PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1852.

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 TRAQUAIR,	15.	JAMES D. 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 PENROSE,	20.	ARCHIB'D ROBERTSON,
8.	JOHN SHAEFFER,	21.	THOMAS J. BIGHAM,
9.	JACOB MARSHALL,	22.	LEWIS L. LORD,
10.	CHARLES F. WALLER,	23.	CHRISTIAN MEYERS,
11.	DAVID ALTON,	24.	DARWIN PHELPS,
12.	M. C. MERCUR,	25.	SAM'L A. PURVIANCE.
13.	NER MIDDLESWARTH,		

Antimasonic and Whig County Convention

The Whigs and Anti-Masons, of Allegheny county, will meet on Saturday, the 29th of May next, at the usual places of holding primary meetings in their several election districts.

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

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 Wednesday, 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.

READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER

JUNIUS ON THE HIGHER LAW.

The letter of our correspondent Junius, on the subject of the Higher Law, although it differs somewhat from our own views, we regard as one of the best productions of his gifted pen, and as such, invite the attention of the reader to it.

A few days ago we discussed, in a few words, the origin of Constitutions, founding our remarks upon the profound aphorism of Sir James Mackintosh, that "Constitutions cannot be *made*; they must *grow*." In illustration of this great truth, we cited the British Constitution, which has never been *made*—that is, it has never been formally written;—but has been *growing* ever since the days of Alfred, acquiring, year by year, greater firmness and consistency, fuller developement, and becoming more and more conducive to the security, peace and happiness of all who live under its protection. In saying this, we do not wish to be understood as approving of every thing belonging to the British *structure of government*. But there is a very broad and clear distinction between what is known by the term Constitution, as applied to that nation, and its governmental structure. The former consists of a system of fundamental rules and principles, which enter into and give vitality and force to the structure of government, be it monarchical, republican, or what not. Where these rules and principles are drawn from the Higher Law, as they are in Great Britain, they preserve the structure of government in full life and energy, and gradually purge it of those abuses which characterise all human organizations. Being fundamentally just, and true, and right, they necessarily tend to freedom and happiness.

We contrasted this Constitution which has *grown* up in England with the numerous constitutions which have been fabricated, broken, and discarded in France, since 1789. That of 1848 was an admirable structure—all its parts seemed to be adjusted with a good degree of skill; but its makers were unable to give it life, and hence it proved to be utterly worthless. It could neither protect the citizen from outrage, nor restrain the rulers from the perpetration of the grossest wrongs and usurpations.

We spoke also of our own constitution, which embraces in one written instrument both the principles and the structure or, details of our peculiar form of government. Junius strikingly remarks upon this point, that since our constitution, which had been growing on this continent for 150 years, has been written it has ceased to *grow*. This is very true, and shows the extreme imperfection of the wisest and best of human contrivances. Under our unique form of government we could not have got along at all without a written constitution; yet the very act of writing it deprived it of one of the most important attributes of vitality—growth. Having thus become fixed, it must necessarily fall behind the spirit of the age. To provide against this difficulty, however, the framers of the constitution inserted a provision for its amendment from time to time. That provision precludes any necessity for violent revolutions; and thus there is a possibility that even our written constitution may continue to *grow*.

We agree with Junius in his definition of the principles of the American constitution; but we contend that these are but effects which have sprung from a prior and greater cause—a Cause from which "all good counsels and all just works do proceed;" that this Cause operates through the medium of revealed, written truth; that in our case these "good counsels" have, under the guidance of Providence, taken the peculiar form as found in the principles and structure of the American government; that in Great Britain the same spirit is found under a very different manifestation; thus showing that there may be diversity of form, yet one spirit. If this be admitted, we find that the only difference between our correspondent and ourselves is that we went a little further up in the chain of cause and effect than he did. We, therefore, adhere to our original position.

Our object in writing our former article upon the origin of constitutions, was to guard the mind of the reader against that idolatrous devotion to a mere instrument, which we fear is becoming a characteristic of our times. This devotion is not directed towards any of the great cardinal principles of the constitution; not to the safeguards of those rights which God has bestowed upon all his rational creatures, but upon a paltry provision, which, if it involves any principle at all, is a principle inconsistent with the general spirit of the instrument—we mean that clause which provides for the rendition of fugitives from labor. By many this clause is supposed to conflict with the eternal and immutable principles of right, as written by God himself upon the pages of revealed truth, and upon the innate consciousness of the human heart, now generally and most justly denominated the Higher Law. Nothing has a more real existence than this law, whether we regard it as written in the Bible or in the consciences of men; and that law is bad which requires the citizen to do that which he believes his Supreme Ruler has forbidden, no matter where or how it originated. There is unquestionably a conflict between our constitution and the Higher Law in this particular; and we look with serious apprehension upon the efforts that have been made to cast contempt upon that reverence which thousands of our people feel and have expressed for the latter. It is astonishing that any reflecting man can for a moment think of weakening, in the slightest degree, the sacred claims of the divine law. This, in our national character, is our only security against tyranny on the one hand and anarchy and lawlessness on the other.

We talk sometimes about the "compromises of the constitution." Some of those compromises may be tolerated, because no very vital principles are involved. The compromise which fixed the ratio of representation is one of these. But that compromise which requires the return of the fugitive slave to bondage is of a different character. It is believed by many to invade an immutable principle of right, which does not admit of compromise. If to hold men in involuntary servitude be wrong in itself, then it follows that every thing which strengthens and protects that wrong is equally so. What then? Shall we resist the execution of the law which has been passed to carry into effect this clause of the constitution? Certainly not; for that would be doing evil that good may come. But we can protest against the wrong; we can point out the danger which ever attends the infraction of the immutable laws of right; we can use our influence to have the obnoxious clause removed from our organic law, or at least have the law made in pursuance of it so modified as to be less summary and oppressive; and having honestly done so, we have discharged our duty.

We think the experience of all the nations of Christendom, during the past sixty years, together with their present condition, abundantly bears us out in the ground we took in the article upon which Junius comments, as well as on various other occasions, that the divine law, as contained in the sacred Scriptures, is the *Magna Charta* of our own rights and liberties. The mere machinery of government, its form, its structure, its checks and balances, its combination of the powers and privileges of different classes, and of its fixed and its changeable elements, are all of secondary moment when compared with the high and ennobling principles which the Higher Law presses home upon the individual conscience. A nation made up of intelligent Christians cannot be otherwise than free, no matter what form of government you give them. Destroy their Government, and they will construct another on the instant. With such a people both tyranny and anarchy are impossible conditions. But France, Mexico, and the South American States afford sad examples of the worthlessness of mere constitutions. In them the Bible is not the book of the people; besotted priests have snatched it away from them; the ground which it ought to occupy is given up to superstition or the dreams of a vain and barren philosophy; and the consequence is that those nations have for years been oscillating between the extremes of despotism and anarchy. This is fact, obvious to all. There is not under heaven a nation where that book is generally disseminated and read that is not in the enjoyment of peaceful rational liberty; and there is not one where it is not so disseminated and read by the people but what is in bondage. Does not this warrant us, therefore, in saying that the Bible is our true constitution, and that so long as we adhere to that we need not be anxious about our written constitution or our structure of government.

We press this subject the more earnestly, because we perceive a growing disposition in some quarters to sneer at the idea of a Higher Law entering into and controlling our political action as a nation, and attempts made to brand as fanaticism any expressed regard for the Supreme Ruler of the Universe. When Governor Seward first proclaimed in the Senate of the United States his regard for a law higher than the Constitution, he encountered a storm of ridicule and invective, which, while it was well calculated to cause alarm as a bad sign of the times, has greatly endeared him to the hearts of millions of his countrymen who, like him, are resolved, come what may, to adhere to the Higher Law.

GOOD NEWS.—We are exceedingly gratified to learn, by a telegraphic despatch from Gen. ROBINSON, who is in Philadelphia, that he has succeeded in adding to the available means of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, the sum of eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, sufficient to complete the road to its western terminus at Crestline. We expect the President and Chief Engineer home in a day or two, when the work on the unfinished portion of the line will be pushed with all the vigor possible. We expect to announce this great Pittsburgh work completed by the first of January next.

Gen. Robinson has been absent for some time, engaged in providing means for the completion of the work, and has been lately joined by Mr. ROBERTS. We rejoice that such signal success has crowned their labors, and they will find their reward in the hearty thanks of all the friends of this noble enterprise.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The business on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, for the month of April, has been very gratifying.

The number of passengers carried, was,	15,403
Receipts from passengers,	$13,400 40
" " freight,	4,341 11
Total,	$17,741 51

The receipts from passengers and freight, since the first of January last, are as follows:

Receipts in January,	$12,058 46
" " February,	11,037 01
" " March,	16,041 28
" " April,	17,741 51
	$56,878 26

This does not include mail service.

The number of passengers carried since the first of January is 50,282. Number carried since the opening of the road 106,488. Total receipts since the opening of the road, $89,821 38.

The month of April shows a very gratifying increase over the month of March, although about a week was lost by stoppages occasioned by land slides. Had the trains run regularly, the receipts would have amounted to some $23,000. The prospects of the road are truly flattering, and under its admirable management must be a subject of just pride to the citizens of Pittsburgh, as it will be ultimately of profit to its stockholders.

THE LEGISLATURE adjourned on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock. Among the last acts of the session was the passage of the appropriation bill.—Among the items of the bill, is an appropriation of $10,000 to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, and one of $25,000 to finish additional cells in the Western Penitentiary.

JOHN MILLER, Esq., of Indiana Township, arrived home yesterday, from Harrisburgh. He has been a faithful and efficient legislator, and we are glad to see him looking so well on his return from a protracted and anxious session.

The Philadelphia papers of Monday evening contain full accounts of the grand parade of the firemen on that day. It was probably the most magnificent affair of the kind ever seen in this country. About three o'clock in the afternoon, while the procession was moving, a fire broke out in the Northern Liberties, which destroyed ten houses. Several companies were detached from the procession to subdue it.

The yield of gold in California, since the late heavy rains, is larger than ever, and heavy shipments may be expected for some time to come. The amount brought by the Crescent City was the largest that ever came in one vessel. The effect will be an easy money market, and a rise in all kinds of stocks. Some of our best railroad securities are now sought after by English Capitalists. Among them we observe that the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad bonds occupy a high rank.

INDIAN NAMES.—There is a very interesting article on the first page on the subject of the Indian names of places in this vicinity, for which we are indebted to a correspondent. Although his favor has been deferred for some time it is none the less valuable, or the less valued by us. More favors of the same kind would be thankfully received.

THE MYSTERIOUS SHIPS.

It has been thought singular that nothing was said at the time of the two vessels supposed to belong to the Franklin Expedition, and which were seen locked in an iceberg in the spring of 1851. The New York Times publishes the following, to show that the fact was then noticed:

From the Limerick Chronicle, May 28, 1851.

Extract from a letter from a passenger who sailed from this port to Quebec, in the Renovation, on the 6th of April last:

"Quebec, May 9, 1851.

We arrived here yesterday, after a passage which, for the first thirteen days, promised to be one of the speediest almost on record, having been two miles to the west of Bird Island in the Gulf at the time we met the ice, and having been for sixteen days coasting along it, with a fair wind ever since. It has been very rough, and a number of ships have suffered severely; indeed to attempt to give any description of the ice would be useless. We have sailed for sixty miles of a stretch, seeking an opening without being able to effect one, which was most vexatious, as had we not met with it, we should have made the passage in fifteen and a half days.—The icebergs we met with were frightful in size, as the bases of some of them would cover three times over the area of Limerick, and I do not at all exaggerate when I say that the steeple of the Cathedral would have appeared but a small pinnacle compared to the spires on some of them; and *most to be regretted is, that we met, or rather saw at a distance, one with two ships on it, which I am almost sure belonged to Franklin's exploring squadron*, as from the latitude and longitude we met them in, they were drifting from the direction of Davis's Straits. Was there but a single one, it might have been a deserted whaler, *but two so near each other, they must have been consorts*. They were to windward of us, and a heavy sea running at the time, with thick weather coming on, so that we could not board them."

The earthquake, which was felt here on the 29th ult., and which we noticed at the time, was felt very sensibly in many places. It was noticed at Wheeling, but at Baltimore, Washington, Raleigh, N. C., and further South the shock was much more severe. At Washington the shock was so great that windows rattled, furniture was moved, and in some instances people ran into the street in their fright. At Raleigh, N. C., the duration of the shock was about half a minute, and it was sufficiently violent to put floors, windows and crockery in a state of vibration. In some houses the oscillation of the floors was so great as to make walking difficult. The atmosphere was clear and pleasant at the time.

WHEAT CITY MERCURY.—This is the title of a neat Whig paper just started at Massillon, by Messrs. White & Bodenhamer. We like its tone, its selections are good, and it goes zealously for Scott.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1852.

HIGHER LAW.

A recent article in the Gazette on the Origin of Constitutions, has recalled to my recollection some circumstances in the higher law controversy, which it now seems not inappropriate to notice. Two years ago I took exceptions to Mr. Seward's annunciation of the higher law doctrine in his great speech, on the 11th of March, 1850, which I will take occasion to say, is a model of parliamentary eloquence, and contains a store of political wisdom sufficient, if properly distributed, to make reputations for the whole tribe of his assailants. Having referred to the treaty made in the year 902 between the Emperor of the Greeks and the King of Russia, for the extradition of fugitive slaves, and compared with it the clause of our Constitution for the same purpose, Mr. Seward said, "The law of nations disavows such compacts; the law of nature, written on the hearts and consciences of freemen, repudiates them."

I condemned this sentiment at the time, though in a manner consistent with the high regard which I entertained for its able and distinguished author. But since then this "higher law," "written on the hearts and consciences of freemen," has become a term of derision and hatred in the mouth of an insolent faction, who feel the noble independence and sincerity of William H. Seward as a living reproach to their servile natures.

I take it for granted that Mr. Seward does believe in the existence of a higher law than the Constitution; but he is not the only one among our most distinguished statesmen who have professed it, nor was he the first to proclaim that doctrine in the Senate. No less a man than Mr. Clay distinctly and very broadly announced it, some time before Mr. Seward, and stated a rule of political action superior to the Constitution, to the sacredness of which, even the Constitution must yield, if the two came into conflict. Furthermore, the very class of persons loudest and most untiring in their malignant denunciation of Mr. Seward and his higher law doctrine, belong, by natural affinities, to that set of men who pretend that government is of divine origin, and that the right of despotic and arbitrary domination on one side, and the duty of passive obedience on the other are prescribed by God himself. This is *their* higher law, which they have ever maintained is above *all* human laws. But remark, it is a higher law in favor of slavery, not against it. And even the reverend opponents of Gov. Seward, who, for the past three years, have thundered against him from their pulpits, and the pious moralists of the Press, who have held him up, through their editorial columns, to odium and contempt, even they admit, every man of them, when brought to the question, that there is a higher law than the Constitution, to wit, the law of God. Probably the editors of the Pennsylvanian and New York Herald would content themselves with writing down Gov. S. as a pestilent fanatic, without troubling themselves with reservations as to their belief in a higher law, but the saints of the New York Observer, the Journal of Commerce, and the Express, all very pious lower law organs and fervent haters of Mr. Seward, are very careful while anathematizing him and *his* higher law to put in a saving clause in favor of their own.

I perceive that the writers of the Gazette also maintain the existence of a law of higher authority and sacredness than the Constitution, namely, the general principles of liberty on which the Constitution is founded. Yours is the law of freemen, the former is the law of slavery. But both are equally higher laws.

Now, if you will permit me to controvert some of your positions, I will state the grounds of my opposition to both theories.

Political Government is a human institution, and must have supreme authority somewhere. The law of God applies solely to the affairs of religion and morals. The Supreme authority or higher law in politics is the Constitution; the supreme law of morals and religion is God's direct Revelation, the Bible. The distinction between religion and politics was considered of so much importance that it was recognized in the Constitution, when it prescribed eternal separation between Church and State. You cannot appeal to the Bible for maxims to decide political questions, nor to the Constitution for a rule of faith in sacred matters. The Mosaic system of government was a theory, prescribed for a small people which had just emerged from slavery. They could not know how to govern themselves, and a very simple government blended with their religious system was most appropriate to their condition. But in modern times, every attempt to unite civil with ecclesiastical government has impaired liberty, and often destroyed it entirely. Emancipate Spain and Italy from the thraldom of priests, and those countries will be comparatively free, without changing the form of their government. You cannot appeal from the Constitution, which is your political chart, to the "higher law," for that is to appeal from the State to the Church, from civil policy to ecclesiastical jurisdiction. Nor can you appeal from the Constitution to the principles on which it rests, by any peaceable process, for the Constitution is the only authentic exposition of those principles.

The principles which are embodied in the American Constitution are of three classes—

1st. Those which define and secure the personal liberty of the citizen.

2d. Those which concern the *form* of government, and prescribe its great and leading institutions.

3d. Those which relate to property, and the mode of acquiring, holding and distributing it.

The greatest of the first class are the right of the individual to be at large and unmolested while not charged with crime, to guard which *habeas corpus* was instituted; the right to a fair and speedy trial when so charged, to defend which were instituted the trial by jury, and the *public* administration of justice at *usual* and *convenient* times and places.

The principles of the second class are—a republican confederacy of equal States, a legislature of two houses, an executive and judiciary.

The principles relating to property are more complex, and are found in the body of the English common law Americanized, and our State and federal statutes.

It is the great beauty of the Constitution that its principles are so few and simple; and yet so great is the diversity of human minds, so fallible the judgment of man, so various, conflicting and untractable their opinions, that it seems to me no government can be stable or effective that permits the citizen to appeal from its mandates to his private judgment and conscience, and to accept or nullify its laws according as they seem to him good or bad.

Then what remains? have you no remedy for oppressive laws? Under the Constitution you may discuss, agitate and seek for their repeal, and so long as we remain free, and the majority of the people retain the power to shape and control public affairs, such agitation must in the end be effectual. But to surrender the right to discuss and agitate would, clearly be to give up the chief guarantee to all liberty. But all this is under the Constitution and in accordance with it. From that instrument it appears to me there is no appeal but to Revelation. And that brings me to the particular measure which now most occupies the public mind, and which I have no doubt you had in view when preparing your article upon the "Origin of Constitutions." I mean the Fugitive Slave Law. That act violates, in a very signal manner, the two greatest principles of the Constitution; and tried by that test, is not only void *per se*, but threatens the extinguishment of many other rights as clearly reserved to the people in the charter of the General Government. May it then be violated, seeing that it is condemned both by the principles of the Constitution, and by the "higher law of God?" I answer, that it must still be obeyed. There is a doubt whether by the letter of the organic law it will not stand. Many excellent lawyers, headed by Mr. Webster, think it not incompatible with the letter. The Judiciary of the United States, from the wretched commissioner, to whom the law dares to offer a bribe of five dollars, to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, are probably of the same opinion. Measures ought to be taken in every State to bring the question of this agreement with the letter of the Constitution to the test of the highest tribunal, although, considering how that court is constituted, there is little doubt what it would be. There ought to be an official decision. But, in the mean time, implicit obedience is the duty of the citizen.

Finally, we have for wicked laws passed in conformity with the Constitution, and for statutes of the same character, but not in conflict with its provisions, the great remedy recognized in all ages for intolerable political wrongs, the right of revolution. The infamous fugitive act belongs to a class of usurpations and insults which have always produced and justified revolutions against governments. I do not wish to be misunderstood. Though a cause of revolution, this act is by no means a sufficient cause. We cannot allow ourselves to anticipate the evil which it may bring. It has never yet, in more than one instance, that I know of, been enforced in its strictness and severity. It is a kidnapping law, but I have heard of but one commissioner or judge who has yet had the daring to carry it out in all its harshness. Perhaps it never will be enforced according to its letter. If it be systematically violated, so as to afford only moderate facilities for kidnapping, it may lead to no more bloodshed, and may even quietly pass into a dead letter. There is an unrepealed and unamended law in this District, under which Professor Denny might be, and if the law be right, ought to be indicted and hanged. This is one of the ancient statutes of Maryland when a colony, subjecting to the penalty of death any person who shall preach against the trinity of the Godhead. Mr. D. does it every Sunday.

A closing word in regard to the growth of constitutions. It is the great and perhaps the only fault of written constitutions, that they cannot grow. Our Constitution is a body of public policy, which had been growing on the Continent for one hundred and fifty years, and in England for six hundred and nine. When in 1789, it received its present form, its growth necessarily stopped. It has received but one change. And yet, during the half century which has elapsed, how vastly have grown the country and nation for which it was formed. Could the feelings of the present day have entered the breast of the Northern members, would they have consented to the extradition clause? or if gifted with that prescience, would the Southern delegates have voted for that other stipulation, now so shamelessly violated, by which the same rights were secured to Northern citizens as to their own, within their State limits? These questions answer themselves. JUNIUS.

Correspondence of the "Courrier Des Etats Unis."

FRANCE.

[Translated expressly for the Pittsburgh Gazette, by W. J. Ross.]

PARIS, April 10, 1852.

M. de Girardin, after a long absence from Paris, has reappeared upon the stage of Journalism. His return has created quite a sensation. When he had thrown off his 3d article, every body saw that the gifted publicist, endowed with talents so keen and a character so resolute, would speedily revive discussion which has been "defacto" suppressed since the State stroke of Dec. 2d. As usual he has chosen his ground with wonderful adroitness. Had he set himself up as the organ of the opposition, had he opened the trenches against the Presidential government such ill-timed hardihood would have resulted in nothing but the suppression of his journal in less than a week. As to becoming the officious organ of the Elysee and doubling upon the "constitutionnel" and the "Patrie" by so doing he would have compromised and dishonored himself profitlessly. It was necessary, then, to discover a position mixed, intermediary,—independent without hostility, and conciliatory without meanness. For reasons which I will presently state, I do not think that M. de Girardin has solved this difficult problem; but I affirm that the solution attempted by him exhibits extreme ability, and that the position which he has taken is such a one as must give him the opportunity of uttering, in safety, the most useful truths.

"Let us maintain the Republic," the President had said in opening the legislative session, "it may reassure every body." Upon this expression more or less sincere, M. de Girardin has just commented in three articles which may be thus condensed:

The President promises to maintain the Republic: he is right, because the Republic, which consecrates the elective principle, gives him more force than the Empire could bestow since the latter would amount to an abdication by the country, forever, in favor of a mere dynasty.

As to France she would be the gainer by a preservation of the Republic, inasmuch as she would see the *four* parties, which now divide her, reduced to *two*; Orleanism would go back to Legitimacy, whence it issued, and Imperialism in its turn, would be reabsorbed in the Republic which gave it birth, at the beginning of the century. From that time forth, the question would be sharply defined between Legitimacy and the Republic, between the hereditary principle and the elective principle, between Louis Bonaparte, temporary President of the French Republic, and Henry V. king of France, by the grace of God; the government might, by a broad amnesty and concession to liberty, regain the support of the Republican party and that party might turn the example and influence of the Bonaparist *accident* to account, against the representative of the old "regime."

How far this thesis, based upon the very words of the President, has enabled the experienced journalist to utter useful truths you could judge only from a personal perusal of the "Presse."

For my part I opine that rancor is a bad counsellor in political matters and would lean, willingly enough, towards a reconciliation of the Republican party with M. Bonaparte on the platform of liberty and the Republic. Like M. de Girardin, I believe that the government has no other durable point of support and that the Republican party, in sustaining a government more or less legitimately issuing from universal suffrage, in every popular effort it can make, would perform an act of skill. But, in order to contract an alliance, it is enough that it should be reasonable and advantageous to the contracting parties—it must, also, be attended by mutual confidence and good will.—Well it strikes me that this indispensable condition is precisely what is wanting in Girardin's scheme.

He takes for granted that the President really desires to maintain the Republic. It is true that the President has formally said so; but, as, up to this time, his acts have been the exact reverse of his words, no one places any reliance upon this promise. That promise is, moreover, made subject to a very uncertain clause depending on contingencies—to wit: that parties shall abstain from *factious manœuvres*. That is to say that, if parties are not prudent, France is to be punished; a penalty of at least questionable equity. Then, how can it be proven that parties do not engage in factious *manœuvres*? In plain English, it amounts to nothing less than a pretext, by means of which the right is reserved to do *whatever may be agreeable at any favorable moment*. I add that every symptom indicates a direct advance towards the Empire.—The "Bulletin de Paris," a little lithographed sheet, for a long time past, totally devoted to the Elysee, calls for the Empire every day, and a certain number of provincial journals echo its demand. The whole demeanor of the President testifies that this solution is even very near at hand. He has just succeeded in persuading the Senate to allot a civil list of twelve millions to him, with the enjoyment of all the national palaces, the charge of which, contrary to the custom of Louis Philippe's reign is still imposed upon the State. This, by no means, savors of the Republic.

Again, a day or two ago, on receiving the oath of the members of the Court of Cassation the President, in his reply, spoke of the four millions of suffrages which, in 1804, by yielding the hereditary power to his family, designated *him as the inheritor of the Empire*. In this, there is a manifest tendency to invoke hereditary right, and to regard the two delegations of Dec. 10th, 1848, and Dec. 20th, 1851, as nothing more than the simple confirmation of a pre-existent right. All this accords perfectly with the distinguished source, the indirect and crafty method of the new Chaser.

Finally, no longer ago than yesterday after a review held in the Carrousel, I saw him pass along the Place de la Concorde surrounded by a brilliant staff. The crowd was, as usual, full of curiosity but cold; only a few individuals, who, judging from their eagerness, were veteran members of the "*10th December Club*" shouted in the midst of the Select crowd: "Vive Napoleon! vive l'Empereur!" and the future emperor, with great precision, acknowledged each of these acclamations. We are, then, at liberty to accept the President's assurance of his Republican intentions with many grains of allowance.

It is, consequently, very natural that the Republicans, should respond, only with the greatest reserve, to advances so equivocal and of a sincerity so utterly untried. Finally, it must be generally admitted that there is an almost irresistible inclination which, in despite of all the counsellings of reason, is guiding M. Bonaparte to the Empire. There is his pet passion, his fixed idea; there is the circle that surrounds him; and, above all, there is the impossibility of withdrawal which is more powerful than any thing else.

It is this which, even while I perceive in M. Girardin's thesis an ably chosen battlefield, and one calculated to facilitate the distribution of many valuable and useful truths, causes me to doubt the final success of that reconciliation whose apostle he has become, and the good will for which is, I greatly fear, wanting on both sides. * * * * *

Last Sunday, a throng of gay cavaliers and equipages glittering with luxurious ornament, surpassing anything of the kind that has been seen in Paris for 6 years past hastened to the steeple chase of the "March" near Ville d'Avray where Parisian, English, Russian, Spanish, American ladies rivalled each other in grace and elegance. On Monday, the same throng, assembled at the exhibition of paintings in the Court of the Palais Royal. On Tuesday the people crowded the Ham and Sausage fare, that substantial festival of housekeepers who return from it, laden with booty. On Wednesday, the promenade of "Longchamps" began under a most brilliant sun and most brilliant auspices.

Men and women, young and old, thronged to this review of the new fashions, in the midst of which the President of the Republic was to show himself in an equipage worthy of his twelve millions of civil list. If a few theatres are less crowded now on account of the Holy Week, the churches are filled with the faithful, listening to the voices of celebrated preachers, and discharging their christian duties. Piety, speculation, and pleasure, thus march, side by side, in Paris, this tower of Babel, where all languages are spoken, this purgatory, half resembling heaven, and half like the regions of despair.

Our legislators, too, have wished on their own account to observe the Holy Week; but, in order to conciliate their duties of good Catholics, with those of good economists, many of them went yesterday to be present at the famous exhibition of live stock, as they, a few days before, had attended the exhibition of horticulture. From socialistic, which they were before, politics are becoming agricultural and pastoral. If, by this change, we lose some miserable speeches, and gain, at least, good butcher's meat and vegetables, we will have double profit. However, one may notice in the Chamber of Deputies some remains of that old error which was called "*opposition*." You are aware that the government has submitted to the legislative body a project for the recoining of our copper coin. The amount of this money now in circulation, is about fifty millions of francs, and it is composed of different metals without similarity of value or of weight. The government proposes to replace it by a metal consisting of one part of zinc, four of tin, and ninety-five of copper.—This composition, which approaches the bronze of the ancient medals, does not rust, and is susceptible of receiving impressions, whose neatness and accuracy are very difficult to counterfeit. The new pieces will also be much lighter in proportion, than the old, and will, intrinsically, equal the value they represent. The expense of this transformation, estimated at seven and half millions of francs, will be more than compensated by the excess of metal necessary for the issue of fifty millions of pieces reduced in value from 1-5th to 2 sues. But while awaiting the sale of the surplus, the treasury will have to advance a portion of the expense of the recasting, and some deputies have opposed as inopportune any new charge imposed upon a budget already so heavy.

This is the first effort of opposition which we have to add to the speech of M. Boubler against the election of M. Salate Hermine, and to the vote by which the majority in secret committee, refused to make obligatory the official costume imposed by the President. Some deputies, too, in murmurs "not loud but deep," complain of the delay that attends the publication of the sayings and doings of the Legislative body. The minutes of each sitting, not being delivered to the journals until they have been laid before the chamber itself, on the ensuing day, it follows that a speech pronounced on Monday, cannot be published earlier than Tuesday evening or Wednesday, even should it not, as at this time have to undergo the detention of a whole week, in consequence of interruption in the regular course of session.

A bench on the extreme left is pointed out as the nucleus and the standard of a certain independence in the legislative corps. It was formerly occupied by Messrs. Berryer, Larochejaquelin, de Valmy and, at present, by Messrs. d'Albuféra, de Montalembert and others of that class composing what is called the "*bench of nobles*." This little advanceguard will be recruited by those mal-contents who are to be found, under all governments, in the ranks of wounded vanity and disappointed ambition. In order to pacify the resentments of mortified self-love M. Casabianca has, already, been obliged to recede from the order concerning the reception of deputies and to promise that they shall have weekly access to the ministers themselves and not merely to their Secretaries. When you are not calculating for the great matters in politics you must calculate for the small; instead of looking upward you must look downward. That is all. The Senators, faithful to their part of conservatives and members of the Upper Chamber are more calm and docile than the undisciplined ranks of the Lower Chamber. It is true that over and above what is granted to the latter, they have an endowment of which the President, it is said, has made a very liberal use to them. To prevent this endowment from casting any suspicion upon the independence of the *honorables* to whom it is accorded, it will be decreed that the sum may be raised to the maximum of 30,000 francs, but cannot be diminished or destroyed. This is taking away the means of punishing resistance but reserving the power of recompensing devotion; or, in other words, it is destroying half the right of corruption. There are so many other matters and so many countries in which it exists *entire*, that we should not make more than *half* complaint.

A very astonishing discovery has been made by a French chemist, which will render the alteration of bank bills impossible. It consists in a peculiar way of making the paper, which, being a secret, it is impossible to alter or imitate it. The inventor intends coming to the United States to take out a patent.

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

MR. SAM'L M. KIER—Let me know what you can put the PETROLEUM at, for me to wholesale it; it is going off with a rush, since I had the Circulars distributed. The article is giving universal satisfaction.
Yours truly, A. W. BARTOLET.

LITTLETON, GRAFTON 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, TILTON & CO.
For sale by Druggists generally throughout the city. mar8:d&wT

Nelson's First Premium
DAGUERREOTYPES.
Post Office Building, Third Street.
CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life like likeness, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment, where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best arranged Skie and Skylights ever constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping as now practised by the celebrated Roots, of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. flatters himself to be able to offer to the patrons of the Art, 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. mar3:d&wT

M'LANE'S WORM SPECIFIC.—The following from an Agent, shows the demand which this medicine created, wherever it was introduced.
"Varysburg, Wyoming Co., N. Y.
December 10th, 1847.
J. Kidd & Co.—Your travelling agent left with me last summer a quantity of Dr. M'Lane's Pills and Worm Specific, to sell on commission. The Worm Specific is all sold, and I should be glad to procure more, as it sells very readily, and has a very salutary effect in expelling worms. If you can forward me some, or send me an order to call on your agent in Buffalo, (L. S. Reynolds,) I think it will meet with a rapid sale. W. H. AINSWORTH."
This Vermifuge is the best that can be used for the above disease.
For sale by respectable Merchants and Druggists in town and country.
And by J. KIDD & CO.,
ap30:d&wis No. 60 Wood st.

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.
Successor to H. P. Nelson & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID BOX VICES,
PLATED SHOVELS, MATTOCKS, SPADES, HOES, PICKS, FORKS, &c.
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
Office No. 154, Water street, third door above Smithfield. All work warranted equal to any manufactured.

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.

Removed.
W. McKendree Wright, M. D.,
Surgeon Dentist, has removed his office and dwelling to 235, Penn st., below Hand. ap7:d2m

If there be any man, be he single or married, farmer, mechanic, merchant or teamster, who has not yet supplied himself with a bottle of H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, let him go now and do it; for be assured, it will be worth its weight in gold, over and over again, before it shall all have been used. You have our word for that, Reader! See advertisement. ap25

1852. 1852.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road
TO
CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, SANDUSKY, DETROIT, CHICAGO, MILWAUKIE, BUFFALO DUNKIRK, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI.
THE new and fast running steamer FOREST CITY, leaves the Monongahela wharf, foot of Market street, every morning at 8 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) connecting at Wellsville with the Express Train of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road, leaving at 12 o'clock, M., and arriving at Cleveland at 6 o'clock, P. M., and connecting with the steamboat and rail road lines for Toledo, Sandusky, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukie, Buffalo and Dunkirk.
Fare to Cleveland $3 00
For tickets apply to
JOHN A. CAUGHEY, Agent
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road Co.
Office, corner Water and Smithfield streets, (up stairs) opposite Monongahela House.
Note—By the Ohio & Penna R. R., to Alliance, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R., from Alliance to Cleveland, the fare from Pittsburgh to Cleveland is $4.00. Passengers by both routes *arrive in Cleveland at the same time and in the same train of cars.* ap20

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 & BALT. $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 the Pennsylvania Railroad. A Packet Boat will leave Pittsburgh every evening at 8 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 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. BENSON, Ticket Agents,
J. MESKIMMEN, Mon. House,
or to D. LEECH & CO., Canal Basin.
mr12

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh
C. G. HUSSEY, PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL L. MARSHELL, 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 SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.
DIRECTORS:
C. G. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Hugh D. King, Robert Dunlap, Jr., S. Harbaugh, Edward Heazelton, Walter Bryant, Wm. Larimer, Jr., S. M. Kier, Wm. Bingham, D. Dehaven, Francis Sellers, J. Schoonmaker, Samuel Rea, Isaac M. Pennock.

DIED,

On Wednesday, the 5th inst., MRS. MARY GLEADALL. The funeral will take place on Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

In Allegheny City, on Wednesday afternoon, after a brief illness, MRS. ISABELLA, wife of R. W. Poindexter, in the 32d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery.

CORONER.—Thomas Chadwick, of the Third Ward, Allegheny City, will be a candidate for the office of Coroner—subject to the decision of the Whig and Anti-masonic County Convention. my5:d&wte

Gothic Hall.
MEN'S CLOTHING, Stock large, seasonable and equal to custom made.
BOYS' CLOTHING, the largest stock in the city. Boys from two and a half years and upwards, fitted out immediately. All manufactured under the proprietor's immediate supervision.
my6 CHESTER, 74 Wood street.
WE STUDY TO PLEASE.

FIRE BRICK.
THE subscriber is prepared to fill orders for Fire Brick, of superior quality. His works, at Maysville, are now in full operation, and in charge of skilful and experienced hands. He manufactures Fire Brick, Fire Clay and Pot Clay. For Pot Clay call upon Messrs. J. Schoonmaker & Co. 24 Wood st. For Brick and Fire Clay call upon the subscriber, at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
my6 JOSIAH COFFEY.

SUNDRIES—
25 bbls. Refined Sugar,
10 " Loaf do.
10 " Crushed and Pulverized Sugar,
3 Kegs No. 1 Lard,
100 lbs Sides Bacon,
30 kegs 8 twist Tobacco,
15 " Pittsburgh plug Tobacco,
20 boxes 5's and 8's Virginia Tobacco,
50 " Window Glass,
30 dozen Patent Buckets,
15 Sides Red Leather,
4 bbls. Alum,
200 lbs. Lake Superior Salmon,
50 hf. bbls. do do
50 bbls. No. 3 Baltimore Herrings,
6 " No. 1 Mackerel,
10 " do 2 do
10 " do 3 do in store and for sale by
my6 JOHN WATT & CO.

ARRIVING per Canal—
100 bags prime Green Rio Coffee,
70 boxes do,
30 bbls. No. 1 trimmed Rosin,
10 " Tar, for sale by
my6 JOHN WATT & CO.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, May 4, 1852.
The President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent on the capital stock for the last six months payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, forthwith.
my5:d&w2w JOHN SNYDER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK, PITTSBURGH, May 4th, 1852.
This Bank has to day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent on the capital stock, out of the profits for the last six months, payable forthwith.
my5 W. H. DENNY, Cashier.

E. Watt & Co.,
HAVE THIS DAY REC'D PER ADAMS & Co's Express, a large and beautiful variety of Spring and Summer Vesting. Persons in want of the article will find it to their advantage to give us a call as there is no such good an assortment of fine Vestings to be found elsewhere in the city. my5

Card.
MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have the satisfaction of informing their customers and buyers generally, that their recent large purchases of Goods is now nearly all open, and invite an early call. my5

LAW BOOKS.
DUNLOP'S Digest of the Laws of Pennsylvania, from 1700 to April, 1849.
Rawle on Covenants for Title.
Hill on Circumstantial Evidence.
Russell on Crimes, 2 vols.
Scenery's Equitable Jurisdiction of the Courts of Chancery, 2 vols.
Orders for any of T. & J. W. Johnson's publications rec'd and filled at short notice.
J. H. WELDIN, Bookseller and Stationer,
my5 63 Wood st., between 3rd and 4th.

Ohio and Penna. Rail Road.
50 SHARES for sale by
A. WILKINS & CO., Bankers & Brokers,
my5 corner Market and Third streets.

Western Insurance Co.
30 SHARES of this stock for sale by
my5 A. WILKINS & CO.

CHEAP PRINTED BARAGES!—Murphy & Burchfield have rec'd a lot of Blue, Black, Brown and Lilac Printed Barages, of a good quality, which they are selling at 25 cents per yard. my5

JUST rec'd, per packet from England, 2 casks "Armitage" Mo[illegible] Anvils, and for sale by
my5 MORRIS McCOMBS, 63 Wood st.

Housekeeping Articles.
THE subscribers would respectfully announce that in addition to their extensive stock of FAMILY GROCERIES and Teas they have opened, on the second floor of their establishment, a large assortment of HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES, such as
Baskets of every variety, Market Baskets,
Tubs do do, Clothes do,
Keelers do, Hickory do,
Flour Pails, Knife and Tumbler Baskets,
Sugar and Spice Boxes, Door Mats of various kinds
Wooden Bowls, Coffee Roasters,
do Ladles and Spoons, Tea Canisters and Caddies,
Towel Rollers, Bird Cages,
Barrel Covers, Beef and Cabbage Slicers,
Knife Boxes, Brooms, Brass and Hair Sieves,
Churns, Dust and Scrub Brushes,
Butter Pots, Feather Dusters, Water Dippers,
Together with a thousand and one conveniences for Housekeepers, which they will take pleasure in showing to all who will favor them with a call.
my5 W. A. McCLURG & Co.
No. 256 Liberty street.

NEW MUSIC.
H. KLEBER has just received
Willie, my Brave; by S. C. Foster.
La Colasa; Spanish Song sung by Signora Tedesco.
I have Something Sweet to tell you.
It is better to Laugh than be Sighing; from Lucretia Borgia.
Sweet Home with embellishments, as sung with unbounded applause by Catherine Hayes, at her concerts in Pittsburgh.
Katy Darling; a beautiful Song.
Kathleen Mavourneen, as sung by Kate Hayes.
The Happy Switzer, as sung with unbounded applause by Herr Mengis, at Kate Hayes' Concerts.
Savourneen Deelish; sung by Catherine Hayes.
Ben Bolt.
Ravenswood Waltzes.
Sontag Polka.
Happy Birdling, with flute accomp.; sung with rapturous applause by Kate Hayes.
N. B.—Beverly's Schottish, Pearl Polka, Rainbow Schottish, will be rec'd in a few days.
my6 Sign of the Golden Harp, No. 101 Third street.

Something Extraordinary.
CAPT. TOMPKINS, the greatest Pedestrian now living, will commence his great feat of walking sixty consecutive hours without sleep or rest, for a wager of $2500, to come off at Wilkins Hall, Tuesday morning, May the 4th, and will finish on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. No doubt he will succeed. my4-d3t

CHEAP CHINA, GLASS, &c.
TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
No. 219 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,
OFFER to the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, the choice of their beautiful and immense stock, in ANY quantity and at all qualities of DINNER, TEA and TOILET Sets, PLATES, DISHES, PITCHERS, &c., of French or English CHINA or IRONSTONE WARE, as also GLASS WARE, Cut and Moulded, in great variety, at the very lowest rates.
Hotels, Boarding and Private houses supplied with the best articles, at very cheap prices. my4-d1y

New Spring Goods.
A. A. MASON & CO. are now opening some One Hundred Cases and Packages of rich Spring Goods, comprising an extensive stock of Dress Goods, Silks, Shawls, Mantillas, (latest styles,) Bonnets, Ribbons, Parasols, also, 10 cases Muslin de Laines at 12½c, 4 cases fast colored Lawns and Muslins at 8 and 10 cents, 8 cases Berege de Laines at 12½c, 500 doz Ladies Hose at 6¼c, 15 cases fast colored Prints, at 5 cents. my4

WOODREVE MANOR, or Six Months in Town; a tale to suit the merits and follies of the times, by Anna Hanson Dorsey.
Clifton; or Modern Fashion; a novel by Arthur Townley.
Adventures of a Marquis; by Alexander Dumas.
The Twenty Fifth of May; or a cruise in the La Platta; a story of Buenos Ayres; by an officer of the United States Navy.
Scientific Discoveries.
The London Medical Student.
And Household Words, received at
my4 REEL & CALLOW'S Literary Depot,
Third street.

Review of Bishop O'Connor's Vindication.
THE REV. DR. McGILL WILL DELIVER a lecture at the Masonic Hall, Fifth st., Pittsburgh, on Thursday evening next, the 6th inst., at half past seven o'clock, in review of Bishop O'Connor's Vindication of his former Lecture.
The proceeds of the lecture to be appropriated to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.
Tickets, 25 cents each, may be procured at the door on the evening, or at the stores of Luke Loomis, J. H. Mellor, A. H. English & Co., J. R. Weldin, Kay & Co., J. L. Read, Bosworth & Co., H. Kleber; Pittsburgh; H. P. Schwartz, Mrs. Sadler, Allegheny; Presbyterian Book Rooms, Third street, or of James Laughlin, Esq., Rev. S. Fulton, Pittsburgh, and John E. Parks, Esq., Manchester. my4

JUST rec'd from Manufacturers, "Mann's" celebrated (old stamp) Axes, "Union factory" Planes, Mulay, Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and for sale by
my5 MORRIS McCOMBS, 63 Wood st.

Cash for Wool.
THE highest market price will be paid for all the different grades of clean washed wool.
my4 H. LEE

WOOLLEN GOODS—On hand and receiving, direct from the makers, on consignment, for sale low, 10 cases Union Cassimere, Grey Mixed, Brown and Mixed and Black and White, by
my4 H. LEE.

ONE Case fine Black Cassimeres;
2 " Black Tweeds,
3 " Jeans, (Green and Blue,) for sale by
my4 H. LEE.

JUST REC'D AT THE PUBLICATION Office, 76 Fourth street, the following new books:
Romanism at Home; by Kirwin.
Recollections of a Literary Life, or, Books, Places and People; by Mary Russel Mitford.
The Adventures of a Marquis, by Dumas.
Clifton, or Modern Fashion, by Arthur Townley.
Appleton's Mechanics' Magazine for May.
The Twenty Fifth of May, or a cruise in the La Platta; by an officer of the U. S. Navy.
Punch's Humorous Library; second series.
my4 W. A. GILDENFENNEY & CO.,
76 Fourth street.

BUTTER—5 bbls. Extra fresh Roll, rec'd this day by J. T. & J. J. BOONE,
my4 207 Liberty street.

TALLOW—1 bbl rec'd this day by
J. T. & J. J. BOONE.

RYE—50 bu. rec'd this day by
my4 J. T. & J. J. BOONE.

STARCH—100 bxs. Pearl Starch for sale by [my4] HARDY, JONES & CO.

HAY—18 bls. pr. Gov. Meigs, for sale by
my4 J. S. DILWORTH & CO.

OATS—68 sks. pr. Gov. Meigs, for sale by
my4 J. S. DILWORTH & CO.

SUGAR—110 hhds. in store, for sale by
my4 J. S. DILWORTH & CO.

MOLASSES—300 bbls. in store, for sale by [my4] J. S. DILWORTH & CO.

SYRUP—60 bbls. N. York Refinery, for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.

FISH—18 bbls. Herring;
5 " Shad; just rec'd and for sale by
my7 ENGLISH & BENNETT.

LARD—3 bbls. No. 1 for sale by
my4 BELL & LIGGETT.

FLOUR—300 bbls. McIntyre Mills, for sale by BELL & LIGGETT,
my4 Water street.

SUNDRIES—
58 bags Feathers;
5 bbls. Grease;
2 " Stearine;
2 " Flaxseed; to arrive on steamer Navigator for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
my4 Water and Front street.

FINE FLAVORED HAMS—Stagg & Hays Evans & Swift, Gardiner & Phipps, Armel & Sons, Trowbridge, Beatty & Co.—Also, city cured, always on hand, and for sale at MORRIS' Tea Store,
my4 in the Diamond.

Wall Paper.
FINE glazed Wall Paper, suitable for Drawing Rooms, Halls, Vestibules, Chambers, &c. new patterns, just rec'd from Philadelphia, and for sale by THOMAS PALMER,
my4 No. 55 Market street.

WALL PAPER, of great variety of patterns, from 5 cents a piece to $5. Borders, Fire Board Prints, Landscape paper, Window Blinds, Glazed and Unglazed Green, &c., &c., for sale by
my4 THOMAS PALMER.

N. O. SUGAR—65 hhds. prime, just rec'd and for sale by BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM,
my4 No. 116 Water st., and 150 First st.

S. H. MOLASSES—300 bbls. Plantation Sugar House, on hand, and for sale by
BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM.

LOAF SUGAR—150 bbls. assorted Nos. St. James Refinery, on hand and for sale by
my4 BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM.

CHOCOLATE—25 bxs. just rec'd, and for sale by
my4 BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM.

WINDOW GLASS—200 bxs. 8x10;
150 do 10x12; on hand and for sale by
BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM.

VINEGAR—50 bbls. pure Cider Vinegar, for sale by
my4 BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM.

Mr. Dempster,
COMPOSER of "The May Queen," "Lament of the Irish Emigrant," "The Blind Boy," and other popular Songs, has the honor to announce that he intends visiting Pittsburgh in the course of a few days, for the purpose of giving his popular Ballad Entertainments, due notice of which will be given in future advertisements. Mr. D. will sing several of his new and successful compositions; also, his celebrated cantata, The May Queen, a Song in three parts. my3

CRAPE SHAWLS—A. A. Mason & CO. have just rec'd 250 more rich Plain and Embroidered Crape Shawls. ap30

BUTTER—4 kgs. Fresh Roll, rec'd this day by JOHNSTON & COLLINS,
my3 Water st. above Smithfield

CHEESE—10 bxs. Extra Cream, just rec'd and for sale by
my3 R. DALZELL & CO.

BUTTER—3 bbls. Fresh Roll;
4 boxes " receiving per O. & Pa. R. R., and for sale by
my3 R. DALZELL & CO.

TARTARIC ACID—2 cases just rec'd from the manufacturer, prime, and for sale by
my2 B. N. WICKERSHAM.

CAMWOOD—3 bbls. rec'd for sale by
my2 B. N. WICKERSHAM.

BURNT UMBER—2 cases just rec'd, and for sale by
my2 B. N. WICKERSHAM.

ICE—11,000 bu. for sale, wholesale—for particulars, enquire at THIS OFFICE.
Dispatch and Allegheny Enterprise copy 3 times each, and charge this office. my2 dlm

BLACK SILK LACES—50 pcs. wide and narrow Black Silk Laces, just rec'd and for sale at A. A. MASON & CO.
ap30 62 Market street.

BLACK WATERED SILKS—A. A. Mason & Co. have just rec'd 20 pcs. fine Black Watered Silks. ap30

CHROME YELLOW & GREEN—"Cream" for sale by
J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.
ap30

EMERY—20 kegs assorted for sale by
ap30 J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

BUTTER—8 bxs. fresh Roll rec'd this day, and for sale by
JOHNSTON & COLLINS.

CHEESE—175 bxs. rec'd, and for sale by
JOHNSTON & COLLINS,
ap28 Water street above Smithfield.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR—200 bbls. Pleasant Valley Mills—J. Kier—white wheat, for sale by [ap30] BELL & LIGGETT.

MESS PORK—34 bbls. received and for sale by ROBISON, LITTLE & CO.
ap29 No. 255 Liberty st.

MOLASSES—300 bbls. N. O., in oak cooperage, now arriving, and for sale by
ap29 ROBISON, LITTLE & CO.

EGGS—9 bbls. to arrive, for sale by
ap29 BELL & LIGGETT, Water st.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS—The subscriber calls the attention of Country Merchants and others, to his stock of Cap, Letter, Bill and Note Paper, School Books, Pocket and Family Bibles, Blank Books of every description, Wafers, Steel Pens, Lead Pencils, Ink, Ink Inks, Black, Red and Blue, Inks, Slates, Bonnet Boards, Window Paper, Crown, Double do. Medium Double do., Wrapping Papers, &c., all of which will be sold at low rates for cash, or exchanged for rags.
J. H. WELDIN, Bookseller and Stationer,
ap29 63 Wood st. (between 3d and 4th.) Pittsburgh.

SECOND HAND PIANO—A very beautifully finished Mahogany Six Octave Piano, originally cost $450, for sale at one hundred and fifty Dollars, by
ap29 JOHN H. MELLOR.

FLOUR—300 bbls. J. H. & S. Martin's Extra straight brands, for sale by
ap23 BELL & LIGGETT.

BUTTER—7 boxes prime, rec'd and for sale by [ap24] BELL & LIGGETT.

EGGS—1 bbl for sale by
ap28 BELL & LIGGETT, Water st.

EGGS—10 bbls. to arrive, for sale by
ap28 J. B. CANFIELD.

CHEESE—500 bxs. English Dairy;
300 " Cutting W. R.;
100 " Cream " rec'd this day, and for sale by [ap28] J. B. CANFIELD.

LAKE FISH—50 barrels;
30 hf. " Just rec'd and for sale by [ap28] J. B. CANFIELD.

FEATHERS—10 sks. prime Ohio, rec'd and for sale by [ap26] J. B. CANFIELD.

PERSONS wishing to buy ready made Clothing, can find them at the new establishment of S. WATTS & CO., No. 153, Liberty street, manufactured in the neatest and best style, and for sale at very low prices. Strangers visiting the city are respectfully requested to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. my1

French Schoolmasters.
THE French Minister of Instruction has ordered the Schoolmasters to dress according to their calling. Talking of dress, CHESTER, at GOTHIC HALL, is prepared to dress all who please, in all varieties of ready made Clothing, work equal to customer made, great inducements to cash buyers.
WE STUDY TO PLEASE.
my1 74 Wood street.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have open this morning, handsome new style Spring Prints, fine French Lawns, Spring and Summer Shawls, (new styles,) and other new and desirable Goods. my1

To Druggists, Confectioners, &c.
SUPERIOR VANILLA BEANS.
THE subscribers have received 30 pounds of fresh Vanilla Beans, of superior quality, which they offer to the trade at a lower price than they can now bring the same from the East.
W. A. McCLURG & CO.,
my1 No. 256 Liberty st.
(Chronicle copy.)

CHEESE—140 bxs. English Dairy;
230 " W. R. Cutting; rec'd and for sale by JOHNSTON & COLLINS,
my1 Smithfield st. above Smithfield.

SALMON—No. 1 Lake Superior, for sale by [my1] JOHNSTON & COLLINS.

SALERATUS—39 bxs. Woodford's pure, rec'd this day, for sale by
JOHNSTON & COLLINS.

PEARLASH—31 csks. first sorts, rec'd, and for sale by
my1 JOHNSTON & COLLINS.

THOMPSON'S Bank Note and Commercial Reporter, for May, has been rec'd. Also, Vol. 2 of Venetia Trelawney, being the final conclusion of "The Mysteries of the Court of London." "Rose Foster," and Caroline of Brunswick, for sale at the cheap publication office of W. A. GILDENFENNEY & CO.,
my1 76 Fourth st.

SUNDRIES—
15,000 lbs. Bulk Pork;
4,000 " Bacon;
4 bxs. Prime Roll Butter,
2 bbls. No. 1 Lard, rec'd for sale by
my1 S. F. SHRIVER & CO.

700 STOVES—I have on hand the above number of Stoves, of different kinds, which I offer very low, to close. D. ROOT.
ap30-d7t [Gaz. Gaz.] 36 Main street.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Thursday Morning May 6, 1852.

In a general way yesterday, there was a fair business, but with one or two exceptions there was no large operation. The weather was clear and pleasant, for out door operations, and considerable animation prevailed along the wharf and throughout the city.

FLOUR—Receipts were larger, and sales heavier than for some time. The following sales were reported to us:—50 bbls at $3, buyers paying inspection; 95 bbls at $3,06; 25 extra at $3,12½; 15 do at $3,12; 28 at $3,14; 58 at $3,15; 42 at $3,12; 46 at $3,04; 20 at $3,06, and 600 bbls at $3@3,12, for superfine and extra brands. Sales from store are confined to small lots at $3,12@$3,25@3,37, for superfine and extra according to quality and brands.

GRAIN—Sales 150 bu oats at 37½c; and 250 bu do at 35c ℔ bu. Sales corn on Tuesday of 150 bu at 45c, and 230 bu at 42c ℔ bu, rye is quoted at 45@47c; barley at 45@50c and wheat at 58@62@65c as in quality.

GROCERIES—Considerable additional firmness is manifested in the market, with sales yesterday as follows:—10 hhds at 5¾, cash par funds; 15 do at 5¾, 4 months; and 50 hhds at 5¾c, part cash down, and part on short credit. A sale on Tuesday of 25 hhds at 6¾c, 4 mos. Molasses—Sales 40 bbls cypress, yesterday at 35c, 60 days; and on Tuesday, 50 bbls at 35c and 20 bbls at 35@30c ℔ gallon. Sales 20 bgs rio coffee at 10¾c, and 15 do prime at 11c ℔ ℔. Rice is sold in small lots at 5¼@5¾ ℔ ℔.

PROVISIONS—Bacon continues firm with light operations. Sales 32 casks sides at 9¾c cash; 5 casks at 8¾ for shoulders, and 10c for sides; 25 casks shoulders at 8¾, and 23 do sides at 10c, both 60 days; 2 casks country cured sides at 9¾, and two do shoulders at 8c ℔ ℔. Sale of 6 tcs dried beef at 10c. Sale on Tuesday of 402 kegs No. 1 lard on eastern account, at 10c ℔ ℔.

BUTTER—We notice a continued declining tendency in butter, with sales of 4 bxs at 10c, and a few bbls at 15c ℔ pound.

EGGS—Sales 8 bbls at 8c, and 600 dzs at 7½@8c ℔ doz, with a declining tendency.

CHEESE—Sale 60 bxs at 7@8c ℔ ℔.

POTATOES—Sale of 70 bu reds at 70c, and 15 bbls at $1,87 ℔ bbl.

MACKEREL—Sale 20 bbls small No. 3 at $7,50, and 10 do large at $8,75 ℔ bbl.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

RIVER.—There were 8 feet 0 inches water in channel by pier mark last evening at dusk, and falling.

ARRIVED.
Baltic, Bennett, Brownsville.
Atlantic, Parkinson, Brownsville
J. Bayard, Peebles, Elizabeth.
Forest City, Murdoch, Wellsville.
S. Bayard, Peebles, Elizabeth.
Wellsville, Christier, Sunfish.
J. B Gordon No. 2, Bridgeport.
Empress, Cox, Zanesville.
Pittsburgh, Kountz Cincinnati.
Winchester, Moore, Wheeling.

DEPARTED.
Forest City, Murdoch, Wellsville
Thos. Shriver, West Newton.
Baltic, Bennett, Brownsville.
S. Bayard, Peebles, Elizabeth.
Cincinnati, Boles, Cincinnati.
Diurnal, Conwels, Wheeling.
J W Chenoweth, Chenoweth, St. Louis.
Envoy, Louisville.
Arena, Everett, Wellsburgh.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
D. Leech & Co.'s Express Packet Line 5 P. M.
ST LOUIS—Paris.
NASHVILLE—Tuscarora.
WHEELING—Winchester.
WELLSVILLE—Forest City.
CINCINNATI—Brilliant.
NEW ORLEANS—Elephant.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

SUNFISH, PER J B GORDON—18 hhds tobacco, D Leech & Co; 63 bbls wheat, Wilmarth & Noble; 2 hhds tobacco, H Graff & Co; 2 hhds tobacco 150 bbls flour, Bell & Liggett; 70 bgs bran, Lawman & Sterling; 31 bbls flour, Clark & Thaw.

CINCINNATI, PER BRILLIANT—6 hhds 5 tcs bacon 2 bbls oil, Clark & Thaw; 3 bbls hominy, Hanna & Dyer; 5 bbls whiskey, J A Knox & Co; 11 casks 2 bbls sallett, Adams Bowman & Co; 24 casks bacon, D Leech & Co; 50 do, Carson & McKnight; 16 tcs dried beef, Sellers & Nicols; 7 hhds sugar, J A Hutchison & Co; 41 bhds bacon, Covode & Graham.

WHEELING, PER DIURNAL—21 kgs lard, Armstrong Crozer & Co; 6 pkgs mdse, Adams & Co; 2 bars iron 31 pkgs mdse, Baker & Forsyth; 1 bx mds, Hays & Black; 2 bbls ale, G W Smith & Co; 4 pkgs mdse, J Moore; 25 bgs cotton yarn, S P Shriver & Co. From Steubenville—37 bbl flour 2 pkgs mdse 42 bbls flour 4 bbls eggs 1 do butter, owner on board.

ZANESVILLE, PER MALTA—2 bxs bacon, L S Waterman & Son; 2 do mdse, Wm Bagaley & Co; 2 hhds bacon, R Dalzell & Co; 200 sks oats 5 head cattle 2 pkgs, J McClurg; 8 bbls pork 11 kgs lard 4 casks hams, H Graff & Co; 3 hhds tobacco, W H Johnston; 2 do, Wm Bingham & Co; 4 do, Young; 5 do, owner; 9 pkgs mdse, owner; 6 do, Stewart & Sill; 4 do, J Mills & Son; 11 hhds tobacco, D Leech & Co; 8 do, R Dalzell & Co; 14 pkgs produce, owner on board; 7 bbls whiskey, 3 bbls eggs, Stmr Malta.

BRIDGEPORT, PER WELLSVILLE—80 bags barley, M Brown; 1 bx books, Clark & Thaw; 100 bbls flour, Bell & Liggett; 6 bxs bacon, Atkins & Keemle; 13 hhds tobacco, 222 bbls flour, Wm Bingham & Co; 51 hhds tobacco, Graff & Co; 37 do 2 bxs mdse 200 bbls flour 4 hhds tobacco, D Leech & Co.

RAIL ROAD CONVEYANCE.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—EAST.
The Express Morning train leaves at 6½ o'clock—and the Express Evening train leaves at 6½ o'clock.

OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—WEST.
The Express train leaves Federal Street Station at 8 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at 5-30 o'clock, P. M., every day excepting Sunday. The Accommodation train leaves at 1 o'clock, A. M., and 5-30 P. M.

GREAT MUSICAL ATTRACTION.
AT
Masonic Hall.
506TH CONCERT IN THE UNITED STATES.
THE GERMANIA MUSICAL SOCIETY:
CONSISTING OF 23 INSTRUMENTAL SOLO PERFORMERS.
RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they will give two concerts in this city, at Masonic Hall, the first to be given on MONDAY EVENING, May 10th assisted by
ALFRED JAELL,
The Greatest Pianist in the Country.
Further particulars hereafter.
Tickets 50 cents each. Reserved seats $1; to be had at the Music Stores and Hotels.
The Grand Piano used at the Concerts will be one of Chickering's Celebrated Instruments, kindly furnished by John H. Mellor, Wood street. ap26-eod1w

DRESS GOODS—Unusually low.—Murphy & Burchfield have open this morning, a variety of styles Barages at 15 cents per yard—also Barage de Laines of new patterns. my1

Copartnership.
WE have this day taken Florence Kramer into our firm. The business will be continued in the name of KRAMER & RAHM. my1-d2w

New Books.
BANCROFT'S History of the United States, 4th vol.
Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoli.
The Farmer's Guide, by H. Stephens and Professor Norton, 2 vols. 8 vo.
American Fruit Culturist, by J. J. Thomas.
Civil Engineering, by Mahan.
Roads and Rail Roads, by Gillespie.
Painter, Gilder and Varnisher's Companion.
Wright's Tables for Iron, Steel, &c.
Uncle Tom's Cabin, or Life among the Lowly, by H. B. Stowe.—To be here by Saturday.
Wide, Wide World.
For sale by J. L. READ, 78 Fourth st.,
ap29 Apollo Buildings.

MANTILLAS!—Murphy & Burchfield invite the attention of the Ladies to an assortment of Mantillas, open this morning; black and fancy colored at exceedingly low prices for quality and style.
Bonnets and Neck Ribbons, India silks, &c., and other new goods rec'd this day. ap29

To Stove Manufacturers.
BEING about to close out my Stove business, I offer my Patterns, Tools, and Foundry fixtures, consisting of Air Tight Tailor, Six Plate, Ten Plate, Premium, and other Stove Patterns.—Also, Hollow Ware Patterns, together with Flasks and all, complete, ready for use. Also, an excellent Cupola and Fan, all of which I will sell low, if application be made soon. D. ROOT,
ap30-d7t 36 Main street.

SIMES' PHILA. FRUIT DROPS.—A new and delicious confection possessing the flavor of the following different fruits: pine apple, strawberry, raspberry, banana, vanilla, orange, lemon, apple, quince, jargonelle, pear, &c., &c.
These drops are rendered slightly acidulous with pure Lemon Juice and are tonic, refreshing and healthful like the ripe fruit which they represent. They may be usefully employed in colds, sore throat, fever, or any inflammatory complaint, or to cover the taste of disagreeable medicines. Simes' Fruit Drops are contra distinguished from all others by the purity and genuineness of the fruit essences, by the freedom from poisonous color, or mineral acid and by their superior flavor. For sale wholesale and retail by W. A. McCLURG & CO.,
ap23 No. 256, Liberty street.

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 Doeskins, Cassimeres, English and American do, with all the variety of shades included with present styles.
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
BOYS' CLOTHING.
Which were made to order by one of the most experienced 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. ap12:d&wlmT

Chartiers Coal Company.
THE Stockholders of the Chartiers Coal Company are hereby notified, that an election for Directors of said Company will be held at the office of the Company, at Coal Harbor, near Pittsburgh, on Thursday the 20th day of May next, between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon. By order.
S. WATSON CARR, Secretary.
Coal Harbor, April 19, 1852—ap20:law1m-3tT

LEAD PIPE—Improved patent lead pipe for Hydrants;
Pumps,
Aqueducts,
Hydraulic Rams,
Chemical uses, and
Springs.
All sizes and thicknesses always on hand and for sale by ALEXANDER GORDON,
ap21:d3m T 114 Front street.

ZINC PAINTS,
MANUFACTURED BY THE NEW JERSEY EXPLORING AND MINING COMPANY, of Newark, N. J.
This Company is prepared to furnish a supply of these valuable
ZINC PAINTS,
Which have been found after several years' trial, both in Europe and the United States, to retain their original beauty and protective properties superior to any other paint whatever. Their
WHITE ZINC PAINT,
Is purely an Oxide of Zinc, and is warranted free from all adulteration, and superior to whatever, it covers well, is beautifully white, and is entirely free from the poisonous properties of most other paints, so dangerous to the health of painters and their families.
IT WILL NOT TURN YELLOW
When exposed to sulphurous or mephitic exhalations, or even when shut up in a close room. As an outside paint, it withstands a southern climate and the weather better than any other, not being liable to turn chalky or to crumble and rub off. It may be worked with any color, with water and size, or with varnish, which gives the celebrated porcelain finish.
BLACK AND COLORED ZINC PAINTS.
These are furnished at a low price, and are undoubtedly the cheapest and best paints in the market for coating roofs, fences, outhouses, steamboats, or any exposed surface of wood, brick, tin or iron, as they are both
WEATHER AND FIRE PROOF.
For iron surfaces they are particularly valuable, as they form a galvanic connection, and entirely prevent oxidation, they dry quickly, and having a pure metallic base, do not change color like many of the earthy paints now in use.
Dealers supplied on liberal terms by the agents of the company, F. C. JONES & CO.,
angiu1(2p) 7 South Wharves, Philadelphia.