PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1852.

Antimasonic and Whig County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS—21ST DISTRICT.
DAVID RITCHIE, Pittsburgh.
FOR CONGRESS—22D DISTRICT.
THOMAS M. HOWE, Allegheny.
FOR SENATE.
GEORGE DARSIE, Allegheny.
FOR ASSEMBLY.
GEORGE E. APPLETON, Birmingham.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
RICHARD COWAN, Pittsburgh.
C. S. EYSTER, Pitt Township.
JOHN M. PORTER, Tarentum.
SHERIFF.
WILLIAM MAGILL, Pittsburgh.
PROTHONOTARY.
EDWARD CAMPBELL, Jr., Pittsburgh.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &C.
JOHN GEBHART, Allegheny.
COMMISSIONER.
WILLIAM ALGEO, Pittsburgh.
CORONER.
JAMES LOWRY, Pittsburgh.
AUDITOR.
FRANCIS I. GARDNER, Elizabeth.

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

A universal inquiry is made, as to what portion of the people the Democratic Convention represented when it nominated Mr. Pierce, of New Hampshire, for the Presidency. National Conventions are composed of the representatives of a party, and its members are delegated to represent certain opinions, to carry out certain specific measures, and to secure the nomination of certain candidates. If it is said the Convention could not agree on the candidate having the greatest number of delegates, we reply, by asking, whether it was not possible to agree on somebody the people had spoken of as acceptable. What right have the representatives to step out of the line indicated by the people, and take up an entirely new man. Franklin Pierce is not the nominee of the people, but of a Convention composed of some three hundred delegates, sent there by the members of the party to press the claims of other gentlemen. The party may ratify the nomination as a matter of expediency or necessity, but such precedents are dangerous in the highest degree. The representative principle is outraged by such examples, and a license is given to designing men to tamper with Conventions, and thus nullify the will of the people altogether. Once admit that Conventions have the right to disregard the wishes of the people, and select whom they please, and the most intriguing and designing demagogue will stand the best chance for the nomination, and the people in stead of having the privilege of voting for the men they desired, will be the mere servants to carry out the will of their Conventions. On this subject the *Baltimore American* has the following sarcastic remark:

> It is not for us to question the *democracy* of this proceeding, in view of the many interpretations to which that much-abused term is made liable. The notion that a representative body is bound to some sort of accordance with the views and wishes of its constituency has been long enough regarded as a democratic principle—since the principle of progress, involving perpetual change, may now be claimed as paramount over other principles, and it may now be deemed pre-eminently democratic not so much to carry out the views and wishes of a mass constituency, as to discover that constituency, and to dictate to it what views and wishes it ought to entertain. Thus if the mass of the party desired to have Gen. Cass as their candidate for the Presidency, the new democratic principle now developed by progress comes conveniently into play, and the masses are told that they ought not to desire Gen. Cass as their candidate; that it would not be for their good to have Gen. Cass; that the Convention knows better than they do who is the proper person for them; and that nothing remains for them to do but to wait until the Convention designates that proper person, and then to acknowledge to themselves and proclaim to the world that this proper person, so designated, is of all men the very best that could have been selected, and that instinctively they have been preferring him all along above everybody else without really knowing it.
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> In this way harmony is to be preserved in the party, and thus the principles of democracy are to be maintained in a proper ascendancy over the wishes and the interests of the masses. The beneficial uses of National Conventions every four years are in a like manner illustrated—since by the aid of such bodies the true meaning of democratic principles from time to time may be ascertained and the bearings and distances of the party calculated since the last point of departure.

The *New York Herald*, Among other reasons for opposing Gen. Scott gives the following:

> Gen. Scott, among other principles—which we have not time to enumerate to-day—has, above all, *declared his unalterable hostility to the continuance of slavery at the South*."

The Herald says it supports Pierce because he is the "true compromise candidate" He goes in for the Fugitive Slave law, and for the suppression of all agitation on the slave question.

These reasons operate upon the Herald, but they will operate differently upon others. It is not a good way to cure an acknowledged evil, to crush down all free speech, free thoughts, and independent sentiment on the subject. If the Democratic party succeeds in searing the American conscience on the subject of slavery, it may be found when too late the same perverted moral feeling will oppose no barrier to the inroads of any other evil. Where will this end?

The *Baltimore American* well hits off the character of Mr. Pierce, the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, in the following paragraph:

> It would seem that Mr. Pierce is a man of few ideas, and decidedly prone to a rigid adherence to ready-made formulas, conveniently adapted to save the trouble of any laborious exercise of reason or of a wise and comprehensive statesmanship. For all such it is easier to follow the dead letter of a party *dictum* than to appreciate a living principle or take in the scope of an enlarged application of a liberal practical policy.

GEN. PILLOW.—The New York Tribune gives the following:

> Three or four weeks ago, Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, of Tennessee, reached our city from the South, kept on to Connecticut and held a confab with Gov. Seymour, thence up to Concord, N. H., to call on Frank Pierce, and to Massachusetts to see Caleb Cushing—all these having been, with him, officers in the Mexican War.—We knew at once that there was Presidential game afoot; but just what, it did not become us to inquire, and we could not have learned if we had. Now the milk in the cocoa-nut is accounted for, and we shall be greatly disappointed if Gen. Pillow don't secure one of the fattest berths under Gen. Pierce—provided Pierce gets elected. This is a world wherein many things happen apparently by chance, because some long head has planned and fixed then beforehand.

DR. WELLESLEY.—We have been favored by this gentleman with a copy of a small pamphlet on "*Medicinal Inhalations, a cure for Pulmonary Diseases, &c.*" From what we have seen of Dr. W., the character of his book, and the high professional testimonials furnished by him, we are satisfied he is fully deserving the confidence of those who may be laboring under disease of the throat or lungs. Of his means of treatment we know nothing, other than may be drawn from the published cases contained in his book, but that remedies inhaled should act beneficially on the same principle that noxious vapors inhaled act injuriously, we think is self-evident. We quote the following from the 12th page:

> "To make this more clear, remember, that the lungs present an absorbing surface of fifteen hundred feet—that the *average* quantity of blood in the body is twenty-five pounds; that ten pounds of this blood pass through the lungs every minute; so that in two and a half minutes, every drop of blood must become impregnated with whatever is carried into the lungs along with the breath. If it be a poison, then it is spread to every part in two and a half minutes, and this accounts for the fact that the shortest exposure to any contagious effluvia is sufficient to render us liable to disease. If, then, *poisons* accidentally inhaled produce their action so speedily and so powerfully; why may not *medicines* of a curative nature, inhaled intentionally, and regulated by an enlightened experience, produce a powerful and speedy curative action? There is *no* reason: for experience has proved, that we can *purge* or *vomit*, *stimulate* to the wildest excitement, or *calm* to the sweetest sleep, without the use of any other means."

He invites the profession to call and investigate the truth or falsity of his principles of treatment, which is the best possible proof of his professional attainments and confidence in their truth. Let none suffering from diseased lungs permit him to leave our city without inquiring for themselves.

From the New York Tribune.

THE BALTIMORE PLATFORM.

The age is strikingly progressive. Steam, railroads, power-presses, electric telegraphs, have wrought and are still working momentous revolutions. Each cycle has its victory greater than Waterloo. The world of mind sympathizes with that of matter. Hence mankind are wiser, more enlightened, than they were thirty, twenty, or even five years ago. Millions are unlearning old errors, are learning new truths—(new to them, though old as the universe)—so that you could hardly suggest a better test of an ignoramus than his believing and thinking on all subjects just as his father and grandfather did. Movement is the test of Life, and "to lie in cold obstruction" is death.

The self-styled 'democracy' of this country has held five or six delegated National Conventions at Baltimore, at intervals of four years respectively, and has passed substantially the following series of Resolves at three or four of them. We have already printed them as set forth by former conventions; but here is the version of 1852:

RESOLUTIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

> Resolved, That the American democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.
>
> Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government, springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Is the foregoing *true*? Do you, reader, no matter of what party, find the party which puts forth this declaration evincing any such "distinctive" trust in the popular intelligence, patriotism and discrimination as is here boasted?—Do you find them more willing than the Whigs to have both sides fairly represented to the people and a verdict rendered accordingly? Do you really believe that South Carolina or Arkansas reposes a profounder trust in the intelligence and justice of the masses than Vermont and Tennessee does? Have you found the Whigs particularly prone to monstrous impostures and experiments on the popular credulity? If not, what do you think of the modesty, the courtesy, the veracity of the foregoing resolutions?—But let us proceed:

> Resolved, therefore, That entertaining these views, the democratic party of the Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and reassert, before the American people, the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on former occasions, in general convention, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrages:
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> 1. That the federal government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution, and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient, and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

We should have more patience with such generalities as these if it were not notorious that nearly every exercise of 'doubtful constitutional powers' has been the work of this same self-righteous, strictly construing democracy. Mr. Jefferson was the father of the school of strict construction, yet he bought Louisiana of the Emperor Napoleon, frankly admitting that the act had no warrant whatever in the constitution. The absolute and unlimited embargo, which soon followed, was a sweeping act of exceedingly doubtful constitutionality. The National Bank of 1816 was chartered by the democracy opposed by a large majority of the Federalists. The arbitrary removal by Gen. Jackson of the Secretary of the Treasury in order to wrest the public deposits from their law prescribed depository, and the co-incident claim of an inherent right in the President to place the public moneys wherever he saw fit were clamorously applauded by the democracy The annexation of Texas to our country by a mere joint resolution of Congress, in violation of treaties and at the imminent hazard of a war was sustained by that democracy, though there is not a syllable in the constitution to justify such an acquisition, unless it by the most roundabout and dubious construction. In the face of such facts—and these are but a sample—how nauseous this Pharasaical cant about the inexpediency of doing what the democracy never yet failed to do when anything was to be made by it! Whenever war, rapine, aggression, destruction is the game, democracy is no stickler; but talk of Internal Improvement, encouragement to industry, the promotion of arts and sciences, or anything in the way of Beneficence, and democracy is paralysed by its fear of transcending the constitution.

> 2. That the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

Well, does it authorise Congress to prosecute *special* works of improvement, or any works at all? Surely, if Congress may do *anything* in the premises, it should be something *general*, that is, calculated to benefit all sections of the country. Do you mean to controvert this? or what *do* you mean.

> 3. That the constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

Well, what party ever said it would be?

> 4. That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggressions.

Is not this a most sneaking and cowardly resolution? Who ever maintained that Congress *has* power to foster one branch of industry or cherish the interests of one section to the injury of others? The dastards who first concocted this resolve doubtless chuckled over the idea that they had devised a mode of saying to the Free Traders that Protection *does* foster one branch of Industry, *does* favor of one section, at the expense of others, without alarming or alienating Pennsylvania, New Jersey, &c. But why not speak manfully? Why not say—'Protective duties, such as Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison, J. Q. Adams, and even Jackson, commended, *do* foster one branch of industry, *do* benefit one section, at the expense of others!' The true answer to this question is—'That would be committing the party to a distinct declaration of principle, and what we seek is a roundly worded declaration which may be interpreted to mean anything or nothing.'

> 5. That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government; and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

Did anybody ever hear of a party out of power that *wasn't* in favor of "the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs?" And did any body ever hear of a party getting into power on the strength of such professions and remembering them for a single hour afterward! Oh! Buncombe! Buncombe! many are the professors of humbug, but Democracy an-hungered for spoils out-doeth them all! How does it happen that we *have* a public debt to pay off?

> 6. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties, their soundness, safety and utility in all business pursuits.
>
> 7. That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.

We say these men don't believe what they have asserted, and they prove it by their own acts. Here is our own State, and three-fourths of all the States, subject to their control and management, as every State but Vermont has been, at some time since the 'Independent Treasury' was enacted. Now if it be true with regard to the Federal Government that "the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions is indispensable," &c, it is manifestly true with regard to the *State* Governments also. Yet every one of these Democratic States, with the possible exception of Arkansas, Texas, and California, collect their own revenues in Bank notes, depositing them in Banks, and are at all times borrowing of Banks or trusting them in a hundred ways. Nothing could well be more intimate and confidential than the intercourse between the Governments and Banks of the Democratic States as well as others. Time and again have we called their attention to this glaring discrepancy between their professions and their acts. Yet they neither justify the former nor amend the latter. While they so gravely resolve that the divorce of Bank and State is indispensable, they yet uniformly persist in and profit by their union, in every State where a decent bank is found. Either their principles are ruinous or their acts are rascally. Which is the fact?

> Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, stand upon this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measure, settled by the last Congress—the act for the reclaiming of fugitives from service or labor included, which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity, be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.
>
> Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

These two last resolves are new [the foregoing being the planks of former Baltimore platforms,] and they show what strides the Slave Power is making toward unlimited dominion. Hitherto *the Abolition of Slavery in the States*, through the action of Congress or of other States, has been the target of denunciation; but these new resolves denounce *all* "agitation" adverse to Slavery any where or on any ground whatever. To have been a friend of the Wilmot Proviso in 1847-8-9 is to have been some how implicated in "slavery agitation," and so to be obnoxious to the anathemas here thundered. Nay, if the Slavery Propaganda were now to send an armed colony of slaveholders into New Mexico, Nebraska or California, expressly to establish Slavery therein, these resolves interdict and denounce any "agitation" in hostility thereto. Yet here is not a hint of rebuke for the noisy and persistent agitators *in behalf* of Slavery, scores of whom were members of the Convention. It is only Liberty, not Slavery, that incurs the proscription of false Democracy.

> Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the constitution.

Is that all? Why do you throw stones at a dead dog, without having the courage to look a live one in the face? The Freedom of the Public Lands is now the question; why do you not meet it? A resolve approving its justice and policy was submitted to your Convention, referred to the Resolution Committee, and there smothered—in its stead we have this kick at a bygone proposition! Why not resolve yourselves opposed to Noah's Flood?

The remaining resolves of the Baltimore Convention we must let pass in a lump, having no room for further comments.

The reader cannot fail to have remarked the negative, backward looking, destructive, do nothing character of this whole series of resolutions. They are all 'can't' and 'mustn't,' and 'decidedly opposed,' or else mere wind and nothing. Nowhere do they recognize any obligation resting on the Government to *do* any thing for the People—and any attempt to foster Industry or promote Internal Improvement is treated as a scheme for personal or local advantage at the expense of the whole body. The flag raised by the Convention is that of distrust, of despair, of denial, and want of faith. If all that it distinctly proposes were done, the sum total would be just nothing. We cannot believe the American People can be induced, by even so fulsome flattery and by a name even so popular as Democracy, to turn over their Government to a party whose creed is so empty of aught save negations on every subject but Slavery.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1852.

Adjournment—Feeling of the Northwest on the Democratic Nomination—Municipal Election in Washington—Statistics of Agriculture in Pennsylvania.

The House has done to-day a thing which the country will universally approve. They have fixed a day of final adjournment, the 16th of August. There surely never was a Congress so utterly inefficient and worthless as the present, and the constituents of the several members will learn with delight, that the exhibition which is costing them so dearly, is about to be brought to a close by the voluntary act of the performers. The Senate did not act upon the resolution. They will perhaps fix an earlier day, though it is more probable that they will concur. The Senate, I think, would be pleased to avoid a vote at this session upon the Homestead Bill, on the plea of want of time, or any other that would pass current with the voters who are friendly to the measure. This is favorable to an early day for adjournment.

The committee of ways and means of the House have yet had no meeting upon the Deficiency Bill, which was passed by the Senate eight or ten days ago, and they will probably not report it until the end of next week.

The nomination of Gen. Pierce has excited a very adverse feeling at the Northwest, where a variety of powerful issues combine against him. It is a singular fact, that all those States except Iowa had prominent candidates, who were of course victimized in the slaughter house wherein Gen. P. received his endorsement.—Michigan is the home of Cass, the most illustrious and venerable offering laid upon this reeking altar of sacrifice. Illinois was the chosen dwelling place of "Young America's" chieftain. Michigan presented Dodge, and Indiana her own Joe Lane. Ohio not only feels aggrieved at the rejection of Cass, but indignant at the cavalier manner of passing over roaring Bill Allen. But the chief source of hostility to Pierce in that region, will doubtless prove to be his extreme and uncompromising position upon the question of internal improvements. The West wants its harbors improved, and its rivers cleared out by the Federal Government, and that, Gen. Pierce is perhaps more clearly committed against, than any man whom the Democrats could have selected. Again, there is a great deal of genuine enthusiastic attachment to freedom in the Northwest, that will neither be cozened nor bullied into supporting ultra-Slavery "platforms." The Free-Soilers will probably take early occasion to repudiate the nomination. I understand that Senator Chase, Mr. Townsend and others openly declare that they will not only not support it, but will actively oppose it. If they carry their hostility to the point of setting up an adverse organization, there can be no doubt that the Democracy of Ohio will be reduced to the same powerless condition as their brethren of New York in 1848. But milder counsels may prevail.

The Democrats will probably claim a victory from the result of the municipal election here to-day. Hon. W. Lennox, the present Whig Mayor, is beaten by J. M. Maury, a Democrat, by a considerable majority. But politics had nothing to do with the result, as about half Maury's vote was given him by the firmest Whigs of the city. Lennox was also opposed by the whole class of professional gamblers and black legs, a more numerous class probably here, in proportion to population, than in any city of the world. Nevertheless, at the ratification meeting to be held on Wednesday night, the change of municipal administration will be paraded as a first sign for Pierce and King.

I send the following important and interesting statistics relative to the productions of agriculture in Pennsylvania, during the year preceding the taking of the census in June, 1850. They are from the unpublished tables of that work.

Improved lands, acres	8,628,619
Unimproved	6,294,728
Cash value of farms	$407,876,099
Value of farming implements	$14,722,541
Horses	350,398
Asses and mules	2,259
Milch cows	530,224
Working oxen	61,527
Other cattle	562,195
Sheep	1,822,357
Swine	1,040,316
Value of live stock	$41,500,053
Wheat, bushels of,	15,367,727
Rye, "	4,905,160
Indian corn, do.	19,845,214
Oats, do.	115,538,156
Tobacco, lbs of,	912,651
Wool, lbs.,	4,481,570
Peas and Beans, bushels,	55,231
Potatoes, do.	5,980,632
Sweet potatoes, bus.,	52,172
Barley "	165,584
Buckwheat "	2,193,672
Value of orchard produce	$723,589
Wine, gallons of,	25,590
Value produce market gardens	$688,714
Butter, lbs. of,	39,878,418
Cheese, lbs.	2,505,034
Hay, tons of,	1,818,970
Clover seed, bushels,	125,030
Other grass seed, bushels,	53,913
Hops, lbs. of,	22,088
Hemp dew rotted, tons	282
" water " "	2,006
Flax, lbs. of,	528,079
Flax seed	41,650
Silk cocoon, lbs. of,	285
Maple sugar, lbs,	2,326,525
Molasses, gallons of,	50,652
Beeswax and Honey, lbs. of,	837,509
Value of Home made Manufactures	$749,136
Value of Animals slaughtered	$8,219,848

JUNIUS.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION—OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

[From the Washington Republic.]

Mr. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, is a very amiable and worthy gentleman, an Old Hunker of the strictest sect, and one who has enjoyed diversified experience in professional, political and military life. He was born at Hillsboro', New Hampshire, and graduated at Bowdoin College, in Maine, studied law and commenced its practice in his native county.—After an apprenticeship in the State Legislature, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, where he took his seat in December, 1833 During his first Congress he served as a member of the Judiciary Committee, and discharged his representative duties without saying or doing much that is specially remembered. In his second Congressional term he distinguished himself by his hostility to harbor and river improvements. In June, 1836, he voted *against* the bill "making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, and for certain rivers, and for other purposes, for the year 1836." A few days subsequently, Gen. Jackson signed the bill.—At the same session Mr. Pierce voted *against* the bill "making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors therein mentioned," which was also afterwards approved by General Jackson. At the same session he voted *against* "the bill to continue the Cumberland road in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois." This was on the 29th of June, and on the 2d of July General Jackson signed that very Cumberland Road bill. There is no "hoise or confusion" to prevent us from arriving at Mr. Pierce's opinions on this question of improvements. He is against all improvements—of roads, rivers and harbors—by the Federal Government; and committed against them on the journals of the House positively and repeatedly. If, in the event of his election, he should ever be called upon to sign an improvement bill of any sort or nature, our western friends may look out for a veto. How will it read in Iowa, Illinois, along the Mississippi, and the great lakes. "Franklin Pierce and down with internal improvements!" But this is merely *en passant*.

On the 21st of February, 1837, Mr. Hubbard presented in the Senate, the credentials of Mr. Pierce, elected a Senator from the State of New Hampshire, to serve for six years from the 4th of March then following. During the session of 1837-38, he recorded himself against a harbor bill that was voted for by Mr. Buchanan and by Wright; for Mr. Pierce went with the extremes. At the same session he voted against a bill for the benefit of the Alabama, Florida and Georgia Railroad Company; which was a measure of such a character that even Mr Calhoun and Mr. Grundy voted for it, and Mr. Pierce found himself in a minority of six in opposition. But it was enough that the bill contemplated "internal improvement" At the same session, moreover, Mr. Pierce gave a vote which we desire to submit to the particular attention of those of our western friends who are soliciting aid from the General Government for building their railroads. They should know that the Democratic nominee set his face as a flint against all these projects. A bill was before the Senate for the "benefit of the Mount Carmel and New Albany Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana"—providing for a grant of alternate sections along the road, the company contracting to carry the mail for twenty years without charge to the Government; which was to pay the Government at the rate of one dollar and six cents for each acre granted. Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster voted for this bill. Mr. Pierce, in entire consistency with his whole course on this and cognate subjects, voted against it! We would like to know if our friends Messrs. Henn and Clarke, of Iowa, propose to go into the next canvass before their people as the advocates of a candidate who is not only pledged against the improvement of harbors and rivers, but against granting any Federal aid by the appropriation of alternate sections to railroads, even on the condition of their carrying the United States mails twenty years for nothing!

We do not propose, just at present, to follow Mr. Pierce through his Senatorial career. It is enough for our purpose to show that, as far as their especial interests are concerned, our western friends would have found them much better cared for by Mr. Douglas or General Cass than by Mr. Pierce. It seems to us, they have been a little overreached in the idea that Mr. Pierce's legislative career was a mere "blank sheet of paper." It is written over with some very awkward committals. His most elaborate speech in the Senate was *against* the bill for the relief of Mrs. Harrison, the widow of the lamented General; but his most important *votes*, practically, were those which are recorded against the appeals of the Great West, for the improvement of her harbors and rivers, and for the grants of land in the construction of her railroads.

In 1842 Mr. Pierce resigned his seat in the Senate. When the Mexican war broke out, he volunteered his services as a private soldier, and received from Mr. Polk the commission of brigadier general in the army of the United States. Of his achievements in this capacity we believe that history has preserved no record. Tradition says, according to his friends, that he was popular among the officers of the army, from his urbane and gentlemanly department. It is conceded, we understand, that his military career is not to be relied on as a passport to the favor of the people. His civic services, including his opposition to all western improvements, are the great sources of the confidence of his friends.

From the New York Times.

It is true that the course of the party now is an exaggerated imitation of that pursued in 1844; and that Mr. Polk was far more widely known, and had shown far greater abilities in the public service than Mr. Pierce. He had been chairman of the committee of ways and means, and thus leader, and afterwards Speaker of the House of Representatives, and in both positions had displayed very decided talent and a marked aptitude for public business. He had, moreover shown very great popularity at home, and as Governor of Tennessee had shown administrative faculties of no common order. To no similar points of talent on behalf of Mr. Pierce can his supporters point. He has been a member of both Houses of Congress, yet in neither did he raise himself for an hour into public notice. He did nothing and said nothing which any human being can now remember:—and but for the friendly services of his partizan biographers, the very fact of his ever having held a seat in the public Councils would have faded from the public recollection. In the war with Mexico, he received from President Polk—more of course, as a party favor than from any military pretensions on his part—an appointment as Brigadier General, and in that capacity served under General Scott during part of his great campaign, resigning his commission before the war was over and coming home. We believe that in this position he showed good conduct,—but we find neither in the official reports or elsewhere, mention of any special act of valor or activity. He deserves, however, marked credit for having kept himself aloof from the conspiracy which was formed by political foes against General Scott, after he had conquered Mexico, and for having vindicated that great commander from the malignant persecution of his enemies, on returning home.

From the North American.

A week of confusion, desperate counsels, and forty-nine ballots have settled the hash; and Gen. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, rises from the crowd of subalterns among whom he has been heretofore lost, to the dazzling position of the commander-in-chief of the Locofoco army. The old chiefs of the party, the men of fame and service, vanish away, like exorcised spirits—or, rather, they are turned away, like worn-out servants—rejected, discarded, cashiered—without mercy or compunction, that a new man, without claims or credentials, may carry off the prize for which they have toiled and schemed so many years in vain. Poor General Cass! poor Mr. Buchanan! poor Douglas, Houston, Marcy, Dickinson, and the rest! Of what avail have proved your talents and deserts, your labors, your sufferings in the service of your party, your experience, your distinction, your wide influence and seemingly mighty popularity? Could nothing save you from the shame of such a defeat? Have you been so long in positions of honor, the field marshals, as it were, of the democracy, only to be pulled down at last, and that, at the moment of your proudest hopes, in a sudden mutiny of the camp? Are republics ungrateful—or is it only parties? And are parties sometimes as treacherous as kings?

"O Cromwell, Cromwell!"

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE FIRST PARTY MOVEMENT.—Assuming, as we well may, that the nominee of the Democratic convention will accept the nomination, the first and most important movement of that party is irretrievably made. From conversation with several gentlemen of the Democratic faith, we incline to believe that a general dissatisfaction is felt in this region at the choice of the convention. Nor is this matter for surprise Mr. Pierce—for the gentleman has resigned his military rank and title—is understood to be unexceptionable in personal character, and is respectable as a citizen. But the impression seems to prevail that when this is said all is said. He is not known to possess any of those qualities which ought to be found in any one aspiring to the responsible post of Chief Magistrate of this Republic, and was to all appearance not seriously thought of as the party's candidate when the convention assembled. As a public man in a civic capacity, he is even less known than was Mr. Polk at the time of his nomination; and as a politician, though he has represented his state in both Houses of Congress, he may be said to be almost without reputation. As a military man, his service has been brief, but he won, we believe, the good will of his fellow officers. He was on the staff of Gen. Scott. As a statesman, he will be completely overshadowed, should the Whig nomination fall upon either Mr. Webster or Mr. Fillmore; as a soldier, he will be equally distanced should General Scott be the Whig candidate. His inability to bear a comparison with either of the probable Whig candidates, is so obvious that we do not wonder at the mortification and dissatisfaction felt among reflecting Democrats.

The national Democratic convention was indeed a remarkable episode in the party's history. That after forty-eight ballots, the delegates should cast an all but unanimous vote for one seemingly so little adequate to the post is, of itself, a fact deserving some attention. Mr. Polk had been Speaker of the House of Representatives, and had a local reputation as being adapted to public and executive life. Had the convention, driven by necessity from the leading men of the party, followed the same rule that led to the selection in 1844, it would have excited little surprise, either within or without the ranks of the party. But to overthrow Cass, and Buchanan, and Butler, and Marcy, and entirely pass by as seemingly unworthy of a thought, Houston, and Dickenson, and a score of others, in personal character blameless, and known prominently to their party, to invest with the robe of candidature one who had tried, in quick succession, Congress and the battlefield, and had left both without achieving any renown that should distinguish him from his fellows, has to the party and to the country an aspect of waywardness not at all calculated to foster confidence in the wisdom of the convention, or secure a cordial support of its nominees. On the contrary, the course pursued by the delegates cannot but be mortifying to the friends of gentlemen, who had far superior claims upon the party, and whom they were far better prepared to honor by seeking to entrust them with the Executive power and the occupancy of the White House.

DESERTION AND FRIGHTFUL SUICIDE.—The Worcester Transcript gives the following particulars of a sad event:

> This was a case of deliberate suicide. The name of the victim was Laura Lull, an American girl, aged 22 years. Her home was in West Brookfield, but she had been employed in this city for three or four years as a milliner, with the exception of a brief period, during which she had worked in the bonnet manufactory of Mr. James Snow, at West Brookfield. She was a young woman of pleasing address, and, so far as we can learn, she sustained an irreproachable character. In regard to her melancholy fate, there are rumors based upon her own recent admissions and upon known facts, which leave no room to doubt that she was the victim of a cruel and heartless desertion. But of that we are not at liberty to say more this morning. An investigation, which we understand was in contemplation yesterday, may put us in possession of other facts which we can disclose in regard to the sad history of this case. Laboring, as it is supposed, under a sensitiveness of disappointment and wrong inflicted upon her, she had visited the city on the morning of the fatal day, probably to find her last hope crushed. Returning to the East Brookfield Station, she left the cars, and inquiring at what time the next train would pass up toward Springfield, (which would be in a short time,) she started on foot toward West Brookfield, and disappeared beyond an adjacent curve. Very soon the train came up, as before stated, and when the whistle was sounded, she snatched her purse and taking a ring from her finger, gave them to a little girl who was walking by her side, telling her to hasten up a bank out of the way of the cars. This done, she immediately laid down upon the track and almost in an instant was a mangled and shapeless form! Thus with a frenzied brain, and tortured beyond the bounds of consciousness, the unfortunate girl had sought refuge in this frightful suicide.

From the Memphis Eagle.

A MOST MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

The officers of the Emma Dean, which steamer arrived here yesterday from Fort Smith, bound for Cincinnati, gave us the particulars of the very melancholy suicide of one of her lady passengers during the voyage to this city.

Whilst the Emma Dean was under full headway, some forty miles below Memphis, Miss Ann Bradley walked deliberately out upon the guard of the boat, sprang overboard, and disappeared immediately beneath the waters. Several persons saw her commit the rash act; the vessel was stopped instantly, the yawl was manned, and every possible effort was made to save her; but to no purpose. She never rose to the surface again, and after waiting and searching in vain for some time, the boat was compelled to return to the steamer, which proceeded on her voyage.

It appears that a state-room was engaged at Little Rock for two persons, Miss Bradley, and a gentleman to whom she was to have been married previous to their embarkation. When the time arrived for the departure of the steamer, only one of the passengers, Miss Bradley, for whom the room had been engaged, came on board, unaccompanied by any one beside. The boat then left the city with Miss B. as a passenger until the shocking occurrence. The evening previous to her death she paid her passage, remarking to the clerk as she did so, that she had three trunks, one of which she would give to him, the other two were to be delivered to parties whom she named, but were forgotten by the officer. She appeared to be very much dejected, and thinking her manner somewhat strange and incoherent, the officer paid but little attention to what she said, not dreaming of the sequel. The clerk deposited all three of the trunks together with her other baggage, with Capt. Shaw, of the wharf boat at Memphis, where they now await the order of whoever may be entitled to their possession.

It appears from what was said by one of her fellow passengers, that immediately before the intended marriage, something transpired which prevented its fulfilment. The precise nature of this cause is not known, though it is understood to be nothing derogatory to her character. She is described as being a young and beautiful girl, of Irish birth, with the address and conversation of an accomplished lady.

Our friend John McKeon was down at Baltimore last week, 'going it,' after his impulsive and whole-souled fashioned, for Cass and nothing short, when a by-stander remarked, "McKeon, you had better take things more quietly—you may get into trouble if you talk so freely." John scanned the large crowd of New Yorkers present with the practiced eye of an ex-District Attorney, and replied, "No, sir, I think I know where I am, and who are about me. There, for example, is J. S., whom I once convicted of aggravated assault and battery, resulting in homicide; there is M. M., whom I tried for a felony; there is I. R., whom I tried for a conspiracy and convicted of riot; there is J. A., whom I tried for murder—and so on for a score or two. I don't believe there is another man present who has so many *tried friends* about him as I have, and I shall say just what I please."—*New York Tribune.*

S. M. KIER—And now as to your Petroleum. I thought as I had delayed writing so long, it would be well to wait until I had "somewhat to write." When I first offered the oil for sale, the people thought it was perhaps like the quack patent productions of the age, and so felt but little disposed to buy. But I gave it to some on trial, and persuaded some to buy, until I got them to test its medical powers. It soon began to cure the deaf and lame, &c. A man who had been blind for eight years, was persuaded to try its virtues; and when he had used but three bottles, he could see across the room, and clearly distinguish the color of cloths, &c., while his health was otherwise much improved. His blindness appears to have been the result of a very inveterate case of Scrofula. Much more might be said of the healing powers of Petroleum. But let it suffice to say that it has obtained an extended popularity in this country. I have sold all that you gave me, and might have sold a hundred bottles more. M. HIMEBAUGH.
SHEBOYGAN FALLS, Wisconsin, March 16, 1852.

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. 134, Water street, third door above Smithfield. All work warranted equal to any manufactured.

COME ON—THERE IS ENOUGH FOR ALL!—The following letter is published by the proprietors, that the public may perceive the constant demand which exists for Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Worm Specific. They have, however, made such arrangements as will enable them to fill all orders promptly.
SOMERVILLE, TENN., March 17, 1852.
Mr. [illegible]—Dear Sir—The vermifuge you left with me last fall has long since been sold, and I could have sold a great deal more, if I had had it. Since my return from the east, I have been called upon nearly every day to write to you, requesting an immediate supply. I have already tried your vermifuge in my own family, and found it to be the best I have ever used.
E. F. McKERNON."
Every mother should try this invaluable specific for Worms. McLane's vermifuge supersedes all others in use.
For sale by most Druggists and Merchants, in town and country, and by the sole proprietors, J. KIDD & CO. 60 Wood street.

F. S. Cleaver's "Prize Medical Honey Soap."
IT is a remarkable fact that "Cleaver's Honey Soap," was the only article of the kind which obtained the Prize Medal at the World's Fair, in London.—This is accounted for by the universal and acknowledged success which it had obtained, not only in England, but in other portions of Europe. The committee who awarded the medal, not only did justice to Mr. Cleaver, as the sole inventor, but afforded a safe and unmistakeable guarantee to the public of its incomparable and beneficial qualities.
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.

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, Show Bills, &c. &c., neatly and promptly Printed.

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.

Removed,
W. McKendree Wright, M. D., Surgeon Dentist, has removed his office and dwelling to 252, Penn st., below Hand.

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. [illegible] Rooms open and operating in all weathers, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

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. Larimer, Jr., Wm. Bagaley, R. Miller, Hugh D. King, Wm. Bingham, Robert Dunlap, Jr., D. Dehaven, S. Harbaugh, Francis Sellers, Edward Heazelton, J. Schoonmaker, Walter Bryant, Samuel Rea, Isaac M. Pennock.

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 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 [illegible]
Fare to Cleveland $2 50
JOHN A. CAUGHEY, Agent Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road Co. Office, corner Water and Smithfield streets, opposite Monongahela House.

FARE REDUCED. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. FARE $9,00.
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. $9,00.
SAFEST, MOST PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE ROUTE.
ON the opening of Canal Navigation a daily Line of Express Packet Boats will run, connecting at Hollidaysburg with the Pennsylvania Railroad. [illegible]
C. BENSON, J. MESKIMMEN, Ticket Agents, or to D. LEECH & CO., Canal Basin.

FOUND—A pair of spectacles was found yesterday evening by a gentleman crossing the St. Clair street Bridge. The owner can receive them by describing them and paying for this advertisement. [illegible]

Prof. Chas. H. B Wellesley, M. D., F. L. S.
Late Physician to the Brompton Hospital, London,
AND Lecturer to the Hunterian School of Medicine and Surgery, &c. Agents Dr. J. M. Kitterage, La Plantaide, of Paris and Dr. W. F. Bartlett, of New York, may be consulted on all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Heart, at his rooms, St. Clair Hotel. [illegible]

County Meeting.
THE citizens of Allegheny County are requested to meet in the Court House, on Saturday, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., to consider the propriety of the County Commissioners making a subscription of $10,000 to the House of Refuge, to be located in this county.

Paper Machines and Engines for Sale.
ONE of KNIGHT'S patent paper machines, 62 inch cylinder, with four sets dryers, and nearly new. Also, two second hand Engines, to carry 180 lbs. Also, Rag Cutter and Duster. Apply to JOSEPH W. HARRISON, 51 Market street, Philadelphia.

James Corner & Sons.
BALTIMORE,
OFFER for sale, Naval Stores of every description, which they are constantly receiving on consignment, direct from the manufacturers, Spirits Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Varnish, Rosin Oil, Patent Oil, Tanners' Oil, Linseed Oil, Common and Soap Rosin of every description.

South Pittsburgh and Saw Mill Run Turnpike Company.
THE subscribers to the above Road will please take notice that the first assessment of $2,50 per share was due on the 1st inst. The second for the same amount will be due on the first of July, and five dollars on the first of each succeeding month, until all is paid up. A. WILKINS, Treasurer.

New England Live Stock Insurance Co.
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.
HORSES, CATTLE, &c., insured against death by disease or accident. Capital $50,000, with power to increase to $100,000.
DIRECTORS:
Thomas Kendrick, Alfred Edwards, J. Lewis Taylor, John Saxton, Nathaniel Thurber, Wm. W. Kendrick.
THOMAS KENDRICK, President.
GEO. T. REYNOLDS, Secretary.
CURTIS & DORRS, Agents, No. 123, corner of Wood and Fifth sts. (over Patricks & Friend's Banking house.)

Farm For Sale.
A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situated on Big Sewickley Creek, fifteen miles below Allegheny City, and about three quarters of a mile from the Railroad, containing 45 acres, 25 of which is rich bottom land, well adapted to gardening or agricultural purposes. The balance is upland, well cultivated, and well timbered; has a young orchard of about 100 thrifty trees. It is well watered. It has a small house on it, and materials ready to put up a new one 18 by 32. It is expected that a railroad station house will be put up within half a mile from it. For terms, enquire of CURTIS & DORRS, Real Estate Agents, (over Patricks & Friend's Banking House) No. 123 corner Wood and Fifth sts.

CHEESE—300 bxs. Cream Cutting, this day rec'd and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS, Water st. above Smithfield.

LARD OIL—12 bbls. just rec'd for sale by ROBISON, LITTLE & CO.

TOBACCO—10 kegs 6 twist No. 1, in store and for sale by ROBISON, LITTLE & CO.

FISH—Nos. 2 and 3 Mackerel, in bbls and half bbls. No. 1 Shad and Herring in store, and for sale by ROBISON, LITTLE & CO.

MOLASSES—10 bbls. Sugar House, (St. James Refinery) just rec'd and for sale by ROBISON, LITTLE & CO.

A Card—New Goods Again.
MURPHY & BURCHFIELD are now receiving their THIRD SUPPLY of goods this spring, and have open this morning—
Gossamer and other styles of Bonnets;
Parasols, including extra large size;
Tissues, Barages and Lawns;
Mazareen and Blue Mantilla Silks;
Black Figured Dress Silks;
Needle Work Collars, Sleeves, Edgings, &c;
And will be opening almost daily for some time, various kinds of Goods. Buyers will find it to their advantage to call with them.
Merchants replenishing their assortment, will be supplied with goods at near eastern prices.

SARTAIN'S Magazine for July.
Dumas' great dramatic Romance, The Corsican Brothers.
No. 8 of Appleton's Popular Library—contents, Papers from the Quarterly Review.
The above new works have just been rec'd, and for sale by W. A. GILDENFENNEY & CO., 76 Fourth street.

For Sale.
A THREE Story Brick House, situated on Smithfield street, east side, third door from corner of Third street. Enquire on the premises, or of H. WILKESON.

For Sale.
THE residence of the undersigned, and Vacant Lot adjoining, on Penn street, between Hay and Marbury sts. For terms, apply to the subscriber W. B. McCLURE.

SOAP, SOAP—Just rec'd a large assortment of the following popular shaving and toilet Soaps, viz: Transparent, Congress, Shaving, Toilet, Yankee Barbers, National Shaving Cream, &c. &c., warranted to be a superior article. For sale by R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood street.

OSWEGO prepared Corn, manufactured and refined expressly for food. This article will be found highly nutritious, exceedingly palatable, perfectly healthy, and easily prepared for the table. A fresh supply just rec'd and for sale by R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood street.

POTATOES—20 bbls. Red Potatoes, extra quality—for sale by JOHN WATT & CO.

FEATHERS—3000 lbs. on hand for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

GROCERIES—
25 hhds. Sugar;
50 bbls. Molasses;
100 bags Rio Coffee;
200 lbs. Cassia;
100 " Nutmegs;
200 bushels Cloves;
1 case Indigo;
75 bxs. Virginia Tobacco;
50 half chests Young Hyson Tea;
55 bags Crude Saltpetre for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

BUCKETS—100 doz. for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

DURHAM FARM NUTMEG CHEESE—50 boxes of this desirable brand, put up in small boxes, of 8 or 9 lbs. each, expressly for family use; rec'd and for sale by W. A. McCLURG & CO., Grocers and Tea Dealers.

BURLINGTON HERRING—15 bxs. very fine, on hand, with fresh arrivals every few days for sale by W. A. McCLURG & CO. No. 256 Liberty st.

SMOKED SALMON on hand, for sale by W. A. McCLURG & CO.

BOLOGNA SAUSAGE—On hand, for sale by W. A. McCLURG & CO.

Notice.
THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Ridge Mining Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on Monday, July 5, 1852. Full attendance requested. J. HANNA, Secretary.

Utica Wool Depot.
THE subscribers, successors to Taylor & Rockwell, will continue the Wool Commission business as heretofore, and solicit consignments from those desiring an Eastern market. Cash advances made and prompt sales guaranteed. ROCKWELL & FERRY, Utica, New York.

Pay Your License.
THE Mercantile Appraiser for the county of Allegheny, has this day made return to me, of all persons indebted for Mercantile, Beer and other licenses in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and Allegheny County. Persons so indebted, will call at my office and settle the same. JOHN V. ROWLAND, County Treasurer.

SHAD—150 bbls. Nos. 1 & 2, to arrive, and for sale by JOHN WATT & CO.

TO CONTRACTORS—
200 kegs Hazard's Superior Blasting Powder;
100 " Laflins & Smith's;
25 bbls. Safety Fuse, in magazine, for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO., 31 Wood street.

HAIR—1600 lbs. rec'd for sale by J. T. & J. J. BOONE, 207 Liberty street.

WANTED—100,000 lbs. Wool, for which cash will be paid. J. T. & J. J. BOONE.

LARD—8 kegs just received for sale by RUSSELL & JOHNSTON.

MACKEREL—20 bbls. & 10 hf. do No. 3, Large, just rec'd and for sale by RUSSELL & JOHNSTON.

HERRING—20 bbls. No. 1 received and for sale by RUSSELL & JOHNSTON.

BUTTER—3 bbls. fresh, received for sale by RUSSELL & JOHNSTON.

FLOUR—36 bbls. Extra and S. F. received for sale by RUSSELL & JOHNSTON.

FRENCH TESTER PAPER—A beautiful article, just rec'd. and for sale by THOMAS PALMER, 55 Market st.

FIRE BOARD PRINTS—A various assortment, for sale at the Wall Paper Warehouse of THOS. PALMER.

POST OFFICE PAPER—Of superior quality, just rec'd and for sale by THOS. PALMER.

FISH—30 bbls. Lake Trout; 20 hf. " 15 barrels White Fish; 10 " " just rec'd for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

SUGAR—10 hhds. N. O., landing from steamer Allegheny, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

MOLASSES—76 bbls. just received and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

PEACHES—15 bbls. Dried—18 Tennessee peaches—just rec'd and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

POTATOES—21 bbls. received for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

OIL LEMON—33 lbs Oil Lemon, warranted to be a pure article; just rec'd for sale by R. E. SELLERS, No. 57 Wood st.

DRIED APPLES—1 bbl. for sale by J. T. & J. J. BOONE.

Allegheny Savings Fund.
3 SHARES for sale, at a bargain by A. WILKINS & CO., Stock and Exchange Brokers, corner Market and Third sts.

Allegheny City Bank.
WANTED at the corner of Market and Third street, by A. WILKINS & CO.

Minesota Mining Co.
30 SHARES for sale by A. WILKINS & CO.

BACON—4000 lbs. Sides Shoulders for sale by J. T. & J. J. BOONE, Liberty street.

TALLOW—3 bbls. prime, for sale by J. T. & J. J. BOONE.

FRESH TEAS! FRESH TEAS!!—200 half Chests Teas, arriving and in store, comprising all the varieties of Green and Black, which will be sold by the package, at the lowest rates, by W. A. McCLURG & CO., Tea Dealers.

SUPERIOR PACKED TEAS—The attention of Retailers is requested to our superior Teas, put up in ¼, ½ and 1 lb packages, in tin foil, and warranted in every respect equal to the best put up in the East, and superior to the majority sold in the same way. [illegible] W. A. McCLURG & CO., 256 Liberty st.

FIFTY CENT Oolong Tea, which has given such general satisfaction to all customers, we can now supply to any extent, having just rec'd a large lot. Good Black Tea at 37½ cents. Superior and Extra Black at 75 cents. W. A. McCLURG & CO.

CHEESE—300 bxs. Cream Cutting; 50 " Dairy, rec'd and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS, Water street, above Smithfield.

CHEESE—50 bxs. rec'd this day, and for sale by ARMSTRONG, CROZER & CO., Liberty street.

SYRUP—13 bbls. Golden Syrup, 16 " Sugar " on consignment, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

GLASS—[illegible] all sizes, mostly on hand, of Bellvernon brand, and for sale by SELLERS & CO.

JUST rec'd, G. P. R. James' last, Paquinillo. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine for June. Dollars and Cents, by Amy Lothrop. The Two Families, by the author of Rose Douglas. W. A. GILDENFENNEY & CO., Fourth street.

Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger
IS elaborately prepared from carefully selected articles of the best, so that it possesses in a concentrated form all the valuable properties of the Jamaica Ginger, and is warranted free from all irritating or other properties of an injurious tendency. [illegible]
For sale by WILCOX & CO., 5t. and Diamond.

PRAYER BOOKS, BIBLES in the plainest and most elegant bindings, of all sizes and prices, by JOHNSON & AGNEW, 65 Market street.

Lard Oil, Adamantine Candles and Soap.
ARE manufactured and offered for sale by the undersigned. Orders to the Factory, on Penn Avenue, or to [illegible] Irwin & [illegible], will be attended to. M. O. DAVIS & CO.

Information to the Public.
OF all unpleasant breaths, the most loathsome is that OFFENSIVE BREATH, and in all cases where the teeth are decayed, it is entirely unconscious of the fact. PATTERSON'S DETERGENT will Purify the Foulest breath, arrest the decay of, and whiten the teeth, cure the sore gums, &c. &c. The money returned if it fails. For sale by the principal Druggists, and by the proprietor, JOHN PATTERSON, Apothecary, Birmingham, Penna.

B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge.
THE safest and most effective remedy for Worms, in Children and Adults, that has ever been discovered. The following is one of its good effects is offered. From B. R. W. Wilstach, Druggist, [illegible], Ind., Nov. 10, 1851.
Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock & Co. Gents:—I have been engaged in the Drug Business for a number of years, and have known your Vermifuge, and have been in the use of it [illegible] Yours, &c. B. R. W. WILSTACH.
Prepared and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., corner Wood and First streets, Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN [illegible] Do. Half Do.; Mexican, Spanish, Prussian, Five Franc Pieces, German Crowns, French do., Patriot Doubloons, Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Ten Thaler Pieces, Ten Guilder Pieces, Ducats, Spanish Doubloons, Office of [illegible] At the Banking and [illegible] KING, Fourth street.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Thursday Morning, June 10, 1852.

The market yesterday was without any special movement in any branch of trade, every thing was dull and quiet, with no marked change in prices.

FLOUR—Receipts continue light and the market dull. The only sales we have from first hands were a few small lots, as follows:—17 and 28 bbls at $3; 115 bbls in small lots at $6, and 20 bbls extra at $3,05 ₱ bbl.

OATS—Sales 2 lots, 300 and 700 bushels from first hands at 28c ₱ bu.

BACON—The market is very quiet at former quotations. Sales 3 hhds hams at 9⅞c, 4 do sides at 9⅛c, 10 hhds shoulders at 8⅛c, 6 do and 1000 lbs at 8⅛c ₱ lb, and 1800 lbs hams at 9⅝c ₱ lb.

SODA ASH—Sales 200 tons foreign, to arrive at 3⅛c, cash.

RAGS—Sales in lots amounting to 15 to 20 tons mixed, at 3⅛c cash.

HAY—Sales 3 wagon loads at scales at $10 ₱ ton.

GROCERIES—Nothing of interest in sugar and molasses. Sale 35 sacks Rio coffee at 10@10⅛c ₱ lb.

FISH—Sales 10 bbls large No. 3 mackerel at $8, and 10 half do at $4,50 ₱ bbl. Sales lake trout at $8,50 ₱ bbl, in small lots.

OILS—Sales of lard oil in small lots at 70 for No. 2, and 80 for No. 1.

CHEESE—Sales 30 boxes W. R. at 6⅛c ₱ lb.

WHISKEY—The regular current rates for rectified, in small lots are 18@18½ 19c, cash and time.

EGGS—In this market are worth 8@9c ₱ dozen from first hand, by wholesale.

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 rising.

ARRIVED.
Baltic, Bennett, Brownsville.
Atlantic, Parkinson, Brownsville.
S. Bayard, Peebles, Elizabeth.
Michigan, Beaver.
T. P. Ray, Gaskill, Brownsville.
Forest City, Murdoch, Wellsville.
Arena, Everett, Beaver.
Genessee, St. Clair, West Newton.
Winchester, Moore, Wheeling.
Pittsburgh, Kountz Cincinnati.
Jefferson, Johnson, Louisville.
Luella, Kountz, Nashville.

DEPARTED.
Thos Shriver, Bailey, West Newton.
Baltic, Bennett, Brownsville.
S. Bayard, Peebles, Elizabeth.
T. P. Ray, Gaskill, Brownsville.
Pilot No. 2, Stanley, West Newton.
Forest City, Murdoch, Wellsville.
Arena, Everett, Beaver.
Genessee, St. Clair, West Newton.
Diurnal, Conwell, Wheeling.
Cincinnati, Boles, Cincinnati.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
D. Leech & Co's Express Packet Line, 5 P. M.
WHEELING—Winchester.
CINCINNATI—Brilliant.
WELLSVILLE—Forest City.
ST LOUIS—Paul Anderson.
LOUISVILLE—Fort Pitt.
BEAVER—Michigan.
BEAVER—Arena.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

It would seem by the following, from the Louisville Courier, that several of our Pittsburgh and Cincinnati line boats are likely to become objects of jealousy, on account of their unsurpassed speed.

> A BANTER—The late run of the allegheny from this city to Cincinnati has excited the boatmen in other quarters, and we learn from the Saint Louis Republican that the Alton packet, Altona, will be backed by her owners against any three boats that may be named, to run the distance between Louisville and Cincinnati—say, to at putting up $4,000. What say you, gentlemen?
>
> The above banter, is directed particularly to the owners of the Allegheny, Buckeye State and Telegraph. It appears that the regular race ground for fast boats is the run from this city to Cincinnati, and we hope, for the honour of the boat-builders on the Ohio, that the above banter will at once be accepted.
>
> If the owners of the above boats decline the contest, we will stake Capt. Mason's new boat—a Louisville boat against the field. She will be out early in the spring, and we invite competition. No fear of bursting boilers, or any such accidents, need be entertained, for with good boats, new machinery and competent officers, these disasters never happen, or never have happened, on the western waters.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

WHEELING, By DIURNAL—22 bxs glass ware, Atkins & Kemble; 20 bbls whiskey, D Leech & Co. From Steubenville—62 bbls flour, Brown & Kirkpatrick; 27 do; owner on board; 134 sks wheat Wilmarth & Noble; 64 bdls paper, W P Marshall; 6 do 30 bbls copperas, B A Fahnestock & Co; 100 bbls flour, H Graff & Co; 1 bbl & 4 bxs, Braun & Reiter; 27 rolls leather, Wm Bingham & Co; 1 box, J G Shaffer & Co.

NASHVILLE, By LUELLA—10 hhds bacon, Clark & Thaw; 12 do, Cerode & Graham; 50 bxs, 25 rolls leather, H Graff & Co; 26 bbls sugar, Miller & Rickletson; 29 bbls whiskey; 10 do charcoal, Wm Carr & Co; 20 bdls leather, Clark & Thaw; 131 hhds sugar, Wm Dewsley & Co; 3 bbls sugar 20 do molasses, Kier & Jones; 5 pkgs, Bagaley & Co; Burbridge & Inzram; 10 rolls leather, Geo H Miltenberger; 23 bdls lard oil, Sellers & Nicols; 2 bxs, J Wright, D Leech & Co; 25 bbls pig metal, Knapp & Co; 2 bbls tobacco, 1 box, Houston; 15 hhds Bayley; 1 box 12 bales skins, A Culbertson; 35 tons pig metal, J S Waterman & Son.

HANGING ROCK, By JEFFERSON—226⅞ tons pig metal, M'Curdy & Loomis; 30 bbls iron, Preston & Wagner.

CINCINNATI, By BRILLIANT—1 chest, 2 lines, 1 phld, 2 pumps, G Blackburn; 1 box 1 basket, 2 pairs & screws, 4 pkgs mdse, H P Gengembre; 5 bbls molasses, 2 do sugar, [illegible]; 5 bbls [illegible] Charles Hotel; 1 cooking stove, D T Morgan; [illegible]; 47 bxs hams, H Graff & Co; 52 bbls alcohol, D Leech & Co; 2 bxs do, J C Cunningham & Son; 17 bbls [illegible], A Culbertson; 242 sks oats, Wm Holmes & Co; 67 head Durham cattle, owner on board.

RAIL ROAD CONVEYANCE.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—EAST.
The Express Morning train leaves at 6¾ o'clock—and the Express Evening train leaves at 6¾ o'clock.

OHIO & PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—WEST.
The Express train leaves Federal Street Station at 8¾ o'clock, A. M., and arrives at 5-30 o'clock, P. M., every day, excepting Sunday. The Accommodation train leaves at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 5-20 P. M.

NEW AND VALUABLE BOOKS—Putnam's Semi-monthly Library: Home and Social Philosophy, 25cts; Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England, 25c.; Journey to Iceland, 25c, &c. &c.; Appleton's Popular Library—Huc's Journey through Tartary, Thibet and China, 2 vols. $1 00; Essays from London Times, 50c.; Sidelien and Married life of Mary Powell, 25c.; Paris Sketch Book, &c. &c. &c.
Eckerman's Conversations with Goethe; Schiller and Goethe; Marco Paul; Cumming's Lectures; [illegible] [illegible]
DAVISON & AGNEW, 65 Market st.

Medical Card.
PROF. CHARLES H. B. WELLESLEY, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Fellow of the London Society, late Physician to the Brompton Hospital for consumptives, Lecturer to the Hunterian School of Medicine and Surgery, &c. &c., has arrived at Pittsburgh, and taken parlors at the St. Clair Hotel, where he may be consulted on Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Chronic Sore Throat, and all derangements of the system, accompanied by irritation of the Lungs.
For information, Prof. W. begs to state that his treatment is that advised by Sir Charles Scudamore, (now employed at the Brompton Consumptive Hospital, and by M. Garroche, Physician to L'Hospital de Chariti, Paris) viz: by the inhalation of warm, stimulative and balsamic vapors, whereby the remedy produces its action on the lining membrane of the Lungs, the seat of the disease.
His stay in Pittsburgh, to personally superintend the treatment, is limited to four weeks, during which period he invites the attention of clergymen and physicians, and will cheerfully explain the principles of his treatment, either at his rooms, or, if desired, in public. The honest Physician can have no secrets from his professional brethren.
A small book, explanatory of the principles of Inhalation, may be obtained at his rooms.
Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 4 M. P. M. Special appointments may be made for the evenings.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The firm heretofore existing under the name of WEGNER, BUECHNER & MUELLER, Lithographers, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 15th day of May last, and the books have been placed in the hands of H. F. Mueller, the retiring partner, for collection and settlement. A. WEGNER, L. BUECHNER, H. W. MUELLER.

LITHOGRAPHING—The Lithographic business heretofore carried on by Wegner, Buechner & Mueller, will hereafter be continued at the old place, No. 60 Market st., by WEGNER, BUECHNER & HAVEN.

THE undersigned wishes to avail himself of this opportunity to recommend said firm to the confidence and patronage of the public in general. Messrs. Wegner and Buechner are industrious artists of excellent talents and proficiency, in the line of lithographing, and Mr. Haven is too well known to this community, to need my recommendation. Respectfully, H. F. MUELLER.

CAPE MAY—SEA BATHING.
CONGRESS HALL will be open on the 10th of June next. The location of this house and its high and level grounds in front render it the most desirable of any on the Island.
The proprietor hopes to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage heretofore received. W. B. MILLER, Proprietor.

Philadelphia Store.
JUST rec'd, Plain and Printed Barreges and Tissues, very choice styles; India Silks, Foulard do., as low as 31c; French Lawns, fast colors, 12½c; silk Mantillas, Laces, &c., and Lace Shawls. Also, a large lot of Bareges de Laine, which will be sold at [illegible] per cent of former prices. A. A. MASON & CO., Successors to Alexander & Day, Northeast corner of Market st. and Diamond.

ZINC PAINTS,
MANUFACTURED BY THE NEW JERSEY EXPLORING AND MINING COMPANY, at 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 body and color longer than any other paints in use, and to possess valuable properties not possessed by any other paint whatever. Their
WHITE ZINC PAINT
is purely an Oxide of Zinc, and is warranted free from all adulteration and impurity whatever. It covers well, is beautifully white, and is entirely free from the poisonous properties of 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 has been proved to be superior to all other paints. [illegible]
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 more 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. [illegible]

Good News for the Ladies!
DR. LATROBE'S FRENCH FEMALE PILLS, an Innocent, Safe and Effectual Remedy for Chlorosis, Fluor Albus, Suppression, Nervous Debility, General Weakness, Nausea, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Loss of Appetite, Tremors, Palpitation, Disease, Spine, Costiveness, Irritability, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Flatulence or Wind, and all Uterine Complaints. Price 25 cts. or five boxes for $1. Sold wholesale and retail by W. C. JACKSON, 240 Liberty street, head of Wood, Pittsburgh, and by ALL THE DRUGGISTS. Full particulars in a sheet with each box.