PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 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 F. HOUSER,	14. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
2. JAMES TAGGART,	15. JAMES D. PATTON,
3. JOHN W. STOKES,	16. JAMES K. DAVIDSON,
4. JOHN P. VERREE,	17. DR. JAS. MCCULLOUGH,
5. SPENCER MCILVAINE,	18. RALPH DEAN,
6. JAMES W. FULLER,	19. JOHN LINTON,
7. JAMES PESSONS,	20. ARCHIB'D ROBERTSON,
8. JOHN SHAFFER,	21. THOMAS J. BIGHAM,
9. JACOB MESSERLY,	22. LEWIS S. LEWIS,
10. CHARLES P. WALLER,	23. CHRISTIAN MEYERS,
11. DAVIS ALTON,	24. DARWIN PHELPS,
12. N. G. MERCER,	25. SAM'L A. PURVIANCE.
13. REX MIDDLEWARTS.	

Antimasonic and Whig County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS—1ST DISTRICT.
DAVID RITCHIE, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—2D DISTRICT.
THOMAS M. HOWE, Allegheny

FOR SENATE.
GEORGE DARSIE, Allegheny.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
GEORGE R. APPLETON, Birmingham.
THOMAS PATTERSON, Pittsburgh.
RICHARD COWAN, Pittsburgh.
C. B. KYSTER, Pitt Township.
JOHN M. PORTER, Taretum.

SHERIFF.
WILLIAM MAGILL, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER.
EDWARD CAMPBELL, Jr., Pittsburgh.

ESTATE JUDGE OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &c.
JOHN GEHLERT, Allegheny.

COMMISSIONER.
WILLIAM ALOEC, Pittsburgh.

CORONER.
JAMES LOWRY, Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR.
FRANCIS I. GARDNER, Elizabeth.

☞THE Executive Committee of the "County Scott Club" have fixed upon the following meetings to be held prior to the Great Mass Meeting on the 16th of next month—

In the city of Pittsburgh, on Friday, the 20th, at 7½ P. M.

In Allegheny city, on Thursday, the 26th, at 7½ P. M.

At Elizabeth, on Saturday, the 28th, at 2 P. M.

At Clinton, on Tuesday, the 31st, at 2 P. M.

At Turtle Creek, at Brown's Hotel, on Saturday, the 4th of September, at 2 P. M.

At Perrysville, on Tuesday, the 7th, at 3 P. M.

THE FREE SOIL MOVEMENT.

We propose to offer a few remarks upon the late proceedings of our Free Soil brethren.

On the abstract question of Slavery there is, between them and us, no controversy. Like them we regard it as a huge wrong to one portion of our population, and fraught with guilt and danger to all the rest; a cause of strife and division among the States, and a deep and damning disgrace to the nation.

But it is bound up in our political system. It is legalized in the States where it exists, and recognized in terms by our Federal Compact. But two ways remain open for its abolition—one by the voluntary action of the States in which it exists; the other by revolution. We know that there is at present little hope of the first; but are we prepared to adopt the second?

Hopeless as the case may now appear—obstinately as the people of the South cling to their wicked and injurious institution—we would yet rather rely upon the power of truth, the advancing spirit of the age, and the all-subduing influence of Christianity, to exert their energies upon the minds of slaveholders, and thus bring them to a sense of the guilt of slavery, and induce them to abolish it, than to resort to violent measures.

We are bound up in political compact with slaveholders. The act which so bound us was neither theirs nor ours. Grant that they are guilty—not of originating slavery, but of clinging to it, cherishing it, and laboring to extend it, still this does not absolve us from the performance of the duties which, under the federal compact, we owe to them, nor them from the duties which they owe to us. A Christian wife is not exonerated from the duties of that relation by the unchristian, or even vicious, character of her husband; but if his conduct at length becomes intolerable, her last sad alternative is to seek and obtain a divorce. Have we, in our marriage relation with slaveholding states reached that fearful point which warrants us to seek a dissolution of the bond? There are very few who will say so.

Well, this brings us one step nearer to the point at issue between ourselves and our Free Soil brethren. Will they permit us to ask them a few plain questions?

Are you ready to dissolve the Union, and do you desire to do so?

If you answer in the affirmative; then why are you seeking to elect a man of your party as President of the *United* States? Would it not be better to initiate measures for the abrogation of the constitution, and the establishment of a new confederacy, from which slavery shall be excluded?

But as your answer is, that you have no such object, permit us to ask you how you expect to live in union with men with whom you refuse to hold political fellowship? Do you not see that the rule you propose to yourselves, whatever may be your intentions with regard to the integrity and preservation of the Union, is tantamount to its dissolution? for the very idea of union presupposes reciprocal political action.

We may, nay, if you please, we are bound to, bear our testimony with all possible earnestness against the system of slavery; but we contend with equal earnestness that we are not exonerated from the duties which our union with slaveholders imposes upon us; and that any action, intended to separate us from them, is essentially revolutionary.

The great majority of those who compose the Free Soil party are earnest Christian men; and we know that they will not treat lightly the teachings of Him whose name they bear. "I pray not," said he of his disciples, "that thou shouldst take them out of the world, but that thou shouldst keep them from the evil." Do our Free Soil friends think, in view of these remarkable words, that it is His will that they should take themselves out of the Union, or out of the two great parties which divide the country? The world needed the disciples of the Redeemer; and if these Free Soil men are Christians, the Union needs them, the whigs need them, the democrats need them—not as antagonists, but as citizens, as friends, as guides, as co-workers.

Again: In the Parable of the Tares we have an impressive lesson to warn us against mistaken zeal. A man sowed a field with good seed; but an enemy came in stealthily and sowed tares. His servants were grieved at seeing these vile plants growing amongst the wheat, as our friends are grieved to see so abominable a thing as slavery mixed up with our excellent political institutions; and whether they attribute it to Satan or to Great Britain, they too may very truly exclaim,—"An enemy hath done this!"—Well, the owner of the field in question had some good and faithful servants—as our Free Soil friends are good and faithful citizens;—but they were a little indiscreet. They proposed at once to go to work and weed out the tares; but their master forbade, saying, "Nay: *lest while ye gather up the tares, ye root up also the wheat with them.*" These words, it seems to us, have a striking application to the case before us. Violence, rashness, extreme measures, are not in accordance with the precepts or the spirit of Him who came to "bind up the broken hearted, and preach deliverance to the captives." Think you he would be pleased to see you laying waste the beautiful heritage he has given us, in order to rid it of an evil which he, in inscrutable wisdom, permitted to infest it? Before you answer that question, ponder well his words.

And again: When He made his appearance in the world he found the Jewish church and nation reeking with hypocrisy and corruption. He bore an earnest and energetic testimony against these things; but though he was—what none of us are—"holy, harmless, undefiled, and *separate* from sinners," yet he continued in communion with that church throughout his life. He was no *Separatist*. This fact is very significant.

And yet again: When the people of some Samaritan villages refused to receive him, his disciples, in their indignant zeal, proposed to "call down fire from heaven upon them, after the manner of Elijah; but he rebuked them saying, "ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of."—Perhaps it would be well for some of our anti-slavery brethren, whose mouths are so full of denunciations, to reflect upon this incident. Indeed a little more of his kind and gentle spirit would do us all good when we are talking upon this subject. Still, let us not forget, that, meek and gentle as he was, he was no *Compromiser*.

Messrs. Wilberforce and Clarkson and their associates, in the great anti-slavery movement in England, did not set up a new party in order to effect their object, but labored in their places year after year, with a zeal and fearlessness only equalled by their moderation, until they accomplished the glorious work of abolishing slavery throughout the British empire.

Now we charge upon our free soil friends that they have left the post of danger and of efficient service. Whom do the champions of slavery most fear, at and whom do they aim their heaviest blows? Are they directed against Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Gerret Smith, or even at John P. Hale or Joshua R. Giddings? By no means; for so long as those gentlemen occupy the positions they do, they strengthen slavery by thwarting and baffling the efforts of the men who are labor'ng to arrest its progress and resist its claims. Weakened by their desertion, the friends of freedom in the North have been forced to give way somewhat. In 1844 the action of fifteen thousand "Liberty men" in New York gave the vote of that State to Mr. Polk, which secured his election, and thus entailed upon the country the calamitous measures of the annexation of Texas, the war with Mexico, with all its disturbing consequences, out of which arose that bitter and dangerous strife which ended in the enactment of the compromise measures. To them the country is indebted for the fugitive slave law; and for the abandonment of the Wilmot Proviso. Well may the defenders of slavery look with complacency at such movements as the nomination of Birney, and the Conventions of Buffalo and Pittsburgh, while they aim their heaviest blows at such men as Seward, Johnston and Greely. These latter have not removed beyond striking distance, as have the others we have named.

This is a practical world, and its affairs are facts, not abstractions. We have to do with things as they are, and not as they ought to be. That slavery exists amongst us—that it is sanctioned by law and recognized by the constitution—that this is beyond our control by any means short of revolution, are so many great facts. But that its further progress can be arrested by due course of law, and its arrogant claims abated, is equally true. Through the division of its opponents, as we have seen, it has gained some advantages both in territory and in law, which it could not have gained had not some thousands of Whigs et al o Free States deserted their brethren to pursue a figment, an abstraction, a scheme which, if it ever reaches any practical result, must sever the Union, and probably plunge the country into civil strife and bloodshed.

Our readers will not have failed to observe, in reading the report of the debates of this convention, the wild and utterly untenable positions taken by GERRIT SMITH. This gentleman bears a most estimable character. He resides in Whitesborough, Oneida county, N. Y.; is immensely wealthy, and possesses learning and talents of the first order. Warm-hearted and generous, his munificence made him celebrated before he became identified with the anti-slavery cause. About the year 1835 a convention of abolitionists assembled in Utica, but had not proceeded far with their deliberations, when they were brutally assaulted by a mob, and literally driven from the city. Mr. Smith, who, until that time, had been opposed to the movements of the abolitionists, had was a large contributor to the colonization society, happened to be in town that day, and feeling justly indignant at this outrage upon the rights of free discussion, invited the scattered delegates to assemble in his village of Whitesborough, where he assured them they might deliberate in peace. The next day the convention re-assembled in that village, when Mr. Smith came amongst them and delivered one of the most eloquent and powerful speeches in defence of the right of discussion, and of the rights of man in general, that we ever read. He has ever since been an active member of the anti-slavery party. But it is lamentable to witness so fine a mind as his so driven from its centre by the pressure of *one idea*, as to lead him to waste its energies upon a proposition so absurd as the one he attempted to impress upon the convention in this city—that Slavery is not based upon law. Such abstractions betray a mind sadly impaired.

Let us be fairly understood. Between us and our Free Soil friends there is no dispute as to the character of slavery as it exists in the United States. The only difference between us is, how shall it be dealt with.

They say, if we understand them aright, that they will hold no further political communion with slaveholders; in other words, they will not vote for such.

We answer, that this is tantamount to a dismemberment of the confederacy; because it is impossible to continue in union with people with whom we refuse political communion.

They withdraw from the two great parties of the country, because those parties are, as they allege, implicated in the sin of slavery. To this, our reply is, that the parts must necessarily partake of the character of the whole: as the entire nation is unhappily involved in the guilt of slavery, by that clause of the Constitution which enjoins the delivery of fugitives, the parties of the nation must of necessity partake, more or less, of the same character. It follows, therefore, that the same principle which would dismember the Whig party for this cause, would abrogate the Constitution, and dissolve the Union. The battle of slavery, if fought in such a manner as to give any hope of succor and relief to the slave, must be fought in the Union, and in one of the great parties into which the whole Union is divided. Any other course must either result in nothing, or in a separation, of the free from the slaveholding sections of the Union, leaving the slaves still in bondage; unless, to the calamities of political dissolution, it is proposed to add the still greater calamities which would attend any attempt at forcible emancipation.

Suppose, for argument's sake, that they should desire to do this great evil, that good might come, we tell our Free Soil friends that they cannot do it. The vast majority of the American people will never consent to break up this confederacy for that, or any such purpose. Nor do we believe that one in twenty of the gentlemen who met in Convention in this city last week, have any such design, but we beg of them to look dispassionately at the inevitable tendency of their movement. We reiterate the great truth, that, situated as we are as a nation, to refuse political communion with slaveholders is to dissolve the Union, the moment the party so refusing shall become a majority.

For these reasons we conceive it to be our duty to remain where we are—*in* the Union, *in* the Whig party, and to direct our efforts to deliver both, if possible, from the dominion and curse of slavery; for if slavery is ever to be abolished peaceably, we are in the right position to make our influence and efforts tell to that effect; but if, on the other hand, it is the will of God that it come to a violent end, we desire to be free from the terrible responsibility of precipitating that consummation: It is as fearful as it is impious for man to usurp the divine prerogative of Vengeance. Our business, as men, and as Christians, is to proclaim the truth of this and every other evil, fearlessly, but in love; and if this fails, we may leave more severe measures to that Being, who, if it is his pleasure, has abundant instrumentalities at his disposal to accomplish the work.

We abide in the Whig party, because we believe it is the only party in existence, that can arrest the progress of slavery and resist its arrogant claims; and this it could have done ere now, had not our strength been broken by the desertion of many thousands of zealous friends of freedom, who, in their zeal, placed themselves in a position where their influence was lost; and they themselves became to the slaveholders objects of derision rather than of fear.

A Scott Club has just been formed in Michigan of which twenty-three old Democrats are members.

THE CANVASS.—The general acquiescence of the Democracy in the nomination of a man of whom not one in ten thousand of the party had ever thought in connection with the Presidency, and even of whose existence not one-third of them were aware, affords a striking illustration of the thoroughness of party drill. So gross an outrage upon popular preferences, and so hardcore an experiment upon popular sensibility, was never before attempted in the United States.

But the leaders of that party will discover before the canvass is over, that tame acquiescence on the part of the subalterns of the party is one thing, but a warm, generous enthusiasm on the part of the great body of the voters is a very different thing; and without this an election campaign is heavy, up-hill work. The life, character, or services of Gen. Pierce there is nothing to excite enthusiasm. As a statesman, although he has had abundant opportunities to distinguish himself, he falls below mediocrity. His friends can point to no measure, no act, not even to a speech in Congress, that reflects the slightest credit upon him either as a patriot or as a man of talents. A steady, obstinate, unvarying, undiscriminating adherence to the most ultra doctrines of his party, as dictated by extreme Southern interests, constitutes his only claim upon his own party. His votes are all against Northern and Western interests, even when the cases were so manifestly just that they obtained large majorities in Congress, and commanded the ready approbation of Gen. Jackson. Gen. Pierce's democracy is of that kind which requires few rules, few ideas, and very little reflection. Do Whigs desire a certain measure, and endeavor to carry it? That is a sufficient warrant for him to oppose it. No matter how useful it may be, it is a *Whig* measure, and therefore not *Democratic*. It is not necessary, in the view of such men, to carry the argument any further. Can any Democrat give any other reason why it is not *Democratic* to remove obstructions to the navigation of the Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri, or any other of our great West ern rivers, or to improve the harbors of our lakes, or build light-houses to guide the mariner in dark and stormy nights? No; there is no reason why these measures are not Democratic except the miserable one before adverted to—they are Whig measures, therefore they must be opposed by every Democrat who goes for his party *right or wrong*. That Gen. Pierce belongs to this class of the Democracy is sufficiently manifest from his votes in Congress, and from the whole tenor of his life. He has been a follower, not a leader, in his party—we mean a subaltern at Washington, although something of a leader in New Hampshire. It is not surprising that the party found it impossible to excite the people to enthusiasm under the banner of such a chief

As a soldier Gen. Pierce has been even more unfortunate than as a statesman. His military career was as short as it was inglorious. It was an error on the part of Mr. Polk to entrust such a man, of whose fitness for the important trust he could have no possible assurance. The event proved that he lacked both skill and nerve. We pity rather than blame his failure in Mexico; for it was a very pardonable weakness on his part to imagine, while far from the presence of the enemy, that he was as brave as Julius Cæsar, and it must have been sadly humiliating to him to discover, in his own experience, that there was more than one link across in the world. It is very true that there are many good men who would make but indifferent soldiers, still people dislike these abortions, and this is one other reason why our opponents can not, with all their fanning, get up a breeze.

On the other hand, our Convention gave us the very man the people wanted. We have but to name him, to bring, clustering into the mind of all who hear us, some of the brightest and most glorious recollections of our history, and a warm, grateful, long-existing enthusiasm is instantly aroused into activity, which, almost without effort, will carry our noble old chieftain to the White House; yes, and many an honest democrat will help to swell the shout and the vote that will do it.

SCOTT MASS CONVENTION.—Owing to a Convention at Washington, Pa., on the 8th of September, a Military Convention at Cannonsburg on the 10th, and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland on the 15th, the Executive Committee of the Scott Club for Allegheny County have postponed the Mass Convention at this city from the 10th to Thursday the 23d of September.

THE INFANT DRUMMER.—We went last evening to the Masonic Hall to see and hear the "infant prodigy, and truly he far exceeded any thing we had imagined. The vigor and accuracy, and at the same time the apparent ease, with which this pretty, delicate child, of three years, performs upon the drum, charms instantly, and without a single miss-stroke from one tune to another, are truly wonderful. As part of the performance, he marched through the avenues of the hall, playing a variety of marches, accompanied by Professor Hammond, on the fife. During this exercise, the audience became nearly crazy with excitement.

We had a solo upon what shall pass as the "fife, squeaking fife," in which the performer brought out more music than we had supposed was in it.

PLANK ROAD MEETING.—We publish to-day a call for a meeting of the stockholders and friends of the Miller's Run and Cross Creek Plank Road. This is an important enterprize to that fine section of country. We refer our readers to the call.

LOCOFOCO CIRCULAR.—We have before us a curious missive in the form of a circular, dated "Pittsburgh, July 23, 1852," and signed by Samuel W. Black, Wilson McCandless, John B. Guthrie, John C. Dunn, and David Campbell.—It commences with "Dear Sir," and then goes on to speak of that *great enthusiasm* among the people for Pierce and King. Next the person addressed is cautioned against presuming too much upon success. But here is the gist of the thing:

"The whigs calculate upon carrying Pennsylvania for General Scott; [they do so] they know that without her their candidate cannot poll a hundred electoral votes. They are preparing to flood the country with all sorts of slanders of our candidates—already this work of detraction has commenced. Washington City is the central hot bed of this corruption, and from there millions of slanderous publications are in course of preparation, to contaminate the fair fame of our respected candidates. The system of baseness and indignant detraction must be counteracted, not by meeting it with its own weapons, but by refuting it with truth."

The first clause is perfectly true, but all the rest is purely imaginative, and is doubtless designed to open the way for a flood of "slanderous publications" against the whigs and their candidates. Let whigs be on the look out.

☞Free Soil Conventions are to be held at Anne Harbor, Mich., on the 1st of September; at Chicago on the 3d; Kenosha on the 4th; Racine on the 6th; and at Milwaukie on the 7th.—Messrs. Giddings and Lewis will be present and deliver addresses at the different meetings. It is thought that Messrs Hale and Julian will also be present.

☞The New York Times says: "We notice, by the Company's advertisement in the European Times, that the Arabia is appointed to leave Liverpool for New York on her first trip, on the 6th of November next." We think there must be some mistake about this. It was currently reported some time ago that the Arabia had been sold to the West India Mail Company, and that it would sail for its destination on the 2d instant. If not we shall then have another noble vessel among the fleet of steamers which ply between the old and the new world.

☞The Boston Post has received a letter from Mr. John P. Hale, the Free Soil candidate for the Presidency, in which he contradicts, fully and unequivocally, the statement recently published representing him to have said two years ago in New Hampshire, that "he would head any army to march against the South, and put down slavery," and to which General Pierce is reported to have replied "if he (H.) should head any army to march upon the South he would have to march over his (P.'s) dead body; for he would head an army to oppose him." This statement spoils the fine story of Pierce's heroic *words*, got up for political effect by some upstart politician.

☞The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says that letters have been received at Washington within a day or two, stating that Colonel Benton is buckling on his armor to go to war against Pierce and King in the coming election. He cannot indorse the truth of this story, but seems to think it is well authenticated.

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

Special attention will be given to Posters and Pressmanship for Exhibitions and Concerts

Cards, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, Invitations, Labels, Blanks Store Bills &c. &c. neatly and promptly Printed

Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills in New York.

☞THE fame of this invaluable medicine has extended with surprising rapidity, only to be accounted for on the ground of its great merit. One trial alone is sufficient to establish its title as the only specific for Liver Complaint. The following, from a New York druggist, gives evidence of the high estimation in which those pills are held in that section of country—

HEMLOCK LANE, Livingston Co., N. Y.

Dr. M'Lane—Dear Sir—I have sold out all your Liver Pills, and am anxious to have another lot immediately—These Pills seem to take most wonderfully. I could have sold a much larger quantity, if I had been provided with them. The inhabitants are sending to Rochester for them, but whether there is any there or not, I do not know. Please send me another supply immediately.

F. SHORT, Druggist.

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 Medal Honey Soap."

☞THOSE who have ventured on the useless and unprofitable task of imitating "Cleaver's Prize Medal Honey Soap," have very naturally supposed that the indiscriminate admixture of the articles of Honey with other ingredients, usually employed in the manufacture of such perfumed soaps, is sufficient to place it in competition with that produced by F. S. Cleaver. It is but an act of justice, however, to the skillful inventor, to mention (and confidently assert) that no such attempt had been made at the view of the learned and impartial committee who awarded to him the medal; that his success was not the result of chance, nor the work of a mercenary enterprise, but the fruits of long and careful study, joined to a knowledge of those materials which, by chemical combinations, and an exact analysis, has rendered his fabric beneficial to the wearer and useful to the world.

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.

☞S. M. KIER—And now as to your Pen-drawing. I thought as I had delayed writing so long, it would be well to wait until I had "somewhat to write." When I first opened the oil for sale, the people thought it came perhaps like the quasi-patent productions of the day, and so felt but little disposed to try. 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 run off, and I had to send for more. Some had been ailing 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 business appears to have been the result of a very inscrutable dispensation of Providence. 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 county. I have not all that you gave me, and might have sold a hundred bottles more. Yours, &c. M. HIPPARD

SHERMAN'S FALLS, Wisconsin, March 15, 1852.

Nelson's First Premium

DAGUERREOTYPES

Post Office Building, Third Street.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to have their likenesses accurately taken in the finest manner, at very moderate prices, will find it to their interest to call at the above establishment, where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having once of the August, July, June, and May Premiums, I feel emboldened for the purpose, with instruments of the most approved kind, and best adapted for taking the Daguerreotype in the most perfect manner, and the celebrated lens of Messrs. Jones and Voigtlander, of Boston, and Messrs. Shew and Hartshorn, of Philadelphia, I feel assured that Artists, who have tried my instruments, and my rooms, which has never been equalled in Pittsburgh, will not be disappointed.

Persons going out of town, or to all washings, may be supplied with Cases, Plates, Chemicals, &c., at the lowest cash prices.

N. B. Persons desirous of having a good Daguerreotype taken of sick and deceased persons in any part of the city, and vicinity, can be accommodated by applying from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M.

☞Entrance by the Diagonal. NELSON LEE.

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.

Successor to H. P. Nelson & Co.,

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Office No. 124 Water street, third door above Smithfield. Jy 28 All work warranted equal to any manufactured.

Mr. Griggs' Grammar School,

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL.

THE next Session will commence August 20th. Tuition, $20 for five months. School House, Allegheny, west side of the Diamond.

Notice.

THE Members of the Protestant Association are hereby notified that they will hold an Anniversary of their first Meeting on the 16th of September. All Lovers of the Order desirous of turning out to procession will hold themselves in readiness, and meet at the Hall, corner of Third and Third streets, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 16th. By Order of the Committee.

J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood street.

House and Lots For Sale.

A TWO STORY Brick Dwelling House and three large Lots, situated in Williamsburgh, will be sold low for cash, or part pay, and the balance on time. JOHN WOODSIDE.

FOR SALE—A lot of ground near the foot of Penn street, eligibly situated for a Foundry and Engine Shop, having a front of 80 feet on Penn st., Pittsburgh, and 110 feet back to an alley 20 feet in width. Enquire of J. SCHOONMAKER & CO., No. 24 Wood street.

CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

"And by the power, upon the leaves of herb shall grow all trees in a wood, and all the fruit and herb of the earth, for healing of the nations." Rev. 22 ch. 2 v.

Have we here for the most recorded long ago, and every year adds new proof to the assurance that the power was then and there given.

As medical science progresses, it designates the remedies which God has given, one by one, the diseases that afflict our race yield to the remedial agents, and the fell destroyer, Consumption, more than any other, has carried more victims to an untimely grave than our annals can record. Of late years, however, we have been assured that this too may be cured, and that Pulmonary Complaints, in all their forms, are yielding to Cherry Pectoral.

Space will not permit us to publish any proportion of the testimony in our possession, but we refer the reader to our circular, free, wherever are full particulars, and indisputable proofs of the fact.

Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER,

Practical and Chemical Druggist, Lowell, Massachusetts.

Sold in Pittsburgh by R. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.; in Allegheny by H. P. Schwartz and by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

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HENRY CLAY.

A NEW and beautiful MEDAL of the great AMERICAN STATESMAN, is now in course of publication in New York City, by subscription.

IT IS AN ORIGINAL BRONZE MEDAL, modelled from life, and executed in the highest style of Art by C. C. Wright, Engr., Engraver of the New York Gold Medal to Clay, and of the Virginia and Congressional Gold Medals to Scott, Taylor, &c.

The likeness has been seen by a number of the personal friends of Mr. Clay, and they, without exception, pronounce it accurate and lifelike in the extreme, it is well in bold relief with the name of its illustrious Original impressed above it, and the date of his birth and lamented death in a ribbon beneath.

On the reverse side is an allegorical design, illustrative of the broad and patriotic basis of his public policy, surmounted by an appropriate inscription, and executed in the same elaborate style.

The publisher feels warranted by the opinion of the first connoisseurs—who, without exception, pronounce it unsurpassed—in offering it to the American People, as a memento befitting, in point of artistic excellence and classic association, even the exalted name and character it is designed to commemorate, and forming at the same time a chaste and beautiful ornament for the parlor or drawing room, to be desired by every person of refined taste or patriotic sympathy.

A subscription list will be found at the store of A. H. Smith & Co., 70 Wood street, Pittsburgh, who are agents for this beautiful work of Art.

Terms of subscription $5.00.

Pittsburgh, August 16, 1852.—[aug17

SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES—Reed & Callow have received

Godey's Lady's Book for September.
Graham's Magazine " "
Peterson's " "

They have also rec'd Aunt Phillis' Cabin; an answer to Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Mrs. Eastman.

Putnam's Library, No. 16, being Home and Social Philosophy, second series.

Sketches Children, by W. Harrison Ainsworth.

Fresh supply of Uncle Tom's Cabins and Uncle Tom's Cabin Minute.

BY R. LEMMON & CO.,

Buchanan's Wharf.

On Wednesday, the 25th inst., at eleven o'clock, at the Auction Stores on Buchanan's wharf,

6746 BAGS GREEN RIO COFFEE, of very superior quality, comprising the entire cargo of the Active, and invoices per Arcadian and Quaker.

Samples and Catalogues will be ready the day previous to the sale. R. LEMMON & CO., Auctioneers.

aug17 3t Hast. Am.

RICH Brocade Fancy Silks, do. Black do., do. Plain Black do. rich printed Moire de Lains, plain do. Needle Worked Collars, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Black Lace, and various other NEW GOODS open this morning at the store of

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD.

PAPER HANGINGS—Hall, Extension and Office Paper, just received from Philadelphia, and for sale at No. 65, Market, between Third and Fourth streets, by THOMAS PALMER.

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the Estate of JOHN R. ROBINSON, dec'd, late of the Borough of Allegheny. Persons indebted will please make payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement. E. ROBINSON,

aug16 3t Admr. of ad.

MAGAZINES for September—

Godey's Lady's Book for September.
Graham's Magazine
Peterson's "

No. 15 Putnam's Library, contents—Home and Social Philosophy, from Dickens' Household Words, second series—Henry Cloth, by W. Harrison Ainsworth

London Quarterly for July

W. A. GILDENENNEY & CO.,

aug17 75 Fourth street.

Sons of Temperance.

THE Grand Division of Pennsylvania, will hold a special session in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 1st day of September, at 8 o'clock, P. M. All active members are requested to be present at the session, and members of subordinate Divisions are requested to attend the Convention on the following day.

SAMUEL J. PICKARDS, S.

aug16-3tw-w3T

Saturday Gazette, Washington, Reporter and Beaver Argus copy once each, charge and send bill immediately to this office.

Meeting of the Board of School Directors of Robinson Township

THE Board of School Directors of Robinson township, will meet at the house of Mrs. Sarah McFarland, in said township, on Saturday, the 21st day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of examining teachers to take charge of the Public Schools in said township, and for other business. The Board will also meet at the 1st of September. The trustees of the several districts are requested to notify the teachers of the same that day. By order of the Board

JOHN H. MELLON, Sec'y.

aug16-2t&1t

Coke Wanted.

3000 BUSHELS to be delivered in Wheeling—early delivery preferred.

BAIRD & LEWIS,

aug16-3t&w3t 75 Water street.

FOR SALE—A beautiful Frame Cottage House, 8 finished rooms, with cellar—situate far, pump of pure water. Inquire of Jos. Lyon, Fourth st. Or of J. Lyon, Penna. Furnace, Allegheny. Apply to CHAS. A. LYON.

aug16

Citizen's Deposit Bank.

A FEW Shares for sale by

THOMPSON BELL & CO.,

Exchange Brokers.

aug16 Corner of Third and Market sts.

FOR SALE—1,000 acres land in Jefferson County, near the location of the Allegheny Valley Railroad—Enquire of

aug16 KIER & JONES

BLOOMS—100 tons superior Juniata, for sale by

aug16 KIER & JONES

SUGAR, for cooking purposes, 4 and 5cts per pound, for sale at MORRIS', in the Diamond.

aug14

Election.

THE annual election of the Stockholders of the Northern Liberties Bridge Company, for the election of nine Managers and a Treasurer for the ensuing year, will be held at the Toll House of said company, on Saturday the 21st day of August, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 4 o'clock, P. M.

G. K. WARREN, Treasurer.

Allegheny City, August 12, 1852.—[aug14

LINSEED OIL—15 bbls. just rec'd, for sale by

ROBISON, LITTLE & CO.

aug14 Liberty street.

Notice.

THE creditors of M. D. PATTON are hereby notified, that a composition has been amicably and satisfactorily arranged, to the subscriber, as he intends to pay a dividend on all such, on Wednesday, the 25th inst. at 10 o'clock, at the counting room of R. H. King, No. 21 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM,

aug14-3t Assignee of M. D. Patton.

NEW BOOKS—Just rec'd, Seven Nights in Gotham; by John B. Velez, author of the Diary of a Freedman's Family.

The Adventures of a Gentleman in search of his Smallclothes; Elias A. Dunn.

A fresh supply of Uncle Tom's Cabin "as it is."

Hillsdale Romance, by Hawthorne. For sale by

aug14 W. A. GILDENENNEY & CO. 75 Fourth street.

PIG IRON—100 tons Winfield Furnace, to arrive; for sale by

aug14 J. & R. FLOYD. Grant Church.

TIMOTHY SEED—35 bbls. for sale by

aug14 J. & R. FLOYD.

BUTTER—In bbls. and kegs, for sale by

aug14 J. & R. FLOYD.

SUPER FRENCH CLOTH—Murphy & Burchfield always keep an assortment of the above article, including three of a very superior quality, and have to take to select the very best cloth, in the city. Also—Low priced Blue, Invisible Green and Brown Cloth, for Boys' wear—Fancy and Black Cassimeres, Vestings, Men and Boys' Black Satin Vestings, White Marseilles do.

☞We will commence receiving our early supply of Fall Goods on Monday, August 16th. aug14

IRON—5000 lbs. Horse Shoe Bar and assorted round and square, for sale by

aug14 VON BONNHORST & MURPHY.

GINGER—30 kegs ground, for sale by

aug14 VON BONNHORST & MURPHY.

RED CORDS—80 doz. assorted Hemp for sale by VON BONNHORST & MURPHY.

IRON SAFE—A large second hand safe, for sale by

aug14 VON BONNHORST & MURPHY.

BACON SIDES—500 lbs. clear, for sale by

aug14 VON BONNHORST & MURPHY.

DEERS HAIR—8 lbs. for sale by

aug14 VON BONNHORST & MURPHY.

Union Furnace and Lands for Sale.

BY virtue of orders of the Orphans' Courts of Allegheny and Fayette Counties, Penna., the undersigned, administrators, &c., of Solomon Schlosser, deceased, offer for sale the large and valuable body of land, situated in Dunbar township, Fayette County, Pa., known as the Union Furnace property, containing about FIFTEEN THOUSAND ACRES, lying on the Youghiogheny River, Dunbar Creek, and Dunbar Run, in the vicinity of the Lumber region, and well watered, and well adapted for a Farm, having upon it a large quantity of timber, and being immediately upon the contemplated route of the Baltimore and Union Iron Railroad, and near the Youghiogheny River, which is expected soon to be improved by Dams and Locks. This property must, ere long, become valuable, as it possesses numerous water powers of the most enduring kind.

There are twelve tracts of land, besides one privilege on another tract. Many tracts have improvements, and there are the Union Furnace Property, consisting of Stone Dwelling, Stone Stable, and other improvements thereon. A further or more particular description, is deemed unnecessary, as purchasers who do not know the property will examine it.

Of the titles we believe it to be good and indefeasible. The undersigned are authorized to sell the property in whole or in parts, and on the most accommodating terms. The land will also sell at private sale, upon application to them, at Pittsburgh, or Mount Pleasant, Pa., of Solomon Schlosser, who is empowered to accommodate applicants, one or both of us will be at the Furnace on the 23d and 24th of August, and on Wednesday, the 25th day of August, 1852, there will offer at public sale, on the premises, such part of the property as may not be previously disposed of, which sale will take place on the premises, at the Furnace, and begin at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day.

WILLIAM P. BAUM,
JOHN SCHLOSSER,
Admrs. of Solomon Schlosser.

aug14-3tw

NEW GOODS—Just rec'd A. A. Mason & Co., 62 and 64, Market st.:

Fancy and Mourning Ginghams, Brown Muslins at 6½c. 4-4 new style fast-colored Prints at 6 and 7c.

Linen Sheetings, Cotton Sheetings, Ticking, Check, Diapers, Irish Linens, Flannels, &c. aug13

PRINTS—Just rec'd 2 cases more of those fast colored Striped Prints.

A. A. MASON & CO.

EXTRACTS of Vanilla and other flavors of Preston & Merrill's make—10 gross just rec'd by

aug13 J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood street.

SUDLUMS SPECIFIC—Lot just arrived,

J. KIDD & CO.

New Arrivals.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, just rec'd, per express, and for sale at the Bookstore of

DAVISON & AGNEW,