PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1852

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
JACOB HOFFMAN, OF BERKS COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
TICKET.
A. E. REIZEN, JAMES POLLOCK.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Districts.	Districts.
1. William F. Hoskins,	14. James H. Campbell,
2. James Traquair,	15. James D. Paxton,
3. John W. Stokes,	16. James K. David-on,
4. John F. Verree,	17. Dr. Jno. McCulloch,
5. Seymour Middleton,	18. Ralph Drake,
6. James W. Fuller,	19. John Linton,
7. James Pennock,	20. Archib'd Robertson,
8. John Bolton,	21. Thomas J. Higham,
9. Jacob Marshall,	22. Lewis L. Lord,
10. Charles E. Waller,	23. Christian Myers,
11. David Alton,	24. Darwin Phelps,
12. M. C. Hetrick,	25. Sam'l. A. Purviance.
13. Nor Middleswarth.	

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

The Temperance Speech of the Right Rev. Bishop Potter, delivered in Masonic Hall, on Saturday evening, will be found re-published on our fourth page to-day. The great demand for this excellent address exhausted our edition so early yesterday, as to render its re-publication necessary to supply the demand of the public.

SUNDAY WORK.—The Typographical Association of this city, on Saturday night last, unanimously adopted a report and declaration that they will not hereafter labor on the Sabbath on any terms. They set forth good reasons for this resolve, and they have our best wishes, and shall have our co-operation, in adhering to it.—They stop work from 12 o'clock on Saturday night until 7 o'clock on Monday morning.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Pennsylvania, providing for the lease of the Public Works of that State, in accordance with the proposition which has been made by some of the leading transportation firms. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Old Men and Young Men General Democratic Committees, of New York, have, in formal meeting held in Tammany Hall, nominated Gen. Cass for the Presidency. The Cass star is evidently in the ascendant, and the cause of Buchanan is evidently waning. Old Bachelors are not popular, and they ought not to be. None but Shaking Quakers, Monks, and persons of that stamp, who hold to the duty of celibacy, ought to vote for the crusty old fogie Bachelor of Lancaster.

The Whig candidate for the Presidency must stand emphatically, and without qualification or reservation, upon the Compromise Platform, or he would carry a single Southern State.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

Such is the language used by the Southern Whig press generally, by the resolutions of Southern Whig Conventions, and by Southern Whig speakers in Congress. The Whigs of the North *must* renounce the Southern *shibboleth*, or all political communion will be dissolved. Well, be it so. Better so, than any more sacrifice of manliness and principle. It is more important to the Whig part to maintain its consistency and its principles than to elect a President. The strength of the Whig party is principally in the North. Is it better to conciliate the South, where it has but little strength, by a servile submission, or to increase its power in the North by a firm adherence to its integrity? On the decision of this question will depend the future of the Whig party.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—MOUNTAIN SECTION.—On the 1st of April, about 8 miles of the Mountain Section of the Pennsylvania Railroad was opened. This avoids inclined plane No. 1, and the tunnel, and about one-fourth of the Portage Railroad. Since then, the trains have come in earlier, and general satisfaction has been expressed on the part of passengers. On the 1st of July, some twenty miles of staging in Westmoreland county will be avoided. The Pennsylvania Central route is thus continually improving, and soon will distance all competition in time and comfort.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND LORD PALMERSTON.—In December last a serious misunderstanding between these gentlemen resulted in the withdrawal of the latter from the Cabinet, since which time, until a short time since they had remained estranged. The London correspondent of the North American informs us that a reconciliation has been effected between them. The writer says:

The Ex-Foreign Minister, whom Lord John so unceremoniously dismissed in December, is too valuable a statesman to remain outside of Russell Cabinet. His services were only duly appreciated when they were lost. Lord John has discovered that he committed a serious error when he dismissed Palmerston, and has also discovered that in case the Derby Administration is broken up by a "factious opposition," it will be a difficult matter for Lord John to form a Ministry without his old ally. During the past week he has, therefore, made proposals through influential friends, to Lord Palmerston for a reconciliation. It may be imagined that the high minded ex-minister treated with silent contempt these propositions; but the incessant appeals to him, the embarrassments of the State, and the necessities of the country at a serious period, finally warmed the heart of Lord Palmerston, and when's full and earnest apology was made to him by Lord John Russell, through a mutual friend, an interview took place, when the Ex-Premier expressed his deep regret that any misunderstanding had happened. This reconciliation took place on Saturday last, and the two Ex-Ministers met for the first time in public, since last December, at Lady Palmerston's grand entertainment, on Saturday evening, in the presence of Lord John and Lady Russell caused the greatest surprise amongst the company. Such is the gossip of the West end Clubs.

Having regained the friendship of Lord Palmerston, the Ex-Premier has accomplished an important political feat, and his next card was to seek the office, and, it is reported, the assistance, of Sir James Graham and the "unadorned" Richard Cobden! If Lord John should again be called upon by the Queen to form an administration, he will construct a Cabinet upon a very broad basis, but whether his new materials would warp and fall to pieces, is a question which may be answered at a future time.

U. S. MINT.—During the month of March the Mint at Philadelphia coined gold to the value of $3,286, 6227, also silver to the amount of $68,100, and copper to the extent of 289,975 cents.

POST OFFICE OPERATIONS.—During the week ending March 27th, the Postmaster General has established forty-nine new post offices, discontinued five, and changed the names of six.

The contributions to the National Washington Monument fund during the month of March amount to $1,193 41.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—In the U. S. Senate on Wednesday a memorial was presented from Messrs. Shoeneberger, of Pittsburgh, and others, asking the grant of a patent to secure to them, for a limited period, the manufacture of the article known as Russia sheet iron, within the limits of the United States.

The memorialists set forth that they have acquired the process of manufacturing Russia sheet iron, but that under the patent laws they cannot obtain a patent, as they are not the inventors, the mode being the same as that by which the article is manufactured in Russia. They represent that unless a special act of Congress secures to them, for a limited period, the exclusive manufacture of the article, rival establishments would spring up in the United State, and that the competition thereby engendered would prevent them from realizing the adequate remuneration for their labor and expense of procuring the process, &c. They contend that the manufacture in this country would greatly cheapen the article and bring it into general use.

The King of Siam has allowed not only full toleration to all religions, but has permitted free access by the missionary to every part of the empire, whose labors are unrestricted. On this subject the official proclamation says: "The English and Americans who reside in the kingdom of Siam are allowed to enjoy greater privileges than formerly. They are allowed to travel to and fro in the kingdom, wherever they please. They are permitted to follow the dictates of their own consciences in religious observances, to erect chapels and cemeteries, according to their wishes; and in all respects they are allowed unrestrained freedom, so long as they do not infringe upon the customs and laws of the country."

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 1.

Mr. Cleveland, of Connecticut, a leading Free-soiler of the House, made a set speech to-day, to prove that the Whigs were the authors and peculiar supporters of the Compromise, including the Fugitive Slave Law. Had Gen. Taylor lived, he said, those measures would not have passed, and he never should forget the expression of countenance with which Mr. Webster whispered to Mr. Clay that General Taylor was dying. He meant to say that they both appeared gratified. The President, Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and General Scott, acting earnestly and heartily together, as he personally knew, had brought about the well known result, and were responsible for it. He contended that all the more distinguished Democrats who co-operated with them, as Howell Cobb, then Speaker, and Foote, of Mississippi, had since confederated with the Whigs, and by their help had beaten down the old Democratic party in their States. I have not now time to turn to the record, and show by the votes which party opposed its numerical force and the power of its organization to the consummation which I consider, as Gov. Cleveland does, disgraceful to the north, and of dangerous tendency to the whole country. I will perhaps make that examination to-morrow. In the mean time, let me say, that whatever position a few leading men of the party may have occupied, the Whigs interposed the only respectable opposition which the worst of those measures had to encounter. The Texas iniquity, the humbug pledge to admit Utah, New Mexico, and other territories as slave States, if they chose so to come in, and finally that supplementary abomination the Fugitive Law, were carried by Democratic votes. Upon every division on important issues three-fourths of the majority against the cause of freedom consists of Democrats, and three-fourths of the minority, representing the friends of the same cause, were Whigs.

But Cleveland's speech was of great importance as an indication of Democratic policy. He claimed, as Bantoul does, to be a regular, consistant Democrat, and never to have been any thing else, and he showed that the Free Soil section of the party is determined to dependence and repudiate the Compromise, its authors, promoters, and endorsers, and that they aspire to rule the approaching convention, and to carry their points. They intend to nominate an anti-compromise man, and to pass anti-compromise resolutions, and if not able to do so, they will secede and get up a seperate organization. There can be no doubt about this, for the speech was not only anti-compromise, but it was boldly, and even very violently, anti-slavery, and was delivered for effect upon the Connecticut State election, which takes place on Monday or Wednesday next. Upon the result of this election depends the choice of a United States Senator. Moreover Gov. C. made a very spirited attack upon his colleague, young Ingersoll, who yesterday made an out and out Hunker compromise speech.

Now which of these sets of combatants will prevail? Appearances are in favor of the Free-soilers, but the Hunkers exhibit no sign of yielding. Gorman, of Indiana, has the floor for to-morrow. He is a Kentuckian by birth, and a much more violent supporter of slavery than if he had remained there, as most of the emigrants from slave States are. He will no doubt reply to Cleveland in a furious Phillippic.

Now while we see the Democratic party, "the National Allies," throwing off its enforced allegiance to the tyranny of its southern masters, can the Whigs hesitate as to their course on the same question? Can they permit their counsels to be disturbed by the taste, and that test so odious as one as the suppression of discussion and almost of thought upon a subject which has agitated the country for years? If the Philadelphia convention can be induced to imitate the course of the Whig Congressional, not even the nomination of General Scott could save the party. We should in that case witness the same beautiful spectacle of harmony and unanimity which the action of the Whigs on the Speakership presented after the brilliant operation in caucus of eulogizing the compromise, when the party split upon a dozen candidates, not one of whom received a score of votes.

That the Democrats feel a crisis approaching or already at hand, was shown by the interest and excitement with which they gathered about Cleveland and listened to his manifesto. *Their* troubles are just beginning.

I fear that the Homestead Bill will pass the House without receiving any provision for the rights of old States to a part of the property which it proposes to alienate for the special benefit of the new ones. There is a hope, however, that it will be stopped in the Senate, or be amended as reason, justice, and the fashionable principle of compromising demands. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, April 2d, 1852.

The Senate passed a bill on Tuesday, authorising the Post Master General to contract for carrying the mail twice a month between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, for $100,000 per annum. The bill originally proposed to give one Mr. Templeton this contract at a job on the old pretence of building steamers fit to be converted into vessels of war. But this feature was struck out by a decisive majority, and the business of carrying the mail between these points was left open to public competition, the same as it is between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. This result seems to determine the course the Senate will pursue in regard to these steamer projects. Their day is past. It is possible that Collins may get his extra allowance, but if he do, it will be upon the distinct and exclusive ground that his line has been established by the government and is now threatened with destruction by competition from the line supported by the British government. The pay of Cunard was raised last winter $100,000 per annum, but the increase of service was proportionate. Collins receives now about eight hundred dollars more for each trip than Cunard does, but it is a fact that his vessels are very much larger and somewhat swifter.

There has been a contest during the whole winter between several of the committees, as to jurisdiction over the subject of river and harbor improvements. I have heretofore informed you that the Committee on Roads and Canals had prepared bills making appropriations upon the usual estimates for clearing out the channels of the western rivers. It would seem, however, that the matter more properly belonged to the Committee on Commerce, and they have accordingly gone forward and completed a bill embracing all the ordinary appropriations for rivers and harbors, and containing items which amount to $1,200,000, of which $200,000 is for the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and about $500,000 for the northern lake ports. Fifty thousand dollars is to be expended in the Delaware, below Philadelphia; $70,000 in New York harbor and upon the Hudson. The Committee have considered all the items with great minuteness of investigation, and have adopted none which was not shown to be necessary and beneficial by the clearest proof. The chairman of the committee thinks that the bill will pass.

The Senate had another comfortable dose over the Florida interest claims, and the House passed a score or two of private bills.

The speech of Mr. Williams, of Tenn., and a veteran Whig, announcing what the Southern Whigs wished and expected, has not had any depressing effect upon the friends of Gen. Scott, or upon his prospects. He thinks Gen. S. a strong man, as well as a great soldier. Very well. He says Southern Whigs must have a compromise man, and a fugitive slave law man. Very well. But has not Gov. Cleveland, a very astute observer, just told Mr. Williams that he, an anti-compromise Democrat, *knows* that Gen. Scott was very active and anxious for the passage of the compromise bills. Again, Mr. W., will you be good enough to calculate and proclaim the exact number of fugitives who have been returned to Tennessee during the eighteen months since the statute came into being? Have there been eighteen—one a month? Have there been five? Has there been one? I have kept a pretty close watch on the newspaper reports, and I believe there has not been one recorded case, not one. What a glorious theme and occasion, then, for agitation in Tennessee, would danger to that act be. But I have information from other people in Tennessee, that assures me that Gen. Scott will be the *most popular Whig candidate* ever run in that State. Mr. Clay beat Polk there by only a nominal majority. Gen. Taylor carried it by an unusually large one; but Gen. Taylor was never the favorite with the volunteers—of whom many were from Tennessee—that Gen. Scott was and continues to be. Not only will Gen. S. carry the State, but he is the only one of the three prominent Whig candidates who can do it. His popularity there is based upon his military renown—upon his victories. It will override all opposition. Tennessee is one of the strongest Scott States.

The Chair had agreed to give the floor to Mr. Ward, of Ky., a Scott Whig, who intended to reply to Mr. Williams. Mr. Ward had complained that the floor was improperly withheld from him, and the Chairman agreed to recognize him on the next occasion. It happens that the occupant of the chair, on the pending bill, is near sighted, and a tremendous roar of laughter was caused by his designating "the gentleman from Kentucky"—from a crowd of eager contestants who were beseeching his favorable notice, with shouts that would have done credit to bedlam, when no gentleman from Kentucky was on his feet. The crowd kept yelling "Mr Chairman," and he responding with almost equal vigor, "the gentleman from Kentucky," until the joke became apparent to both sides. Mr. Ward happened to be out of the House.

The speech of young Mr. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, a few days since, which so roused the ire of his elderly colleague, Gov. Cleveland, is published this morning. It is a wretchedly servile thing—a dish of mere slip slop, seasoned and thickened with "Southern dirt." Two Southern men, both slaveholders, stood in the aisle listening to him. One of them said, "that is good doctrine—it is our doctrine." The other answered, "Yes, it is our doctrine, but I would not trust him—I could not; for I know, with his education and associations, those sentiments are not his own. Give him power which he could use without control against us, and he would be among our worst foes." Thus it is with Doughfacedism. It is hated among us, and despised at the South. This young man, who came here with some college reputation, has at once damned himself as a toady, and his political career is virtually closed.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 3.

Winter lingers with us, and as much clothing and fire is needed as at any time during the winter, to the manifest hindrance of business. The hotels, the best test of the condition of the city, are none of them crowded, and some of the landlords say there is not a full house in the city. Last year at this time every house was packed, and travellers could not find themselves comfortable when allowed to lie on the floor. Within the next ninety days new hotels will be opened capable of accommodating two thousand people, and within eighteen months new ones that will give shelter to as many more. The profits of hotel keepers for the past five years has stimulated the erection of new houses to a degree that will satisfy all demands.

Yesterday was a very speculative time in stocks, and the whole list is up from rates current on the 1st, but prices are not generally as high as on yesterday. The rates of sterling bills has fallen, and such is the present rush of railroad bonds abroad, that it will require but a may soon see coin turn this way in the payment of balances. Merchants are very easy in their finances, and show some inclination to speculate in stocks. At present the brokers have the field to themselves, and would be glad to see outside capital come into the streets.

A fugitive case has just been before the commissioners to-day, of peculiar hardship. The darky is a Baltimorean, who for some years has been living here with a white wife and her children. The contest over the poor fellow became so warm that the opposite counsels resorted to force in reply to each other. The result of the examination was that the poor fellow was given to the hunters, and before this reaches you he will be in the hands of his owner.

An attempt was made last night by the whigs of the city to induce the Collector of the port to turn out the horde of locofocos who are fattening upon the spoils at the Custom House, in order to give the whigs a turn. The Collector coolly says, the locofocos will vote for Mr. Fillmore, and that they cannot be removed. No means are spared to make capital for Mr. Fillmore, and the impression attempted to be created that no one but Mr. Fillmore can be elected. It may be that the whig party now in the executive is re-elected and that the party must go into a minority in attempting to fulfil the doubtful debt; but whigs here do not see things in that light yet. The impression is that General Scott will run with an eclat exceeding that of Gen. Harrison or Gen Taylor, and make a better President than either. When any body else is talked about whigs do not continue the conversation, but answer you that General Cass or general apathy can beat any nominee but Scott. If we cannot have General Scott we may as well leave the field to be contested by locofocos alone.

The Art-Union injunction, applied for by Bennett of the Herald, was dissolved by Judge Dewey on the ground that Bennett, or the assignee of Hoe, had no right to bring the suit while also says the Art Union, by the showing of Bennett, has no title to the pictures, and that they have not been distributed to the States. His opinion on this head he declines to give, inasmuch as the case will come up in another court and be fully examined. He has made up his mind upon all the points, but declines to act through courtesy to another Judge.

In the Cuban expedition the end has been reached so far as the Texas authorities are concerned, and the Judge has nearly finished examining. The trial has been spun out to such an extreme length by the talking gents that people here have quite forgotten the commencement, and do not care for the result. Mr. O'Sullivan and his friends are far too powerful to fear imprisonment, fine or reprimand, and the end of the judicial proceedings are closed the latter. The Governor pardoned the poor rascal Loper, who murdered the policeman, but it is idle to argue from this fact that it means to hang a leading democrat like O'Sullivan in his place.

Summer travel to Europe has commenced in good earnest by the departure of one hundred and four passengers in the Pacific at noon to-day. The names in the list comprise the fashion of New York, Philadelphia, and the South, as of several gentlemen who are seeking foreign capital to use in our new railroads and internal improvements generally.

Our Assembly has passed to its third reading a liquor law, containing nearly fill the stringent provisions of the Maine Statute, and it will probably pass in our House. Connecticut can hardly fail on Monday to return temperance men to all her public offices, nor will Massachusetts long be without a Maine law judging from appearances. The proposed rumseller's organ, has not been seen here yet, nor any trace of the fifty thousand dollars supposed to have been raised. Portland has a dirty little weekly sheet, called the Expositor, but it has no character and no influence. It is evidently 'written up' by one hand, and defends the right to drink as lawful, but its defence is feeble. It is published by a committee of independent men, who are ashamed to show their names. C

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. EDITOR.—An insertion of the following paragraph from "Arthur's Home Gazette," would, I doubt not, gratify many readers of your valuable paper, who, like myself, are fearfully sick of listening to the almost daily accounts of brawls and personal rencontres that disgrace the high places of our nation.

CONGRESSIONAL BRAWLS.

The people of this country continue to be humiliated by the personal brawls, of some of their representatives on the very floor of Congress. An neither self-respect, nor pride of position, to say nothing of love of country, is sufficiently potent to curb the passion of these fiery gentlemen, it is full time that some such remedy as the following, suggested by the Boston Transcript, were adopted:

"There is a very simple remedy for this class of offices. *expel or suspend the culprit, and cut off the supplies.* Let the member, who makes the first attempt at personal violence—be the provocation what it may, so long as it is merely verbal—be suspended from his right to enter the hall of the House, during a certain length of time, according to the measure of his offence; and let his pay be stopped while his suspension lasts.

If this would not radically cure the propensity to fisticuffs, it would certainly act as a check; especially at times when parties are nicely balanced; and every man's vote is needed. It is incumbent upon Congress to pass some rule of general application to meet the case of outrages like that of yesterday—outrages not only insulting to the nation, but demoralizing in their effects, and damaging the cause of republicanism and good government abroad more than can be easily estimated."

The Louisiana House of Representatives have adopted the following resolution, which it is said, is pretty certain to be carried in the Senate also:

"That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their best exertions to promote the success of that great enterprise, first by urging on the general government such a donation of land, or an appropriation of money as will aid in removing the free people of color, with their consent, from the United States to Liberia, in Africa; secondly, by using their best efforts to promote what is usually called the "Ebony Line," in transporting the said free people of color to the republic of Liberia; and to increase the commercial facilities between the United States and Western Africa, through the medium of Liberia."

A Washington letter of 29th ultimo, in the N. Y. Courier, says—

If, as is alleged in some of the newspapers, Gen. James, of Rhode Island, has succeeded in securing Democratic votes enough to carry his proposition for modifying the Tariff, with the assistance of the Whigs in Congress, it is news in this part of the world, to those who have the opportunity of being well-informed. In the first place no plan has to this day been matured. A general programme was sketched two months ago, containing various alternatives, neither of which has yet been agreed upon by the friends of the measure, or finally determined by the author of the movement himself. It has been the laudable object of Gen James and those acting with him, to discover the most acceptable mode of introducing the subject in Congress and of attracting to it the most favor. Their efforts and inquiries thus far have not been crowded with much success, and the prospect so far from being improved, has grown more dim. The Whigs are not only desirous of obtaining a respectable modification of the Tariff, but they stand prepared to sustain any scheme which may come recommended as being likely to afford relief. If the opposition entertain any doubt of their sincerity, let General James bring forward his scheme and test it by a direct division. In the meantime, we understand that the friends of the Administration, through the chiefs of the Custom House establishment in the west, (one who can invest in the operation from one to five thousand dollars will be preferred. Inquire of

SLOANER, HARTMAN & Co.,
No. 109 Water street Pittsburgh.

ap5:d1w

ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS—FREIGHT REDUCED.

FROM and after this date, our rates on bound freight from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh will be $2.50 per 100 lbs., a reduction of 25 per cent. From Philadelphia to Pittsburgh 36 hours.

BAKER & FORSYTH, Agents.

ap5:d1m

NO. 6 Putnam's Library for Travellers and Firesides. Contents of the present No. is Home Narratives from Dickens' Household Words.

Also, Madeline, a tale of Auvergne, by Julia Kavanagh, author of "Nathalie," &c. Early Christianity, &c., for sale at the cheap publication of

W. A. GILDENENNY & CO.,
No. 76 Fourth st.

ap5

STAR CANDLES—20 bxs. in store for sale by
J. KIDD & CO.,
60 Wood street.

TILDEN'S ALCOHOLIC EXTRACTS—
10 lbs. in store, for sale by
J. KIDD & CO.

ap5

SILVER WHITE IN TUBES—3 gross in store for sale by [ap5] J. KIDD & CO.

LUDLAIN'S SPECIFIC—2 gross in store for sale by [ap5] J. KIDD & CO.

WALL PAPER—A fresh arrival from Baltimore, including a variety of new and handsome patterns, at very moderate prices, just rec'd and for sale by THOMAS PALMER,
ap5 55 Market street.

GLAZED AND UNGLAZED GREEN PAPER—Of various shades, a very superior article for Window Blinds, just rec'd from Philadelphia, and for sale by [ap5] THOMAS PALMER.

HOUSEKEEPERS—Can be supplied with Paper Hangers and Whitewashers on application to [ap5] THOMAS PALMER.

FRESH FIGS—100 drums Elemo and No Plus Ultra, rec'd and for sale by
W. A. McCLURG & CO.,
ap5 Grocers and Tea Dealers.

PINE APPLE CHEESE—Rec'd for sale by
W. A. McCLURG & CO.
ap5

LONDON MUSTARD—A superior article of genuine London Mustard, for sale by
W. A. McCLURG & CO.
ap5 (Chronicle copy.)

Morgan's Cough Syrup.

HUNTER, PRESASTUS CO. VA
MR. JAMES MCGIVREY:

Dear Sir—Having prepared here some two weeks since, we find ourselves out of J. D. Morgan's Cough Syrup—the first supply we got of you when in your store. Being all sold, and very much wanted, we find J. D. Morgan's Cough Syrup to be one of the most meritorious now in use. We wish you to send us immediately two dozen direct to care of Logan Keller & Co., St. Mary's.

Yours truly, GEORGE GOODNELL & BRO.

N B.—No family should be without this invaluable medicine.

Prepared and sold by
JAMES MCGUFFEY, Sole Proprietor,
No. 93, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

ap5

TIMOTHY SEED—75 bu. in store for sale by [ap5] R. DALZELL & CO.

HARNESS LEATHER—3 rolls for sale by
R. DALZELL & CO.
ap5

SUNDRIES—
150 half chests Y. H. & G. Powder and Imp. Tea;
75 caddys do do;
50 half chests Gowshing and Nisegreg do;
150 bxs. 12, 8's and 8's best Richmond Tobacco;
300 bags Rio Coffee;
50 do St. Domingo Coffee;
50 pockets old Java Coffee;
200 bxs. M. R. Raisins;
50 half bxs. M. R. Raisins;
10 casks Currants;
100 bbls. No 3 Mackerel;
50 do No 2 do;
50 kits No 1 and 2 do;
10 drums Cod fish;
50 bags Pepper;
20 do Pimento;
300 mats Cassia;
3 cases 2 S. P. Indigo;
2 cases Manilla do;
200 sides Hemlock tanned Leather;
50 bxs. Baker's No. 1 chocolate;
2 cases Liquorice;
20 kegs Sup. Carb. Soda;
100 bbls. N. C. Tar;
50 bxs. extract Logwood;
200 do assorted Window Glass;
100 do Rosin Soap;
150 do Star Candles;
300 bbls. Molasses;
50 do do New York Syrups;
150 hhds. Sugar;
50 bbls. Crushed and Pulverised Sugar;
25 do Loaf do;

Receiving and to arrive, with a full assortment of all other goods in our line and for sale by
S. V. SHRIVER & CO.,
ap5 No. 130 and 132 Second street.

Notice.

THE agency of the subscriber in the Cash Mutual Insurance Company, having terminated, all insurers are referred to the office for any settlements.
ap5:d2t* F. DOBBS.

Lewis' Intelligence Office.

No. 2 St. Clair St.

WHERE Hotels, Steamboats and Private Houses will be furnished with good servants, and Servants with places.
ap5:d1y

Putnam's Library.

REEL & CALLOW, Third street, opposite the Post Office, have received
No. 6 of Putnam's Economical Library, containing "Home Narratives," or stories from Dickens' Household Words.

Madeline, a Tale of Auvergne, founded on fact, by Julia Kavanagh, author of "Nathalie," &c.

All the Magazines, together with the publications, for sale at the Third street Literary Depot of
REEL & CALLOW.
ap5

☞ Go where you will, talk about what you may, and you will either see or hear of the great Arabian preparation, known to the people of the U. States as H. G. Farrell's Celebrated Arabian Liniment. It has made some of the most remarkable cures of paralysis, rheumatism, nervous affections, spinal complaints, &c., on record; and, indeed, as an external remedy, is applicable to nearly all diseases which could possibly be benefited by a medicine of that kind. [See advertisement.]

DIED.

On Monday morning, April 5th, after a long and painful illness, SAMUEL BISSELL, Jr., in the 70th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 66 Congress street, at 10 o'clock this morning, without further notice.

(Harrisburgh papers please copy.)

MASONIC HALL.

Postponement.

WILLIAM VINCENT WALLACE'S CONCERT.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE EXTREMELY INCLEMENT WEATHER OF LAST EVENING, THE CONCERT WAS UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED

TO TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6th.

ap6

STOCK EXCHANGE, & COLLECTION OFFICE OF A. WILKINS & CO.,

Corner Third and Market sts., Pittsburgh.

Stocks bought and sold on Commission. Sight Checks on the Eastern and Western cities for sale. Interest allowed on time Deposits. Collections made on all the cities of the Union. Foreign gold and silver bought at best rates.

ap6

PROTHONOTARY—The undersigned respectfully offers himself as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the next Whig and anti-masonic Convention.

ap6 JOHN CALDWELL.

A Card.

S. STONER, MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 80 Wood Street.

IS now receiving his Spring Stock of goods, consisting of French, Blue, Black and the various shades of Green and Brown Cloths

Also, French and German Cassimeres, Cassimeres, English and American do, with all the variety of shades incident to the present season.

Fancy Velvet and Silk Vestings, White and Buff Marseilles do

Together with a great variety of Summer Goods suitable for the Warm season.

He has also added to his Stock

CHILDREN AND YOUTH'S CLOTHING,

Which will be made to order by one of the most approved houses of New York. I have made arrangements to keep a constant supply on hand.

The above goods were purchased for cash, and will be sold at fair prices.

ap6:d1w1m*

J. T. Sturtevant & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF SHOE PEGS,
At CHAGRIN FALLS, OHIO.

ARE happy to express their acknowledgements for the extensive patronage which they have received for the past three years—their business having doubled each year. Their facilities for putting a first rate article are such that they are enabled to keep on hand a supply equal to any demand. They have now ready for delivery, about three thousand bushels, and are manufacturing at the average rate of 30 bushels per day. They are confident that examination of their interior Engineers, and Charles Ellet, Jr., Civil Engineer. The most important of these papers is the report of Mr. Ellet, in which the subject is treated of at length, and with the practical skill and research which distinguish Mr. E. He traces with increased frequency of the inundations to what are known as the "cut offs" of the levees, and proposes two modes of remedying the evil. First, by making additional outlets for the waters of the river during freshets, adapted to relieve the river when it should rise to a given height, and so constructed as to avoid abrasion from the action of the discharging water. Second, a judicious system of dykes or levees for reconstruction of both, according to circumstances and localities, with the accessory means of controlling the flood by artificial reservoirs in the mountain gorges near the heads of the principal streams.

The levees, which are recommended by Mr. Ellet to protect the river coast below the Red River, are proposed to be of the height, and four hundred and fifty miles in length, and would involve an expenditure in their construction of $2,500,000. This, however, would not protect the country above the Red River, and would be incompatible with the drainage and reclamation of the Delta at the mouth of the Mississippi.

The injurious effects of the periodical floods of the Mississippi, Mr. Ellet shows, are increasing, and must continue to increase and extend up the river, from the working of causes which are indicated. These causes, he says, will continue to operate, and cannot fail in a few years to bring great injury to the agricultural interests of the Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico. The State of Mississippi, it is argued, is unable to contend against causes which thus threaten to deluge the whole Valley of the Mississippi, and the National Government must be looked to for the prosecution of an enterprise which requires unity of design and energy of execution. The suggestions of Mr. Ellet are concurred in by Col. Abert, with the exception of the proposed system of reservoirs, which Col. A. thinks would not have any effect on the inundations of the river.—*Balt. Amer.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SUGAR PEAS.—In any quantity, and equal in quality to the best manufactured at the East, are now turned out at the extensive establishment of J. L. Sturtevant & Co., at Chagrin Falls, Ohio. Few are aware of the extent and importance of this branch of business. Think of the old process of splitting a block of wood into pegs with an old knife, and sharpening one end of the pegs by hand, and then of a machine that will make forty, or even fifty bushels per day.

The enterprising proprietors of the establishment referred to, are determined to distance all competitors, and are sure of being able to supply the entire western demand. Success to them, in all their endeavors to render solid and comfortable the *understandings* of the people.—See their advertisement in another column.

☞ JOB PRINTING of all kinds executed at this office with neatness, and at reasonable rates.

Special attention will be given to Posters and Programmes for Exhibitions and Concerts.

Cards, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, Invitations, Labels, Blanks, Store Bills &c., &c., neatly and promptly printed.

ap5

☞ M'LANE'S LIVER PILL.—In offering the medicine to the public, the proprietors are well aware that they have to contend against a host of prejudices by the countless impositions which have been palmed upon the public under the shape of patent medicines.—They are convinced, that it is only necessary to give their remedy a trial to place it in public estimation far above all medical agents of the kind ever offered to the public. It is the invention of an enlightened, experienced and learned physician, who for many years used it in his own practice, when its great success induced him to offer it to the public at large.

Testimonials are in our possession which place the above remedy far in a River complaint beyond question.

For sale by Merchants and Druggists in town and country.

And by the sole proprietors
J. KIDD & CO.,
ap5 No. 60 Wood st.

NORRISTOWN, PA., 1st mo. 29, 1852.

☞ MR. SAM'L M. KIER—Let me know what you can put the PETROLEUM at, for so much as it is going off with a rush, since I had the Circulars distributed. The article is giving universal satisfaction.

Yours truly, A. W. BARTOLET.

LITTLETOWN, CHESTER CO., NEW HAMPSHIRE.

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

Truly Yours, EASTMAN, TELTON & CO.

For sale by Druggists generally throughout the city.

mar31:d1w

Nelson's First Premium DAGUERREOTYPES.

Fest Office Building, Third Street.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate likeness and life like picture, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at Nelson's Daguerreotype Rooms, where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made.

Nelson's Premium Ambrotypes and Skylights are constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping as now practiced in the Metropolitan Rooms of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. flatters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Arts, a style of Daguerreotypes, either singly or in groups, which has never been surpassed.

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

mar24:d1wT

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

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

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

☞ INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES.

☞ *Insures against loss or damage by FIRE. Also, against the perils of the* LAKE AND INLAND NAVIGATION *and* TRANSPORTATION.

DIRECTORS:

C. G. Hussey,	Wm. Larimer, Jr.,
Wm. Haseley,	S. M. Kier,
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S. Harbaugh,	Francis Sellers,
Edward Heazelton,	J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant,	Samuel Rea,
	Isaac M. Pennock.

ap8

1852 1852

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Pennsylvania Rail Road and Express Packet Line,

(EXCLUSIVELY FOR PASSENGERS.)

Between Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

310 miles Rail Road, 72 miles Canal.

TIME THROUGH, THIRTY EIGHT HOURS.

FARE TO PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE, $10.

SAFEST, MOST PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE ROUTE.

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

For passage or other information, apply to

C. BENSON,
Ticket Agents,
J. RESHIMIEN,
Mgr. House,
or to D. LAUCH & CO., Canal Basin.

mar12:tf

COMMERCIAL.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN.—Advertisements and subscriptio to this paper received and forwarded free of expense, by reflex.

MOVEMENTS OF THE
OCEAN STEAMERS.
DAYS OF SAILING TO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES—BY THE COLLINS LINE.

FROM NEW YORK.	1852	FROM LIVERPOOL.	1852
Saturday, April 3		Wednesday, March 10	
Saturday, April 17		Wednesday, March 24	
Saturday, May 1		Wednesday, April 7	
Saturday, May 15		Wednesday, April 21	
Saturday, May 29		Wednesday, May 5	
Saturday, June 12		Wednesday, May 19	
Saturday, June 26		Wednesday, June 2	
Saturday, July 10		Wednesday, June 16	
Saturday, July 24		Wednesday, June 30	
Saturday, Aug 7		Wednesday, July 14	
Saturday, Aug 21		Wednesday, July 28	
Saturday, Sept 4		Wednesday, July 28	
Saturday, Sept