PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1852.

Antimasonic and Whig County Convention

☞ The Whigs and Anti-Masons, of Allegheny county, will meet on Saturday, the 27th of May next, at the usual places of holding primary meetings in the several districts, viz:

In the townships respectively at 3 o'clock, P. M., to adjourn at 5, except Pittsburgh.

In the boroughs and Pitt township at 3 o'clock, P. M., to adjourn at 7 o'clock; and in the several wards at 12 o'clock, M., to adjourn at 7 o'clock, the election in the wards to be by ballot. Each of the election districts to select two delegates to a county convention, to be held at the Court House, on Monday, the 2nd of June following, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a ticket to be supported by the party, at the ensuing October election.

JOSIAH KING,
ap12 Chairman of Committee of Correspondence.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JACOB HOFFMAN, OF BEAVER COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

A. E. BROWN, JAMES POLLOCK.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Districts.		Districts.	
1.	WILLIAM F. HOGBES,	14.	JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
2.	JAMES TEAGUE,	15.	JAMES D. PATTON,
3.	JOHN W. FOGGY,	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 PERSON,	20.	ARCHD. ROBERTSON,
8.	JOHN SHEAFFER,	21.	THOMAS J. BOGHEN,
9.	JACOB MARSHALL,	22.	LEWIS L. LEACH,
10.	CHARLES F. WALLER,	23.	CHRISTIAN SEYFERT,
11.	JOHN ALISON,	24.	DARWIN PHELPS,
12.	M. G. MERCER,	25.	SAM'L A. PURVIANCE
13.	ABE MIDDLESWARTH,		

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

MISS CATHARINE HAYES' CONCERT.—On Saturday evening, the far-famed Irish songstress, gives her first, and, we are informed, her only concert in Pittsburgh. Miss Hayes comes to us with a reputation second only to Jenny Lind's, and we think it altogether probable that the Irish melodies of the Maid of Erin will afford quite as much pleasure, and probably more deep feeling, than the more elaborate music of the Swedish Nightingale. We confess that our heart warms towards the Irish girl, and we hope she will have a full house; indeed we have no doubt she will. Those who wish to secure good seats should apply early, as there will be a rush for them at the Hall this morning.

The Lecture of Professor Jacobus, which we published in full, yesterday, is an admirable document. It is a sound, logical, and most powerful argument against Popery. It is replete with facts, drawn from undoubted sources of truth, to prove the dangerous character of Popery. No civil or religious liberty; no expansion of the human intellect; no progress in happiness or true greatness; no elevation of the masses; no physical, mental or moral progression, can exist where Popery has undisputed sway. Any argument to the contrary is founded on a false basis, and is dressed in the sheerest sophistry. Let the people of the United States ponder well the facts and arguments of such Lectures as those of Drs. McGill and Jacobus.

The Express train, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, was detained some hours, yesterday morning, by a slip on the Narrows, caused by the late heavy rains. It nevertheless made its connection with the Cleveland train, and arrived last evening a little before 7 o'clock. It has never yet failed to make its connexions, and passengers can rely upon it with almost absolute certainty.

RAPPING SPIRITS.—A writer in the *Post* of yesterday, who signs his article "M A T", takes us to task for treating the subject of the "Spiritual unfoldings of the present century," as the writer calls it, with irreverance. So far as the thing itself is concerned we cannot treat it very seriously; but to find sensible and well meaning people humbugged by so bald an imposition is not a matter to be laughed at. The writer speaks of it as a "deeply interesting and infinitely important subject;" but in all seriousness we ask him what truth, what fact, of the slightest importance to the race or even to a single individual, has yet been revealed to us through this medium, either for this life or that which is to come? Every thing, so far, has been flat, stale, and unprofitable. We must therefore continue to regard these alleged revelations as the result of jugglery in some case, and of strong delusion in others.

The writer evidently belongs to the latter class and honestly believes that the *phenomena* of which he speaks are caused by spiritual and invisible agencies. He says,

"Here are certain facts and phenomena testified to by thousands of honest, intelligent men—facts such as that peculiar sounds, or electrical concussions, are heard in numberless places at the present moment—indicating the presence of invisible intelligences that various objects are moved about the room—that musical instruments are played in the most melodious manner without visible agency—that the hand of scores of individuals, male and female, are controlled, without will or thought of their own, to write something with inconceivable rapidity in a profound and beautiful manner, upon subjects of which the medium is often entirely ignorant—subjects touching the spiritual nature, development and destiny of man, the condition, laws and locality of the spirit world—sometimes answering mental and test questions, and giving an exact *fact reply* of the hand-writing of the spirit claiming to communicate."

He then gives the names of several distinguished men who are believers, but that he and those gentlemen have by some hocus pocus, been deceived is quite as credible as that Dr. Johnson and other distinguished men should have been deceived by the far famed trick of the Cock-lane Ghost. One of the most extraordinary phenomena of the human mind is its disposition to take up and cherish the grossest and wildest delusions. Innumerable examples of this are furnished by all history and by the now existing state of the world, whether Pagan, Mohamedan, Christian or Infidel.

Revelations from the spirit world, as recorded in the Inspired Volume, were ever characterised, both in their matter and manner, by a moral grandeur, and a weighty purpose, which at once challenge our respect and belief, but it requires more credulity than we possess to attribute to superior intelligencies the wretched platitudes which reach us through this newly invented medium of communication.

Hoping that our friend M. A. T. will soon recover both his right mind and his good temper, we dismiss the subject for this time.

The *North British Review*, for February has ten leading articles on highly interesting subjects, all of which are treated with great ability. Among them, the last—"France in January 1852" we esteem to be an article of extraordinary interest. *W. A. Gildenfenney, 76 Fourth st. & H. Miner, 32 Smithfield street.*

Hon. C. J. FAULKNER, present Member of Congress from the Tenth District of Virginia, has published a letter declining an appointment he member of a whig State Convention. He says that if the National Conventions shall refuse or neglect to indorse clearly and unequivocally the Compromise measures, or fail to pledge themselves to a "stern and inflexible execution of the Fugitive Slave law," he will not support their nominees. He declares his want of confidence in the Whigs of the North and adds:

"It is impossible for the Whigs of the North and South, at a period like the present, to meet in National Convention without a frank and explicit declaration of the principles upon which this Government is to be administered. The no-principle platform of 1840 and 1848 will not be tolerated in 1852. Among those principles must be an unqualified pledge of the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law. Will the Northern Whigs give such pledge? If so, why is it that Millard Fillmore is without a party in the North? If not, can there be any union or concert of action between Northern and Southern Whigs?"

The following paragraph is from the well known correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*:

"The intelligence that the Whigs of the New-York Legislature have unanimously declared for Scott, and that the Silver Greys have unanimous ly caved in, or backed out, has produced considerable sensation here, particularly as it occurs immediately after the exposition in Congress of Northern Whig sentiment in hostility to the Compromise measures. There are some signs, too, that the Southern Whigs will recover from their devotion to Fillmore in time to unite in the hurrah for Seward and Scott. If so, they will throw up their hands at the very moment when they have the best chance for the game. If they stand firm, the Northern Whigs will come to them on every substantial point

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 10th, 1852.

The telegraph will have informed you of the leading facts in regard to the caucus of Whig Senators and members last evening. There were present from 66 to 70 persons. The total number of Whigs in both houses, is one hundred and sixteen, so that there was a tolerably good attendance, especially when we consider that some of the so called Whigs, like Faulkner, of Virginia, and Brooke, of Mississippi, have busied themselves of late in writing letters declaring their intention to vote for the Democratic candidate, in a contingency very likely to happen. Mr. Mangum was in the chair, and gave notice, that as the purpose of the meeting was to appoint a time and a place for the meeting of the Convention, he should not entertain any motion not pertinent to that business. Humphrey Marshall, of Ky., Mr. Outlaw, of N. C., Mr. Moore, of La., and a number of other Southern Whigs, expressed the opinion that there were important preliminaries, even to the calling of a convention, which they were called upon to settle. The Whig party must have a platform, must adopt a set of principles suited to the crisis, and must resolve that the man to be nominated must pledge himself to govern his administration by those principles. Some of them intimated that unless the Compromise were re-affirmed by the Whig party, it could not be kept together.

Judge Underwood and Mr. Ward, of Ky., replied to these arguments, and denied that it was the business of Congressional caucusses to construct platforms for the Whig party. They denied that the fidelity of the Whigs of the South to the party depended upon pledges to the Compromise, and so far from Kentucky repudiating Gen. Scott, if nominated, because not so pledged, he would be triumphantly sustained in that State.

Other speakers argued that all such questions should be left for the National Convention to determine.

Mr. Brooks, of N. Y., considered that the selection of a place was of great importance, and he moved the adjournment of the caucus for a week, that the absent Whigs might be brought in. After much additional debate this proposition was carried.

In such questions of party proceedings as are now pending, candor is the truest policy. It is due to candor to state that the Whig members of Congress have received no authority to make platforms for the party, nor to nominate its candidates. Since no other mode has been provided, it was allowable, because convenient, that they should appoint a time and place for the Convention. But for that body to constitute themselves, indeed, a secret convention, and to usurp all the powers of that great council, is presumptuous, short-sighted, and intolerable. It was just such a conclave, which twenty-eight years ago, assumed the control of the Democratic party, and nominated Crawford. The consequence was that half a dozen candidates took the field, and that the caucus candidate was the last in the race. If these sort of meetings continue here in Washington, there will be no National Whig Convention, and that is thought to be the game of some who are most active in getting them up.

Mr. Mangum, it is understood, announced that he would persist, even at the next meeting, in excluding general questions of politics from consideration. The time and place will be agreed on without contention, or the meeting will separate without action. Some Southern Whigs are anxious that the place should be Baltimore or Annapolis. It is a point of no consequence whatever, and may be yielded to them by their Northern brethern without the least detriment to their rights or feelings

The appearance of the Democratic Review for March has widened the quarrel between the sections of the opposite party. The enemies of Senator Douglass have succeeded in identifying him in the popular mind with the heresy, and he is greatly injured by the tone of flashy vulgarity which pervades the March number. This periodical is helping the cause of the Whigs as much as it damages that of "Young America," for the respectable portion of the party, which turns with a quiet contempt from pretensions of leadership put forth in such language, naturally looks toward a party which has never acknowledged any such organs. JUNIUS

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1852

The expedition to Japan begins to attract public favor, and to engage the favorable attention of other nations. The Senators and Representatives of California express much gratification with the project, and expect important results from the promotion of their trade with the East, or rather as to them and us the farthest west West. Although the force of the expedition is formidable, in comparison with the means of resistance which the Japanese are believed to possess; yet no hostile movement against their country is anticipated.—However, it has been justly thought necessary that any attempt at intercourse and negotiation with that people should be backed by an imposing display of the national power. The only nation of "outside barbarians" having any commercial relations with Japan, is the Dutch, and it is understood that their trade, which was never great, has fallen off with rapidity, since the beginning of this century. At one time they sent three ships annually to the particular port at which alone they were permitted to land, now the whole business gives employment to but one. The Dutch are a declining commercial power; we are rapidly rising. It is natural, therefore, that what is languishing in their hands should pass into ours, as soon as we take measures for promoting our interests in that quarter.

Yesterday, the four skeleton companies of marines, which have received orders to embark under Commodore Perry's command, at New York, paraded and exercised in front of the Capitol, before a large collection of spectators. The battalion is under the command of Major Reynolds. It is a fine body of men, and their discipline is a credit themselves and their officers.

This is the birth day of Mr. Clay. The venerable Statesman has completed his seventy-fifth year. His health has again declined within the last few weeks, and is lower now than at any time since his recovery after the alarming attack under which he suffered in January last. A grand birth day festival is to be given in New York by his enthusiastic admirers in that city, and many Whig members of Congress have availed themselves of the occasion to visit that city. Among others who have gone there to participate in the proceedings, is Senator Jones, of Tennessee, which accounts for his absence from the Whig Congressional meeting on Friday night. For one, I am inclined to hope that all who did not find it convenient to be present at the last caucus, will find at least equally strong reasons for being absent from the next one.

This is about the time for discontented Southern Whigs to commence the business of letter writing, lecturing, warning, and admonishing, for the benefit of their Northern fellow citizens. In pursuance of this laudable system, Mr. Cabell of Florida, and Mr. Humphrey Marshall, of Ky., have paternally taken up the case of the Northern Whigs, and have issued special rescripts or bulls, stating in very explicit terms what they desire and expect from the party in that direction. Mr. Cabell, who is certainly entitled to our most distinguished consideration for his votes against Mr. Winthrop, and for his narrow sectional course on all occasions for three years past, requires pledges that Abolitionism shall be suppressed and proscribed, before he will act with Northern Whigs. As an inducement to unconditional submission, he calls to mind that fourteen of the twenty-four Whig Senators have been returned from Southern States, and that unless their views as to slavery are adopted by the States represented by the other ten, those fourteen Southern Whigs will abandon the party, and so break it up. One of these fourteen Senators is Mr. Brooks, of Miss., who is so ardent and devoted a Whig, that it seems he pledged himself to vote for a democrat for President in order to secure his own election. Another is Mr. Toombs, who is hovering on the outskirts of the Democratic Convention. To retain such men in the Whig communion, great sacrifices ought to be made. As to genuine Southern Whig Senators, their fidelity does not require to be purchased, and in no event could the price suggested by Mr. C. be paid.

All these communications proceed from the idea that slavery is not only the first but the only question in our politics, and that the sentiment of the entire party in relation to it must be levelled down to the bigotry of particular localities, and the fanaticism of the little coteries who regard the peculiar institution as the *summum bonum* of human felicity. The less of this sort of thing we have, the better. If the free interchange of opinion is all that is sought for, let us see southern journals offer to publish letters from Thaddeus Stevens, J. R. Giddings, and Horace Mann, giving their views on sectional questions. All those distinguished gentlemen, and even Mr. Seward, stand ready to give any quantity of advice gratis on such issues. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

Another crisis has arisen which portends serious results to the 'old fogies' of the party press, if not ultimately to the constitution and the Union. The printing business, the finality of which was supposed to have been happily settled by taking the totality of it away from the contractor, and giving it in equal proportions to the Republic and Union newspapers, is again producing agitation and excitement in both Houses. Senator Borland this morning resigned his place as chairman of the committee on the part of the Senate, on the ground that matters were not conducted in it to suit his notions of propriety, or to square with the eternal fitness of things. His fastidiousness in this instance is a little remarkable, for, I believe, he was one of the warmest advocates to bestow the whole job of printing the census returns upon Donnelson and Armstrong, without reference to terms.

But the House went into the subject *con amore* Brown's resolution for restricting the powers of the printing committee, which was also one of enquiry into the dismissal of the contractor, and the appointment of the newspaper men in his stead, was called up, and the vote for a suspension of the rules to permit of its immediate consideration, came within two or three of the required two-third's majority. In a democratic House, this was strongly indicative of a very decided suspicion of something rotten in Denmark. "What means this tumult in a vestal's reign," theatrically exclaimed Gorman and Stanton, the committee men, intimating thereby that this was a small affair to cause so violent a shock to the virgin modesty of their friends.—Bayley and others, being fogies, and indulgently disposed to such operations, wanted leave to be given to the committee men to make a verbal report of their doings. There was an almost universal cry of "Oh no! If they are not ashamed of it let us have the report in writing.

I understand that the terms on which the newspaper offices get the printing are the same contained in John C. Rives' bid, put in at the original letting. Now the enquiry arises why was not Rives selected by the committee as the next on the list of Hamilton's competitors, inasmuch as they accepted his bid? Rives is a practical printer, with all the means and materials about him for doing the work, and withal a responsible and faithful man. There is another point that looks bad in this *arrangement*. If the democratic majority of two thirds in each branch, and on the committee, thought it essential to divide the spoil between the Union and Republic, why was not the bid of the proprietors of the latter paper taken instead of a considerably higher one? For it is a fact that the next lowest bidders to Hamilton for the whole of this work one year ago, were Gideon & Co., of the Republic. It is a curious affair altogether

The opponent of this adjustment intend, if they can get at the subject, to contest the competency of the committee to act at all; for it seems that the law of 1846 regulating the manner of procuring the printing, prescribes that the committee shall be elected by the House, whereas this one was appointed by the Speaker.

The caucus which is to reassemble on Tuesday next, will in all probability be a harmonious and efficient business meeting. If there be any signs of premeditated disturbance, or factious opposition to the simple purpose of appointing a time and place for the whig convention, I presume the meeting will not be held—It was quite sufficiently demonstrated at the last meeting that some gentlemen were seeking an excuse for ratting from their party But they proved fewer and weaker than was expected, and the call will be so worded that those members will feel themselves invited to the caucus next week, only in case they are prepared to co-operate, infixing a time and place for the convention. The last call was too general and indefinite.

But let us imagine a possible contingency; let us suppose that the Southern extremists succeed in defeating the proposed call for a general convention, what is then likely to happen? Why, precisely what did happen in 1836. Partial nominations will be made with a determination to elect Gen. Scott will be the candidate of the united whig party in every free state, in Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and, I think, Tennessee. It is well known now that had the whig party put forth all its energies, it would have elected Harrison in 1836. The democrats have not now in their favor the prestige of Old Hickory's name. They cannot elect their man upon the mere strength of whig divisions as they did then. I shall consider Gen. Scott's election hardly less certain without the nomination of a general convention than with one. But as I have said above, all apparent difficulties in the way of unity of action will probably vanish under the influence of conciliatory councils.

It is reported that Mr. Webster has written a letter upon the compromise measures to a distinguished whig politician of the South. It is to be published in a few days. There can be no doubt that it will be well worth reading, for there is no greater master of English undefiled than the great Secretary. His numerous eulogies upon the Union have been greatly admired at home and given new ideas of its importance and strength abroad.

The Supreme Court is again in session after a vacation of only one month. All the judges with the exception of the Chief Justice, are present. The Court has decided not to reopen the Gaine's case for argument, though the decision is not yet officially declared. The great India Rubber case between Day and Goodyear, lately argued by Mr. Webster, at Trenton, will not be decided until after a consultation between the District Judge and Justice Grier. JUNIUS.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette

MR. EDITOR:—Absence at Greensburgh prevented my seeing Senator Carothers' note until this morning. That conversation took place some three or four days before he left for Harrisburgh—on Market street, near Fourth. I am very distinct in my recollection, because I repeated the same to one of my clients, within three or four hours of its occurrence, and have repeated the same a dozen of times to parties interested, before I anticipated any trouble; and I may add, always said I had implicit confidence in Dr. Carothers. But even since the repeal, the Dr. has admitted—when time and place were specified—his recollection of a conversation about streets, though he says he understood my interest to be in Wylie, not Hancock street—Under these circumstances, I think it would have been better taste to say he had no recollection, than to give the unqualified denial contained in his note. I probably attached more importance to the conversation than he appears to have done. In the issue, as it now stands, I re-assert that the conversation did take place at the time and place above stated.

T. J. BIGHAM.

Pittsburgh, April 14th, 1852.

MAJOR SCHLESSINGER, the Hungarian, who is now serving out his term of imprisonment of ten years, at Cents, for participating in the Lopez invasion of Cuba, has written a letter to his friends in New York, in which he states that he has been treated with unusual severity, at the instigation of the French and Austrian ambassadors. He has been cast into a dungeon, the weight of his irons increased twenty pounds, and himself chained along with a low ruffian convicted of several murders. Mr. Barringer, the U. S. Minister at Madrid, had promised to do what he could, in an unofficial manner, for the Major, who having no government of his own to appeal to for protection, throws himself on the kindness of our government, and solicits its friendly mediation.

Said an old man. "When I was young, I was poor; when old, I became rich; but in each condition I found disappointment. When the faculties of enjoyment were bright, I had not the means, when the means came, the faculties were gone."

GREGON MISSIONS.—The following letter, for which we are indebted to *The Philadelphia Sun*, will explain itself and contradict a statement made by Rev. H. H. Spalding in the *Home Missionary*:

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 6, 1852.

JAMES S WALLACE, Esq., Editor *Philadelphia Daily Sun*: My Dear Sir—Your favor of the 1st instant duly came to hand, informing me that "attention has been painfully directed to a letter from Rev. H. H. Spalding, late missionary of the American Board to the Oregon Indians, in which he states that upon the arrival of the Superintendent last June, a treaty was formed with the tribes of the Middle Districts, an article of which provides "that no American (i.e., Protestant) Missionary, shall ever again enter their country."

The treaties which have recently been negotiated, not having been sent up to me, I had no knowledge of their contents, and therefore immediately referred your letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for information on the subject to which it alludes. I have just received a letter from him, in which he says, "I am reluctant to believe that Mr. Spalding has made the statement imputed to him, as it is entirely destitute of truth. There have been thirteen treaties negotiated with the Indians in Oregon by the Superintendent, the first dated August 5 the last November 6, 1851. All except the last, bear the signature of Mr. Spalding himself, who was associated with the Superintendent in their negotiation. In no one of the whole number is there any provision whatever, that gives the slightest semblance of truth to Mr. Spalding's statement."

As this mistake of Mr. Spalding's seems to have been propagated to the prejudice of the Administration, I will thank you if you will contradict it in your paper.

Your obedient servant, MILLARD FILLMORE.

We suppose that the following article from the National Intelligencer refers to the "new light" exhibited in that city last week:

Self-Generating Gas.—We have made some inquiries respecting this new material for producing light, and have obtained information which, if it shall be in any degree justified by the experiments to be made upon it, describes the article to be one of the most valuable that has ever been produced for illuminating purposes. It is the invention of Mr. Ephraim Howe, of New York, who having first patented it, has disposed of his right for the whole United States to Mr. E. W. Hall, of this city. When made for use it is a fluid, but becomes converted by the action of the lamp in which it is burned into an inflammable gas, affording a strong yet clear and soft light, exceedingly calculated for churches, hotels, halls, and rooms for public exhibitions, as well as for private houses and individual use, reading, writing sewing, &c. It is represented to us as possessing the high quality of perfect harmlessness, not being subject to explosions, as in the case with camphene and oil. It can be sold at about sixty cents per gallon, a price about one-third the cost of the ordinary coal gas, and far below that of the usual oils and burning fluids. A single jet of light from this gas is said to equal three or four jets of the coal gas of the manufactories. But we shall not recount further the many alleged merits of this invention, or discovery, whichever it might have been, contenting ourselves with appropriating a few under that is to Mr. Hall's intention to give a fair specimen of his gas this evening at Thomas's Hotel, which will be lighted up with the self-generating in place of the gas from the city gasometer. Let all who feel interested in this matter call and see for themselves.

CURIOUS MOTIONS.—Procure a basin of milk warm water, throw into it half a dozen pieces of camphor about the size of a pea; in a moment they will begin to move, and acquire a rotary and progressive motion, which will so continue for a considerable time. If now one drop of oil of turpentine, or of sweet oil, or even gin, be let fall upon the water, the pieces of camphor will dart away, and then be deprived of their motion and vivacity. Little pieces of cork that have been soaked in ether, act much the same as camphor when thrown upon water.

Camphor being highly combustible, will burn if ignited while floating upon water, producing a singular effect, reminding us of the lamps which the Hindoo maidens cast upon the waters of the Ganges, as the mystic messengers to their distant lovers.

The word "Fast" is as great a contradiction as we have in the English language. The Dutch are fast because the ice was immovable, and the ice disappeared fast for the contrary reason: it was loose. A Clock is called fast when it goes quicker than time, but a man is told to stand fast when he is desired to remain stationary. People fast when they have nothing to eat, and eat fast, consequently, when opportunity offers to eat

SALEM, VA., April 8, 1852.

☞ MR. SAM'L M. KIER—Let me know what you put the Pittsburgh oil for that is shipped to me, gone off with a rush, since I had the Circular distributed. The article is giving universal satisfaction.

Your truly, A. W. CARPENTER

LITTLETON, CHESTER CO., New Hampshire, S. M. KIER, Esq., Pittsburgh—Dear Sir—We had left with you, a quantity of Petroleum, if it is still sold, and more is needed, send us 12 dozen, from present appearances, it will sell rapidly.

Truly yours, EASTMAN, TRUEMAN & CO.

For sale by druggists generally; the wholesale by the manufacturer.

☞ 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 Parrott's Celebrated Arabian Liniment. It is made up of the most remarkable cures of sore throats, rheumatism, nervous affections, spinal complaints, &c., on record, and, indeed, as an external remedy, is applicable to nearly all diseases which could possibly be benefitted by a medicine of that kind. See advertisement

☞ JOB PRINTING of all kinds executed at this office with neatness, and at reasonable rates. Special attention will be given to Posters and Pamphlets of a literary character. Cards, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, Invitations, Labels, Blanks, Horse Bills &c., &c., neatly and promptly printed. ap2

Nelson's First Premium DAGUERREOTYPES.

Post Office Building, Third Street.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain a correct, artistic and life like likeness, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at the above establishment, where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the finest and best arranged Fine Art Galleries over connected with any gallery, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of instantaneous process, I am enabled to take the finest Portraits of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. flatters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, a gallery 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 5 P. M. mar24dw1

Removed,

W. McKendree Wright, M. D., has removed his Dental office and dwelling to 252, Penn st., below Third. ap 12th

1852 1852

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Pennsylvania Rail Road and Express Packet Line.

(EXCLUSIVE OF OTHER ROUTES)

Between Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore

310 miles Rail Road, 72 miles Canal.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, THROUGH.

FARE TO PHILADELPHIA & BALT. $10.

SAFETY, MORE PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE ROUTE.

ON the opening of Canal Navigation a daily line will be established by the Pennsylvania Railroad Packet Boat will leave Pittsburgh every evening at 5 o'clock, and arrive at Freeport, on the Railroad at Blairsville next day at noon, crossing the Pittsburgh Road in the night, arriving at Philadelphia, and Baltimore at 3 o'clock 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 to Washington City same morning.

For passage or other information, apply to

C. DICKSON, Ticket Agents,
J. MESKIMMEN, Mon House.
or to D. LEECH & CO., Canal House

mar12tf

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

C. G. HUSSEY, PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL L. MASHELDS, 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*

DIRECTORS:

C. G. Hussey,	Wm. Larimer, Jr.,
Wm. Bagaley,	S. M. Kier,
Hugh D. Kier,	Wm. Bingham,
Robert Dunlap, Jr.,	D. Dehaven,
J. Harbaugh,	Jeremiah Sellers,
Edward Heazelton,	J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryson,	Samuel Rea,

Isaac M. Pennock, as

☞ DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS!!—This great American remedy for one of the most formidable ills that flesh is heir to, is now acknowledged superior to any medicine of the kind ever offered to the public. The action is easy, certain, and attendant with no unpleasant results. It has never been tried without producing the most salutary effect. Compounded by one of our most eminent physicians in our country, it is the medicine which science, skill and experience offers to human suffering.

All that are suffering from a diseased Liver, should call and purchase a box.

For sale by Merchants and Druggists in town and country.

And by the sole proprietors J. KIDD & CO.,
ap16dw3 No. 60 Wood st.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Pohlock, Mr. Jas. R. McKeret to Miss CAROLINE daughter of George Mittenberger, Esq.

Removals.

BUSINESS firms and private individuals being here removed, or who have not been called upon since April 1st, are respectfully requested to leave their address as soon as possible, for insertion in the City Directory, at WOODWARD & ROWLAND, 72 Third st. Post Office Building.

From the N. Y. Daily Times, April 9th.

☞ Dr. Stevens' splendid address to the graduates in the college of physicians and Surgeons ought to be printed in letters of gold and the whole 50,000 Physicians of the United States compelled to learn it by heart. He most strenuously recommended the use of Dr. WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, saying, "There were two methods of curing diseases, the one was to follow the observations of the effects of remedies, and to select those that produce the largest proportion of benefit, and nothing has ever equalled Dr. WATTS' remedy, for it almost acts upon certainty, by magnetizing the Nervous disease must retire, and recovery is certain, if the patient has sufficient strength left to weer'd the ravages of the disease."

To be had of S. S. Cuthbert, 50 Smithfield st.—$1 bottle. ap15d3t Pittsburgh, Pa.

For Rent or Storage.

THE Warehouse on Third street, running through to second st., lately occupied by A. Beelen. ap16 JANODE & GRAHAM.

FLORENCE WHITE—500 lbs., superior white Lead, for finishing, just rec'd for sale by J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood st. ap16

GLUE—20 bbls. in store, for sale by J. KIDD & CO. ap16

PHOSPHATE LIME—50 lbs. rec'd for sale by J. KIDD & CO. (ap16)

CASTOR OIL—25 bbls. in store, for sale by J. KIDD & CO. ap16

SALERATUS—3,000 lbs., a very superior article, for sale by J. KIDD & CO.

VERMILION AMERICAN—120 lbs. in store, and for sale by J. KIDD & CO. ap16

SUNDRIES—
120 bbls prime New Orleans Sugar,
75 bbls Loaf and Crushed do,
100 " N. O. Molasses, oak barrels,
70 " St. John "Sugar House Molasses,
10 tierces p. ne Carolina Rice,
500 bbls Oil bbls,
With an assortment of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, for sale by MONTROSE & CHURCHILL, 75 Liberty street

CHEESE—150 bxs. Cream, rec'd for sale by JOHNSTON & COLLINS, 124 Water street

BROOMS—141 doz. Corn Brooms, for sale by (ap16) JOHNSTON & COLLINS

STARCH—10 bxs. Bonbright's Extra; 50 do do do do do do for sale by JOHNSTON & COLLINS. ap16

SUNDRIES—
40 sacks Cassia Buds,
5 bbls Cream Tartar,
5 bbls Lard,
No 1 Lard,
35 kgs Feathers,
Cinnamon,
To arrive on steamer Harmony, for sale by ap16 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

GROUND NUTS—100 sks. for sale by ap16 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

WRAPPING PAPER—Large size: 20 Ream Wrapping 20 lb 40 inches, 20 " " 20 lb 40 " for sale by J. R. WILDIN, Bookseller and Stationer, 63 Wood st., between 3d and 4th. ap15

TTORNEYS—A superior article of Buff Paper, received and for sale by J. R. WILDIN'S Blank Book and Stationary Store, 63 Wood st., between 3d and 4th.

MANILLA ENVELOPE PAPER—20 Reams Manilla Envelope Paper, 24 by 37, for sale at J. R. WILDIN'S Blank Book and stationary Store, 63 Wood st., between 3d and 4th.

20 REAMS Post Office or envelope Paper, fine and common, for sale at J. R. WILDIN'S Blank Book, Paper and Stationery Store, 63 Wood st., between 3d and 4th.

SALT PETER—60 bags crude, in store and for sale by ap15 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., Water and Front sts

TOBACCO—60 boxes 5's lump assorted brands in store, and for sale by ap15 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., Water and Front sts.

COFFEE—100 bags Rio, now landing, and for sale by ap15 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., Water and Front sts.

Magnetic Powder

For the destruction of all kinds of Insects.

EMANUEL LYON, Inventor and possessor of the sole right of the Magnetic Powder for destroying Cockroaches, Bed Bugs, Moths, Ants, Fleas, Beetles, Flies, Spiders, &c., &c., is now in the City of Pittsburgh, and MUST remain but a short time longer. He will warrant his exterminator, unlike other preparations, to be free from all poisonous ingredients, and not to injure the most delicate fabric, or the most valuable furniture. The powder is not a Powder compounded of Plants, Herbs, or Flowers, free from any substance which could possibly injure man or dumb the animals, but is a powerful and decidedly odorless Powder, which has been examined by the Philadelphia Chemists, and pronounced by them all of which he has ample testimony of its efficacy.

For sale Wholesale and retail, by R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood street. ap16

Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of ROBERTSON & JEFFREY, has been dissolved by the consent of both of the undersigned.

J. W. Robertson having purchased the interest of his partner in all of the effects both real and personal, belonging to the late firm, will continue the business at the same place, and hopes by close attention to business and low prices to merit a share of the patronage of the late firm, and the friends of the same.

JOHN W. ROBERTSON.
Pittsburgh, April 7, 1852.—(ap9) 12w

Enameled Furniture.

THE subscribers would respectfully invite the attention of those who are about furnishing, to their rich and beautiful variety of ENAMELED FURNITURE and CHAMBER FURNITURE, so admirably adapted to the southern climate, as the enamel effectually repels insects of every description, and is a complete preservative against the ravages of Fleas, Bugs, &c. They will be found very durable, and perfectly elegant in appearance. Persons about to purchase Furniture, will find it to their interest to call and examine for themselves, as we are determined to sell at very low prices. Dealers in furniture will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell at such prices as will induce them to purchase. Our stock is now complete, and we are prepared to furnish whole houses at the shortest notice. Our Furniture is in a great variety of styles and colors, and is warranted to be of the best quality. Our Furniture was noticed in a very flattering manner throughout the country at the last Fair of the Mechanics Institute, and we feel confident that our Furniture will stand any other, of the kind, in the Union.

Persons visiting the city will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

SCHNEIDER & BRAUN, Wood st.
No. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64 and 66, Wood st.

Stoves.

REEL & CALLOW, No. 74, Third street, have received the following new stoves:

The Kirby of Dunsmore, a story of another century.
Grace Kennedy.
The Scottish Chiefs, by Miss Porter.
The Heart Unveiled, or, a Husband's Secret, by the author of Wife Husband, by Mrs. Hubbard.
Life and Times of Frederick the Second, Frederick the Great, Frederick the Great and his friends, by Mrs. Jameson.
Also, the Scottish Chiefs, by Miss Porter.
The Kirby of Dunsmore, a story of another Century, by the author of Brambletye House.
Also, the Scottish Chiefs, by Miss Porter.

A. A. MASON & CO. have just received another supply of their Antique Stoves, comprising Muslins, Tickings, Towellings, Drills, Cotton and Linen Diapers, 5-4, 6-4 and 10-4 Damasks and brown Sheetings, Pillow Cases, &c., &c. ap15

OLIVE OIL—2 cases just rec'd for sale by ap15 J. K. WICKERSHAM, corner of Wood and Sixth streets

EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD—25 bxs. just rec'd from the East, and for sale by ap15 J. K. WICKERSHAM

ROLL SULPHUR—2 bbls. just rec'd, for sale by (ap15) S. S. WICKERSHAM

COMFORTS—I have a large assortment of Comforts, suitable for Furnace men, Road Chop Contractors, &c., for sale very cheap. N. B.—Merchants' orders solicited, and promptly filled. ap15 Opposite the post office.

EGGS—300 doz. landing from R. R., and for sale by (ap15) H. DALZELL & CO.

DRIED PEACHES—For sale at Morris' Tea Mart in the Diamond. ap15

HONEY—For sale at Morris' Tea Mart, in the Diamond. ap15

DRIED PLUMS—"Free from seeds," for sale at Morris' Tea Store, Diamond. ap15

LAKE FISH, Dried and in Pickle, for sale at Morris' Tea Mart, Diamond. ap15

LIQUORICE—2 cases Sicily, just rec'd for sale by (ap15) S. S. WICKERSHAM.

ROLL BUTTER—3 bbls. rec'd this day, at 26, Liberty street ap15

CLOVER SEED—3 bbls. prime Western for sale by (ap15) T. J. & J. S. RONEY.

MARSEILLES QUILTS—A. A. Mason & Co. have rec'd 10 dozen White Marseilles Quilts. ap15

Diamond Market House.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of W. A. HILL & Co., Wood street, until MONDAY the third of May, for the erection of a new MARKET HOUSE