as one can judge by the opening. The sale the Harper & Brothers pay two thousand dollars for advance sheets is a myth for we advertised for sale in London on the 26th of February, thus allowing thousands of copies to come by the steamer, if any one chose to send them In the new story Dickens gives a fine picture of the life of England, a subject that allows him to write a tale, the merit of which can be appreciated by all

The Merchants' Exchange in Wall street has fallen under the hammer of the auct loneer today, for $805,000 to W. W. Deforrest, of fourth street It was sold subject to a mortgage of $104,000. This sum, small as it seems for a building costing a million of dollars, is all it is worth as rents are at present, located though it be in the heart of Wall street. It is all outside show, and were the building piled up in the street, the materials and land would sell for a million more than the price paid to-day. Were the whole square economically built upon it would yield a revenue equal to that of any building in New York.

The Japan squadron is nearly ready for sea, and is being fitted out in a thorough manner, with materials for a land as well as a sea expedition, and we shall see Japan opened as clearly as an oyster, from which we ought to get many pearls to pay the cost. In case of resistance, this of forcible intervention by the government, but it takes well, and all Commodore Parker is expected to do is to succeed. He must make a good excuse for opening Japanese trade, and then open it fully.

In Wall Street, the influx of two millions of gold has had a very marked effect, and the bulls are in fine spirits, hardly allowing the poor bears to sell them anything. Prices are all up and the feeling seems to be in favor of still further advances than have been attained. Erie railroad has reached 80½, and plenty of buyers at that. The July dividend upon the road will be something, but at the present receipts a large dividend cannot be paid out of its earnings.

A reduction to $2,25 has been made in the fare to Albany. This is about 1½ cents the mile, a rate that cannot but be ruinous. Two cents per mile is the smallest safe price a road can be worked at, and stockholders will learn the fact when too late. C.

NEW YORK MARCH, 9th 1852.

*To Henry Rehlock Esq., Pittsburgh,*

As I promised to write you should I meet WALLACE in my journeying, I give you herewith not a scientific criticism, but a few impressions and facts relative to his concert in Buffalo, on Thursday last. The night was stormy and unpleasant, yet the room was well filled with a most fashionable and discriminating audience. To say that the concert was entirely successful would convey but a slight idea of the satisfaction evinced by the audience. It was certainly the most interesting concert I have attended for years. WALLACE, as a violinist, is I think inferior to none we have had here. He has perhaps not such brilliant execution as OLE BULL, but there is a depth of feeling and pathos of expression which, I have never heard in any other performer.

His "Last Rose of Summer" and "Carnival" were by far the best conceptions of these favorite pieces I have heard, and his *fantasia* on favorite American Melodies is not only a brilliant and pleasing composition, but is a work worthy of the great name of Wallace. As a composer, Wallace is exercising a great influence on the musical world, and his music is more generally sought after and studied, than that of any other author. His position in Europe is second to none, and in the United States he occupies the acknowledged position as the first composer of the age. He has a versatility of talent which, no one man has professed since the days of Mozart. He is equally great as a composer of Operatic and classical music; or the graceful romance or nocturne for the Piano, and brilliant Bravura song for the artiste, or simple Ballad for the Parlor. There is a freshness in all that he does which has already placed him first in the rank of living composers.

The Piano playing of FRAULEIN HELENE STORK (Madame Wallace) please little less than the performance of the great master spirit of the evening. Madame Wallace has for some years had the reputation of being the second best Lady pianist in the world; Madame Pleyel being considered the best. I doubt however if she could retain her position were she now brought in competition with Madame Wallace.

We have never had in America, with the exception of Leopold De Meyer so wonderfull a performer; her execution is perfect, and her style partakes much of the character of Wallace, whose compositions she plays with such astonishing effect. His celebrated "Grand Polka de Concert" created as great sensation as I ever witnessed in a concert room.

MDLLE ROSA JACQUES is a young Lady of very interesting appearance; possesses a powerfull and sweet mezzo soprano voice, and was quite successful. There is undoubtedly more talent in this party than in any of the numerous ones now *concertizing* through the country, and I hope they will meet with the support they so fully merit Their concerts are not intended to cater to the popular taste for the ephemeral trash, with which the public have been so overloaded of late, but to present a higher standard, yet such as can be understood and appreciated and will improve the public taste. Yours &c., H.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

Those who wish a superior article of crackers, Pilot and California Bread, superior Family bread, or cakes and confectionary, should call up at Shepherd's old, well known establishment, on Liberty street. A good, sweet, sound and cheap article, can always be obtained there

TRANSPORTATION.—We refer shippers to the advertisement of Messrs. Bidwell & Co, who have established a transportation line from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, by way of river and canal. Merchandize and produce committed to their care will be transmitted with promptness and despatch, the proprietors having had large experience in that line

J. C. Brown, Esq. of the Jefferson Star, published in Brookville, Jefferson county, Pa., is in the city, and will wait upon our merchants, to solicit advertisements for his paper Those who wish to extend their business in that great lumber region, will find the Star a good medium of advertising


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 Rooms and skylights ever constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of instruction of one of the most celebrated Artists 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 single or in groups, which has never been surpassed

Rooms open and operating, in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. mar 22 d1w

M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE!—The Proprietors of this great specific have in their hands of certificates attesting the efficacy of the medicine They extract the following one among hundreds

LOUISVILLE, April 10, 1847

MESSRS J. KING & CO—Gentlemen: this is to certify that a child of mine was afflicted with worms. I procured various kinds of Vermifuge and administered them, but with no effect I then purchased a vial of M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, three small bottles, dosed it as Mr. Sayle, one of the agents, directs, and the child recovered a full quart of worms The health of the child improved immediately. I would recommend Dr. M'Lane's vermifuge to the public as one of the most safe and effectual remedies for worms now in use.

J. H. COTTER, Merchant.

This is the only vermifuge that never fails to expel worms, where they do exist. No mother should be without it. Sold by most respectable druggists.

And by the sole proprietors

J. KING & CO.

mar22 d3w 84 and 86 Wood st.

☞ Do where you will, talk about what you may, and you will either see or hear of the great Albion Dyspepsia Remedy, known as the Sign of the Indian. H. D. Parrish's celebrated Arabian Liniment. It has made some of the most remarkable cures of pectoral, rheumatism, nervous affections, spinal complaints, &c., on record; and, indeed, as an external remedy, is applicable to almost all diseases which could possibly be benefited by a medicine of that kind. See advertisement!

DIED,

On the 21st inst, JOHN MYERS WHEMOTT, aged one year and 9 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, on Park st, in the First Ward, Allegheny, below the School House.

Boarding School for Boys.

*Coalsiga Hill Academy*

THE THIRD SESSION of this Institution will commence on the 1st of April.

This School is situated on the Pittsburgh and Nobleystown road, two miles from Pittsburgh, in a healthy and beautiful location.

The grounds attached to the School and ample space for the healthful exercise of the pupils.

Number of pupils limited to 25.

Terms, including all necessaries, tuition, washing, fuel, and stationery, $250 per annum.

Pupils received at any time, and charged only from the time of their entrance.

Boys under 10 years of age not received.

For further particulars, address the subscriber, or any of the following gentlemen, who have kindly consented to be referred to:

Rev. Dr. Bruce, Pittsburgh; Rev. Dr. Wylie, Allegheny; Rev. Dr. Brown, Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Musgrave, Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Cox, Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Potts, Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Ashmun, Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Hall, Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Ely, Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Spring, New York; Rev. Dr. Hawes, Hartford, Conn.; Rev. Dr. Cox, Brooklyn, L. I.; Rev. Dr. Ferris, Brooklyn, L. I.; Rev. Dr. Cox, Jr., Brooklyn, L. I.; Rev. Dr. Cox, Jr., Brooklyn, L. I.; Rev. Dr. Cox, Jr.,