PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1852.

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

Our paper is chiefly occupied to day with correspondence. On the first page we give two racy New York letters, containing a condensation of all passing events in the goodly city of Gotham of interest in this region. Our New York Correspondent is reliable, safe, and sprightly. Nothing escapes him, and his comments are generally marked by shrewdness and good sense. On the same page will be found an interesting Harrisburg letter.

Our Washington Correspondence is always worth reading, but the letters of "Junius" we give to-day are more pointed and able than usual. The writer is a bold, independent, right-thinking man, whom the atmosphere of Washington has been unable to corrupt. He likes to give free vent to independent and manly thoughts, *and we like to print them.*

Our readers will also be pleased to see a California letter, from an old Correspondent, and a quondam Pittsburgher, and they will learn with surprise, that the Sacramento River is navigated by steam boats, for nearly five hundred miles from its mouth.

Bishop O'Connor has notified us that a revised copy of his Lecture will appear in the *Pittsburgh Catholic* of this week. It is proper to say, that the Bishop's Lecture was not written out by himself before it was delivered. He had notes for reference, and spoke slowly and deliberately, thus giving the reporter an opportunity to give his remarks in full and accurately. Our report, also, after it was written out, was revised and amended by the Bishop himself. There cannot be, then, much change from our report in the Bishop's second revised edition. We are satisfied that the *sense* of the Bishop's Lecture is accurately given in our paper in every particular, and any mere verbal alteration of style, is a matter of no consequence. However, we are perfectly willing to wait a day or two, to see what alteration really is made in the new edition.

An Important Proposition.—The reader will discover, by our Harrisburgh Correspondence, that a proposition to lease the State works for ten years, has been made by responsible individuals. This proposition appears to us, at the first blush, as a very favorable one for the State. We hope the proposition will be favorably and carefully considered, and that no motives of party influence may be suffered to interfere in preventing our tax-ridden State from reaping all the benefits she can from this proposition. It is time something better was done with the public works, and we do not know that any better mode can be devised than the offer under consideration.

The Custom House.—We understand that Samuel Roseburg and Henry Wood, Esqs., have been appointed Commissioners to superintend the erection of the Custom House, in this City. The plans are already prepared, and the specifications nearly written out, and notice will be given for the reception of proposals in a few days. We trust the Commissioners will see that the building put up, will be an honor and ornament to the city.

The opponents of the proposed prohibitory Liquor Law complain that it will take away certain rights from the citizen which he now enjoys. What rights will it take away? The right of making whisky is one. But it is contended that that is no right, because whisky is injurious; and no man has a right to make and sell an article the effect of which is injurious to the community. Is this denied? Then why is the sale of this article restricted to afew persons, who are required to pay for the privilege, and why are many others denied the privilege who are willing and anxious to pay for it? There is no restriction upon the vending of any other article. When a man opens a shop for the retail of foreign merchandize, nobody asks whether it is "necessary," as we do in the case of the retailer of intoxicating drinks. All we require is that he pay the legal license. Why this distinction between the two dealers. It is solely founded upon the fact that one is regarded as beneficial or at least harmless, the other injurious and dangerous. For two centuries all the laws regulating the traffic in intoxicating drinks have been framed upon this universally admitted fact. During all this time, therefore, the rights of individuals have been infringed by laws denying, except to a privileged few, permission to engage in a lucrative business. That old system was worse than the one now proposed to be introduced, because it prohibited, to a great extent, the retail traffic in these drinks, giving a monopoly to one, two, or more persons in a community, to the exclusion of all the rest. All this has been a standing confession that the whole thing is wrong; and now the people appear to be coming to the common sense conclusion that that which is injurious to the health and well being of individuals, a snare to Youth, a prolific source of outrage, crime, pauperism, degradation, misery and death, ought not to be tolerated at all.

We pass laws prohibiting lotteries and games of various kinds, because experience has shown that they are injurious to public and private morals; because they are calculated to tempt persons to leave the paths of rectitude and of useful industry, in the hope of acquiring money by what they are led to think is a shorter and easier process. We prohibit the sale of obscene, and indecent pictures and books—and why? Because they foster and strengthen a depraved, degrading and injurious taste in the vicious, and are offensive to the virtuous and chaste. Is it unreasonable to class intoxicating drinks, the cause of more depravation of morals, more affliction and suffering to families and more injury to community, than any of these things, which our laws have wisely interdicted?

But the contemplated legislation will not be the introduction of any new principle. It will simply be carrying out consistently and thoroughly what for several generations we have been doing partially, and of course unfairly and unwisely. We have been enacting laws against tippling houses, and at the same time licensing some men to do that which the law punishes other men for doing. The laws against tippling houses were regarded as all right. "Let us have a chance to tipple in Tom's house" said we by our laws; but don't let Dick or Harry make an "honest living" by retailing drams." For a long time we failed to see the inconsistency, the folly and the unfairness of such legislation. But it is seen now, and hence the present movement.

Baltimore and Pittsburgh.—The citizens of Baltimore begin to find that more than ordinary efforts are required to secure a full portion of business to their city, from abroad. They have constructed the Susquehannah Railroad to Harrisburgh, to *tap* the Pennsylvania Central road at that point. They are now stimulating each other to efforts to procure a charter to continue it across the Central road to Erie, and at right angles, and pass up the valley of the Susquehannah river to the New York and Erie Railroad for the purpose of *tapping* it also. If their papers were not filled with facts that such efforts are made, it would be hard to believe that they were in earnest.

Boston has her route to the West through Albany and Buffalo, New York has the New York and Erie road through Dunkirk, Philadelphia has the Central road to Pittsburgh. Baltimore has the Baltimore and Ohio road to Wheeling and Parkersburgh, and Richmond has the Virginia and the southern route. These roads, all running nearly parallel, are rival routes for the trade and travel of the West. Is it likely that either will patiently submit to the *tapping* principle, which the citizens of Baltimore are adopting? Have their expectations been realized in their efforts in this line heretofore? Is it likely that trade will be turned off from its natural East and West line to a side cut? Is it not more probable that their Susquehannah river road will prove a valuable feeder to the Pennsylvania Central road, and to the New York and Erie road, than that it will directly benefit Baltimore? Had they not better unite their means and efforts in the early completion of that incomparable *feeder* to their own great Baltimore and Ohio road, *the Plank Road from Cumberland to West Newton*, thus uniting their city with Pittsburgh, and all the improvements which centre here? We speak advisedly when we say, that we believe that that feeder will be a successful competitor with its rivals, will be a favorite with the public, and for some time to come, the only means by which the Baltimore and Ohio road can attract much western trade and travel. It has been a valuable tributary to that road already, and is the only direct and independent line of communication with this city they can expect for a long time.

As this enterprize, then, will be an especial benefit to Baltimore, and as it is a most valuable feeder, at a comparatively small cost, is it expecting too much, to look for substantial aid to finish the work, in that quarter? We think not. Our people are aiding the work generally, as they all desire to keep up a separate and independent route to Baltimore, and we trust Baltimore will meet us in a fair and generous spirit.

"The Past and Future of Hungary: being facts, figures, and dates, illustrative of its past struggle and future prospect. By C. T. Hennigsen, Secretary to Governor Louis Kossuth, author of "Twelve Month's Campaign with Zumalacarregui," "Revelations of Russia," "Eastern Europe," *etc.*

This is the title of the new work of Captain Hennigsen, noticed in the Gazette of yesterday. We have received a copy by the politeness of Mrs. Jane B. Eliot, to whom a few copies were sent for distribution. It is a work of over fifty pages, with maps illustrating battles, *etc.* We have only had time to glance over it, but it appears to be a work of great interest and information, and must be eagerly sought for, and read with avidity. We suppose some copies will be sent here for sale.

That old and respectable paper the Cincinnati Gazette, comes to us in a new and handsome dress, and wearing every indication of prosperity. It deserves its success. Long may it live to disseminate correct principles.

The Louisiana Whig state Convention has nominated Mr. Fillmore for President, and Mr. Crittenden for Vice President. The proceedings were harmonious and enthusiastic.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 17.

The new Senator from California, Mrs. Weller appeared in his seat today. It is amusing to perceive the sudden return of democratic politicians from the western Ophir. The last steamer brought out Hon. R. M. McLane, of Baltimore, Extra Billy Smith, of Va., and a number of other gentlemen of the same side shade of politics, whose business on that side of the mountains was brought to a close with the end of the contest for the Senatorship.

Lynn Boyd, Speaker of the House, has been biographized, and his history—his autobiography I might say—has been laid upon the table of each of the members, and a copy will be duly served upon each delegate to the Baltimore Convention as he arrives in town. That means that Mr. Boyd is a candidate for the Vice Presidency, unless the exigencies of the party shall require the use of his name for the first office in the gift of a free people, as my friend the venerable ex-editor of the Union used to say, when overcome by a fit of enthusiasm. Speaker Boyd is a lucky man, and there is no saying what fortune may have in store for him. A great many people certainly are looking to the precise contingency of the selection of some such man as the Speaker. He is as prominent a man as the late President Polk was when nominated. But the Polk intrigue was carried on more adroitly than any Presidential movement at this day. He had no life of himself put forth. But burrowing into the soft hearts of both the Cass and Van Buren leaders as you would insert a trying instrument into a cheese, he had made an aperture in their affections so snug and so small that no one else could be found to fill it. The thing may be done again.

It is said confidently that Mr. Clay has written a letter declaring Mr. Fillmore his choice as the whig candidate for the Presidency. Any legacy of that sort could not but greatly embarrass the action of the party, because Mr. Clay's opinions and wishes are cherished with a warmth of affection almost amounting to devotion.

It is about two years since the "good society," of Washington, which in its political affinities knows no north, no east, no west—nothing in fact but slavery—set on foot a rigid social proscription of all that savored of free sullism and liberality of sentiment upon any subject. Man is a gregarious animal and hates seclusion and exclusion. Ellwood Fisher and the philosophers of that school, had defined "good society" to consist in owning herds of two-legged chattles called men by physiologists, but designated by the former only as property. The owning, and the breeding, and selling of this property, have been made the tests of gentility, polish and refinement at the seat of government for about two generations of men. Many northern men, taught to abhor the feelings and principles which were a second nature to the good society of the Federal city, had looked over the wall that formed the pale of the charmed circle, and said—"It is not good to be alone in the land which our fathers purchased with a price, let us enter" But they could not pronounce the sibboleth. And they made themselves faces of dough, and put dirt in their mouths—even "southern dirt"—talking in a strange tongue, and came again and said, "We are northern men with southern faces, and though born free, are of servile speech; and what our fathers hated we love, and we leave to the stranger the heritage of liberty and truth we have inherited." And straightway they were taken in, and this sibboleth of slavery became the universal language of the American metropolis. But in process of time there came others who would not bow the soul to Baal, who could not learn the new dialect, nor abandon the faith of their ancestors. These were forthwith put into coventry. By this time patronage, wealth, and position had brought within the narrow limits of Washington "good society," much if not most that was brilliant, agreeable, beautiful, and renowned for genius, talent, eloquence, and wit to be found at the Capital.

As I have said, man is a gregarious animal, and will beat his brains out to break into or out of an enclosure. The proscribed had to choose between fidelity to principle and the seductions of artificial life, combining fashion and intellect. They nobly preferred the former, and proceeded at once to make a society for themselves.—The tabooed organized themselves around two centres, to wit, the residence and family of the distinguished Senator from Missouri, Mr. Benton, and those of Dr. Bailey, the Editor of the Anti-Slavery National Era. The experiment was brilliantly successful. Holong as Mr. Benton remained his house was a favorite resort of persons the most distinguished in politics, literature and art, who scorned the petty tyranny of unsocial intercourse which I have described.

The weekly soirees of Dr. and Mrs. Bailey, which were commenced with the avowed purpose of lending to certain political ideas and principles the amenities of private life, and the attractions of social accomplishment, have become the most admired affairs of their kinds now or ever before held in the city. The aspect of sectionalism which they derived from the fact that they were for a time chiefly attended only by those who most keenly resented the attempt to exclude them from our cultivated society, has worn off; and now not a few liberal and sensible supporters of the great southern peculiarity, are to be found among their most regular and animated visiters. One of the ladies always to be met with at these entertainments, because a guest of Dr. Bailey's, is Miss Sarah J. Clarke, better known from her *nom du plume* of Grace Greenwood, a neighbor of many of your readers, and a favorite everywhere. I mention her name in this connection that I may have the opportunity to contradict an unfounded story which has apparently been set afoot in a spirit of malicious impertinence, and is kept in motion through mere wantonness. It is that Miss Clarke designs visiting England and going upon the stage under the auspices and encouragement of Miss Charlotte Cushman. This is a sheer fabrication. If Miss C. decides to visit England, it will be in pursuit of objects very different from theatricals.

A friend of Judge Baker, of New Mexico, has called my attention to a communication from him in the New York Tribune, in which he denies all statements that he has purchased or intends purchasing slaves to be taken to that territory. He says they could not be profitably employed there, and he has no means to buy, if he were ever so anxious. As I have alluded to this charge against Judge Baker in the supposition that it was well founded, I think it due to him to take this notice of his denial. Junius.

WASHINGTON, March 18.

The bill for the assignability of land warrants has passed in a shape which provides for a very large additional number of claimants to bounty land. Some good judges inform me that the cases coming under this supplemental act will amount to 100,000. They will average eighty acres to each claim, and therefore the act may be considered to alienate about 8,000,000 acres more of the national domain.

The Iowa railroad grant which passed the Senate yesterday, by the extraordinary vote of 30 to 10, will take, according to the estimate of the Senators from that state, 1,600,000 acres. The grant made to the Illinois Central railroad last Congress is found to include about 2,700,000 acres. That bill established a precedent from which there is no escaping. Every other State has an equal right to the government lands within its limits, and will never allow Congress to rest until it gets them.

There are now pending applications to Congress for grants of lands in aid of lines of railroads in the new States exceeding in the aggregate 10,000 miles in length. The probable length of the Illinois road will be something under seven hundred miles, and the quantity of land granted for each mile is about 4000 acres. Measuring the extent of the present demands by the concession in that instance, the required donations for the present session for railroad purposes may be reckoned at 41,000,000 of acres.

There is one consideration that, it seems to me, must prove fatal to the hopes of the railroad men in reference to these grants. The average sales of public lands at one dollar and a quarter per acre for sixteen years past, have not exceeded three millions of acres *per annum*. And, if we except the period of insane speculation in land from '34 to '37, that will be over the average for the last sixty years. Now if the government could do no larger business than this at a low price, how are railroad companies to dispose of all their almost unbounded grants, within any reasonable time, at the enhanced prices? At the rate of government sales in the land districts of Illinois, traversed by the proposed central railroad route, their lands would not be available to them for forty years. The thing is an absurdity. These lands now so lavishly bestowed will never be appropriated to railroads, but they will nevertheless have irrevocably passed from the hands of the general government. But I request the attention of all interested to my prediction, that every railroad enterprise proposed to be carried out upon these land grants, or of which such grants form the principal resource, will be a disastrous failure. The first and the worst of all will be this same Illinois Central road. A great company has agreed to build it from the proceeds of the land, and they have put forth grave and very particular statements, estimating the value of the grant from $18,000,000 to $21,000,000. Now I know something of the country through which the route will pass, and I hazard the assertion that they will not be able to sell one million of acres at the minimum price, $2 50 per acre, in ten years.

As to most of the other pending schemes they are merely covert projects for getting the lands out of the possession of the present proprietor, so that they may eventually go to the new states, without any restriction as to the manner of their appropriation.

The speech of Senator Jones of Tenn., on intervention, to-day, was not one of those which fall agreeably on my ear. He is evidently a very fine and effective popular orator. He speaks with redundance and energy from his first impulses, but his views of public policy appeared to me somewhat superficial, and I thought the honorable Senator betrayed a propensity to run a-muck against and among all persons and ideas opposed to his own particular thoughts and feelings. But I may find occasion to modify my own opinion, or rather impression, on reading his speech.

I hear that some professed guardians of the iron interest have taken advice at my recent assurances that the prospect for an amendation of the tariff was a gloomy one. Well, perhaps it would be more agreeable to some of those gentlemen to be allowed to bug the delusion that the democracy intend to do something for them. I think it better that the truth should be known, and if after that anything should be obtained, it will be clear gain. It is a case in which the maxim of the colored brother very forcibly applies—to-wit: "Dressed an dey, my friends, what don t expect nuffin, for dey ain't agwine to be disappinted." The only hope for tariff reform is to turn the democracy out to grass. Junius.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

(Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SHASTA, January 29.

Although a long time has elapsed since my last correspondence, yet I know not that much of any note has transpired in this section of California of interest to you or your readers. Among the recent events, however, of importance may be mentioned the navigation of the Sacramento river as high up as Hall's Ranch, or within fifty-five miles of this place. This was first accomplished by the Steamer Camanche, built at Pittsburgh, for Messrs P. B Reading and Capt. Grant, and hence to the enterprise of the worthy owners and to the skill of your own mechanics belong the credit of first opening a communication by steam with the upper Sacramento Valley. The Camanche has been followed by the Steamers "Pirate" and "Captain Sutter," making three boats now plying between San Francisco and the point above named. The following are the distances by water, showing the longest trips yet performed by steamboats in California.

From San Francisco to Sacramento City,	140 miles
From Sacramento to Colusi	140 "
From Colusi to Hall's Ranch	200 "
	485 miles.

This medium of communication, vastly increasing as it does the facilities of exchange and trade, cannot but prove of great reciprocal benefit to the people below and those inhabiting this region of the State.

The present year promises to be one exhibiting as much enterprize as that just passed, yet marked by less of the speculative than the characteristics of the two previous years. Among other things that betoken the rising prosperity of the State, are the facts that business is assuming its legitimate channel, and that our population, heretofore so transient in its character, is now rapidly increasing in the number of its permanent settlers, who, with their families around them, together with the many other *et cetera* of the domicil, give to every thing a happy and home like appearance. We no longer appear like a community of sworn Benedicts, for among the thousands daily arriving are many of the gentler sex, whose elevating and refining influence is fast changing the aspect of society in this quarter of the Union.

Indian depredations are no less frequent than formerly. The property and lives of the people in the vicinity are continually in danger. Here, in the town, we are comparatively secure from their incursions, but the miner, encamped in some lonesome ravine, the packer on the trails that thread through the mountains, the express man, with the precious freight of letters, and the rancher, with his large herds of stock, are constantly incurring risk, and not unfrequently are the victims of the remorseless savages. Three young men are now missing, who are supposed to have been killed by them at their camp, on the Sacramento river, a few miles north of this place. Their names are Stanley, McBurnie, formerly of Pittsburgh, Dr. McGee, and another, name not ascertained. Letters, powder-flasks, and other things belonging to the missing men were lately found in an Indian rancherie, by some whites who attacked it, thus placing their death almost beyond conjecture. While I write, a company is coming in from an Indian fight or "digger hunt," as it is termed here. They bring several "Mohasties" or squaws, with them, and report 26 Indians killed. These occasional punishments visited upon them are productive of multiplied mischief in provoking the severest retaliation from the natives, who, no doubt, feel that they are acting in defence of their dearest rights, and not until the General Government adopts some effective measures, (perhaps such as are recommended by the executive) in relation to them, can we hope for that amity and good feeling between the two races which humanity and sound policy require us to cultivate.

Although we have now passed the middle of winter, yet we have no ice bound streams or biting frosts; nothing suggestive of sleigh rides and frosted feet, warm fires or blue noses, but weather that much of the time renders a coat uncomfortable and sleeping under a tree not disagreeably cool. The late rains have invigorated vegetation, and nature seems already to have tired of the "sere and yellow leaf," and is decorating herself in all the freshness and bloom of the spring months. From every creek is heard the monotonous noise of apparently a thousand and one frogs, while the air is vocal with the sweet music of its unequalled songsters. Thus you see while you are *enduring* a winter, perhaps as cold as Nova Zembla, we are *enjoying* a season that is winter only in name.

Four years have not passed since the mines here were discovered, and yet how great the change and important the results they have produced. Where the desert his purpose roamed untamed, cities have risen in whose streets is daily heard the busy hum drum of business, and the shrill whistle of the steamboat sounds from the bosom of streams but lately disturbed only by the paddles of the Indian canoe. Here animated by one common incentive, are the children of every clime, the swarthy sons of Asia, the amphibious Kanacka, the pure Castilian, the mongrel of South America, and the open hearted Hibernian, all mingling in the common pursuits of life with the live Yankee, who glories in a flag that reconciles all classes, and harmonizes all creeds. Our commerce, stimulated by this discovery, is now almost ubiquitous, and carries in its wake the humanizing influences of civilization. Whether the possession of California was part of our "manifest destiny" or not, none can doubt that its union with our own confederacy will be productive of more beneficial effects than had it remained a portion of Mexico, and perhaps not less so than the settlements of Plymouth and Jamestown on the east.

Respectfully, &c. J S F

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette

If the Chairman of the Whig Committee of Correspondence fails to call a Convention to appoint a Whig Delegate to represent Allegheny County in a National Convention, who will perform that duty? Some persons say the State Convention at Harrisburgh, is called for that purpose, and such a report comes from Harrisburgh. I know that two Senatorial Delegates had one for the new District under the late Census are to be appointed, but the Convention have no authority to appoint any others, and I will not agree to such usurpation. Four years since we assembled in Convention, and after a close vote, Dr Dale was appointed. The Delegation from this State was divided in the National Convention. I do not believe any such division will happen this year, but in the face of the recent division in the Loudoun Convention, from stifling the voice of certain Districts, I believe it would injure the Whig cause to depute from the establishment usages of the Whig party, and adopt this new fangled Locofoco policy, especially as the Whigs of the East have already appointed numerous Delegates. John Strohm, Manuel Eyre, and others I am opposed to the centralisation of power at Harrisburgh

Ninety District.

LETTER FROM GEN. SCOTT

New York, March 17.

The Seward Association of Brooklyn, an Irish Benevolent Society, have received the following reply from Gen Scott to an invitation to attend their anniversary supper

Washington, March 12.

Gentlemen—It was only yesterday that the pressure of public business obliged me to decline the honor of greeting a number of Irish friends at the approaching celebration of St Patrick's day in Philadelphia. I beg you will accept what I said to them in reply

You do me justice in supposing me to take a lively interest in Ireland and her sons. Perhaps no man, constantly no American, owes so much to the valor of Irishmen as myself, for many of them marched, and fought under my command in the war of 1812, and many more thousands in the recent war in Mexico. None of them was ever known to turn their back upon the enemy, or a friend. I remain, &c

WINFIELD SCOTT

BUSINESS NOTICES

Dry Goods in New York.—Amongst the most reputable and extensive Dry Goods houses in the City of New York, is that of Messrs Dore & Nixon, of No. 21 Park Place in that city. These gentlemen have a Card in our paper, to which we invite the attention of both of our Merchants and Manufacturers, that may be found for the purchase of goods. It will be found to embrace a large variety of very desirable descriptions

A CARD.

The undersigned passengers on the steamer Fairchild, on the first trip from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, take pleasure in stating our unsolicited testimonial to the efficiency and attentiveness of the officers of a vessel. From the steamboat we have experienced, we feel assured that the Allegheny will be found one of the best and quickest boats navigated in such river. Each from the other followed like two peas, and in the morning, the table was made and served with great taste and neatness. With the fastest and most appropriate machinery and appliances that can be had, and the attentive and obliging officers, we think the public cannot fail to be a most welcome one. Captain Babcock and his officers are deserving and will receive the patronage of the public. We are pleased to be associated with Captain Babcock and his officers in giving our prosperous success.

H B Anderson Pittsburgh
H Bayle, Louisville, Ky.
R B Carothers, do
J M Mcdonald, do
J Dorsett, do
J S Dorsett, do
J H Wright, do
J Frisbee, Marysville, do
A Barrett, Wheeling, do
D Myers, do
J Wherry, N Carlisle, do
J Purcell, Ind
J D Speedy, do
J A Kelly, Pa
J A Keiff, do
W Booth, ohio
J Jolly, Pa
Hiram Stewart, Athens, do
J Phillips, St Louis, do
Chas Ohio
Wheeling, do
J M Shinn, Pa
J Caldwell, do
J Brazier, do
P B Powell Boston Mass
J L Hobbs Wheeling
Jas Lafferty, do
D Crane St Louis,
J Bird, do
H B Turpin do
Baltimore, do

mar 23-1t

Notice.

THE Partnership between the undersigned under the style of BIDWELL & McCULLOUGH, is this day dissolved on the 15th inst. by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to settle the same with JAMES BIDWELL, Pittsburgh
JOHN McCULLOUGH, Rochester
March 15 1852-1mard

WINDOW GLASS

6 by 8	90
7 " 9	1 12½
8 " 10	1 37½
9 " 12	1 87½
10 " 12	2 00
10 " 14	2 25
10 " 15	2 50
10 " 16	2 62½
10 " 18	2 87½
10 " 20	3 12½
10 " 22	3 37½
10 " 24	3 75

of best quality brands and for sale by
JAMES H. BROWN & CO.
No. 84 Wood st. & 61 First street

WRAPPING PAPER

200 Reams Coarse Rag Wrapping Paper
300 " Hard "
300 " Straw "
For sale by R. H. WILLIAMS
Publisher and Stationer, 84 Wood st.

A. MASON & CO.

will receive, per first boat by Canal Five Hundred Cases and Packages of Dry Goods, which will be offered at low prices.
mar23

MAPLE SUGAR.

2 bbls. New, of a superior quality, for sale by
A. A. MASON & CO.
mar23

FLOCK OF PUMPKINS FOR PIES.—A

fresh supply just received by
A. A. MASON & CO.
mar23

BACON Sides & Shoulders, for sale by

R. DALZELL & CO.
mar23

CLOVERSEED—25 bu. landing, for sale by

R. DALZELL & CO.
mar23

SALERATUS—30 casks,

of a superior quality, for sale by
R. DALZELL & CO.
mar23

Old Allegheny Bridge

10 SHARES of the stock of the old bridge
For sale by WM A. HILL & CO.
mar23 Stock and Exchange Brokers

Citizen's Insurance Co.

10 SHARES of the Stock of the above Co. (par value $25) for sale by
WM A. HILL & CO.
mar23

DRIED PEACHES—200 bu. in good order,

for sale low, to close consignment, by
ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO.
mar23

GINGHAMS! GINGHAMS!—A. A. Ma

son & Co. are this day in receipt of a full assortment of Ginghams, Summer Cloths, Lawns, Jaconets, Cambrics, Muslins, Scotch Plaids, Irish Linens, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Diapers, Tickings, Checks, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Counterpanes, Hosiery, Gloves, Cotton and Linen Thread, Laces, Edgings, Insertings, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Bonnet Silks, Velvets, Satins, Crapes, Tarletans, Crapes, Shawls, Mantles, Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Merinoes, Alpacas, Delaines, Lawns, Prints, Ginghams, Cloaks, Mantillas, Parasols, Umbrellas, Fans, Gloves, Hosiery, Cravats, Scarfs