PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1852.

Antimasonic and Whig County Ticket.

FOR COMPTROLLER—JOHN MCCLURE.
DAVID RITCHIE, Pittsburgh.
FOR SUPERVISOR—JOHN BOYD.
THOMAS M. HOWE, Allegheny.
FOR AUDITOR—
GEORGE DAVIS, Allegheny.
FOR REGISTER—
GEORGE R. APPLETON, Forest Sam.
THOMAS PENNY, Mohrsville.
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C. K. SHOR, Baltimore Township.
JOHN H. FOULK, Lewistown.
WILLIAM KAGEN, Pittsburgh.
FOR CONSTABLE—
EDWARD CAMPBELL, Jr., Pittsburgh.
ASSISTANT FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER—
JOHN GERHART, Allegheny.
FOR CORONER—
WILLIAM KAGEN, Pittsburgh.
FOR POOR—
JAMES LOWRY, Pittsburgh.
FOR AUDITOR—
FRANCIS I. GARDNER, Ellis ville.

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

MAKING THE BEST OF A BAD MATTER.—It is very amusing to read the extravagant enthusiasm of well-fed and gratification with which the leading locofoco papers herald the nomination of the obscure individual whom they took, in a moment of desperation and excitement, to be their standard bearer. The long existing feuds among the chiefs of the rival chieftains of the democracy had rendered the selection of any one of them an impossibility, so in a spirit of mutual and harmonious revenge, the whole batch were sacrificed together, and a man that few knew and nobody wanted was chosen.

In one respect this result is a matter to be rejoiced over. It will teach ambitious aspirants hereafter that they may find more profitable employment than keeping the country in a ferment to advance their pretensions to the presidential chair, and the wholesale slaughter of the old set at the recent convention, we may hope, will restore the country to peace and Congress to a sense of its legitimate duties.

But it sounds horribly profane and intensely ludicrous to hear such a shout as this from the Washington *Union* raised over the "new man," while the quivering remains of the defeat thistles are strewed around:

"Long before these lines can reach our readers a democracy throughout the land will be roused and united, by the joyful intelligence that their National Convention, has nominated Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, for President, and W. R. King, of Alabama, for Vice President of the United States.

"When we say that the nomination of General Pierce will be hailed by the democracy with one spontaneous acclamation of enthusiasm throughout the length and breadth of the land, we give but an inadequate interpretation of the immense and resistless unanimity testified by the convention in the extraordinary vote which presented him to the people as the representative of democratic principles, and the chosen standard-bearer of the democratic party."

One would suppose from this that the Convention had hit upon the very man whom every Democrat in the land wanted; whereas the fact this howard result of almost fifty successive ballots proved nothing except that the jealousies of the leaders of opinions were too bitter, too rabid to be overcome, and there was nothing left them but to fall in a paroxysm of desperation, even to the dull brains of their chiefs, and fix upon a man whose mediocrity and obscurity put all idea of rivalry out of the question.

The "Democracy" are made of plastic stuff, look at it they hail such a nomination as this with enthusiasm. "Who is General Pierce?" was the first inquiry of necessarily make by thousands out of every hundred of the party, when the question is answered, what is there in it to excite even decent respect, much less enthusiasm? He was in Congress some years ago, but so little impression did he make there, that the fact had well-nigh faded from the public recollection. The *Republic*, of Tuesday, had a biographical sketch of his Congressional career, which we published yesterday.

He was in Mexico with General Scott. He did not fight, bleed nor die there; but he fell from his horse going into battle, and thus probably saved his valuable life, for the balls were flying thick and fast at that critical moment—The horse that threw the "gallant Pierce," into a safe place on that occasion is entitled to the lasting gratitude of the party, and ought at least to have had one laudatory resolution in the Baltimore Convention. It is said that he distinguished himself on another interesting occasion, while in Mexico, but beyond these we are not yet made acquainted with his exploits in the Mexican war. He is a gallant man as a soldier, as we have shown, and he is equally gallant as a civilian, as his great speech against the widow of General Harrison proved. When we succeed in getting up all the facts connected with the history of this great man, no doubt there will be abundant ground for enthusiasm among his supporters.

"X" the Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, says

"You may now look upon the Tariff of 1846 as safe during the remainder of the session. Pennsylvania will support the nominee like one man, on principles, not for a *bonus* given to one or another interest, political, presidential, or *sectional*, in that ancient and honorable commonwealth."

This is truly a singular declaration. It is predicated upon the supposed inherent party servility of Pennsylvania, which will cause her, as the writer thinks, to yield a blind support to the party nominee, even at the expense of her most vital interests. Well, perhaps he is right. She did so in 1851, and why may she not be expected to do so in 1852? The short extract we have given embodies, it is true, a gross insult; but democracy requires of Pennsylvania the sacrifice of her self-respect as well as of her best interests. Her "democracy" have crawled in the dust for years in the vain hope of having their "favorite son" elevated to the Presidency; but he and they have been spurned with contempt; and yet they are expected to "support the nominee like one man, on principles" of Cuba & Co. No doubt a large majority of the party will do it. But if they dared to think for themselves, we should like to ask them to say upon what *principles* are they about to support this nominee. What are the principles of the Baltimore platform? One only is clearly and distinctly set forth, and that is *fidelity to slavery*. All the rest of the Baltimore resolutions are either mere claptrap or the avowal of policy favorable to the interests of slavery, and of course, hostile to those of Pennsylvania. With the evidences of the blighting influence of locofoco rule yet all around them, the people of Pennsylvania are confidently counted on to continue the party in power which has brought upon them both toil and disgrace. Will this poor, tame, servile state never pluck up sufficient spirit to break loose from her keepers and strike boldly for her own true interests? We hope this year, under the lead of the gallant Scott, to liberate many a true and honest spirit from the thraldom of party, and thus put an end to such calculations upon the stupid servility of our people as are entertained by such men as the writer from whom we have quoted.

PITTSBURGH AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD.—We publish a call for a meeting at Canonsburgh, to take into consideration the propriety and feasibility of building a railroad from some eligible point on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, to the town of Washington. We hope the citizens of Pittsburgh, and all others along the line, who take an interest in a work of so much importance, will attend, and assist in putting the ball in motion.

Our Banking and Insurance readers are referred to the advertisement in to-day's paper, of the Broker's Magazine. This work contains valuable papers on Money Matters, the Law of Banking, Bills of Exchange, &c.; and the republication of costly foreign works on these topics. Published monthly at Boston. Five dollars per annum. The table of contents for June will be found in the advertisement.

The editors of the New York Journal of Commerce say they have seen a letter from Mr. Pierce, endorsing the finality of the Fugitive Slave Law.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The *New York Tribune* continues its thunderous assault upon the hackery, and degeneracy, and hypocritic platform of Baltimore. It says that almost every proposition therein enunciated seems to smell of the catacombs. Not content with dancing over the grave of the National Bank a relentless, exterminating vater which even Hallam might have envied—with hunting up the ghost of Nullification, bringing the Assumption of State debts, crawling the Land Proceeds Distribution, and justifying the war with Mexico, now scarce five years dead, the Convention even went back half a century, and disinterred enough the relics of ancient controversies to exhume and indorse the Resolutions of '98 and '99, though not one voter in a hundred knows what those Resolutions are, and the most devoted adherers radically differ as to what they mean—the "States Rights" party, who are their foremost disciples, insisting that they justify nullification and the secession, while Mr. Buchanan, who drafted the Kentucky series of these same Resolutions, rejects the grave doctrine that they were any such thing.

Of other issues there are enough to keep a Congress in order that our party differences, related to matters of genealogy or abstract philosophy, instead of the living interests and practical necessities of the day. When a *living* question is approached, remarks the *Tribune*, the rampant "democracy" exchanges the lowing note of a dogmatic and vaporing bully for the chopping screet of a quibbler and a sneak. It becomes a double for and an eel, a slippery eel and a slippery trout. Put your finger on it wherever it may seem to be, and you will not find it there." As proof of this the *Tribune* reverts to the resolutions on the Tariff—and on Harbor improvements, which the Convention has so cunningly contrived to make suit all meridians. The following paragraphs from the Tribune's article are truly refreshing. Would that we had more editors of a like manly stripe!

But when the subject of slavery is reached, "Democracy" becomes all at once positive and valiant. Having just asserted that the principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, make "ours the land of liberty and *the asylum of the oppressed of every nation*," its expositors and champions turn a short corner and pledge their party to a faithful alacrity in catching and rebinding fugitives from slavery, and to the suppression of every whisper of discontent at the existence and despotic ascendancy of human chattelhood. No matter what may be done, under cover of law or in open defiance of its mandates, to extend and invigorate Slavery—no matter though California may be divided in its behalf, free citizens barred without trial into everlasting bondage, or thrust into Southern jails for no other crime than that involved in the color of their skins, yet "Democracy" pledges itself without reserve to resist all agitation"—that is, inquiry, remonstrance, discussion. Do you believe these politicians when they thus vaunt their devotion to principles which confer this country into an asylum of the oppressed of every nation? Do you believe that they eclipse such enthusiastic feeling toward *our own* fugitives from a tyranny oppression, a deeper degradation, than is known in Europe? Alas! the African nature has no power, and little hope of any; when a colourless fellow suffers but the twelfth part of what a million before him suffered, and will suffer, and a million more, he is rather tickled. If, indeed, the man who would hound a negro back into slavery would steal and sell a white man he might do so with perfect impunity.

—If the people of the United States were trusting this hour before the bar of public opinion and Judge, and each one was called on to answer the question—"Do you approve the late war with Mexico was a just one or not?" we can see the gaze of the nation—we do not believe a tenth of them would answer yes. But now with that ordeal apparently remote and very vaguely apprehended, the question that the war was necessary, is popular and must be falsehood, which will probably continue to be repeated so long as anything is to be made by it. We envy the lives neither of the liars, their gains, and rejoice to see a fresh opportunity of reminding them that we have the sheer perfidious and mercenary foray on a weak and distracted neighbor all the moral opposition we knew how to offer, from its basis of fire to its apex of robbery; and now, so far from regretting its results as suspicious, we believe they have sapped the foundations of our National existence, and will ultimately work its overthrow. To say that the policy and conduct of this war have been justified by its issue, is to sanction the murderous usurpation of Louis Napoleon, and that of every gigantic villain who has waded through perjury and blood to a despot's throne. —Last of all, and weakest, and shabbiest, among the planks of the Baltimore Platform, is that windy, wasby resolve referring to European politics. Not a word of recognition of the presence among us of Hungary, the recognized champion of liberty in Europe and the representative of the down-trodden millions; no recognition of our duty to interpose even a moral or diplomatic resistance to the gradual overthrow of all Constitutions and destruction of the last vestiges of Freedom throughout the Continent—no assertion, however pacific, of the inherent right of Nations to remodel each for itself its own internal government—no remonstrance against the practical claim by the Czar of a God-given right to impose on every nation such a rule as he shall deem fit—nothing but a little watery talk about the duty of maintaining State Rights and resisting all monopolies and exclusive legislation (this from the avowed champions of the Fugitive Slave Law!) by way of upholding the cause of Popular Liberty in the old world! Mustn't Nicholas be appalled by this terrific roar of the fierce lion of slave-hunting Democracy? We shall expect to hear of his taking a bee-line for St. Petersburg, and not for Moscow, so soon as this valiant resolve is borne to his affrighted ears. O Democracy! so haughty to the weak so supple to the strong, what blessings may mankind expect from thy restoration to power! Let shadow and truth shape the answer!

The stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad was selling freely at par at Cleveland, on Monday—so says the Harmon Whig.

The "X" Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, Mr. Grund, has the following paragraph in a late letter:

"The belief is now gaining ground that the nomination of Gen. Scott will not be seriously opposed by the Southern Whigs. As they find their household in danger, they are willing to entrust the command of their troops to an experienced and successful General. Whether that General will stand on a platform similar to that erected by the Democrats, is extremely doubtful. Politicians say people vote for men, not for platforms; but that holds only of an ignorant people, not of the people of the United States. I think there is but very little doubt of our having Scott against Pierce, and vice versa.

"When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war."

The *N. Y. Sun* declares that those who vote for Pierce must take him on *trust*. It says:

"We are independent and honest enough to say that the people should come to the resolution that this is the last time they will submit to be gagged and led blindfold by the political *Brokers*.

It is the intrigue and corruption of political wire-pullers that lead to such nominations as that just made at Baltimore. This intrigue and corruption are fast destroying consistency, and high-toned moral independence in our public men. The path of honorable ambition is closed by them, and it is only by submitting to the degrading and disgusting schemes of the buyers and sellers of nominations to office that ambition can be gratified. But even submission to the corrupt traders in party politics does not always succeed. The policy begets its own retribution. They who cringe and flatter and bribe are cast off when to consummate the bargain might bring loss to the speculators; and a new bargain with an unsuspected party is arranged."

For the Pittsburg Gazette

A MAN STABBED IN ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, BEAVER CO., JUNE 10, half past 7 o'clock.

ED. GAZETTE.—A man named Massin, a drover from Poland, Ohio, was stabbed this afternoon, on the Floating Circus, by Robert M'Clintock, proprietor of the Bank Exchange, in Pittsburg. The man is supposed to be mortally wounded, and the doctors think he will not live till night. M'Clintock was arrested and taken to Beaver, to jail. It happened about three o'clock this afternoon. Nobody connected with the Circus was engaged in the affray.

THE METHODIST CHURCH CASE.—We understand that the U. S. Commissioner, Mr. Nelson, has prepared his report in the Methodist Church case, and that it will be submitted to the U. S. Circuit Court as soon as the attorneys for the parties have agreed upon certain stipulations now pending between them, in reference to some of the items in the account of the stock of the Book concern. It will probably be some days after the report is rendered before the Court makes its final order in the premises.—*N. Y. Times.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1852.

Speculations on the Whig Convention—Firmness of the S. Whigs—Spurious delegates to be excluded—Gen. Pierce pledged to vote for General Scott—The Turf amendment abandoned, and Pennsylvania again up to the Whigs.

As the time for the assembling of the Whig convention approaches, the question begins to be asked whether the Northern supporters of Gen. Scott will not yield to the resolution and course of his Southern opponents. There need be no fear of this. The former have well surveyed the ground, and determined what is best to be done, and well prepared themselves to do it. They will submit to the passage of no sectional resolutions at all, but will risk all the hazard of secession by the minority. Mr. Webster has eleven votes from Massachusetts, two or three from Maine, as many from New Hampshire, and altogether about thirty. New Jersey has joined in the positive assertions of the anti-Scott men that she would send seven Fillmore to Webster delegates. On Saturday last the Whigs there chose seven true and sound friends of Gen. Scott, who will vote for him on the first, last and all the ballots. It is not perhaps absolutely certain that there will be a Scott majority at the commencement of the ballotings, but it is absurd to suppose that the entire delegations from Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri will obstinately persist in a useless devotion to impossible candidates, to the final defeat of the objects of the Convention. The delegates who declare their preference for Mr. Webster by voting for him long enough to give meaning to their compliment, will soon coalesce with the Scott men. It may require two or three days to complete all the arrangements, but they will be made. If the Southern States which there is not the shadow of a Whig party, should not send delegates, there will be a very decided Scott majority on the first ballot. We are not informed of the election or appointment by any competent or respectable authority, of delegates from South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama or Mississippi. In some of these the Whig party has been absorbed by the Union organization, which was represented in the Democratic Convention, and in the others no efforts at any general organization have been made.

In respect to a platform, Gen. Scott's letter is already written which will declare the principles and policy of his administration, if elected. I understand that it will be a frank assertion of military and conservative sentiments, and will embrace a decided condemnation that all existing laws must be scrupulously observed.

Gen. Pierce will not be pledged to support Gen. Scott for a candidate. After the termination of the Congressional inquiry, Hagerstown, Gen. P. approached Gen. S. to take leave of him, and said, "Gen. (the Whigs put you up, I shall forgive you for it.—Gen. if you become a candidate, I will not make any stump speeches.—Gen. I shall probably not go to the polls—Gen. on second thoughts I shall go to the polls, and I will cast my vote for you." Circumstances have not yet, Gen. Pierce is himself a candidate, and is about to be pitted against his old commander in chief. I think I can say for the Democrats generally that they deeply regret the rivalry, and that few men among the Democratic party will see the impending defeat with greater philosophy than himself. The canvass will not commence in earnest, after the adjournment of the Whig convention, when the battle will commence in earnest.

The Whig papers, and the exceedingly liberal newspapers, have at length discovered that the Democratic majority in Congress does not intend to do any thing for Pennsylvania iron, either by way of a compromise or in any other way. The western and hill sides are going through the consideration of the tariff interest. The same fate of Buchanan has dissipated all hopes of a Democratic bargain on that score. Pennsylvania is cut down as a lost jewel.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.)

NEW YORK, June 8, 1852.

Fashionable society received a great shock last night, by the appearance at the Astor Place Opera House of a troop of trained monkeys and dogs, who, in the most natural manner, imitated the ceremonies of fashionable life—such as balls, parties, teas and served by monkeys; a grand parade by a colonel or general of militia, in the image of a monkey upon a huge mastiff. They also personated the adventures of a fashionable belle going sailing; her carriage breaks down, and all the men of rescuing her, and quieting her excited nerves, was well done as by the most accomplished beau in town. The performance proceeded amidst a good deal of confusion, the audience so closely resembling the monkeys, apes, and shakered audience, that it seemed a lie from nature. Upon the request of some of the stockholders, an injunction was served against the troupe, and the poor animals are now in chancery, to be argued over to-morrow.

The news of the Hermann yesterday with very favorable commercial news, among the rest advises holding out the idea that England will want not only our cotton crop, but a large quantity of breadstuffs, has had its effect upon business. Stocks have advanced, bonds are in better request, and all dealers in money now firmly asserted that "a change in the present low rate of interest. The rapid and large accumulation of gold in the currency of the United States and England, is fast changing the public mind in regard to the value of money, and there are those among our very shrewdest financiers, who have asserted that hereafter rates per cent. I to be touched only at rare intervals, and that present rates are to be the rule.

Baltimore line of telegraph, with all its appurtenances and the franchise, sold yesterday under the hammer of the Sheriff for $30,000, to a new company. There is a good deal of competition now in this business, and this is the first company that has sunk under it, though others can hardly escape.

In wholesale houses, there is hardly enough business to pay for opening, and the clerks' dailies end with reading the morning papers. In the receiving offices of the railroads, there is no appearance of activity, and the trade of the city in merchandise is at the lowest point. The quantity of produce coming towards us is very large, and prices for the moment tend a little down. The strawberry crop is just making its appearance, and sells at enormous rates—only three shillings a quart. A little handfull of asparagus one and eight pence; peas one dollar and a half the peck; salmon half a dollar the pound; and a miniature quarter of lamb, one dollar.—Such are the quotations of the materials of a reasonable dinner. Multiply these figures by the number of persons in your family, and that product by the number of days in the year, adding a corresponding sum for rent and other incidentals, and you can act a little idea of what getting a living in New York means. To be sure, one can be cheaper, but then all people who think of coming here, mean to live "in style," and I commend the above information to their notice.—Perhaps they prefer eggs, and would like to know that there are daily some one or two hundred barrels of eggs received in this city by the Erie Railroad, and probably as many more by the various other roads and Hudson River. One hundred bbls of eggs were received by the Empire City which arrived here one day last week from New Orleans. This is a curious fact in the history of the egg trade. Cincinnati eggs, travelling to New Orleans, a distance of 1500 miles, over the gulf of Mexico, and up the Atlantic to this city, 1500 miles more, constitutes one of the wonders of modern commerce. Such a voyage was hardly contemplated by the Ohio hens when they cackled so proudly over their productions.

C.

[COMMUNICATED.]

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Observing a call for a County meeting to confer about the propriety of our County Commissioners subscribing on behalf of the county, to the House of Refuge, it may be well to call public attention to the following facts:

By the Act of Assembly of 1850, incorporating the House of Refuge for Western Pennsylvania, the State subscribed $20,000 to the same, said subscription to become binding when an equal amount should be subscribed by responsible individuals, payment to be made pro rata with the individual subscriptions. Already over $22,000 have been subscribed by responsible individuals, thus securing the State subscription. —The first instalment of State and individual subscription having been paid into the treasury, an eligible site of 11 acres has been secured and purchased on the bank of the Ohio river, near the Marine Hospital, with facilities for drainage and supply of water.

The Directors have fixed on a plan of building, and are ready at once to commence their erection, when the subscriptions shall be increased to an amount sufficient to justify them in so doing.

By another Act of Assembly passed in 1851, Allegheny County was authorized to subscribe to this institution, not exceeding $20,000, and the other counties of Western Pennsylvania any sum not exceeding $10,000 each. We have advices from many of the adjoining counties, that they are prepared to make County subscriptions as soon as Allegheny sets the example.

The Board of Directors only ask for $10,000 from this County, the interest of which and more, is expended annually in conveying juvenile convicts to the Philadelphia House of Refuge.

It is needless to enter into an argument to show the great saving in the Court expenses of the County, by relieving it of this class of offenders; it is sufficient to know that both economy and philanthropy unite in requiring this subscription, and that the same should be made promptly to enable the Board to prosecute the work, during the present season without further delay.

(From the Boston Atlas, (Scott—Whig) June 7.)

The Democratic National Convention certainly have not made the most judicious selection. Gen. Pierce won no laurels in his Mexican campaign, and has no military reputation whatever. On the contrary, his brief career in the Mexican war, where he fainted on the field of battle, and had withdrawn to a place of safety, has left the impression that he was not possessed of sufficient physical courage to face the enemy. Even in this war he served but a few months, and he resigned his commission and returned to the bosom of his family long before the American troops were withdrawn from the scene of their contest.

WHEAT PROSPECTS.—The Wooster Democrat says that the prospect for an immense crop of wheat in Wayne county, and out of the way of all danger of blight save from rust" "Rye and oats look well—corn backward—much replanting."

The Guernsey Times says the wet weather has been unfavorable to corn, and much has yet to be planted. A good deal of that sown has rotted. The wheat crop most promising, grass crop fine. Fruit—apples, plums, quinces—will be abundant; peaches scarce. The season promises a "rich yield."

Col. WILLIAM R. KING, just nominated for Vice President, has been in Congress longer than any man now remaining there except Henry Clay. He has taken pay for more than thirty years' service, mainly in the Senate, where he has held a seat for thirty-two or three years past, less the time he was abroad, securing the emoluments of a Foreign Mission. We have been trying to remember anything he has said or done in all that long career, which should raise him above the dead level of ordinary legislators—which should entitle him to the admiration or gratitude of his countrymen. Our effort has been unsuccessful. We know that he helped through the Constructive Mileage of the Senate last year by certifying that it was correct, though he evinced his conviction that it was not so by declining to receive it himself. But what decided good he ever did or attempted we cannot discover. Let us call this an age of Congress and Reform!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The accommodation Train for Cleveland this morning, when about two miles from this place, when rounding a curve, run over a steer, and threw the first passenger car off the track and smashed it badly, and more or less injured the second car. There were several passengers in the first car, one or two of whom were slightly injured. The great wonder is that some were not killed. By the prompt exertions of President Prentiss, who was on board, and Conductor Beebe, both of whom were slightly injured, the track was cleared, and at nine o'clock, the train started for Cleveland. The escape from loss of life was miraculous.—*Ravenna Wag.*

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—DIVIDENDS DECLARED.—We learn that the Directors of this road at their recent meeting declared a dividend of Eight per cent, from the net earnings of the road, prior to the 1st of January last, and Six per cent, for the six months ending 30th, inst., both to be paid on the 1st of July next.

Few if any roads in the country can show so flattering an opening, and that too, under great embarrassments. The rolling machinery has been entirely inadequate for the business offering; hence no effort has been made to secure increased freighting business. The company are now increasing their machinery, of the first class, and will, ere long, be prepared to accommodate the constantly increasing business of the road. They hope by September to commence running coal from the rich mines along the line of the road.—*Ravenna Wag.*

☞ 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 about. Well, I have waited, and the people say it is very 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, and I got them to test its medicinal powers. It was tried 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 clothes, &c., while his health was otherwise much improved. His blindness appears to have been the result of a very intense case of Scrofula. Much more might be said of the wonderful virtues of this Oil, but I will close by saying that it has obtained an extended popularity in this county. I have sold all that you gave me, and might have sold a barrel if I had had it. S. M. KIER.

SHERMAN'S FALLS, Wisconsin, March 16, 1852.

☞ COME ON—THERE IS ENOUGH FOR ALL!!—The following letter is published by the proprietors, that the public may remember the cash demand while sales for Dr. H. LANE'S SALSAMIC BALSAM. They have, however, made a sale, and a supposition, as will enable them to fill all orders promptly.

"PITTSBURGH, THURS., March 11, 1852.

MR. WILKINS—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. Send my agent from the east, I have been called upon nearly every day to write to you, and the answer is, no vermifuge. The steady tried your vermifuge in my own family, and found it to be the best I have ever used.

Z. F. MORRISON.

Every mother should try this valuable agent for Worms. McKLEVY'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.

jel4wdw

P. 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 Medal at the World's Fair, in London—This is accounted for by the universal and extensive 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's discoverer, but afforded a sure 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.

jel0dw4w

☞ 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, Place Bills &c., neatly and promptly Printed and

☞ 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 Hall, Parrish's Arabian Liniment, let him go now and do it, for he is sured, 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 to Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Nelson's First Premium
DAGUERREOTYPES.
Post Office Building, Third Street.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life like likeness, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment, where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and most arranged Side and Skylight rooms constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Instantaneous Sittings, as now practised by the celebrated Artists of Philadelphia and New York, he is enabled to flatter himself to be able to offer to the patronage of the Fair, 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. mw1m

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.
Successor to H. P. Nelson & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID BOX VICES,
PLATED SHOVELS, HATCHETS, SPADES, HOES, PICKS, FORKS, &c.
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☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured.
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