PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1852.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN'L WINFIELD SCOTT, of New Jersey.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, N. Carolina.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER
JACOB HOFFMAN, OF BERKS COUNTY.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
(In the room of the Hon. Richard Coulter, deceased.)
JOSEPH BUFFINGTON, of Armstrong Co.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
SENATORIAL.
A. E. BROWN, JAMES POLLOCK.
REPRESENTATIVE.

Districts.	Districts.
1. WILLIAM S. HIGGES,	14. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
2. JAMES S. NAUGHER,	15. JAMES D. PAXTON,
3. JOHN W. STOKES,	16. JAMES K. DAVIDSON,
4. JOHN P. VERREE,	17. DR. JNO. MCCULLOCH,
5. SPENCER MCILVAINE,	18. RALPH DRAKE,
6. JAMES W. FULLER,	19. JOHN LETSON,
7. JOHN PARKER,	20. ARCHIB'D ROBERTSON,
8. JOHN SNAPPER,	21. THOMAS J. BURNS,
9. JACOB SIEGER,	22. LEWIS L. LORD,
10. CHARLES P. WALLER,	23. CHRISTIAN MAYER,
11. DUNCAN ALPSON,	24. DARWIN PHELPS,
12. M. C. MARCUS,	25. SAM'L A. PURDIANCE
13. NAT MIDDLESWARTH.	

Antimasonic and Whig County Ticket

FOR CONGRESS—21ST DISTRICT.
DAVID RITCHIE, Pittsburgh.
FOR CONGRESS—23D DISTRICT.
THOMAS M. HOWE, Allegheny.
FOR SENATE.
GEORGE DARSIE, Allegheny.
FOR ASSEMBLY.
GEORGE K. APPLETON, Birmingham
THOMAS PENNY, McKeesport.
RICHARD OWAIN, Pittsburgh.
C. S. FISHER, Fitz Township.
JOHN M. FORTER, Tarentum.
SHERIFF.
WILLIAM MAGILL, Pittsburgh
ROTOSONOTARY.
EDWARD CAMPBELL, Jr., Pittsburgh.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &c.
JOHN GEBHART, Allegheny.
CORONER.
WILLIAM MOORE, Pittsburgh
COMMISSIONERS.
JAMES LOWRY, Pittsburgh
AUDITOR.
FRANCIS I. GARDNER, Elizabeth

THE INFLUX OF GOLD.

We are in the midst of a financial, commercial and social revolution, greater, probably, than any the world has heretofore seen; and it may be well to devote an hour to the consideration of its effects upon the various interests of the world, but more particularly our own. So intimate have the relations of the several families of mankind become one with another, that the effects of prosperity or adversity, inflation or contraction are no longer confined to the country in which these conditions of things may happen to exist, but are felt almost immediately in all.

The discovery of gold in California four years ago gave a new direction to no small portion of the commerce of the world, and imparted to that long line of coast which bounds this continent on the west, and which had until then been silent and deserted, an importance never dreamed of in the wildest imaginings of those who love to speculate upon future events.

The influence of the enormous and ever increasing influx of gold from California, upon our country was a subject of painful apprehension to many judicious minds. They saw with alarm our proper industrial pursuits languishing under the unwise policy of free trade, and yet our commercial ability to purchase immensely of the products of European industry was sustained by this new and unnatural resource. They saw the manufacturer and artisan hopelessly prostrated, and laborers wandering about in search of employment, while importers and vendors of foreign goods were amassing fortunes. Much as gold was increasing, things were working badly for us. At the end of three years from the discovery of the California mines three-fourths of their products were in Europe to pay for fabrics many of which we ought to have manufactured ourselves. Had this state of things continued much longer the effect upon the industry of the country would have been disastrous in the extreme.

But the discovery of gold mines of perhaps equal richness and greater extent in Australia, one of the possessions of Great Britain, brought forward a counter current of the precious metal, the effect of which upon the industrial interests of this country is directly the reverse of that from California. The one depressed and paralysed the regular industry of the country, and enabled England and France to gain a complete ascendancy over us; but now England having a supply of gold within her own dominions, her own home industry is beginning to experience the disturbing effects of this, to her new element of national wealth.

England heretofore has maintained her manufacturing and commercial supremacy over the United States by means of the low rates of wages paid to her people—in other words, by contriving to keep her capital, large as it was, as fully employed as to render it always 'tight,' to use a common financial phrase. But now, owing to the large sums received from the United States, to which have been added other large sums from Australia, she can no longer do so; hence, money being too abundant, it will no longer command the same proportion of labor as formerly. The price of railroad iron has already risen some four dollars per ton, with every prospect of an increased and permanent advance. This enhances the price in the United States six dollars per ton. Other variaties of iron must necessarily be affected in like proportion; and other British fabrics will be similarly affected, though probably to a less degree. The effect of all this will be to revive the prostrate manufactures of our own country.

But other causes, besides the extreme abundance of money, are operating powerfully upon the commercial relations of Great Britain and the United States, and relieving the latter from that crushing pressure of competition to which locofoco legislation has for the past six years left us exposed. Heretofore the United States has been the principal market for British goods; but now a market of indefinite capacity and of rapidly increasing importance is opened to them in Australia and the neighboring islands, which, combined with the cause first mentioned, will, it may be hoped, leave the American manufacturer in possession of the market of his own country, and possibly enable him to compete with Europeans in the markets of other nations.

Still another cause is operating to enhance the value of labor in England. We allude to the large emigration to Australia. The Liverpool Courier, of June 30, says:

"The number of emigrants of all classes who now weekly leave the port is almost incredible. Last week upwards of two thousand left; and, from the large number of vessels at present on the station, it may fairly be estimated that the average number of emigrants, for several weeks to come, will considerably exceed that number."

The very fact that such a door is opened to the enterprise of men of humble means will go far to place the laboring classes of that country in the same condition of personal independence which they enjoy here, and which we trust they will ever enjoy; but of which locofoco folly, or rather subserviency to the dictates of slaveholders, had well-nigh deprived them. Many of the finest ships in the British commercial marine, including the steamers Great Britain and Sarah Sands, have entered the Australia trade, with every prospect of large profit. In fact, as we said, before, there has been a great and sudden revolution in the commerce of Great Britain and indeed of the world.

Few cities, we think, are likely to be more substantially benefited by this new phase of the manufacturing and commercial world than Pittsburgh; and now is the time for her to put forth vigorous efforts to place herself in a position to make the most of this new turn in affairs. In this remark we allude more particularly to the iron manufacture and the thousands of articles into which it may here be wrought with such facility. Our various railroad connections ought to be pushed forward vigorously, both those which will bring to our city the raw materials needed, and those which will enable our manufacturers to send away their various articles to every point of the compass.

We have written these remarks after mature reflection. Our object is to inspire hope and confidence; and we have, as well as we are able, given reasons for our opinion, and of these facts and reasons our readers are as able to judge as we are. It is a pleasure to us to excite hope whenever a proper regard for truth will permit us to do so. We think it does so now.

PIERCE'S TWO FACES.

From the Independent Democrat, published at Concord, New Hampshire.

At the meeting appointed at New Boston Centre on Friday afternoon of January 2d, by General Franklin Pierce, to address the citizens of that town in regard to the difficulties between himself and a portion of the Democrats of that section, he occupied the first hour of his speech in defending his military character. He explained the circumstances of his fainting, and declared that 'with the exception of a single occasion, he had led his command in the blaze of every battle."

After this he commenced speaking upon the Fugitive Slave Law. He said that it differed in no important particular from the law of 1793. A clergyman who was present said, that, as the invitation had been given, he would like to make an inquiry: "Do you regard the features of the Fugitive Slave Law as consistent with common law?"

General Pierce immediately replied: "*If I must answer the question, I say no, I do not. I have been asked if I liked this Fugitive Slave Law. I answered no, I loathed it. I have a most revolting feeling at the giving up of a slave; the law is opposed to humanity.*"

Here Mr. Fox inquired, "if it was not opposed to right as well as to humanity?" General Pierce replied—"Yes, it is opposed to *moral* right."

The above is the substance of General Pierce's remarks upon the Fugitive Slave Law. The quotation marks include the very language used by the General as taken down at the time it was uttered.

Lest any of our democratic friends should not receive the above as a true version of General Pierce's remarks upon that occasion we clip the following extract from an elaborate report of the same meeting, in the Manchester (N. H.,) Democrat, of Jan. 8, 1852.

He [Gen. Pierce, who was then speaking] was then asked: "Was either the law of '93 or the present law founded in any degree upon the common law?"

Gen. Pierce.—"I can't go into a disquisition upon the common law."

The inquiry was then made, "Do you regard the features of the Fugitive Slave law as consistent with the common law?"

Gen. Pierce.—"*Well, if I must answer, No, I do not. I have been asked if I liked this Fugitive Slave law. I answered, no. I have a most revolting feeling at the giving up of a slave; the Fugitive Slave is opposed to humanity. [Here some one inquired, 'Is it not opposed to right?'] Yes, it is opposed to moral right.*

From these extracts it appears that Pierce has changed greatly in his sentiments with regard to the Fugitive Slave Law, since the 8th of January. Then he *loathed* it and had a *most revolting feeling* at the giving up of a slave. Now, however, he can think about sending a fugitive slave back to slavery without any 'revolting feeling' whatever. He can now sit down with a good conscience and write a letter of acceptance endorsing a platform the principles of which are diametrically opposite to his sentiments as quoted above. Pierce must indeed have a pliable set of principles, if he can swing around from his old stand so far as this. Truly the Washington Union has a good reason for calling him, '*Young* Hickory of the Granite Hills,' if, as we suppose, the fact of a hickory being young implies that it is equally pliable.

But what say the democratic press throughout the nation, who assert that Pierce made no shuffling in order to get the nomination, nor any change of principles in accepting their ultra-Southern platform, since it appears that, previous to that event, he was sufficiently Northern in his sentiments to politically damn any man of *their* party—a regular abolitionist as *they* would say.

As another specimen of Pierce's sayings on this subject, since his change of opinion, and in order to show whence it was that the Pittsburgh *Post* derived that remarkable sentiment ascribed to Gen. Pierce, which it has taken the liberty to cut in twain, and to reject the first half, but the remainder having nothing objectionable in it, it keeps as a standing memorial of his genius; we insert the following toast which he offered at a recent Democratic Festival in New Hampshire:

The compromise measures of 1850 and the New Hampshire Democracy—Upon the former the latter have fixed the seal of their *emphatic approbation*. No North, no South, no East, no West, under the constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and a true devotion to the common brotherhood.

LOSS OF LIFE IN THE BRITISH MINES.—A committee of the British House of Commons has been for some time enquiring into the number, nature and causes of the accidents in the mines of England. The following table exhibits a summary of the number of deaths and injuries resulting from such accidents during the past three years and a half:

In 1848	Deaths 567	Injuries	341
1850	632		273
1851	682		246
To June 12, 1852	408		93
Total	2,279		953

These horrible sacrifices of human life and limbs were caused by explosions, fall of roof, fall in shaft, imperfect machinery, &c., the greater part of which might have been guarded against by a reasonable quantity of care and caution.

WM. SEARIGHT.

This man who resides in Fayette county, is the Democratic nominee for Canal Commissioner. In the Uniontown Democrat of a recent date there is a long statement published relative to a dispute about money between him and one Hugh Graham, who says he is a "democratic voter," but of whom we know nothing, nor do we care to enter into the merits of the dispute between them. The statement embraces two or three letters, one of which is signed Wm. Searight. It is a literary and moral curiosity, and exhibits perhaps better than any thing else we can get hold of, the writer's fitness for the station to which he has been nominated.

Mr. Graham introduces Mr. Searight's letter as follows.

The nomination of Mr. Searight for Canal Commissioner, is not sufficient reason with me, for departing from my suggestion to him that I would publish my letter and the others which follow. I look upon it now as a duty to the public to do so. I will therefore put the original letters into the hands of the Printer with directions to print them word for word and letter for letter.

SEARIGHTS Feb 14 1840

Mr Hugh Keys Dear Sir—I will just inform you that Mills has not brot more than two hundred dollars home with him so that you have to the bank he paid of The Interest & has gave me a Judgment for Twenty five hundred which I have Entered on the County dockett he has Gon back to richmond whear he says he Can git note discounted that his Friend Sold negraes for in orleans on a Credit of Six and nine months and will return in one month and pay of one half of the bank if so the Judgment will be good for the ballens I have my doubts But as I wase gilty of forgery by aining your name to his note and the Penitentiary Staring me in the face I thot best to release you from the bank and take on all the responsibility on my self but if I ever do such an act again Dam me

I presume he has written to Coplan and you for to Do Something for him I have nothing to Say in his favor you Can do what you plea you are released from the Bank I take it all on my self But I do know that he has don more for the party now in power Then some man that has got the fattest Contracts on the Canal and if he had the mens wood Do more for the friends than Some that would follow Like penny dogs when the Think the have something to gain and nothing to Lose.

I mean mills wood help whean his friend was in adversity not Like Some wood be friends that will hang to the Coat tail when in prosperity.

I have promised to pay of the bank if mills fails this spring and that will Take about all the money I will be able to Colect as it has to Come By the hardest your friend requires its more Likely will fail in paying the money he borrowed of me and that will not be treting his friends wall he got about all I ever got for our work and you now I must here a gooddeal to start that work pleas give my resects to my friends Coplan and Flannaken.

yours truly & Respectfully
WM SEARIGHT

The above letter is overwhelming, and so completely shows Mr. Searight's literary and moral unfitness for the office of Canal Commissioner, that we deem it unnecessary to give other evidence of dishonesty published by Mr. Graham. Surely the Democratic party will not so utterly disgrace itself as to continue to support a man so destitute of every qualification, and who is by his own letter shown to be unfit for any respectable associations.

The light house at the end of the Government pier at Milwaukie, was carried away on Thursday, by the storm and heavy sea on the lake.

CHOLERA.—The Louisville Union says that the cholera had broke out at Fairfield, in Nelson county. About fifty cases had occurred, and ten had been fatal.

A few days since the Native American Convention nominated Webster for President, and Geo. C. Washington for Vice President. Last week, however, Mr. Webster declined the nomination, and now it appears from a letter from Geo. C. Washington, published in the National Intelligencer that he also has declined the nomination. In this letter he passes a high eulogium upon the character and talents of our own nominees, SCOTT and GRAHAM.

A RECENT CASE IN POINT.—In reference to the loss of the steamer Caspian, which has just been announced in the newspapers, the Cleveland *Herald* makes the following pertinent and pungent allocution:

"HARBOR AND RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.—Let us have a daguerrotype, a life sketch, of our noble lake, lashed to foam, its water mountains high, precipitating the good steamer Caspian upon the piles and wharves, built by the private enterprise of our citizens.

[Let then the murmurs of hundreds of passengers, shut up in our hotels, because our works here did not shelter our lake craft, be voiced by the press.

"And let the painter this morning transfer to the canvass the wreck of the steamer Caspian $50,000 destroyed in a night—for lack of harbor improvements; and let the country, the West say whether they are for Pierce, and neglect of appropriations to river and harbor improvements or for Scott, and protection to the tars, to commerce, and to life."

Democratic papers are still advocating the cause of Gen. Pierce on the ground of his generosity. Since the discovery of the stick of candy by Gov. Steele, another remarkable instance has come to light.

"Many years ago, a collection was taken up in his native town for the purpose of increasing the Sunday School Library, and I remember with pride the satisfaction it gave me to see General Pierce empty his pockets *as freely as he did for that object.*"—*Correspondent of the Boston Post.*

The wicked editor of the *Manchester American* has raked out of the dust of ages the record of the benevolent deed He says as follows:

"Now we have in our possession the original document which records that wonderfully youthful act of the General. It reads as follows:

"HILLSBOROUGH, March 10, 1827.

"We, the undersigned, do promise to pay the sums annexed to our names to purchase books for a Sabbath School Library: Each individual paying 25 cents, will be considered a member of a society hereafter to be formed, and every family which shall pay 25 cents or more shall have access to the Library, together with all children and youth who constantly enjoy Sabbath School instruction."

The above is a true copy. The largest subscription on the paper is one dollar and the smallest is 25 cents. About the middle of the list is "Franklin Pierce 25 cents." Thus the General, at 23 years of age, emptied his pockets by giving 25 cents.—*Hartford Courant.*

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

THE COLORED ENGLISH SEAMEN IN SOUTH CAROLINA JAIL.

It will be remembered that some time ago an English brig, homeward bound, was compelled to put into Charleston, S. C., in distress, being in a sinking condition. Among her crew was a colored Portuguese sailor, who was immediately seized, and imprisoned in the common jail. When the Captain was about to leave Charleston, the city authorities sent him a bill for the board of Manuel Pereira, the colored seamen, whom they had kept in prison, offering to give him up if the bill was paid. The captain refused to pay the bill, and left the man in prison. On the 23d of June, this matter was brought before Parliament by Mr. M Milnes, who begged to know what steps had been taken by Government "to expedite the course of public justice" in the case.

Lord Stanley replied, that "he was glad that this question had been put, because he thought it desirable, on all accounts, that public attention, both in this country and the United States, should, as far as possible, be called to the hard and oppressive working of those local and provincial laws which obtained in the Southern States of the Union with respect to negroes." He then recapitulated the circumstances of the case, and continued:

"Mr Mathew, her Majesty's Consulat Charleston, had distinct orders what to do in such cases, and it became a question whether he should appeal to the United States District Court, or to the court of South Carolina. In the end, it was decided that applications on the subject should be made to the Court of South Carolina. It then appeared that the judge refused the application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, reserving such decision for the upper court.

The Superior Court was to meet in Columbia in May, and the latest accounts received by the government were dated the 28th of that month, by which it appears that the matter was still pending in the Court of Appeal

The present question was not a novel one, but required very delicate handling. No subject led to a greater diversity of feeling or difference of opinion than that which related to the mutual obligations affecting the federal and provincial governments. The most energetic remonstrances had been addressed by the noble Lord the member for Tiverton on this very subject, and he (Lord Stanley) believed that a relaxation had taken place in the law in one of the States of the Union. He had also every reason to believe that in time public opinion would procure the abrogation of laws which although they were carried out in one of the most intelligent countries of the world, were nevertheless a disgrace and a scandal to civilization. (Hear, hear)"

From the Washington (Pa.) Telegraph

HON. L. D. CAMPBELL, OF OHIO.

This talented and estimable gentleman is well known here in Washington as a firm, consistent, and inflexible Whig; and it will appear strange to all who know him that a vindication of his character in this particular could ever have been made necessary. Yet he is not tardy in his own defence, as the following letter will abundantly prove:

To the Editors of the Tribune:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Washington, July 2, 1852

DEAR SIRS: If my position in politics is a matter of any interest either to the readers of the Tribune or of the Post, it is but fair that it should be *correctly* stated. For the last seven years General Scott has been my first choice for the Presidency; I had the honor of presenting his name to the Philadelphia Convention of 1848, and of joining with the Ohio delegation in voting for him *first, last, and all the time.* Since then, I have joined with the Whigs of my district and State in declaring, on all proper occasions, that he was our first choice: and, as evidence of our sincerity and fidelity, we *intend to give him the electoral vote of Ohio*

Your intimation that I voted for Van Buren is unjust, because I have never voted anything but a Whig ticket, and have probably devoted as much time and labor against Mr Van Buren's pretensions as any man of my age in America. I have never been a candidate, except when regularly made so by the nomination of the Whig party. That the Freesoilers have voted for me, is true, and I always make my grateful acknowledgments to them for their confidence.

I regard the "platform" which General Scott has made by a service of nearly half a century, in defending the Union, the constitution, the laws, the country, and the whole country, without regard to sectional parties or sectional interests, as more available and meritorious than any which politicians may have constructed. *It is good enough for me.*

I deny the right of the Post or the Tribune, under such circumstances, to assign to me the *equivocal* position of a "bolter." I am for Scott and Graham, and my humble services are dedicated to the contest.

Yours, truly,
L. D. CAMPBELL.

Mr. Campbell is now about forty-one years old, and few men of his age have had a more ample or useful experience in the political struggles of his State and of the country. At the early age of twenty (we are informed by a friend near us, who has known him long and well) he was the editor of a Whig paper in his native county in Ohio, when that country gave a Jackson majority of *three thousand* votes! In every contest since that date he has borne an active part on behalf of the Whig party, and *never voted any other than the Whig ticket.* The Free-Soilers of his district have ever manifested a generous confidence in his ability and integrity, and have supported him whenever a candidate for office, notwithstanding his uncompromising Whig position, and the fact that he has *always been presented as the nominee of Whig conventions!*

That Mr. Campbell is the "original Scott man of Ohio," is both here and in that State a trite and common saying As he himself once exclaimed, when there were few around him to take up the cry, "General Scott was defending his country at the cannon's mouth when I was a helpless infant on the western frontier, and my father far away from his home an humbler soldier in that holy cause; and I shall never be absent when his friends are rallied to his support in any struggle!" Mr. Campbell made no vain promise. He has stood forth a bold, a fearless, an able, and an eloquent champion of the gallant hero in many an arena, and his influence is felt and acknowledged wherever the faithful and devoted friends of Scott and the Whig cause are known. The gratifying reward of beholding the success of his labors yet awaits him, and honors are before him that even misrepresentation cannot tarnish or impair.

The little daughter of W. Lewis, at Defiance, Ohio, was poisoned to death last week, by eating candy which had been colored by some poisonous substance.

LETTER OF A TRUE WHIG.

About the time of the meeting of the Whig National Convention in 1848, the Hon. TRUMAN SMITH wrote to Gen. SCOTT stating that either Henry Clay, Mr. Webster, Judge McLean, Gen. Taylor, or Gen. Scott would probably be nominated for the Presidency: and inquiring, among other things, whether, in case Gen. Taylor should be nominated, he (Gen. Scott) would support him. Here is the reply:

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1848.

Jefferson Co., O., March 19, 1851.

MESSRS. J Kidd & Co.—I have a little boy three years old the 17th day of this month, that has been very delicate in health for some time. After trying a great many other medicines, without receiving any benefit from their use, I was induced to try Dr. C. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Vermifuge, as put up by your honors—and wonderful to relate, after giving him two tea spoon fulls, he passed 160 worms, some of them very large, and others not thicker than a common sized knitting needle; since which time the little fellow has enjoyed excellent health, and is getting very fleshy, or fat. I believe that if he had not taken the Vermifuge, he would ere this have been consigned to the tomb.

JOSEPH V. STEPHENSON.

This great remedy may be had from most Druggists and Merchants, in town and country, and by the sole proprietors,

J. KIDD & CO.,
jy16d4wsb 60 Wood street.

F. S. Cleaver's "Prize Medal Honey Soap."

☞ THE only genuine soap, (it should be remembered) is prepared by F. S. Cleaver, the original inventor, and sold at wholesale by his authorized agents in Europe and the United States, who are known and accredited as such. It is important that public attention should be called to this fact, particularly when it is known that the proprietor can with difficulty meet the great and increasing demands for the article, which circumstance is calculated to invite imposture and deceive the public.

For sale retail at all Dispensing Drug Stores, and wholesale only by the agents for Pittsburgh and its vicinity.

J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood street.
jy16,1t eod8

☞ Job PRINTING of all kinds executed at this office with neatness, and at reasonable rates.

Special attention will be given to Printing and Engraving for Business Men, such as Bill Heads, Card, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, Invitations, Tickets, Blanks, Store Bills, &c., &c., neatly and promptly executed.

I Could not Recover

Dublin Warren Co., Pa., June 29, 1852.

Mr. B. J. Feltrop—Dear sir—I feel bound to inform you that I have been afflicted with a severe cough and affection of the lungs—I was affected so severely that my friends thought I could not recover. I was recommended to use your Cough Syrup, which I did, with the most happy effect. I am now entirely relieved, and feel it to be a duty I owe humanity to make use of it to those diseased in like manner. If you think fit, you can use the above certificate, you are perfect liberty to do so.

Yours, &c.,
G. I. TANER.

Prepared and for sale by
B. B. SELLERS,
jy16 No. 14 Fourth street.

☞ S. M. KIER—And now as to your Petroleum. I thought at I had deserved writing so long, it would be well to wait until I had "somewhat to write." When I first received the oil to use, the people thought it was perhaps like the Prince's potion—it would do me good and so felt but little disposed to buy. But I gave it to one trial, and persuaded some to buy, until I got them so over it, to find out for themselves. I soon began to cure the deaf and blame. A man who had been deaf 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 a dollar. Another whose health was otherwise much impaired. His lodgings appears to have been the resultant of a very inventive character of Petroleum. Now I do not claim half the healing powers of Petroleum. But it is certain, that it has obtained an especial popularity in this country. I have sold all that you gave me, and might have sold a hundred bottles more if I had had them.

S. M. HIMMAGOSH.
Saltsburgh Pa., Westmore, Mar 1, 1852.

DAGUERREOTYPES
AT THE
NATIONAL GALLERY.

JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery, corner of the Diamond and Market street, opposite L. Wilson's Drug Store, Pittsburgh.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the beautiful Daguerreotype, at moderate prices, will please call at the above rooms, and view, and see with, and judge for themselves. Safe and Sky Lights, arranged with such skill that the operator can take the expression of animated life, or at will the human form with all its Graces, Fair Image, &c., accurately copied, and duplicates taken at reasonable prices.

☞ Persons not required to take picture, unless a perfect resemblance.

☞ Likenesses taken of sick and deceased persons in any part of the city or country.

☞ Rooms open, and operating from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M.

☞ Entrance in the Diamond.

jy2-2w1w1y17

DIED.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, MONTROSE WILLIAM, son of James and Elizabeth Patton, aged 15 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this morning at 9 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Liberty street, opposite Third, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery

☞ Duncanson's Painting of the Garden of Eden will cease to morrow at 12 o'clock, all jobbing to cease this day work of art are invited, free of charge—doors open at 9 o'clock.

Notice.

MEMBERS OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY AND MECHANICS INSTITUTE are respectfully informed that books will be delivered this day at the usual place.

The undersigned, a committee appointed on behalf of the Institute, to whom all books belonging to the Institute should be returned, hereby request the Librarian for the delivery of Books.

FRANCIS S. MCNAMARA,
jy17d2t Librarian.

Floral Exhibition and Grand Juvenile Concert.

PROFESSOR KEMMERER will give a Juvenile Concert and Floral Exhibition of 200 pupils, uniformly dressed, each sending a bouquet, on Friday Evening, July 20th, at Lafayette Hall, to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents—Children's Tickets 10 cents, to be had at the door.

For further particulars see programme. jy17d2t

ELLIS'S CALCINED MAGNESIA—Different from the ordinary Magnesia chiefly in the following properties, viz: In its purity, being entirely free from Carbonic Acid, gritty, unpleasant to the touch, smell, and in being heavier or more long time in the stomach, and not purging like common Magnesia, but being of a soft and pleasant character, and in being full of its original strength, instead of four fifths of common calcined magnesia; for sale by

W. WILSON & CO.,
jy17 corner Market st. and Diamond.

WHITE GOODS—Such as Mull, and Nainsook Muslins, Jaconet do., plain and figured, Jackonets, plain and bordered, Cambrics, Book Muslins, Nainsooks, and an excellent assortment of Laces, Edgings, Insertings, Needle work, Collars, Cuffs, Sleeves, &c., to be had at low prices, at store of

W. WILSON & CO.,
jy17 corner Market st. and Diamond.

New Books.

JUST received all the Lady's Magazines for August.

Godey's Lady's Book for August.
Graham's Magazine " "
Partain's " "
Peterson's " "
Back numbers of all the Magazines can be had of

W. A. GILDENFENNY & CO.,
jy17 76 Fourth street.

FLOUR—180 bbls. S. F. rec'd, for sale by
S. HARBAUGH.

POTASH—5 cks No. 1, rec'd for sale by
S. HARBAUGH.

SOAP—100 bxs. in store, for sale by
S. HARBAUGH.

CHEESE—40 bxs. prime, in store and for sale by
S. HARBAUGH.

S. H. MOLASSES—
21 barrels Goodale brand;
20 " Olive do;
50 " Olive Grove;
On hand, for sale by BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM.

N. O. MOLASSES—450 bbls., oak and cypress coopersage, on hand and for sale by
BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM.

N. O. SUGAR—920 hhds. on hand, and for sale by
BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM.

CLARIFIED SUGAR—12 hhds St. James, on hand and for sale by
BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM.

LOAF & CRUSHED SUGAR—
150 bbls. Loaf Sugar, assorted numbers;
50 " Crushed and Powdered; on hand, for sale
BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM.

Pittsburgh Life Insurance Co.

25 SHARES for sale by
A. WILKINS & CO.,
jy16 No. 74 Fourth street.

Jos. F. Hamilton & Co.,
MACHINISTS,
CORNER FIRST AND LIBERTY STS., PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURE to order Upright and Horizontal Steam Engines, for driving mills, shops, &c.

Also—Tools of the most approved design and finish, for machine shops, such as power and hand planing machines, slide and hand turning lathes, upright drilling machines, slide rests, &c.

Orders from railroad Companies, machine shops, &c., respectfully solicited, as the improvements now being made in our tools, patterns, &c., will enable us to fill promptly all orders for machinery, tools, &c., in our line.

ap24-1dm

Auditor's Notice.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County. No 23 of October Term, 1851. In the matter of the voluntary assignment of James S. Adams to William Lastmer, Jr.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed to audit and adjust the account of the assignee, and to make distribution among creditors in the above case, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday, the 27th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at his office on Fifth st., in the city of Pittsburgh, when and where all parties interested may attend, if they see proper.

THOS. H. MARSHALL,
jy17:w1t Auditor.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of Michael Miller, dec'd, late of Elizabeth Borough, have been granted to the subscribers.

All persons having claims against said Estate, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, to the undersigned; all persons indebted to said Estate, to make payment to

H. K. MILLER,
jy16 Administrators, Elizabeth Borough.

CHEESE—300 bxs prime Cream Cutting for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS,
jy16 Water st., above Smithfield.

Sandy and Beaver Canal Company.

OFFICE OF SANDY AND BEAVER CANAL CO.,
New Lisbon, July 6, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election for Directors of the Sandy and Beaver Canal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in New Lisbon, Ohio, on the eleventh day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 4 P. M., of said day.

DAVID BIGGS, President.
jy15:w4t*8 Sandy & Beaver Canal Co.

UNDERWOOD'S Pure Lemon Syrup;
Do Sarsaparilla, Pine Apple & Ginger Syrup
Do Raspberry Vinegar;
Do Strawberry do; for sale by
W. A. MCCLURG & CO.,
jy16 No. 256 Liberty st.

A Strong Certificate.

From the Steubenville Herald, March 25, 1851.

☞ THE reader is referred to the advertisement in another column, which gives the details of a wonderful cure in us the use of M'Lane's Vermifuge, which is certified to have been effected notin Main, nor in Louisiana, nor in Oregon, but here, almost in your midst—Read it, and judge for yourselves—

Public attention is most respectfully invited to the plain, unvarnished statement of your own own fellow citizen, Mr. Stephenson, whose child was wonderfully restored to health by the use of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.

CROSS CREEK Tp., near Winterville, }
Jefferson Co., O., March 19, 1851. }

MESSRS. J Kidd & Co.—I have a little boy three years old the 17th day of this month, that has been very delicate in health for some time. After trying a great many other medicines, without receiving any benefit from their use, I was induced to try Dr. C. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Vermifuge, as put up by your honors—and wonderful to relate, after giving him two tea spoon fulls, he passed 160 worms, some of them very large, and others not thicker than a common sized knitting needle; since which time the little fellow has enjoyed excellent health, and is getting very fleshy, or fat. I believe that if he had not taken the Vermifuge, he would ere this have been consigned to the tomb.

JOSEPH V. STEPHENSON.

This great remedy may be had from most Druggists and Merchants, in town and country, and by the sole proprietors,

J. KIDD & CO.,
jy16d4wsb 60 Wood street.

CALABRIA LIQUORICE—2 cases, prime article; for sale by J. KIDD & CO.,
jy16 60 Wood street.

SWEET OIL—2 cks. in store; for sale by
jy16 J. KIDD & CO.

OIL PEPPERMINT—Rec'd a lot; for sale by
J. KIDD & CO.

CARAWAY SEED—200 lbs. for sale by
jy16 J. KIDD & CO.

PILL FILES—Assorted sizes; for sale by
jy16 J. KIDD & CO.

Stone Pipes.

700 BOXES superior Stone Pipe, just rec'd on consignment, and for sale by
jy15,3tw R. W. POINDEXTER,
No. 21 Market street.

POT CLAY—12 tons Copley's Pot Clay, Nos. 16 and 24, just rec'd and for sale by
J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.,
jy15 24 Wood street.

Lost or Stolen.

FROM the Federal Street Station of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road, on Tuesday evening, July 13th, 1852, an Old Black Leather Traveling Trunk, about three feet long, and eighteen inches wide, locked, and corded with rope, and marked J. M., in large brass nails on the top. A liberal reward will be paid by the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company for the recovery of the Trunk and its contents.

GEO. PARKIN, Ticket Agent,
jy16d3t Federal Street Station.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership of J. C. PARRY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. John C. Parry is charged with the settlement of the accounts, and the payment of the debts, and is empowered to sign the name of the firm in the settlement of the business of said firm

JOHN C. PARRY,
H. PARRY,
CORNELIUS MCGINNIS.

THE Partnership of PARRY, SCOTT & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. and J. C. Parry is charged with the settlement of the business of said firm.

JOHN C. PARRY,
ALEXANDER SCOTT,
H. PARRY.

THE business of the Iowa Foundry will be continued by J. C. Parry, our late partner, at the Ware house, No. 153, Wood street, and at the corner of Gas and Second st., Pittsburgh. We take pleasure in recommending him to our former customers.

ALEXANDER SCOTT,
H. PARRY,
CORNELIUS MCGINNIS.

jy15,4tm

NEW HONEY—12 boxes White Clover, in the comb, very handsome, just rec'd for sale by
jy15 VON BONNHORST & MURPHY.

WOOL SACKS—500 for sale by
jy15 VON BONNHORST & MURPHY.

BURLAPS—50 pcs. for sale by
jy15 VON BONNHORST & MURPHY.

CHEESE—140 bxs. prime W. R., for sale by
VON BONNHORST & MURPHY.

HAY Rakes, Scythe Sneaths, Hay Forks for sale by
jy15 VON BONNHORST & MURPHY.

GRINDSTONES—150 assorted sizes, for sale by
VON BONNHORST & MURPHY.

AT MASONIC HALL
THE GRAND DRAWING-ROOM SOIREES
Of Kunkel's Nightingale Ethiopian Opera Troupe!

☞ Organized in Philadelphia, 1843-'52

WILL commence on Monday evening, July 19th, and continue one week only—introducing every evening a new and pleasing novelty, portraying an African American character, in

Songs, Dances and Burlesques!

☞ Each evening an entire change of programme.
☞ Admission 25 cents. Front seats reserved for Ladies, Gentlemen's seats always free.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; entertainment to commence at half past 8 o'clock.

JOHN T. POOLE, Agent.
jy14

More New Books.

RECEIVED at the Third Street Literary Depot, a new supply of the following—
The Inheritance, by F. E. Bremer.
Fresh Gleanings.
Lucretia, or the Children of Revenge.
Dream Life.
Romance in S ottland, by Abbott.
Confessions of an Attorney.
Recollections of a Barrister.
Cooper's Novels, complete.
Miscellaneous Works.
Alexander Family, the Prisoner or Pirate Chief (illustrated)
Life of General Scott.

REEL & CALLOW,
jy14 opposite the Post Office.

SUNDRIES—
300 bags Pile Coffee;
150 boxes manufactured Tobacco;
50 " Fine Cut Chews;
10 " Mould Candles;
100 kegs Nails, (New);
100 " Baltimore Herring;
20 " Gilbert Herring;
20 " Nos 1 and 2 Shad;
20 " Lake Superior Salmon;
50 hhds N O sugar;
200 bbls. N. O. Molasses;
1 " Cider;
1 " No. 2 Rosin;
On hand and for sale by
JOHN WATT & CO.,
jy14 Liberty street.

THE GARDEN OF EDEN,
BY DUNCANSON.

A PAINTING, by this Artist, bearing the above title, will be exhibited at PHILO HALL, commencing on Monday,