PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1852.

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

THE PRIMARY MEETINGS.—On next Saturday the Antimasonic and Whig voters of this county will meet in their respective election districts, to elect two delegates from each district to represent them in the county convention—to meet on the following Wednesday. In the townships and boroughs, the election will take place at the usual hours, and be conducted with the usual forms. In the Wards of the two cities, both time and forms are materially changed. The hours of election are from 12 M to 7 o'clock P. M., and the vote is to be by ballot. This gives to the election all the forms of the most important scrutiny into the will of the people, and takes away from many persons the excuses hitherto made for not attending primary meetings.

The County Convention, this year, will have a very important and responsible duty to perform, and the right kind of men should be chosen to constitute it—men of integrity, judgment, and firmness. It will be their duty to place in nomination a ticket equal in importance, from the number and dignity of the offices, to any we have ever had—and when it is considered that the Whig party has full control of the offices in this county, the important and imperative duty of selecting good candidates will be acknowledged by all. No consistent and true Whig, who is also faithful to his duty as a citizen, and to the community in which he lives, can, with any justice, excuse himself for not attending the primary meeting—and thus labor to secure a better one. In our present mode of selecting candidates, in a district with a large controlling majority, like this, the primary meeting is the most important of all other meetings. It is the only place where each individual member of the party can make his voice felt. We trust that on next Saturday, the Antimasonic and Whig voters of this county will attend to this as an imperative political duty, which cannot be overlooked without incurring just censure.

While on this subject, we would express the hope that the recognized members of the party will be permitted to discharge this duty without any interference. It has been a complaint heretofore, that persons of other parties have come into our primary meetings and marked for our candidates, thus creating great dissatisfaction, and defeating the will of the party. This is unfair, uncourteous, and ungentlemanly. No man of the least self-respect would do such an act—if such persons offer to vote, or to mark, they ought to be promptly refused by the officers of the meeting. If they desire to become Whigs we will welcome them to our ranks, and they will not deem it a hardship, if they are sincere, to give evidence of their attachment by their works, before they are recognized as Whigs at the most select and important meetings of the party.

The war between the Fillmore and Scott men in New York is becoming savage. The *Albany Register*, edited by Dr. Foote, the personal friend of Mr. Fillmore, manifests strong symptoms of rebellion against the decisions of a majority of the party; and the N. York Express says that the men who are determined to nominate Scott may elect him, if they can. Very well. We can try. If the Express chooses to bolt, let it go—but it won't bolt, of that there is not the least danger.

THE HULSEMANN LETTER.

The following is the famous note of the equally famous Chevalier HULSEMANN, to the Secretary of State, taking diplomatic leave of this government. It is clear from this curious document, that M. Hulsemann was actually driven out of the country by the force of public opinion. The Kossuth fever and the newspapers were too much for him, and he leaves in a huff, and we trust he may never have a successor until the Austrian government ceases to be conducted by the foes of humanity and national liberty. We copy from the New York Herald:

[Translation.]

Copy of a Note addressed by M. Hulsemann to Mr. Webster, dated at

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1852.

On my recent return from Havana, I found that the moment had arrived to fulfil the intentions of my government relative to my official connections with the government of the United States.

The Secretary of State has not judged fit to reply to the note which I considered it my duty to address to him, dated the 15th of December, in relation to the reception and the military honors rendered to Kossuth by the federal authorities.

The Secretary of State had led me to hope that my interviews with him in the State department would be no longer commented upon and accompanied by derisive remarks in certain journals in Baltimore and Philadelphia. These assurances, which were even given to me in the same journals, and have only led to more virulent attacks, which were continued in one widely circulated journal of New Orleans. And, on my passage through that city, I have been the object of very disagreeable demonstrations. I considered it my duty at that time—21st of November—to inform the President of those annoyances, so singularly patronized; and thereupon the Secretary of State declared to me—28th November—that thenceforth his relations with me should be had only in writing.

On the 7th of January, the Secretary of State judged fit to pronounce publicly, and in the presence of Kossuth, a revolutionary speech, in which he strenuously encouraged Hungary to a new rebellion and formally proposed a sentiment to the speedy emancipation of that kingdom. This demonstration was of such a strange character—was so contrary to the simple international courtesy, as well as to the positive promises which you had given me in the Department of State—that I considered it my duty to address myself to the highest authority of the Republic, to be assured whether this discourse was the expression of the sentiments of the government of the United States.

I esteem it a happiness to be able to say that the imperial government, approving of my course, has rendered justice to the declaration which the President considered it proper to make to me on the 12th of January, with the design of maintaining the good connections existing between Austria and the United States.

These verbal assurances have not given place since to any proceeding of the Secretary of State, to corroborate officially the declaration of the President, and to produce a satisfactory reconciliation.

After having determined, with much deliberation, as to the hostile proceedings of the Secretary of State, and after having experienced the false and disagreeable position which had resulted therefrom, I believed it to be my duty to declare, for very evident motives of propriety, that my government would no longer permit me to remain here, and continue official relations with the principal promoter of the Kossuth episode, so very much to be regretted.

I profit by this occasion to express to the President my respectful thanks for his invariably obliging conduct towards me.

Mr. A. Belmont, Consul General of Austria at New York, will continue his functions until further orders.

Receive, Mr. Secretary of State, the expression of my high consideration.

Answer of the Secretary of State to Mr. Hulsemann.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
WASHINGTON, May 3, 1852.

SIR:—Your communication to the Secretary of State, of the 9th ultimo, announcing your intention to leave the United States, and stating that Mr. Auguste Belmont, the Consul General of Austria at New York, will continue in the discharge of his functions until further orders, has been received.

In reply, I have the honor to inform you that as Mr. Belmont is well known to the Secretary of State as a gentleman of much respectability, any communication which it may be proper for him to address to the Department in his official character, will be received with entire respect.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer to you, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary.

LETTER FROM GENERAL SCOTT.—The editor of the Georgetown, (Ky.,) Herald has seen a recent letter from General Scott, in which he says:

"I have no public opinions to conceal—I have but one set of opinions on these subjects for the people of the North, South, East, or West; and *these opinions I am prepared to submit to general consideration, as soon as a suitable opportunity presents itself*, either by the action of a State or a National Convention. If the Whig National Convention call for my views on the leading questions of the day, they will *promptly and most explicitly be given in writing.*"

The Latrobe and Uniontown Railroad, as we supposed, is only the beginning of a great projected road, extending into Virginia, near the valley of the Monongahela, and thence in a southwestern direction, through Western Virginia to the southeastern border of Kentucky. The road is vigorously urged by the people along the line indicated. The subject has been brought before the Legislature of Virginia.—We find the following in the Richmond Whig:

APRIL 28, 1852.

On motion of Mr. McDonald,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation inquire into and report upon the expediency of chartering a company to build a Railroad, commencing at the Virginia line at or near where the said line crosses the Monongahela river—running by the way of Morgantown, Fairmount, Clarksburg, and Weston, and down Elk river to the great Kanawha, intersecting at Charleston the Virginia Central Railroad and the James River improvement, and terminating at the mouth of Big Sandy, on the Kentucky line.

CINCINNATI AND MARIETTA RAILWAY LETTING.—The Chillicothe Gazette states that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railway Company, held on Thursday last, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Chief Engineer be directed to advertise for sealed proposals for the grading, masonry, and bridging of the residue of the line East; that is to say, all that portion of the line from and at the town of Marietta, to the point in Vinton county, to which the work is now under contract, being about seventy miles..

When contracts for this portion of the road are entered into, we believe the whole line from the junction with the Little Miami road to Marietta will be under contract. Immediate steps will be taken to obtain along the line $150,000 additional stock, needed for the early completion of the work.

AMERICA AS I FOUND IT. *By the mother of Mary Lundie Duncan.* 1 vol., pp. 440.

This is a very pleasant book. An English lady, after having travelled extensively in the United States, has given us the result of her observations and reflections, in the volume before us. The style is lively, and a fine vein of good sense and Christian feeling runs through the work.—Davison & Agnew, 65 Market street.

RECOLLECTIONS *of a Journey through Tartary, Thibet, and China*, during the years 1844, '45, and '46. Translated from the French of M. Huc, Missionary Priest of St. Lazarus. 2 small volumes.

This work is spoken of in the very highest terms by the London press, as one of great originality and genuineness. The vast regions of Central Asia have ever been enveloped in the mists of obscurity and fable; but this book reveals to us, in the most familiar and lively style, the customs and peculiarities of the Nomadic tribes of Tartary, and of the equally curious character of the Chinese and Thibetans.—Davison & Agnew, 65 Market street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, May 19.

Increased pay voted to the Collin's Steamers by the Senate—Pros and cons in the matter—Probable defeat in the House—Democratic prospects in the South—Mexico refuses to ratify the Tehuantepec Treaty.

The Senate has caught a glimpse of land from that dreary sea of winds on which it has been drifting for three months past. A long, low, hazy bank was descried in the blue distance, this afternoon, in the shape of a vote upon the amendment appropriating $475,000 to the Collins line of steamers, additional to the sum of $385,000 which they now receive by law. The vote was, ayes 23—noes 21—a very narrow escape, indeed. The majority would have been larger, had the Senate been fuller, many friends of the appropriation being absent. This question of supporting the Collin's steamers by Government bounties is surrounded with difficulties. It is certainly hostile to the theory and genius of our Government to intermeddle in private commercial pursuits, because nothing can be given to one interest which is not taken from another, or from the people at large. The foreing or hot bed system, also enfeebles and dwarfs the national spirit of enterprise and self-reliance, which has been the foundation of all our prosperity and greatness. But the Collins line of steamers is not a mere private commercial enterprize, entering into competition with other lines unsupported by grants of public money. It was established for a great and necessary public object, the conveyance of ocean mails. Should the Government cancel its contract to-morrow, and should the Collins steamers be withdrawn in consequence, the destructive competition with our noble and beautiful sailing ships—the pride of the nation and the envy of the world—would still be kept up by the Cunard steam ships, foreign national vessels of war, which are likewise maintained at Government expense. Nor is there any doubt that the number of their trips would be increased so as to secure the whole amount of business now done by both these lines together. This consideration appears to remove the objection of Government intermeddling in private commerce. There are, however, very grave objections to the grant, which I have not now time to notice.

But, although I consider that some additional compensation may be defended upon principle, I cannot defend this enormous increase of pay, amounting to one hundred and twenty-five per cent. over that named in the contract. The *ex parte* statement that each trip is made at an expense of $65,000, being $16,000 more than the receipts, rests upon no competent testimony, and I do not believe it. It ought not to have been acted upon by the Senate. "It sounds very like the story of the "Confidence Man" who did the printing for the last Congress. He says, "I lost $400,000 in doing your work. The amount looks large, but don't take up the particulars. *Have confidence in me*, and pay the money." Collins' and Co. pretend to have lost $400,000, or some such matter, on their mail contract, and when asked for the items, play the confidence game, and throw themselves upon their innocence and their honesty. Considering that the stake is $475,000 *per annum*, I submit that these papers ought not to pass. The game is too strong a one against the Treasury to allow the adverse party to stock the cards and then retain the shuffle, cut and deal in his own hands. They say they will perform six additional trips in the year. Very well, that will give them $114,000 more under the present contract. That will help some; and that they can get without difficulty. The true course for Congress to pursue is to refer the whole subject to a select committee, with power to send for persons and papers, and to be guided by its report. The bill must go back to the House, and there this subject will be thoroughly sifted. My impression is the grant will be defeated there, or the terms of it much modified.

Senator Bell's amendment proposing to give $350,000 to certain persons in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, for losses from Indian outrages some twenty years ago, was defeated; ayes 20, noes, 24. A most righteous judgment, in my opinion. These were the two chief obstacles to the progress of the Deficiency Bill, and it may now be hoped that it will be passed somewhat before the termination of the fiscal year. It is very little to the credit of Congress, that supplies asked for by the Administration, for immediate use, last December, and which are admitted to be necessary, should be still under discussion, with a probability of being so for a month to come.

The Charleston Mercury announces that South Carolina will not be represented in the Democratic Convention. Gen. Commander, it says, if he be there at all, will only represent his parish. If Gen. Cass be the nominee, the organ of Secession announces that its State will have no choice between him and Gen. Scott. This declaration is well calculated to give some alarm. If that State support our candidate, some doubt may arise whether he ought to be so popular elsewhere, as he appears to be. Her favor is like the shirt of Nessus, blasting all that it touches. One of the causes of Gen. Cass' defeat will prove to be, that he was a little more Southern than the South itself. The slave States are beginning to fall away from him, as they did from Van Buren, just at the crisis of his fate. Andrew Stevenson, of Va., Speaker of the House and Minister to England in the times of Hickory and his successor, and Lynd Boyd are more favorably noticed by the anti-Cass Fogies than any other candidates. Boyd has had a biography and a portrait of himself published, both of which show that if he fails of the object of his young ambition, it will not be for lack of good luck nor prudence in holding his tongue. Lynn has a considerable talent for silence, which he will improve, if he should become the exponent of Democratic principles, by regular appointment.

The United States is a great nation and can well afford to be forbearing and generous to one so weak and unfortunate as Mexico. That republic is bitterly opposed to confirming the Tehuantepec Treaty, one effect of which will be to introduce into the heart of Mexico, a large colony of American laborers and others. President Arista at length writes, that rather than consent to that, his country will again risk the hazards of a war. This is undoubtedly a correct resolution. The American colony could not be managed by the Mexican police or military, and the result of admitting them would be a short civil war and annexation to the United States. *Salus patriæ suprema lex*, and if ever that axiom deserved to be acted upon, the present occasion appeals to Mexico in a tone not to be disregarded. We should soon have war if the treaty were ratified. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1852.

A young but good idea upon Public Lands—The way Cass and Buchanan have been taken off—Dallas and Young America—Mexico and the Tehuantepec Treaty.

The little children of the Federal Capital, with a sagacity creditable to their years, and highly characteristic of the go ahead spirit of the times, have stepped forward in a body, and demanded of Congress their share of the public lands. Yesterday morning, from twelve to fifteen hundred of these little innocents, deeply impressed with the neglected state in which they were growing up, marshalled themselves into troops of tens, fifties, and hundreds, with their teachers at their heads, and thus organized, precipitated themselves upon the Capital with a petition that an immeasurable quantity of public land be set apart and appropriated to the support of schools in this city and district. The little dears adopted an address and resolution, and chose a committee for the presentation of the same, with the petition, to Senator Hunter, and Mr. Chandler, of the House, who are to see that justice is done them in the regular way. If such schemes as the Homestead bill are to pass, these citizens of tender years are evidently wiser in their generation than their fathers. I do not wonder at their alarm, and rather admire the promptitude and energy with which they endeavor to take a hand in the general grab. I am now in favor of every body getting all that he possibly can, and after there has been a perfectly even distribution of land among our fellow-citizens of both sexes and all ages, I shall call for an equal division of the personal property of the country, beginning with the money and and going regularly through with every good thing that money will buy. We have been too conservative in times past. Wealth and capital have oppressed the poor with an iron hand.—Nothing will restore to us the happiness and liberty of the good old times, but an equal division every Saturday night. Like Commodore Stockton, I mean to raise my banner, on one side is inscribed—Poverty, if not hideful, is very inconvenient—and upon the reverse—Poverty, it must be divided. I consider that a good platform to begin the campaign with. It is that upon which I stand, and I shall support no candidate who persists in having, as his own, anything that any body else wants.

I think I am warranted in saying that Gen. Cass is shelved. The speech of Preston King, and Forsythe's letter have done it. They represent the northern and southern extremes of the Democracy upon the slavery issue. Preston King and the Barnburners say they stand upon principles, precisely as they did in 1848, and that they will not have slavery brought in as a question one way or the other. The N. Y. Evening Post endorses Preston, and says "yes, not only are our tones the same as in '48, but likewise our notes. If Cass be set up, we certainly shall lay him out." On the other hand, or rather standing upon a very similar hand, John Forsythe says—"We secessionists will neither give up our opinions nor our organization. We would have sold out very cheaply a few weeks ago, to wit: on half the profits of the printing to Congress, but as we could not dispose of ourselves at any price, we now announce that we cannot accept either the compromise or a compromiser." And the Charleston Mercury echoes, "very true, Cass is all fudge and a hypocrite besides. We might as well take Gen. Scott as him." Thus in trying to ride two horses, Gen. Cass comes to the ground. The situation of Buchanan is a little better, but not essentially different. He was sent to the Northern leader of Secessionists. He rejected the compromise fugitive slave law, the Texan robbery, admission of California and all, because enough was not surrendered to slavery. This makes him comparatively popular at the South, but damns him at the North. In the South, too, he is not a favorite with many of the compromise tribe, who feel that the "late adjustment" gave them much more than justice would have done, and are anxious to have it adopted by all parties, as a second constitution.

If, therefore, Cass presents a sad spectacle, the sorry figure cut by the wily manœuverer of Pennsylvania, the Aminadab Sleek of the times, only serves to make up a "pair of specticles" which ought to and will move the compassion of all men. So, these two highly respectable gentlemen being quietly disposed of, the question comes up, upon whom will their mantle fall, or will they be buried with their old clothes on? If they should be, then of course, Old Fogyism will be extinct, because these two comprise its whole substance, form, and essence. But that opens a wide field of investigation, upon which, I cannot now enter.

By a strange infatuation the Young Democracy are looking to Dallas as a substitute for Douglas. This is remarkable, for Dallas is just about the greenest, as well as the dreamiest disciple which the Keystone pan furnish. Be prepared, however, to see him make a good run in the convention.

Sr. Larrinzar, the new Minister from Mexico, will be presented to-morrow. Poor Mexico is in great trouble and sorrow. Perhaps in the last throes of national dissolution, perhaps on the eve of regeneration. She feels the heavy hand of our republic upon her shoulder, almost upon her throat, and appeals to our magnanimity. She declares that to ratify the Tehuantepec treaty would be to introduce a vast foreign and hostile colony into the midst of her territory, and to surrender her independence, as the only means of escaping their violence. Ought we not to heed the appeal, and forbear to press upon them the confirmation of a treaty so hostile to their feelings and their self respect? I am informed that Sr. Larrinzar has instructions to declare to this government, that Mexico will never permit any foreign company to enter into possession of the Garay grant. If the Tehuantepec canal and railroad is to be opened, it can only be by the Mexican Government. JUNIUS.

THE MEETING TO-NIGHT.—For several days past a call has appeared in our advertising columns for a meeting of the friends of Mr. Fillmore, to be held at the Chinese Museum this evening. Where the movement originated, or what particular purpose it is designed to accomplish, we are not prepared to say: but it is not a Whig movement, and must not be so regarded. The great body of the Whigs of Philadelphia are desirous of maintaining harmonious relations with their brethren in other parts of the State; and we know that it would be a source of deep regret to them should anything occur to induce a different opinion. We do not doubt that many true and faithful Whigs will be found ready to participate in any demonstration of respect for Mr. Fillmore; but we have ample reason for believing that the great mass of the party do not consider the proposed meeting as either timely or wise.

We take for granted the gathering to-night will be a large one. Mr. Fillmore is understood to be the favorite candidate of the Native Americans, and it is to be expected, therefore, that the members of that party will rally to his support. Indeed, we learn that the resolutions have been prepared and will be presented by a gentleman who formerly occupied a distinguished place in that political organization, and that numbers of the most prominent of its leaders have been selected as officers for the occasion.—*North American of Saturday morning.*

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—The question of making Methodism in Liberia, a separate and independent organization or church, and the appointment of a Bishop therefor, has excited considerable discussion. Some urged that the relief demanded by the Liberia conference, which feels the wants of a Bishop to ordain its ministers and govern its deliberations might be met by the creation of a missionary Bishop, but many doubted the constitutional power of the Conference to make such an officer. Others thought that a periodical visit to Liberia by one of the present Bishops, would meet the exigencies of the case. The report of the committee on missions was finally recommitted, but with what instructions or understood purpose is not apparent from the report before us. This discussion took place on Wednesday.

On Thursday the Rev. Dr. M'Clintock called up a resolution which had lain upon the table some days, appointing a committee of one to meet, in New York, with the Rev. Leroy M. Lee, of the Southern Church, and in conjunction with him appoint a suitable person to copy the journals of the General Conference up to the year 1844 inclusive, at the expense of Dr. Lee. This gave rise to a singular debate, the result of which was the adoption of a substitute, ordering the book agents to publish the journals from 1800 to 1836, inclusive.

The object of the original resolution will be apparent when it is remembered that prior to 1844 the two branches were one church, and of course the South feels the same interest as the North in having an authentic record of the proceedings of the Conference before the separation or division of the church on the plan mutually agreed upon in 1844

On the same day the Rev. Drs. Baird, Fairchild, Kennedy and Kirk were introduced as a committee from the American and Foreign Christian Union, who respectively addressed the conference. Yesterday the Conference discussed the propriety of making certain changes in the office and work of presiding elders, the debate resulting in a successful motion to lay the whole matter upon the table.—*N. Y. Com.*

At the opening of the annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, an unofficial motion was made to admit lay delegates from the colored church of the Crucifixion. It was laid on the table by the following vote: of the clergy, 43 yeas and 40 nays; of the laity, 38 yeas and 39 nays.

BOSTON, May 22.

THE LIQUOR BILL SIGNED.—The Governor has signed the Liquor Bill as passed the Legislature yesterday. It will become a law in sixty days.

Gov. Boutwell considers that it would not be right to withhold his assent from a measure intended to advance a sacred moral cause.

The Legislature will adjourn sine die to-day.

LEASING THE COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—The Philadelphia Argus states that the Canal Commissioners have leased to Messrs. Duck & Bingham the exclusive right of transporting passengers over the Columbia Railroad for the period of four years from the first of July next.

LOCOMOTIVE SMASHED—NARROW ESCAPE.—Last evening a freight train came in on the C. & C Railroad, and was stopped on the south side of Front street, the locomotive and tender detached and run into the engine house. Orders were given that the train should not be run on the pier until a signal was given, and parties were busy in clearing some timber from the pier track. The man in charge of the train, concluded he had waited long enough, let the train slide, and the switch being unchanged since the passage of the locomotive, the train ran into the open house, driving the locomotive and tender and a tender which stood before it, through the brick wall of the building and into the lake between the track of the C. & P. Railroad.

A fireman who was cleaning the fire out the New York, was carried on the engine through the wall, and fell into the water under the engine, escaping unharmed, the piles of the C. & P. track keeping the locomotive off him. The front car, loaded with oats, was broken into kindling wood. The locomotive was badly damaged.—*Cleve. Herr., May 21.*

F. S. Cleaver's "Prize Medical Soap."

☞ AMONG THE MOST USEFUL INVENTIONS recently introduced, embracing both personal and domestic comfort, "Cleaver's celebrated Honey Soap holds a distinguished rank. It is decidedly one of the most valuable appendages to the Toilet and the Nursery, which the present age has furnished. The refreshing, soothing, and healing qualities of the principal ingredient used in its preparation, Honey, are familiar to all the invalids the invention has happily availed himself of those chemical combinations which have rendered the article superior to anything yet offered to the public.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood street.

Wholesale Agents for Pittsburgh and its vicinity; also for sale retail at all Drug and Dispensing stores.

my18:lawtf.

☞ If there be any man, be he single or married, farmer, mechanic, merchant or trammer, who has not yet supplied himself with a bottle of H. G. Parrell'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. See advertisement.

☞ DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER, is one of the most common, as well as the most formidable diseases known to American Physicians. It has in no case failed to attract the closest attention from the Faculty in all quarters of the Union. Still, however, thousands annually perish, and thousands more are made to feel life burdensome by this disease. The proprietors of Mrs. Lee's Liver Pills feel confident that they offer to the afflicted, a remedy which time has tested, and has never failed of success when a fair trial has been given it. Call and purchase a box of these famous Liver pills, which may be had from all Druggists and Merchants, in town and country, and by the sole proprietors. J. KIDD & CO.

my22:lawtf 60 Wood street.

☞ 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.

NEWSTOWN, Pa., 1st Mo. 29, 1852.

MR. SAM'L M. KIER—Let me know what you can put the PITTSBURGH at, for me to wholesale it to my customers. It is giving universal satisfaction.

Yours truly, A. W. BARTOLET.

LITTLETON, CHESTER CO., NEW HAMPSHIRE, 3, 21, 1851.

S. M. KIER, ESQ.—DEAR SIR—We had left with us, a quantity of Pulverized Rock Oil, and more if needed. Send us 12 dozen, from present appearance, Truly Yours, EASTMAN, TELTON, & CO.

For sale by Druggists generally throughout the city

my24:4t

Removed,

McKendree Wright, M. D., Surgeon Dentist, has removed his office and dwelling to 255 Penn st. below Third

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.

Successor to H. P. Nelson & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLID BOX VICES,

PLATED SHOVELS, MATTOCKS, SPADES, HOES, FORKS, RAKES, &c.

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Office No. 124, Water street, third door above Smithfield

☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured.

my24:

1852. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1852.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road

CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, SANDUSKY, DETROIT, CHICAGO, MILWAUKIE, BUFFALO DUNKIRK, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI

THE new and fast running steamer FOREST CITY, leaves the Monongahela House, 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 Cleveland at 6 A. M., and arrives at Cleveland at 6 o'clock, P. M., and connecting with the steamboats and Rail lines to Toledo, Sandusky, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukie, Buffalo, and Dunkirk.

For Cleveland, and intermediate points—$3 50

For tickets, apply to JOHN A. CAUGHEY, Agent

Office, corner Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road Co. 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. The fare from both routes *ARE* in Cleveland at the same time and in the same train of cars. my20

1852. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1852.

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. Packet Boat will leave Pittsburgh every evening at 5 o'clock, precisely. Passengers take the Railroad at Blairsville next day at noon, crossing the Portage Road in daylight, arriving at Philadelphia or Baltimore, early next morning, take the Express Train Cars at Harrisburg, and proceed to Washington city same evening.

For passage or other information, apply to

G. BESSON, Ticket Agents,
J. MESKIMMEN, 2 Mon. House,
or to D. LEECH & CO. Canal Basin.

mar12:tf

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

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

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

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

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

DIRECTORS:

C. G. Hussey,	Wm. Larimer, Jr.,
Wm. Bagaley,	S. M. Kier,
Hugh D. Kier,	Wm. Graham,
Robert Dunlap, Jr.,	D. Dehaven,
S. Marbaugh,	Francis Sellers,
Edward Heazelton,	J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant,	Samuel Rea.

Isaac M. Pennock. Je

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 the above well known establishment, where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the finest and best arranged Side and Skylight rooms for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping, as now practiced by the celebrated Rocks of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. Nelson 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 5 P. M. mar24:tf

DIED,

In Allegheny, on Sabbath morning, 23d inst., THOMAS F. youngest son of Dr. T. F. Dale, aged 2 years and 1 month.

At the residence of his father, in Upper St. Clair Township, Allegheny County, JAMES GAMBLE, in the 21st year of his age.

The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock, A. M

Teacher Wanted.

THERE will be an examination of a Female Teacher at the Second Ward Public School House, for the select school of a Teacher, for ladies, in Penn Avenue, in Pitt Township. Salary $225 per annum. For further information, apply to K. P. JONES.

my20:3t No. 126 Fourth st.

WHO WILL BE THE NEXT PRESIDENT!

BOOK AGENTS WANTED,

To Circulate the Life of General Scott.

A. S. BARNES & CO., NEW YORK,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT.

BY EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, author of History of the Mexican War. Illustrated with numerous engravings, exhibiting scenes of many stirring incidents in the life of this eminent soldier. The work is written in the most attractive style, and the facts drawn from authentic sources, including the siege of Vera Cruz, the battle of Cerro Gordo, and the battles in the Valley of Mexico, to the conclusion of Peace, and his return to the United States.

Price of the large work, $1.25; the pamphlet edition, 50 cents. A liberal discount to agents. Terms cash. Apply, post paid, to the publishers,

A. S. BARNES & CO.,
51 John st., New York.

A. S. B. & Co. publish several valuable books, suitable for agents. my24:3t

JUST rec'd, the last No. of Appleton's Popular Library of the best authors—late number contains the Spanish Legends, by Mr. Barham. Also, recently issued,

The Adventures of Joseph Andrews and his Friend, Mr. Abraham Adams, by Henry Fielding.

Author of Rienzi, Cola Rienzo the Roman Tribune, by Mrs. Gore.

Blackwood's Magazine for May.

W. A. GILDENFENNEY & CO.
70 Fourth street.

New and Valuable Books

ON sale at DAVISON & AGNEW'S, Book store, 65 Market street, a lifelike Wilson's Jewell Uncle Tom's Cabin.

America as I found it, by Mrs. Duncan.

Examples of Life and Character, by Mrs. Ellis.

The Folded Lettter—for Married Parents.

Curiosities of Literature, by Isaac D'Israeli.

Far Off, by author of Rivers of Day.

Wide, Wide World, by E. Wetherell.

Quocho.

The Broken Vase.

Lectures on Lord's Prayer, by W. P. Williams, D. D.

Charity and its Fruits, by Jonathan Edwards.

Honor's Night of Weeping.

Sayings of Country Folk, Note Paper, Ink Stands, Pen Holders and Pens, Motto Seals, Wafers, &c. &c.

DAVISON & AGNEW,
65 Market street.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!

HARRY Racket Scapegrace.

The Newcomers, by Reynolds.

Twelve Months in Mexico, by Mrs. Gates.

Waverley Novels, first and second series.

Sybil Thorn, by Henry Cockton.

Lady Felicia.

Isale Percuse, or Life and its Lessons.

Fear of the Night, by Mrs. Crowe.

Together, with a large assortment of Standard and Miscellaneous Books, for sale by

W. A. GILDENFENNEY & CO.
70 Fourth street.

BY W. G. M'CARTNEY.

Valuable Rail Road and Canal Property.

FIVE VALUABLE LOTS OF GROUND in Allegheny City, situate being in the Borough and Canal, in the Spring garden, west of Mr. Cheney's house, extending 71 feet 6 inches in front on the Canal, and being the lots numbered 14, 15, 16 and 18 in Brown's Addition, and to be sold at the Auction Store, No. 102 Wood street, Pittsburgh, on Thursday, the 27th May, inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

These lots are eligibly situated for a transportation warehouse or manufactory.

Terms—one fourth cash, and the balance in equal payments at 4, 8 and 12 months, secured by promissory notes and mortgage.

my24:td W. G. M'CARTNEY, Auctr.

TRACING CLOTH—French Tracing Paper, in rolls, 54 inches wide, rec'd and for sale by

J. H. WILLIS,
63 Wood st., between 2d and 4th.

my25

FISH—

100 bbls. Low No. 1 Mackerel;	
50 " " " No. 2 "	
20 " " " No. 3 "	
100 " " " No. 1 Salmon;	
50 " " " No. 2 "	
10 " " " No. 1 Mackerel;	
10 " " " No. 2 "	
10 " " " No. 3 "	

In store and for sale by JOHN WATT & CO.

my25

RICE—30 tcs. fresh in store, for sale by JOHN WATT & CO.

SUGAR—30 hhds. N. O., in store and for sale by JOHN WATT & CO.

my25

SUNDRIES—

100 bags prime Green Rio Coffee;	
20 half chests Young Hyson Tea;	
20 " " Black "	
10 bbls. G's and we Tobacco received on consignment, and for sale by	

JOHN WATT & CO.

my25

MOLASSES—100 bbls. S. H. and Syrup Molasses in store and for sale by JOHN WATT & CO.

CAP OIL CLOTH—Just rec'd, 50 pcs. of a very superior quality of Glass Oil Cloth, desirable for the artistic use, invited to give us a call, as we are selling at the lowest wholesale price.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
154 Wood street.

JUST rec'd, one ton Zinc White, ground in oil, possessing the following qualities, over White Lead:

White Lead is pernicious to health—Zinc White is perfectly harmless.

White Lead quickly turns yellow—Zinc White preserves its original purity.

White Lead has an offensive smell—Zinc White has no odor.

We invite the attention of painters particularly to this article, as we believe it to be far superior to White Lead. For sale at No. 154 Market street.

J. & H. PHILLIPS.

CANARY SEED—5 bags for sale by J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.,
21 Wood street.

REFINED BORAX—10 cases just rec'd and for sale by J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

FOUNDER'S LEAD—2 tons best quality, for sale by J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

CARUI SEED—Fresh and clean, just rec'd for sale by J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

SALAD OIL—10 baskets fine, for sale by J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

PRESTON'S EXTRACTS OF VANILLA, LEMON, ROSE, &c.—for sale by J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

BACON, PORK & LARD.

40,000 lbs. Hams, in Smoke House;	
25,000 " Shoulders "	
25,000 " Sides "	
20 bbls. Mess Pork, heavy;	
30 " Prime Mess Pork;	
4 bbls. Greene Lard; for sale by	

ROBISON, LITTLE & CO.

DRY BEEF—10 tcs. for sale by ROBISON, LITTLE & CO.

SUGAR & MOLASSES—

200 bbls. New Orleans Molasses;	
25 hhds. Prime Sugar;	
20 bbls. Loaf Sugar;	
10 " " Crushed Sugar; for sale by	

ROBISON, LITTLE & CO.

FISH—

25 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel, large;	
50 bf. kits. No. 2 "	
10 bbls. " 2 "	
4 bf. bbls. " 1 Mackerel;	
15 bbls. " 1 Salmon;	
5 " " 1 Shad; for sale by	

ROBISON, LITTLE & CO.

CANDLES, SOAP & RICE—

80 bxs. Mould Candles;	
50 " " Soap;	
75 tcs. Rice;	For sale by

ROBISON, LITTLE & CO.

PEACHES & POTASH—

10 bbls. Peaches, in good order;	
10 cases pure Potash.	For sale by

ROBISON, LITTLE & CO.

PIG METAL—

150 tons Bens Creek;	
50 " Black Tick.	For sale by

ROB