PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1852.

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

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
JACOB HOFFMAN, OF BERKS COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.
A. E. BROWN, JAMES POLLOCK.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Districts.		Districts.	
1.	WILLIAM F. HUGHES,	14.	JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
2.	JAMES TRAGHAN,	15.	JAMES P. PAXTON,
3.	JOHN W. STOKES,	16.	JAMES K. DAVIDSON,
4.	JOHN P. VERREE,	17.	DR. JNO. MCCULLOUGH,
5.	SPENCER MCILVAINE,	18.	RALPH DRAKE,
6.	JAMES W. FULLER,	19.	JOHN LINTON,
7.	JAMES PERSONS,	20.	ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON,
8.	JOHN BEARDSLEE,	21.	THOMAS J. BIGHAM,
9.	JACOB MARSHALL,	22.	LEWIS L. LORD,
10.	CHARLES P. WALLER,	23.	CHRISTIAN MEYERS,
11.	DAVID CLARSON,	24.	DARWIN FORNEY,
12.	M. O. MERCER,	25.	SAM'L A. PURVIANCE.
13.	NEE-MIDDLESWARTH.		

The article of "Mono," which we promised a day or two ago, but not one of his regular series, has been withdrawn for the present.

The translation of an interesting fragment of the forthcoming history of Lamartine is continued on our first page to-day. The portrait it gives of Talleyrand, and the picture it draws of his first reception of the news of Napoleon's escape from Elba, are very striking.

PROSPERITY OF ENGLAND.—It is a very old and very common saying, that "it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good;" so our present tariff, which permits the products of foreign labor and skill to come into competition with the labor and skill of our people, has made England highly prosperous, while it has greatly checked the prosperity of our own country, and literally ruined some branches of manufacturing industry.

The policy of free trade was adopted by both countries about the same time. In Great Britain the only branch of industry which has needed protection for many years is the agricultural. Previous to 1847 that interest was protected by what was called the sliding scale of duties.—When the price of grain was high the duty was low, and when the price was low the duty was high—so high, indeed, as to amount to a total prohibition. Observe, this sliding scale was a changeable *specific* duty, so arranged as to prevent the price of breadstuffs from either rising very high, so as to starve the poorer classes, or from falling very low, so as to injure the agricultural interests. If we had a similar scale of duties upon iron, instead of our present absurd ad valorem system, a very moderate amount of protection would answer. Under our revenue laws the higher the price of a commodity at the place where it is manufactured the higher the duty, and *vice versa*. It is a "sliding scale," too, but it slides the wrong way. In 1846—7, during the prevalence of the railroad mania in England, iron bore a high price, and a ton imported during those years paid almost double the duty that a ton imported in 1851 did.

The circumstances of England and the United States in regard to the policy of protection or of free trade are directly opposite. Her manufacturers need no protection against the competition of other nations. The cheapness of labor, the abundance and cheapness of capital, together with the immense extent and perfection of their establishments, enable them to fabricate almost every kind of goods at lower prices than any other people in the world; hence there is no generosity, no magnanimity, in their offer of free trade to the world. For many years that government did protect its infant manufactures with the most sedulous care, until at length they have grown so strong, so firmly established, that they no longer need it. The thing might be illustrated in this way: A and B each engage in building a bridge over a river. A commenced long before B, and of course had his job completed long before his neighbor had his half done. Each had found occasion to use abundances of props, and shores, and scaffolding in carrying on his work. B had sufficient strength and consistency to support itself. A's bridge being finished, stood firm, a beautiful and substantial structure; but B's, being only half finished, began to sway to and fro with the wind, to sink lower and lower, until at length it fell with a crash, and became an unsightly ruin. A, of course, now got all the tolls, which was just what he wanted, while B only discovered when too late that he was a great fool.

England, as we have said, is very prosperous. From a document before us we take the following statement of the amount of three articles of raw material which passed through the hands of her manufacturers in 1842 and 1851 respectively

	1842—lbs.	1851—lbs.
Cotton	486,498,728	645,336,624
Wool	44,022,141	69,346,853
Raw silk	3,856,867	4,009,449

The entire exports of the results of British industry were in 1842, £47,381,023; in 1851 they were £74,116,396; an increase within nine years of more than fifty per cent: Over 74 millions sterling of *exports* of the result of British industry, which is about equal to 370 millions of dollars, no small proportion of which came to the United States.

Now let us look for a moment at the working of this "reciprocal" free trade. The theory was, when John Bull persuaded our democrats, under Mr. Polk, to abandon the policy of protection, that we should furnish him with any quantity of breadstuffs in exchange for some of his fabrics; but what are the facts. In 1851 he got from us, in exchange for the products of his looms, rolling mills and work shops, breadstuffs to the value of eight millions, and gold to the value of some twenty-five millions.* The English like to trade *freely* for gold. Thus we have lost, by allowing him to persuade us to knock away the shores and props which our yet feeble industrial interests required, many millions of solid capital; we have contracted heavy debts, and have sunk, in the depreciation of our manufacturing property, more than one hundred millions of dollars.

By the abolition of the corn laws the British Government removed a tax from the first necessary of life, and by so doing enabled the manufacturer to furnish his fabric, whatever it might be, a little lower without pinching the operative harder than he was pinched before. The British farmer, although his prices were a little reduced, still having a first rate home market, continued to prosper. The weight of his product gave him protection against his American competitor, because to carry a barrel of flour from Pittsburgh, or from the shores of Lake Erie, to Liverpool, consumes at present more than two-fifths of its value, or upwards of forty per cent., which itself is a full protection to the English farmer. On the other hand, the high value of most English fabrics, as compared with their bulk and weight, enables the English manufacturers to throw them into our market at a relatively small cost. This is a consideration of great importance.

*The whole amount of gold exported in 1851 was $48,748,208, of which England got the Lion's share.

CURIOSITY.—A letter to Hon. Towman Smith, from the Lake Superior mines, says:

"We have put in the box a piece of wood, or of a stick that was twenty feet long, when found, lying twenty feet under the surface of the earth, and a mass of copper resting thereon, mined out of the vein, weighing 5 tons and 1,542 pounds. Every particle of the rock was hammered off from it, and immediately about the mass were found two copper tools that showed copper to have been welded and hardened. A large number of hammers made from stone, were lying around it, and also, coal ashes, to all appearance, as fresh as though they had been made last year. Vegetable soil to the depth of four or six feet overlaid the whole, on which and immediately over this mass of copper, was standing a tree, which proved, on being cut down, to be over five hundred years old."

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The annual report of this Company, made on the 14th of January, has been published. From it we learn that the entire cost of the road, its appurtenances and equipments, as represented by *Capital Stock, funded and unfunded debts*, up to the 30th November last, is $3,025,888,27. Of this sum, $114,165.56 were borrowed from the earnings of the road, and is, therefore, a debt owing to the Company.

The gross sum includes the cost of surveys, right of way and land damages, cost of work and materials, machinery, depot grounds and buildings, interest on money paid in on Stock, interest on bonds and all other debts of the Company, discount and commissions on sale of bonds, salaries, and all incidental expenses.

The road was opened regularly for business on the first of April, 1851, and its gross earnings from that time to November 30th, amounted to $466,317 29
Deduct running expenses, 167,342 28

Net earnings, $298,975 01

A dividend of 8 per cent. has been declared, and a fund of $72,641 27, reserved for contingencies, and insure regular dividends. The roads have been more prosperous than this.

COLUMBUS AND ZENIA RAILROAD.—According to the second annual report of the President and Directors of this road, the receipts for the fourteen months ending December, 1851, were $211,631 36. The running expenses for the same time were $72,952,01. This left a net profit of $145,678 34. During the past year, two dividends were declared. One of five per cent, the other of six per cent, leaving a surplus fund of $30,135 77. The total cost of this road was $11,194,673 70. The road is mortgaged for $300,000, bearing 7 per cent. interest, which interest was promptly paid from the earnings of the road. Some $68,000 of stock has been taken by this road in the Central Ohio road. The above shows that the Company is in a most prosperous condition.

The project for equalizing the flow of water in the Ohio river, by building dams across some of the mountain tributaries of the Allegheny and Monongahela, first suggested by Engineer Ellet, continues to attract attention. The amount of water necessary to be held back from the winter and spring freshets to maintain a flow of not less than five feet, would be equal to a lake of one hundred square miles, of surface, and an average available depth of thirty feet. This is equal to 64,000 acres. This land, in the rough country in which it is proposed to construct these artificial lakes, would not cost over two dollars an acre, or say $130,000, for the land. Mr. Elwood Morris, Civil Engineer, in a recent communication to the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, speaks of the project as perfectly feasible, and one that could be successfully accomplished at an expense not exceeding two millions of dollars. These reservoirs would considerably reduce the height of the spring freshets as well as prevent the extreme low water which often, for many weeks, interferes with the regular steamboat commerce of the Ohio. They would also render the Allegheny navigable for steamboats at all times except when it is frozen.

When this scheme was first proposed it was viewed as wild and impracticable; but when we apply a little arithmetic to it we find that it can be done at an expense but trifling when compared with the magnitude and importance of the object. A thousand miles of imperfect river navigation will be made perfect, at an expense of only two thousand dollars a mile. Of course it must be done, if done at all, at the expense of the National Treasury, as it is truly a great national object, not less than one half the Union being directly interested in it. We think the project well worthy the attention of the people of this city, and of the whole valley of the Ohio.

PENNSYLVANIA FINANCES.—Gov. Bigler, on the 25th inst, transmitted a Message to the Legislature, on the subject of the Finances of the State. He gives the following description of the state of the Treasury:

The receipts into the Treasury for the year 1851, deducting the temporary loan of $98,200, amounted to $4,472,393 93, and the expenditures for the same year to $4,780,067 53 or $308,353 40 more than the whole receipts. In this expenditure is included $185,138 91, which was paid to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and cannot, therefore, be properly regarded as an expenditure, as it was used to cancel a like amount of the funded debt, leaving an actual balance against the Treasury of $123,225 49.

After full consultation with the financial officer of the State, and a careful examination of the data which he has kindly placed within my reach, I have arrived at the conclusion, that the receipts and expenditures for the current year may be estimated as follows, to wit:—Receipts $4,225,000, expenditures $4,027,000, leaving a balance of receipts over expenditures of $298,000, including in this expenditure an estimated payment to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of $220,000. But it should be observed, that in the expenditures for last year, there is included the sum of $462,196 applied to the North Branch canal, and $30,000 for the inclined plane on the Portage road and the western reservoir, making in all $472,196 expended on new work during the last season. It will be seen, however, by reference to the State Treasurer's report, that the balance in the Treasury on the first of December, 1850, was $764,262 81, whilst at the same period of the year 1851, the balance was but $543,979 21, being a difference against the Treasury for this year, of 210,252 60, which sum, together with the $300,000 of temporary loan, to be paid out of the receipts of the present year, amounting to $510,252 60 more than all the payments for new work, and on this data the balance in the Treasury at the end of this year, is reduced to $259,843 40. Thus it will appear, that should no accident occur to the public works during the present season, we may reasonably anticipate a surplus revenue of between two and three hundred thousand dollars. Should the improvements, however, be visited with any thing like the extent of damage which befell them during the last year, this balance would be reduced to a sum too meagre to deserve notice. It is, therefore, apparent that we cannot rely upon the surplus revenue of the Treasury during the current year, for the means to prosecute the work on the North Branch canal and the Portage railroad with that vigor which the interest of the State seems to demand.

The Governor recommends that a sufficient sum to finish the North Branch canal should be borrowed, and that the avoidance of the inclined planes on the Portage railroad should be proceeded with as rapidly as the state of the Treasury will permit. He also recommends the cash system to be pursued in the repairs of the works.

A few days ago the *New York Tribune*, made a most earnest and respectful appeal to Archbishop *Hughes*, to exert his religious and moral power, to abolish, or at least abate the Liquor traffic in New York among the Catholics. The succeeding number of the "*Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register*," the Archbishop's organ, contains the following response to the Tribune's appeal:

Last week *The Tribune* uttered a series of odious calumnies, charging on Irish and German Catholics the drunkenness of this city, and calling on the Archbishop and his clergy to fall in line with the Infidels and Socialistic demagogues in forcing what is called the Maine Liquor Law. Now, though *The Tribune* merits no answer, we will yet take occasion to say that drinking a glass of good brandy, or sharing a bottle of wine with a friend or two, may easily be a better action than even saying a Paternoster at the advice of *The Tribune*. The former is often a virtuous and commendable act; the latter, for our own part, when and where requested to do it by *The Tribune*, we would consider of very doubtful propriety—at any rate we would say it without shutting our eyes, and preface it by blessing ourself, as a protection against the probably evil designs that the devil and *The Tribune* might have had in soliciting us.

Just so with the advice of *The Tribune* to our Archbishop. Should *The Tribune* request his presence in Jersey City we would consider it more probable that Episcopal interference was just then particularly needed in Brooklyn, on the opposite side of town. And when the devil and *The Tribune* take up a given anti-tyrannical proposition to force men to abstain from drinking, while leaving or rather encouraging, them without restrictions in the vilest crimes and pollutions of Socialism and infidelity, we are decidedly of opinion that the interference of the Archbishop is likely to be much more needed to protect his flock against some rascally scheme of political demagogues, with the cant of puritan hypocrisy held before their faces, as a mask.

In the next place, If, unfortunately, there is great drunkenness among a portion, (a small one,) of Irish or German Catholics in this city, it is owing to their having first been led away from the practices of their religion by such ideas as *The Tribune* has devoted its whole existence in propagating. The remedy, therefore, must be in restoring to good principles and to the practice of virtue the dupes of radcalism and of *The Tribune*. To this we doubt not the attention of our Archbishop and his Clergy is already duly turned.

A CHALLENGE.

The New York papers publish the following Challenge from, as the Tribune says, an intelligent gentleman, formerly a Catholic Priest, to Archbishop Hughes, inviting a discussion of the views presented in his recent Lecture, entitled the "Catholic Chapter of the History of the United States.

REV. J. C. PITRAT to the Most Rev. Archbishop John HUGHES.

SIR: Your last lecture was intended to make the Catholic and Protestant citizens believe that the Romish doctrines do not oppose liberal institutions. Much has been, and is now, written and said on the opposition of your Church to liberal institutions; but if your opponents are either politicians, or Protestant ministers, or zeros for merely lay members of the Church, you and other leaders of the Church, answer: They misrepresent our principles because they are not acquainted with our theology! If your opponents were once-priests, you and other fellow leaders exclaim: They slander our doctrines, because they were either ambitious or immoral, or because we expelled them from the ministry. Sir, I was brought up like you, in Ecclesiastical Schools, studied the same theological works and was taught the same doctrines, and was trained to the same practices. My mind and my heart were imbued with the same ideas, views, purposes, and feelings. Hence I know what you know about Romanism, and officiated many years as a priest in France. Afterwards published and edited, in Paris a paper advocating the reformation of our Church. If I came to the United States it was only to carry out freely my ideas of Church reform. I was officiating as a Romish priest in the State of Louisiana, when, irresistable doubt on the fundamental articles of our creed, coming to my mind, I thought I could no longer, with a good conscience, practise and preach what I believed to be wrong. Ambition did not induce me to leave the Church, for I was penniless, without acquaintances, and not knowing the English language. Nor was it on account of immorality: for letters from the Bishop of Dubley, and from the Archbishop of Bordeaux, in whose dioceses I officiated as a Romish priest, declare that my standing, both as a man and as a priest, had been always honorable. The Bishop of New-Orleans did not expel me from the ministry; for, when I resigned, himself and his Grand Vicar wrote to me flattering letters to induce me to go back and live in their own palace. I have all those letters they have been published, but never denied. Now, Sir, I come out, and declare honestly and solemnly, *that the Catholic doctrines oppose radically liberal institutions*. Here, I charge you and other leaders of your Church, *vile intriguers and enlisteners to undermine the liberal institutions of this Republic, which you may crush them whenever circumstances prove favorable*.

I challenge you to a discussion of platform, or by writing on the aforesaid charges. If you personally decline the challenge, I am ready, and will be glad, to meet any priest, or lay-preacher of your Church, commissioned by you for that purpose. Sir, I hope you will let me hear from you. I am, respectfully yours,

J. C. PITRAT

P. S. I pledge my honor that I will respect you and the public. I shall confine myself to the question as above stated.

FROM WASHINGTON

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

WASHINGTON, March 29.

There is no foundation for the story of a crisis in the cabinet. The most cordial relations subsist between the President and the Secretary of the Treasury. It is not easy to imagine what motive could have prompted to the fabrication of so wanton a falsehood.

The nomination of Gen. Scott by the Pennsylvania Whig Convention is very nearly decisive of the question. It appears from telegraphic advices received last night, that the action of the Convention was practically unanimous, for although there were some blank votes on the expression of preference, nothing was done to indicate dissent from the decision. It is said that some of those who gave those votes hold office under the national administration, and felt a proper delicacy in opposing the claims of the President. There is scarcely a doubt that the whigs of New York and Ohio will soon manifest their partiality for General Scott with equal clearness.

The proposition of Mr. Stanley, of North Carolina, to divide among the States the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue from land sales accruing during Gen. Jackson's last term, would no doubt be adopted, if there were now a surplus in the Treasury, arising from any source, but that is not the case. It would be well to make the distribution contingent upon the state of the Treasury. It is not at all improbable, on balancing accounts for the current fiscal year, that we may have something to spare in the course of the next year, in payment of the obligations to the old States, recognised by the act of 1837, and rendered doubly binding by the indiscriminate donations of public lands for the exclusive benefit of the West. I believe the suspended instalment of the surplus amounts to some ten millions of dollars. The last message of Gov. Seward in 1841, strongly urged the legislature of New York to demand her share of this money, as a matter of right.

The committee of ways and means at this session was organised for the special purpose of cutting down the estimates and annoying the administration by refusing the supplies asked for. Mr. Bayly, chairman during the last Congress, was left off, because it was charged upon him that he was too liberal towards a Whig administration; and the appointment of his successor, Houston, was urged for the opposite reason. I learn that the committee is signalising itself in the line of retrenchment and reform, and expects to reduce the sum of the expenditures several millions below those of last year. I have observed that these reductions are always duly made up in a deficiency bill at the ensuing session. But cutting down now will make capital for the election, and it will be easy enough to repair any consequences of a hasty and excessive economy when it is over.—From similar prudential reasons it is hardly probable that anything will be done at this session with the French claims bill. Beside the machinery of payment would require the creation of a board of Commissioners with secretaries and other officers. The democrats desire these appointments for their own friends. They will abide the chances of an election for a new allotment of power. These well belabored and most venerable French claims, therefore, are likely to be passed down to another generation.

The day of final adjournment has been agreed upon by the democratic majority. It is to be the 10th of July, at latest, and the 1st of that month, if practicable. The President-making business will continue to be prosecuted as formerly, until the nominations are made, when the members will adjourn to the stump, from which, it is abundantly evident, many of them should never have been taken.

The only son of Senator Benton, who died recently at St Louis, was a young man of many acquirements and much promise. I believe the gentleman of that name who is prominent as a democratic politician in Iowa, is a nephew of the Senator. Persons well versed in Missouri politics are of opinion that Mr. B. will be returned to the House of Representatives from St. Louis next August. So terrible a blow, however, as the loss of an only son, and the child of his later years, may diminish the energy by which alone he could hopp to overcome the combination against him, so as to place success beyond his power.

The Buchanan men are a good deal cast down by the failure of his partizans to carry the Virginia convention. They expected that he would exercise a controlling influence over the democracy there, and that with the endowment of the "Old Dominion" he would be able to rally the South around him in the general conclave of the party. To facilitate this desirable arrangement a certificate was prepared, such is the report, and signed by all the democrats of the Virginia delegation in Congress but five, that Mr. B., could carry his own State. The non-contents were Senator Brodhead, and Messrs. Ross, Dawson, Grow, and Florence. This was sent down to Richmond, and produced exactly the same influence over the faithful as the bulletin of a defeated general claiming a victory because he has escaped destruction. The Cass men allege that they have 40,000 voters in Pennsylvania who will never support Buchanan.

JUNIUS.

For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. EDITOR—Allow me to correct the following mistakes which occurred in setting up the third article for publication. Instead of "*Honorius* was an Arian," read "*Liberius* was an Arian." Instead of "*Julius I.* held," &c., read "*Julius II.*" For "*Vignerius*" read "*Vigierius.*"

MONOS.

Marine, Fire, and Inland Transportation Insurance.

THE Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia—Chartered 1794. Capital $600,000. Assets January 13, 1851, $1,001,255 60. Will make Insurance on buildings and their contents, in the city and vicinity, and on property of every description, shipped per Steam boats and other vessels, either by inland transportation or on the seas.

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This is the oldest Insurance Company in the United States and from its high standing, long experience, ample funds, and avoiding all risks of an extra hazardous character, it may be considered as offering unexceptionable security to the public.

WILLIAM J. JONES, Agent.
No. 111 Front Street.

1851 1852

Another Certificate to the excellence of M'Lane's Vermifuge.

Strasburg, Lancaster Co., PENNSYLVANIA. It is with pleasure I hand you, my certificate, testifying to the general popularity of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific in your travelling agent, Mr. Munroe. Some time ago I purchased from him a small lot, partly on credit, which in a few bottles in my own family, to the good effects of which I can fully testify. The balance I sold to his entire satisfaction, and, should an inquiry, find it equally as very general. GEORGE MAXWELL.

Augusta, Carroll Co. Ohio, July 27, 1846.

Sold by most respectable druggists.
And by the sole proprietors
CHAS. McLANE & CO. 1 Wood st.

☞ Go where you will, talk about what you can, and you will either never hear of the great American preparation, known to the people of the U. States as Dr. Parrish's Celebrated Arabian Liniment. If it is made some of the most remarkable cures of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Contracted Limbs, Sore Throat, Complaints, &c., on record, and, indeed, as an external remedy, is applicable to near all diseases which should possibly be benefited by a medicine of that kind. For sale at the office of

NORRIS, BRYAN & CO. Agts.
No. 56 Wood st.

☞ Mr. SAM'L M. KIER—Let me know what you can put the PITRAIT at, for me, wholesale. It is going off with a rush, since I had the Circular distributed. The article is giving universal satisfaction. Yours truly, A. W. BARTLOTT

LEXINGTON, GREENE CO. OHIO, MARCH 20, 1851.

MR. KIER, DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 14th inst. came to hand yesterday, and I proceed to answer it by stating that I have sold a gross of Pitrait's Liniment, and have yet a few dozen left, which I shall dispose of in a short time. I find it to be a very good article, and I have no doubt but it will sell well. Truly Yours, FARNHAM, TELTON & CO.

☞ Dr. Wm. Brandreth, Jr. is in the outdoor business.

Nelson's First Premium
DAGUERREOTYPES.
Fifth Street, Opposite Building, Third Street.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain a correct likeness, and life like likenesses, at a very moderate price, will find it their interest to call at the above establishment, where satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best arranged Rooms for the single or group, under the proper light, instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Draper, Beckwith, and other celebrated Daguerreotypists, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr N. Nelson has himself to offer the public the assurance that he can, in the best possible style, either single or in groups, which has never been surpassed.

☞ Please open and operating, in all weathers from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. mar24dy

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

C. G. HUSSEY, PRESIDENT.
GEORGE L. MARSHALL, SECY.

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.

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Jan 8 Pendrel 1852

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Pennsylvania Rail Road and Express Packet Line

CONSTITUTED FOR PASSENGERS

Between Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore

310 miles Rail Road, 72 miles Canal.
TIME, THROUGH EIGHT HOURS.
FARE TO PHILADELPHIA A BALT. $10.

SHORT, MOST PLEASANT AND CORPORTABLE ROUTE.

ON the opening of Canal Navigation a daily line of Express Packet Boats will run, connecting at Blairsville with the Pennsylvania Railroad. A Packet Boat will leave Pittsburgh every evening at 5 o'clock, precisely. Passengers take the Railroad Train while next day at noon, crossing the Portage Road in day time, arriving at Philadelphia or Baltimore, early next morning. Baltimore passengers on arrival at Harrisburgh, take the Express Train Cars of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road to that city, arriving in time to proceed by morning train.

For passage or other information, apply to

C. BENSON, } Agents.
J. MESKIMMEN, } Pittsburgh.
C. & D. LEECH & CO., Canal Basin.

mar12

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION is one of the most fatal maladies that afflict the human race. Thousands of people die annually of this complaint. It has been supposed incurable, but Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has proved itself a certain antidote for this terrible disease, in its incipient stages. The delicate structure which is the seat of this disease is the prime supporter of life. It is a frail tissue, hence, easily destroyed. When attacked with acid humors that many causes may originate, immediate use should be made of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, to attest the work of destruction, and it is important to pay attention to the first.

Symptoms—which are often a cold, then a dry cough, disposition to vomit after eating, pain and oppression of the breast, especially after motion, spittle frothy, of a saltish taste, sometimes tinged with blood, sadness, bad appetite, unusual thirst. These should receive immediate attention, for a few days may make a fatal difference to the patient.

See advertisement.

☞ DIED,

On board the steamer Granite State, from New Orleans to Pittsburgh, and buried one mile below the state line of Kentucky and Tennessee, JOHN NELSON, of Gilmore County, Georgia. His effects are in the hands of the officers of the boat.

(Georgia papers please copy.)

☞ CARD—The Young Ladies' Association for the relief of the poor, having adjourned for the season, would take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the receipt of a second donation of $100 from the Relief Committee in February last. They would also tender their thanks to Drs. Dilworth and Rogers, for services rendered, and to Messrs. Page and Hays, for medicines furnished by them during the past winter, without charge.

Removal
Of the O'Reilly Telegraph Office.

THE OFFICE of the O'Reilly Telegraph Lines has been removed to the north east corner of Third and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., entrance from Third street.

In order to meet the increasing wants of the public, the new Telegraph Office has been much enlarged and improved, and other facilities added, to insure the prompt and accurate transmission of despatches to all parts of the United States. No effort will be spared to sustain the high reputation which the O'Reilly Lines have already acquired. mar31dlm

Lumber Wanted.

UNDERSTANDING that a report has been circulated that I have retired from the lumber business—I would state that I intend purchasing eight to ten hundred thousand feet, at highest market price. J. R. HOVER,
mar31:d2t Ninth Ward.

GROCERIES—
100 hhds. New Orleans Sugar;
125 hhds. New Orleans Molasses;
50 " Sugarhouse "
80 hhds. 6s, 8s, 1s Richmond & Lynchb'g tobacco
50 kegs Kentucky twist tobacco
115 half chests Y. H., H. P. and Imperial Teas;
40 caddy hhds. "
25 tierces Rice;
50 bbls. No. 2 Large Mackerel;
20 " " 2 "
20 kits Nos. 1 and 2 "
300 dozen Beaver Buckets;
70 bbls. North Carolina Tar;
100 bxs. 8x10 and 10x12 Glass;
50 bxs. M. R. Raisins, to arrive and in store and for sale by [mar31] J. A. DILWORTH & CO.

For Lease or Sale.

THAT very comfortable three story brick Dwelling House on Hand and Fayette sts with apparatus for heating, lighting and water, being fitted up by the owner for himself.

Also, for sale or lease forever, two fine lots on Duquesne Way, (40 feet by 158) and building lots on Pennsylvania Avenue and Braddock street, and the most beautiful sites for country seats, between said sts. Apply at No. 144, Fourth street, to JAMES S. CRAFT
marSlsf

Moving, 1st April.

THE day of destruction to Crockery, Crudles and Patience, is at hand, already the premonitory symptoms are visible. In the mean, it may be as well, in view of the torn garments of Men and Boys, to remember the sanctuary can be satisfactorily replenished at *CHESTER'S MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING EMPORIUM*, where work equal to customer made at 20 per cent less than customer prices. No charge for showing goods.

WE STUDY TO PLEASE.

71 Smithfield, near Diamond alley.

A Card.

THE subscriber intends opening an INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, in the 1st of April next, on St. Clair street, left entrance to bridge. Hotels, Steamboats and private houses will be supplied with none other than faithful servants, well recommended.

The public is respectfully invited to avail themselves of the facilities now offered.

JOSEPH LEWIS.

Plank Road Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to those who have subscribed stock to the Miller's Run and Cross Creek Valley Plank Road, that an election will be held at McConnell's Mill, on Miller's Run, on Friday, 23d of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to elect a President and Directory for the Company. By order of Commissioners.

[mar31lw3t] (Post copy.)

Allegheny County ss:

In the Orphans' Court of said County, No. 9, of June Term, 1851. In the matter of the administration account of W. J. Howard, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Dr. John Butler, dec'd.

And now, to wit, March 27, 1852, on motion, the Court confirm the account absolutely: and do also appoint Alfred R. McCalmont, Esq., Auditor, to distribute the balance in the hands of the administrators among the creditors. By the Court.

J. M. BUSHI, Clerk.

The Auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of McCalmont & Brennan, No. 121 Liberty street, on Monday, the 29th day of April, 1852, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

mar31:w3w T. A. R. MCCALMONT, Auditor.

BENNETT & BRO., Manufacturers of Finish and Fancy Yellow, stockingham and Brown Colored Ware. Office at the Manufactory, corner of Washington and Franklin streets, Birmingham, opposite Pittsburgh. Pa. mar29dly

New Goods! New Goods!!

THE subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and former patrons that he has just returned from the eastern cities, having purchased a large and handsome assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, comprising every variety of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which he is prepared to make to order, in the most fashionable style, at the shortest notice. He also has on hand a large and fashionable assortment of ready made clothing and Gentlemen's furnishing goods, wholesale and retail, at the old stand, No. 101 Liberty street. WILLIAM W. DIDDY.

N. B.—To the trade, Mr George Arnold, at the store establishment, is the authorised agent for J. Ellis Pepper's Elliptic system of cut clothing. W. W. D.

mar26

HARPER'S Magazine for April, for sale by mar26 J. I. READ, No. 70 Fourth st.

COFFEE—154 sks. Green Rio, rec'd per Canal, and for sale by A. COLEKERSON.

SUGAR—50 bags Brazil, rec'd per Canal for sale by [mar29] A. COLEKERSON.

LADIES' GLOVES—
1st doz black and colored Spun Silk;
2d " " " Fowlings;
3d " colored kids Tassel;
4th " " " Silk tops, for sale by
mar30 C. ARBUTHNOT.

LADIES' MITTS—
25 doz black Fowlings Silk;
" " colored do for sale by
[mar30] C. ARBUTHNOT.

TABLE Cloths, white and brown Damask, 6, 8, 10 and 12-4, a large assortment, for sale by
mar30 C. ARBUTHNOT.

GENTS CRAVATS—
50 dozen Plaid and Fancy Silk
" " Black Satin
mar30 C. ARBUTHNOT.

RICE—20 tcs. fresh, landing from steamer Cleveland, for sale by W. BAGALEY & CO.
mar30

PUNCH RAISINS, &c.—
100 kits Punch Raisins;
100 " Cordials and Fulkerzeed
for sale by W. BAGALEY & CO.

REFINED SUGARS—
100 bbls. Refined and Fulkerzeed
for sale by W. BAGALEY & CO.

PEPPER, PIMENTO, &c.—
25 bags Pepper;
25 " Pimento;
250 mats Cassia, landing from steamer Cleveland, for sale by W. BAGALEY & CO.

RICHMOND TOBACCO—200 half boxes, as good as any of the most approved brands, for sale by W. BAGALEY & CO.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

PAVES Pittsburg daily (Sundays except) at 10 o'clock. Leaves Bellefonte daily, (Sundays except) at 1 o'clock, P. M. Passengers will take the Railroad at Blairsville, for Bellefonte, Lock Haven, and Eastern points.

GEORGE ROBINSON, Superintendent.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!

LADY FELICIA, a new work by Henry Lindenburg, Author of "Valentine Vox," "Miscellaneous Poems," &c. &c. Just received and for sale at the most reduced prices, at the Bible Depot, No. 116 Market st. J. & H. PHILLIPS.

SUGAR—100 hhds. Good Fair, for sale by mar26 J. D. WILLIAMS & CO.

THE Seven Brothers of Wyoming; or the Brigands of the Revolution. This work is a narrative of exciting interest, and exhibiting a peculiar feature of the Revolution. W. A. Hildebrand's Co. No. 70 Fourth street, have it for sale.

Memoirs of Mrs. Margaret Fuller, edited by Ralph Waldo Emerson and Wm. H. Channing.

The Wide Wide World; by Elizabeth Wetherell.

No. 2, Graham's Library, containing the Yellow Plush Papers by Thackeray mar26

SUGAR & MOLASSES—
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
250 bbls. Molasses, just rec'd and for sale by
S. & W. HARBAUGH,
Nos. 150 and 152 Second st.

BUTTER—8 bxs. Fresh Roll for sale by
mar26 S. & W. HARBAUGH.

MUSTARD—Ground English in kegs, tin Canisters and papers, for sale by
J. KIDD & CO.

STARCH—2069 lbs. (Foxe's best) for sale by mar26 J. KIDD & CO.

PUMICE STONE—500 lbs. Ground fine for sale by [mar26] J. KIDD & CO.

MACKEREL,
SHAD AND FISH,
SALMON,
HERRINGS,
PORK,
HAMS AND SIDES,
SHOULDERS,
LARD and CHEESE,
Constantly on hand and for sale by
J. PALMER & CO.
Market Street, West of the Diamond,
PHILADELPHIA.
[mar26:2tawlw

BUTTER—5 bbls. Roll, for sale by
for sale by [mar26] MUCK & MCCANDLESS.

LARD OIL—10 bbls. in store for sale by
mar26 J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood st.

OIL VITRIOL—5 carboys for sale by
mar26 J. KIDD & CO.

Gentlemen's Rubber Gloves.

THE LIGHT GLOVE—Destined to supersede the black kid, as a winter Glove; not only quality and comfort, but much more durable, and perfectly water proof, besides possessing all the virtues of the black, such as retaining changed hands, &c.

THE HEAVY GLOVE—Useful for a driving Glove and care of horses, keeping the hands soft and smooth, in all climes, and where any other Glove is injurious.

LONG AND HALF-LONG GLOVE, or Mitten, used for protection in all kinds of bad weather. The Chemist and inventor, manufacture and handling of Potashes and other strong alkalies, for cows in stables, and Horse companions in the Fire Department.

Ladies' Gloves, just received, and for sale at the Rubber Depot, No 176, Market st. J. & H. PHILLIPS.

Hotel Furniture for Sale at Auction

THE subscribers will offer for sale at public auction, commencing on the 1st of April next, continue until sold, the elegant furniture and fixtures of the United States Hotel, in the City of Wheeling, valued at between $4 and $5,000 dollars. It consists of every variety of furniture adapted to any hotel, viz: Beds, Bedding, Carpets, Stoves, Tables, Chairs and Dining room furniture, Cows, &c. &c. Terms made known on sale.

TAYLOR & BUTSFORD.

The above sale is postponed until Monday the 12th day of April next. mar26

BUTTER—Fresh roll just rec'd, and for sale by MORRIS' Tea Store,
mar26 in the Diamond.

WRAPPING PAPER—
2 cs. Ream Medium Straw;
2 " " Crown
Extra size and weight, suitable for Hardware or Hats, for sale by J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.
mar24 21 W