PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1852.

Whig State Convention.

☞ At a meeting of the Whig State Central committee held at Harrisburgh on Tuesday, the 4th inst ant, it was resolved that the Delegates to the late Whig State Convention be requested to assemble in Philadelphia, on the NINETEENTH DAY OF JUNE next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Richard Coulter.

J. TAGGART, Chairman.

C. THOMPSON JONES, Secretary.

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 THAGARD,	15. JAMES D. PAXTON,
3. JOHN W. STORES,	16. JAMES K. DAVIDSON,
4. JAMES P. VERREE,	17. Dr. JOS. MCCULLOUGH,
5. PATRICK MCFADDEN,	18. RALPH DRAKE,
6. JOHN W. FICKES,	19. JOHN LOWER,
7. JAMES PERKOS,	20. ARCHIB'D ROBERTSON,
8. JOHN SHUPTER,	21. THOMAS J. BURNS,
9. JAMES MARSHALL,	22. LEWIS L. LOER,
10. CHARLES P. WALLER,	23. CHRISTIAN MYERS,
11. DAVID FINNEY,	24. DANIEL SMITH,
12. M. C. MERCER,	25. SAM'L A. PURVIANCE,
13. NEH. RIDDLEMAYER,	

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 place of holding primary meetings in their several election districts.

In the township departments 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 electors 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,

Chairman of Committee of Correspondence.

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

BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA.

A practice, peculiar, we believe, to the British empire, has prevailed for nearly three centuries, of investing chartered companies, possessed of immense pecuniary means, with all the powers and prerogatives of government over certain prescribed regions of the earth's surface, subject only to some general rules and regulations from the imperial government. These companies extend their operations over large territories, levy war, if necessary, with the aboriginal inhabitants, subdue them and bring them more or less under the laws of Great Britain, modified by the companies themselves, to suit the character and condition of the people.

There have been three of these imperial companies; the North-western and Hudson's Bay (American) Fur Companies, and the East India Company. The two American companies, after a separate and often antagonistic existence of more than half a century, ultimately united—the Hudson's Bay company absorbing the North western. The territory of the united company embraces all that portion of this continent lying north of latitude 49°, except a comparatively small tract occupied by the Canadian provinces, a territory larger than the United States including California and Oregon, but the greater portion of it unfit for the residence of civilized communities, owing to the extreme cold. The affairs of this great company have generally been managed with a high degree of skill, and with commendable justice and moderation.

But the East India company, which has now existed over two hundred and fifty years, is altogether the most remarkable organization of the kind in the world. Unlike the Hudson's Bay company, which occupies an immense but inhospitable region, inhabited only by a few wandering tribes of savages, this company seized upon one of the most populous, fertile and opulent regions of the globe, subdued it, and now holds absolute sway over a territory ten times as large and six times as populous as Great Britain and Ireland combined—a country comparatively civilized, full of large cities, and previous to the conquest, ruled by powerful despotic princes. Perhaps there has never been a more striking instance of the power of Christian civilization than is afforded by the fact that in a room in Leadenhall street, London, ten thousand miles from their seat of empire, a few men in the simple garb of private citizens meet from time to time to regulate the commerce and control the destinies of 140 millions of human beings.

Up to 1834 the company had a monopoly in the trade of India, which was a source of immense wealth to its members. At that time, upon a renewal of the charter, this monopoly was taken away, and the trade thrown open to the world, subject to such imposts, duties and charges, as are customary in other civilized countries, the company still retaining the control of the government and enjoying its revenues.

The estimated value of the stock of the company is £12,000,000 sterling—nearly $60,000,000. A holder of £1000 has a vote in the Court of Proprietors. It now governs India in trust for the crown, enjoying, as we said before, a part of the revenue. The charter is renewed every twenty years. In 1834 it underwent the important modification mentioned above. In 1854 it is to be renewed again or terminated; in which case the government will be required to purchase out the stock at its par value, £12,000,000. We incline to the opinion, however, that it will be continued through another twenty years. In a recent debate in Parliament on the subject, Lord John Russel advocated the extension of the charter. We quote from a paper before us:

Lord John Russell's speech on the East India question was very important. The ex-Premier expressed himself in favor of the appointment of a committee to consider the subject of a continuance of the charter, which expires in 1854. He lauded the Company's manner of governing the Indian Empire, and spoke of the immense benefits, political and social, which the English sway had conferred on that country under the domain of Britain. He said there had been no international wrong, the administration of justice had been impartial, and measures of instruction had been placed within the reach of the people.

He congratulated himself when he compared the state of India under British rule with that of Persia and Turkey, under native governments, and he thought that the administration of Indian affairs should still be left in the hands of this Company, subject to the control of the English Cabinet. In his opinion, "it is hardly possible to improve the general outline of the Indian government." After debate, the amendment to send out a commission, was negatived, and a committee appointed.

We believe that it must be admitted that what Lord John says of the government of India is substantially true, and that for liberty, security of personal rights, and impartial administration of justice among all classes, that government will contrast favorably with any on the continent of Europe. We speak of the administration during the last century; for we all know that the earlier periods of that Company's rule were marked with some great atrocities. The policy of Great Britain towards both her colonies and subjugated tribes, has been greatly modified since the middle of the last century. Take for example her bearing towards Canada and other North American provinces at present, as compared with the encroachments and oppressions endured by these colonies prior to the dismemberment of 1776. The same change is perceptible throughout her vast and scattered empire. There are no freer, better governed and less oppressed countries in the world, than the British colonies. In point of privileges they are equal to their fellow subjects at home, while in point of immunities they are for the most part in a far better condition. The people of Canada are less taxed, probably, than any other civilized community on the globe. And the probability is, that when the proper time comes they will pass into a state of national independence by treaty and not by war. It is pleasant to contemplate these growing amenities in national existence; and it is equally pleasant to witness a body of men ready to lay down, at the bidding of parliament, the government of one of the most wealthy and populous countries in the world, receiving a fair compensation for the surrender.

Under the protection of the British Company's government in India, Christianity has been planted, and is likely to grow and flourish. Missionaries from all nations and of all sects are equally protected and encouraged. In this respect the policy of that government has been singularly wise and prudent. With regard to some horrible practices, such as the immolation of widows upon the funeral pyres of their husbands, every means short of violence has been resorted to to put a stop to them. The oppressions of native chiefs have been prevented by the rigid administration of just and equal laws, so far as was practicable. In short, the government has been kind and paternal, for many years past, notwithstanding the unhallowed motives which may have originally prompted the formation of that great Company.

It were difficult to imagine a worse *form* of government than the one of which we have been speaking. Originating in cupidity, baptised in blood, and carried on for two and a half centuries by a company of speculators, under the supervision and control of the imperial parliament, it has been steadily growing more and more moderate, just, humane and paternal, until it has become infinitely more efficient and free than that of any nation in Catholic Europe. Such facts are suggestive of many reflections, which we shall leave the reader to pursue for himself.

INTEMPERANCE AND MORTALITY.—The New York Courier and Enquirer has a leading article upon the proportionate mortality among the population of that city, which is considerably greater than in any other large city of the Union. The Courier complains that there are only two efficient hospitals, the New York Hospital and the St. Vincent's. By some the great relative mortality of New York is attributed to the large influx of foreigners, many of whom die soon after landing. Doubtless this does account for it in part; but the *Times* furnishes some statistics, which, although it is speaking on another subject, afford a more satisfactory reason for the great mortality of New York, than is to be found in the influx of foreigners, or the want of hospitals. There are in that city 6490 houses where intoxicating drinks are sold, being one to every six dwellings. 5190 of these drinking houses are licensed, and 1306 are unlicensed, but permitted to poison the people as freely as if they had a charter to do so according to law. What folly to talk about the want of hospitals as being the cause of the great mortality of that city in the face of such facts as these; and it is difficult to repress a feeling of contempt for a paper which, after having thrown all its influence against the only measure that could have arrested the ravages of death—we mean the prohibitory liquor law—now turns round and pours forth its lamentations over the fact that there are so few hospitals. Let these 6496 streams of poison be dried up, and there will be no occasion to increase the number of hospitals, or to write sorrowful leaders upon the great mortality of that city. But as things now stand, the only wonder is that the mortality is not greater than it is, both among natives and foreigners. Ship fever kills a few of the latter, but very few compared to those who are destroyed by the floods of cheap, unlaxed whiskey—so cheap, that with the sixth part a day's wages at common labor, a man can buy enough to kill him.

INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENCY.—Messrs. J. C. Curtis and F. Dobbs, have formed a partnership for the transaction of the above stated business in this city. Mr. Dobbs is well known to our citizens, and Mr. Curtis, who is from Cleveland, comes here well recommended, as a practical correct business man. They will no doubt do a good business. See their advertisement in the appropriate column.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH.—This is the title of a new weekly paper, very neatly printed, published by Charlet Patridge New York and "devoted to the illustration of spiritual intercourse, or in common parlance, to the support and illustration of that modern imposture, "spiritual rappings."

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

WASHINGTON, May 7th, 1852.

It is said that instead of agreeing to go back to Utah, Judge Brandenburg has resigned, and that an appointment will speedily be made to fill his place.

I received, to-day, a very satisfactory explanation of the return of twenty-six slaves in that territory. The persons so returned were bona fide victims of the peculiar institution, but belonged to a man who was passing with them to California. Here we have another illustration of the good faith with which this class of property holders are keeping the compromise. Simultaneously with its passage, efforts began to be made to colonize California with Southern slaves, and they have been continued in the most open and daring manner from that day to this. There appears some reason to hope that enough of virtue and good sense exist in California to defeat this impudent Southern aggression upon its rights, but the attempt is a conclusive answer to the cant that "the South" desires only to be let alone. We shall have to fight in the future against the extension of slavery, as we always have been fighting.

The Senate will probably not vote upon the deficiency bill until the middle of next week, and if they adopt the amendment for the increased pay to the Collins' steamers, that will prolong its consideration in the House until the end of the month.

New Jersey has thrown the gallant Stockton overboard, and has instructed her delegates for Cass. This is a cruel blow for the Commodore. Also that he should have made that speech after dinner, denouncing old fogyism, but endorsing Old Federalism. It was his winding sheet. Cass' stock is rising gradually but steadily. As the day of settlement arrives, one opposing candidate after another finds himself in a corner, and the next morning limps off like a lame duck. The two last States which have declared for Cass, are Maryland and New Jersey. In the former, no other democrat had the smallest chance against the discipline of his troops

Gen. Pillow is on a pilgrimage to the Granite State, and begins to loom up above the Southern horizon as an available for the Vice Presidency. Ostensibly his ambition points him to the Presidency. But beside that, modesty never was the chiefest of his virtues; he knows that the more he asks, the better will he be his chance for a little. The General will be Vice to Cass, if the latter succeeds. JUNIUS.

Correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN (N. Y.) JOURNAL, WATERTOWN, May 7.

Terrible Railroad Accident—Four Young Ladies Killed near Pierrepont Manor.

It becomes our melancholy duty this morning to record one of the most awful and heart-rending of railroad accidents, which took place near Pierreponte Manor, at about 8 o'clock last evening.

It appears that a company of nine persons—two married men with their wives, and five young ladies—thought to amuse themselves by an evening's ride from the manor to Sandy Creek, on a hand car, after as they supposed, the last regular train for the day had passed. After running about half a mile, and as they were turning a curve in the road, they were met by a locomotive and tender which was backing up from the creek to the manor.

The unfortunate occupants of the hand-car had but a moment's warning, and that moment served only to paralyze the ladies with fear.—One of the men seized his wife, and, the other one his wife and one of the young ladies, and sprang from the car. The other four were on the car when the collision took place; three of them were thrown under the locomotive and crushed to death, and the other was found mortally wounded by a blow which she received in the forehead. The awfully mangled remains of the bodies were picked up and brought back to the manor, to these friends who had joyously parted with them but a few moments before; but the wail of woe went up where the sounds of joy had been.

As near as we can ascertain them this morning, the names of the young ladies killed were, Miss Wright, of Oswego, and Miss Williamson, Miss Allen, and Miss Andrus, of Pierrepont Manor.

We cannot say that any particular blame can be attached to the engineer, Mr. D. Smith, although he regrets not having raised a light sooner, as he should have done; but as they were coming on to Watertown, he deferred putting up a light until they should reach the manor.

The party were warned against going upon the track, by the station master, as some special train or locomotive might be upon the road—which, most unfortunately and unexpectedly proved to be the case. A. CORNELL.

☞ THE NEW-JERSEY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION has elected Cass delegates to the National Convention, instructed them to support the Michigan hero, and dodged a resolution complimentary to Senator Stockton.

IRELAND AS SHE IS.—In Horace Greely's Glances at *Europe*," published in New York in 1851, page 317, we find the following passage.

"Walking with a friend through one of the waste streets of Galway, (Ireland,) beside the outlet of the lakes, I came where a girl of ten years old was breaking up hard brook pebbles into suitable fragments to mend roads with; we halted, and M. asked how much she received for the labor, she answered: "Six pence a cart load." "How long will it take you to break a car load?" "*About a Fortnight.*"—Further questions respecting her family, &., were answered with equal correctness and propriety, and with manifest truth. Here was a mere child, who should have been sent to school, delving from morning to night at an employment utterly unsuited to her sex and strength, and which I should consider dangerous to her eyesight, to earn for her poor parent a half penny per day."

ROME—ITS APPEARANCE.—The correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal writes thus:

Rome, *per se*, is apparently less ancient in its aspects than many cities of the Continent; less so, even than York, Durham, Salisbury, Chester, &c., in England. Throughout Rome, as it stands to the eye of a stranger, the Modern predominates over the Ancient. At first you see every body and every thing looking and acting just as every thing and every body looks and acts elsewhere. Indeed, many of the antiquities lack the features that usually mark the progress of time. St. Peter's, though erected before America was discovered, looks brighter than St. Paul's Church, in Broadway. In the first view of Rome, therefore, there is disappointment. Dickens, who experienced it, says, after his first view of the City, that "it was not the Rome he expected to find, degraded and fallen, and lying asleep in the Sun among a heap of ruins; and I confess to have gone to bed that night with a very considerably quenched enthusiasm."

But these are first impressions only. They soon fade away, and the Rome that was as soon comes up in its greatness and grandeur to fill and impress both the eye and the mind. You have only to ascend the Pincian, the Capitoline, or the Quirinal Hills, and look off upon the Coliseum the Palace of the Cæsars, the Castle of St. Angelo, the Baths of Caracalla, the Pantheon, the Forum, &c., to catch something of the spirit of Rome in her days of triumph and glory.

THE METHODIST LAY CONVENTION.—Our readers have been apprised that a meeting of Methodist lay gentlemen has just been held at Philadelphia, to provide for lay representation in the annual and general conferences, and that Dr. T. E. Bond, formerly editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal presided. We have given the report of the morning's session on the first day, Wednesday. They re-assembled in the afternoon. Letters were read from various churches favoring opposition to the lay movement. Dr. Howe then offered the following resolution:—

Resolved That this meeting fully sustain the organization and usages of the M. E. Church as it is, and deeply regret that some of our excellent brethren are engaged in agitating the Church on lay delegation; but at the same time we rejoice to know that they still retain their affection and loyalty to the Church, and are dear ones of promoting its best interests.

In support of his resolution, Dr. Howe contended that the Methodist Church "was established for the benefit of the humble and unlearned of the Christian world," and that the "learned, wealthy and honorable members," or some of them, now ask for lay representation. The speaker laid hold of a most unfortunate illustration—that of the Jews asking Jehovah for a king in the protection of his remarks, insasmuch, as is usually the case with illustrations, and even in a more remarkable degree, it could be used on either side. The resolution was referred to the standing committee in business.

In the evening session a gentleman remarked that numbers present, had been the likeness of a church, who claimed to represent that church, had no authority so to do, as the church being divided refused to send delegates. A communication from another was the same tenor. The president decided that it "was not essential that delegates should come of duly constituted from churches; it was sufficient if they represented any number of church members who agreed with the body of the convention."

The same rule was adopted in the convention in favor of lay representation. It was, however, employed as a strong argument against the official or authoritative character of that convention. The two conventions may be now considered as upon an equal standing.

A letter was read from Judge McLean, of Ohio, containing an "argument against lay delegation." Several other letters approving of the object of the meeting were read.

Dr. Thomas E. Bond, jr., chairman of the committee on business, reported two resolutions, one directing a memorial to be prepared, in the name of the convention, and addressed to the General Conference now sitting in Boston against the proposed admission of lay delegates to conferences, and the other directing that the letters received by this convention should be transmitted to the next conference.

After some remarks from the mover, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On Thursday morning the convention re-assembled. Various letters pare read "discussing in detail the question of clerical policy." The convention unanimously adopted a resolution adverse to lay representation in the conference as uncalled for, as not likely to contribute to the usefulness of the Church, and as likely to prove destructive of the itinerant system. A memorial to the General Conference was then read and adopted, and the convention adjourned, *sine die.*—*N Y. Com.*

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE—FIVE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH!

This morning, about half-past 4 o'clock, fire was discovered issuing from the rear of the old wooden building, No. 102 Catharine street, and, owing to the inflammable nature of the material, the flames spread with great rapidity, and quickly communicated to the adjoining building, No. 104, occupied by John Walker, as a hat store. The firemen and the people were promptly at the scene of action, and exerted themselves as usual, under such circumstances.

The second story of No. 102 was occupied by Philip Colligan, a policeman of the 4th Ward, and his family; and the house burned with such rapidity, that four of the number, his wife Catharine, daughters Sarah Elizabeth, and Sarah Jane, and son, named James K. Polk, were burned to death: Philip and Collins, two of his sons, were seriously burned, but will recover. The servant girl, Bridget Slaven, was slightly injured. A boat-swain, named Michael Logan, aged 22 years, living in the same building, was also burned to death.

Mr. Colgan was at the time on duty in the Ward. Every effort was made by the police and firemen to rescue his family, but without success.

The fire extended from the rear of 104 Catharine street to 112 Cherry st., occupied as a Drug store by Wheeler & Hart, and damaged the premises to a considerable extent.

The firemen and 4th Ward police worked at the premises until 10 o'clock this morning in clearing away the ruins to extricate the bodies, and the deceased were got out and conveyed to the station house. Coroner Ives was in attendance at 10 o'clock, and empanneled a jury, for the purpose of holding an inquest on the bodies, and ascertaining, if possible, the origin of the fire. The Inquest, after organizing, adjourned to 3 o'clock this afternoon.—*N. Y. Evening Mirror.*

XENIA BANK.—At the meeting of the stockholders of this bank, yesterday, it was resolved by a unanimous vote to withdraw from circulation the entire issue, $110,000) of the present circulation of the bank, to be returned to the State Board of Control to be cancelled; and that a proportionate amount of the capital stock of the bank be sunk, to be distributed ratably among the shareholders within six months.

Twenty-one out of the forty-five shares were represented in the meeting of fifteen hundred, every one of which was voted in favor of the proposition. The reason assigned for the change proposed was, that under the new tax law the taxes assessed upon capital invested in Banking, in the case of the Xenia Branch, amounted to three times the tax assessed upon property invested in any other business.—*Xenia Torchlight, May 6th.*

In reference to the oppressive operation of the tax law on Banks, the Cincinnati Gazette remarks:

"Few of the Banks in the State will submit to the provisions of the law, and such institutions as may not be disposed to contest the matter upon legal grounds, will wind up. With regard to the clause in the tax law relating to banks there is among business men, so far as we have had an opportunity of hearing, but one opinion, and that the law is oppressive and unjust. Equal taxation is a popular measure, but few who have read and fairly understand this law will pretend to say that there is equality in the tax imposed upon individuals and that which it proposes to levy upon Banks. We will take for example the Commercial Bank of this city, which, under the new law, would pay a tax on its *capital* of sixteen per cent.

The Bank has a large amount of deposits, and upon these it is required to pay a tax, while the depositors are also taxed for the same money, excepting that which belongs to the Government. But in Banks where the deposits belong to citizens of the State, there is no exception: and a large amount of capital is thus taxed double. This, therefore, is not *equal* taxation."

The Old School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church convenes at Charleston, S. C., on the 20th inst., and the New School General Assembly at Washington City, on the 13th inst. It is the first time, that the New School General Assembly has ever been held South of Mason and Dixon's line.

TRIAL OF BISHOP DOANE.—A notification is said to have been addressed by the Senior Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church to the other Bishops, to meet in Convention at Camden, on June 24th, for the trial of the charges against Bishop Doane. This notification was received while the Council of Bishops was in session at St. John's chapel, N. Y., on Wednesday last, appointing delegates to the Jubilee celebration in London on June 16th, and it is thought that Bishops Delancy and McCroskey will not go as delegates according to appointment, on account of the Convention, but that Bishop Hopkins, of Vt., may go, a rumor having been circulated that he will refuse to sit on Bishop Doane's trial.—*Phil. Sun.*

HONESTY IN LITTLE THINGS.—The following curious account of a practical sermon is copied from the Vermont Chronicle.

A brother in the ministry took occasion to preach on the passage in Luke xvi. 10: "He that is unjust in the least is unjust also in much." The theme was "that men who take advantage in small things of others, have the very element of character to wrong the community and individuals in great things, where the prospect of escaping detection or censure is as little to be dreaded." The preacher proposed the various ways by which people wrong others; such as borrowing; by mistakes in making change; by errors in accounts by escaping taxes and custom-house duties; by managing to escape postage; by finding articles and never seeking owners; and by injuring such as borrowed, and never making the fact known to the owner when returned. One lady the next day met her pastor, and said, "I have been up to Mr.——'s to rectify an error he made in giving me change a few weeks ago, for I felt bitterly your reproof of yesterday." Another individual went to Boston to pay for an article not in her bill which she had noticed was not charged when she paid it. A man, going home from meeting, said to his companion, "I donot believe there was a man in the meeting house to-day that did not feel condemned." After speaking of other things more or more of his acquaintance, he continued:—"Did not the pastor utter something about finding a pair of wheels?" "I believe not, neighbor A. He spoke of keeping lit-le things, which had been found." "Well I thought two or three times he said something about finding a pair of wheels, and really supposed he meant me. I found a pair down in my lot a while ago." "Do you," said his companion, "know who they belong to? Mr. B. lost them a short time ago." The owner was soon in possession of his wheels.

THE CAPITAL OF OHIO can now be definitely fixed at Salem, by an act of Congress just passed, sanctioning an act passed by the Territorial Legislature for that purpose.

According to the reports, the town of Leavenworth, Ia., was nearly demolished by the storm which visited us on the 30th April. Forty houses were blown down: some of them of solid brick. Some four persons were killed, and many badly bruised.

☞ 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 he assured, it is 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. ap23

☞ TO THE AFFLICTED!—To those afflicted with the diseases for which the Liver complaint the proprietors of M'Lane's Liver Pills are happy to offer this remedy, as at once complete and safe. It has been tried often in all parts of the country; it has been used in the practice of the most eminent physicians, and always with triumphant success. In offering these Pills to the public, the proprietors are actuated by a desire to alleviate human suffering, and offer a remedy for one of the most terrible diseases to which that be within the easy reach of all. For sale by all Druggists and Merchants in town and country.

And by J. KIDD & CO.

my7-dawtf 40 Wood street.

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. DAKTOLET.

LITLETON, DAUPHIN CO., NAT HAMPSHIRE.

S. M. KIER, ESQ., PITTSBURGH—DEAR SIR—We had left with me a quantity of Petroleum; it is all sold, and more that people want at 12 cents; from present appearance, it will sell rapidly.

Truly Yours, KAUFMAN, TELTON & CO.

For sale by Druggists generally throughout the city. may5dawtf

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Nelson's First Premium DAGUERREOTYPES.

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CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain perfect likenesses of themselves, should call at very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at the Post Office Building. Pictures entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best prepared Rooms in the country devoted for the purpose, with a variety of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping, which is the style practised by Jones of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. flatters himself to be able to offer the public a style of Daguerreotype, neither stiffer nor glaring, or in groups, which has never been surpassed.

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Removed.

W. McKendree Wright, M. D., Surgeon Dentist, has removed his office and dwelling to 222, Penn st., below Cherry st. may12

1852. 1852.

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THE new and fast running steamer FOREST CITY, leaves the Monongahela wharf, foot of Market street, every morning at 5 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) connecting at Wellsville with the Express Train of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road, leaving Pittsburgh at 7 o'clock, arriving at Cleveland at 6 o'clock, P. M., and connecting with the Lake Steamers and Railroads for Toledo, Sandusky, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukie, Buffalo and Dunkirk.

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1852 1852

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SAFEST, MOST PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE ROUTE.

ON and after the opening of Canal Navigation a daily Line of Express Packet Boats will leave Pittsburgh for Harrisville with the Pennsylvania Railroad. A Mail Train leaves Pittsburgh every morning at 8 o'clock, precisely. Passengers take the Railroad at Harrisville, and after breakfasting on the Dining Saloon, arriving at Philadelphia or Baltimore early next morning. Passengers or emigrants can arrive at Harrisburgh, take the Express Train Cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad, leaving Harrisburgh at 3 o'clock, arriving in time to proceed to Washington city same morning.

For passage or other information, apply to

L. BERNHEIMER, Ticket Agent.

J. BERNHEIMER, Mon. House.

or to D. LECKY & CO., Canal Basin.

may12-dawtf

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

G. G. HUSSEY, PRESIDENT.

SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, SECT.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

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

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

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Notice.

THE next meeting of the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society will be held in the Court House, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, the 22d of May, instead of the 20th, as before announced.

JAMES K. KENNEDY, Pres't.

may12-dawtf (Post copy.)

Notice.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—James B. Glenn, of Upper St. Clair Township, will be a candidate for the office of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Whig and Anti Masonic County Convention. m12d4w2t

FOR SALE—A frame Dwelling house and lot, on Clay alley, No. 34. The house is 16 by 18, two stories high, with a wing 15 by 16. Lot is 20 feet front by 80 deep. Price, $2,000.

CURTIS & DOBBS, Agents.

my12 No. 123, cor. of Wood and Fifth sts.

FOR SALE—A valuable Steam Mill, occupied as a planing mill, turning shop, &c., on Liberty st., in the FIFTH Ward, above the canal. The building is 40 by 50 feet, three stories high, and good as new. The engine is in first rate order; boiler 20 feet long, 30 inches in diameter. The lot is 90 feet front by 160 deep. The whole will be sold low, and on reasonable terms. Enquire of

CURTIS & DOBBS, Real Estate Agents.

my12 No. 123, cor. of Wood and Fifth streets.

New York Life Insurance Company.

ACCUMULATED CAPITAL, $500,000.

THE annual dividends have been unusually large, showing that the company has been doing a very large and prosperous business.

The dividends in 1846 were 50 per cent.

" " 1847 " 50 "

" " 1848 " 40 "

" " 1849 " 40 "

" " 1850 " 40 "

" " 1851 " 50 "

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This is among the oldest companies in the United States. Its accumulated capital is constantly increasing, for the benefit of members, present and future.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

PERRY FREEMAN, Actuary.

CURTIS & DOBBS, Agents,

Pittsburgh, corner of Wood and Fifth sts., over Patrick & Friend's Banking House.

CALIFORNIA RISKS TAKEN.

Also, agents for Protection and Farmer's Fire and Marine Insurance, capital $400,000, and of Branch office, Kensington Fire and Marine Association; cash, including accumulated capital $15,000.

Also, agents for the purchase and sale of real estate. my12

SHEETING—Murphy & Burchfield have rec'd a further supply of the above article; linen and Cotton. Also, pillow case muslins and linens, at reduced prices. my12.

WINDOW CURTAIN MUSLINS—From 8 cts per yard up to finer qualities.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD.

my12

TABLE AND TOWELLING DIAPERS—Some of the latter as low as 10 cts per yard; cash from 6 to 12 cts.

Persons wishing any of the above description of goods, are invited to call at

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD

my12

ON HAND AND RECEIVING—A large stock of India Rubber Machine Belting, of all sizes, viz. Fire Engine, Locomotive, Conducting, and Hydrant Hose, and Steam Packing; all warranted of the best thickness. All articles warranted to give satisfaction.

J. P. PHILLIPS,

my12 India Rubber Depot, No 116 Market st.

COVERING SUGAR—40 hbls Covering's crushed and powdered Sugar, just rec'd at the Pelican Tea Store, 55 Fifth street. my12-2t

FLOUR—100 bbls Extra just rec'd and for sale by my11 S HARBAUGH.

ROLL BUTTER—4 bbls just rec'd and for sale by my12 S HARBAUGH.

STARCH—40 bxs. Bonbright's for sale by my12 JOHNSTON & COLLINS.

SUPERIOR IMPORTED SEGARS—

20,000 Herman Cortes,

20,000 British Havana,

21,000 Star Principe,

14,000 Swan Best Principe,

9,000 Herman Grande,

5,000 Jenny Lind,

40,000 De la Cruz,

5,000 Larapidor Habana; on consignment, and for sale, by the quantity, very low by

J. F. DILWORTH & CO.

HAZARD'S, LAFLIN'S & SMITH'S POWDER.

1000 kegs Blasting powder,

1100 " Rifle "

700 bl. kegs Rifle "

150 qr. " "

20 " " "

12 doz. Cans Sporting; in Magazine, for sale by

J. F. DILWORTH & CO.

my12 31 Wood street.

SAFETY FUSE FOR BLASTING—25 bbls. for sale by J. F. DILWORTH & CO.

Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Thomas Allshouse, late of East Birmingham, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them for settlement, at the office of "Spear & Brisbin," No. 161 Fourth st., Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ALLESHOUSE,

May 11th, 1852—my12-w3t Administratrix.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Felix Begley, late of East Deer township, Allegheny county, deceased, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, to present them to the subscriber, at the house of Mrs. Begley, in said township, properly authenticated for settlement.

DR. J. H. GOODWIN, Administrator.

May, 1852—[my12-w6t*]

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny:

The petition of Wm. Ferguson, of the Fifth Ward, city of Pittsburgh, in the County aforesaid, respectfully shewth That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travellers and others, at his dwelling house, situate on the Grand Road, in said Ward, and hath erected and established a public house of entertainment, and hath obtained the proper license to keep a public house in the same place, for the term of one year, and hath given security, as the law directs, and hath complied with all the requisitions of the law, and has fully and in every respect, complied with the requisitions of the law, and has fully and in every respect, complied with the requisitions of the law, and has fully and in every respect, complied with