THE IVY GREEN.

Oh, a dainty plant is the ivy green,
That creepeth o'er ruins old;
Of right choice food are his meals, I ween,
In his cell so lone and cold.
The wall must be crumbled, the stone decayed,
To pleasure his dainty whim;
And the mouldering dust that years have made,
Is a merry meal for him.
Creeping where no life is seen;
A rare old plant is the ivy green.

Fast he steaketh on, though he wears no wings,
And a staunch old head has he;
How closely he twineth, how tightly he clings
To his friend—the huge oak tree;
And slyly he traileth along the ground,
And his leaves he gently waves,
As he joyously hugs and crawleth around
The rich mould of dead men's graves,
Creeping where grim death have been,
A rare old plant is the ivy green.

Whole ages have fled, and works decayed,
And nations have scattered been!
But the stout old ivy shall never fade,
From its hale and hearty green.
The brave old plant in its lonely days,
Shall fatten upon the past;
For the stateliest building man can raise,
Is the ivy's food at last.
Creeping on where time hath been,
A rare old plant is the ivy green.

A VISIT TO THE SULTAN.

BY LIEUT. LYNCH, U. S. N.

We were led to the entrance of the southern wing (of the palace of Cherighan on the Bosphorus,) and again throwing off our overshoes, entered a lofty and spacious hall, matted throughout with two broad flight of stairs ascending from the far extreme to an elevated platform or landing, whence, uniting in one, they issued upon the floor above.

On the right and left of the hall were doors opening into various apartments, and there were a number of officers and attendants on either side and stationed at intervals along the stairway, all preserving a silence the most profound.

The Secretary, who had gone before, now approached, and beckoned to us to follow. But here an unexpected difficulty was presented. The Chamberlain in waiting objected to my sword, and required that I should lay it aside. I replied that the audience was given to me as an officer of the United States, and that the sword was part of my uniform, and that I could not dispense with it. My refusal was met with the assurance that the etiquette of the court promptly required it. I asked if the custom had been *invariably* complied with, and inquired of the dragoman, whether Mr. Carr, our minister, had, in conformity with it, ever attended an audience without his sword, but, even as I spoke my mind, without regard to precedent, had come to the determination, no sword, no audience.

Whether the Secretary had, during the discussion, referred the matter to a higher quarter, I could not tell, for my attention had been so engrossed for some minutes, that I had not noticed him. He now came forward, however, and decided that I should retain the sword. At this I truly rejoiced, for it would have been unpleasant to retire after having gone so far. It is due to Mr. Brown, the dragoman, to say that he sustained me.

The discussion at an end, we ascended the stairway, which was covered with a good and comfortable, but not a costly carpet, and passed into a room more handsomely furnished, and more lofty, but in every other respect of the same dimensions as the one immediately below it. A rich carpet was on the floor, a magnificent chandelier, all crystal and gold was suspended from the ceiling, and costly divans and tables, with other articles of furniture, were interspersed about the room. But I had not time to note them; for on the left hung a gorgeous crimson, velvet curtain, embroidered with gold, and towards it the Secretary led the way. His countenance and his manner exhibited more awe than I had ever seen depicted in the human countenance. He seemed to hold his breath, and his step was so soft and stealthy, that once or twice I stopped, under the impression that I had left him behind, but found him ever beside me. There were three of us in close proximity, and the stairway was lined with officers and attendants, but such was the death like stillness that I could distinctly hear my own footfall, which, unaccustomed to palace regulations, fell with untutored republican firmness upon the royal floor. If it were a gilt beast slumbering in his lair we were about to visit, there could not have been a silence more deeply hushed.

Fretted at such abject servility, I quickened my pace towards the curtain, when Sheffie Bey, rather gliding than stepping before me, cautiously and slowly raised a corner for me to pass. Wondering at his subdued and terror stricken attitude, I stepped across the threshold, and felt, without perceiving it, that I was in the presence of the Sultan.

The heavy folds of the window curtain so obscured the light, that it seemed as if the day were drawing to a close, instead of being at its high meridian.

As with the expanding pupil, the eye took in surrounding objects, the apartment, its furniture, and its royal tenant, presented a different scene from what, if left to itself, the imagination would have drawn.

The room, less spacious, but as lofty as the adjoining one, was furnished in the modern style, and like a familiar thing, a stove stood nearly in the centre. On a sofa by the window, though which he might have looked upon us as we crossed the court, with a crimson tarbouch, its gold button and blue silk tassel on his head, a black silk kerchief around his neck, attired in a blue military frock and pantaloons, and polished French upon his feet, sat the monarch, without any of the attributes of sovereignty about him.

A man, young in years, but evidently of delicate and impaired constitution, his wearied and spiritless air was unrelieved by any indication of intellectual energy. He eyed me fixedly as I advanced, and on him my attention was no less riveted. As he smiled I stopped, expecting that he was going to speak, but he motioned gently with his hand for me to approach yet nearer. Through the interpreter he then made welcome, for which I expressed my acknowledgments.

The interview was not a protracted one. In the course of it, as requested by Mr. Carr, I presented him in the name of the President of the United States, with some biographies and prints, illustrative of the character and habits of our North American Indians, the work of American artists. He looked at some of them, which were placed before him by an attendant, and said that he considered them as evidences of the advancement of the United States in civilization, and would treasure them as the souvenir of the good feeling of its government towards him. At the word civilization, pronounced in French, I started; for it seemed singular, coming from the lips of a Turk, and applied to our country. I have since learned that he is but a student in French, and presume that by the word "civilization" he meant the arts and sciences.

When about to take my leave, he renewed the welcome, and said that I had his full authority to see anything in the Stambohl I might desire.

While in his presence, I could not refrain from drawing comparisons and moralizing on fate. There was the Sultan, an Eastern despot, the ruler of mighty kingdoms, and the arbiter of the fate of millions of his fellow-creatures; and face to face, a few feet distant, one in rank and condition, among the humblest servants of a far distant republic; and yet, as little as life has to cheer, I would not change positions with him, unless I could carry with me my faith, my friendships, and my aspirations.

My feelings saddened as I looked upon the monarch, and I thought of Montezuma. Evidently like a northern clime, his year of life had known two seasons only, and had leaped from youth to imbecility. His smile was one of the sweetest I ever looked upon—his voice the most melodious I had ever heard; his manner was gentleness itself, and everything about him bespoke a kind and amiable disposition. He is said to be very affectionate, to his mother, especially, and is generous to the extreme of prodigality. But there is that indescribably sad expression in his countenance, which is thought to indicate early death. A presentiment of the kind, mingled perhaps with a boding fear of the overthrow of his country, seems to pervade and depress his spirits. In truth, like Damocles, this descendant of the Caliph's sits beneath a suspended fate. Through him, the souls of the mighty monarchs who have gone before, seem to brood over the impending fate of an Empire which once extended from the Atlantic to the Ganges, from the Caucasus to the Indian Ocean."

The Morning Post.

J. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Circulation 1200 Daily.

PITTSBURGH:
MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1849.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JOHN A. GAMBLE,

OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

Democratic

PRIMARY MEETINGS.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE for the COUNTY of ALLEGHENY, was held at the house of Maj. Daniel Fickieson on Wednesday the 15th inst., when it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Democrats of Allegheny County, are requested to meet at the usual places, on **Saturday, the 1st day of Sept.,** to elect Delegates to the County Convention, to meet at the New Court House on the following Wednesday, Sept. 5th, to nominate a Democratic County Ticket. The meetings in the Townships to be held between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M., and in the Wards and Boroughs at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN B. GUTHRIE, Pres't, *pro tem.*
JAMES WATSON, Secretary.

All is Well!

We conversed on Saturday, with a friend, who has travelled through the principal part of Pennsylvania; and it was really refreshing to hear him describe the good feeling and enthusiasm which exists in the Democratic ranks. His statements confirm the opinion we had previously formed, that another year will find the Democracy of the Old Keystone occupying their former proud and glorious position. The very best feeling pervades the masses; and there is a universal determination to overthrow the party of *Broken Pledges.*

Our Democratic friends must go to work in good earnest in every portion of the State. There should be a thorough organization; and the very best men selected as candidates. As our brother of the Pennsylvanian, remarks in speaking of affairs in that county: "Give us sound radicals and honest Democrats, and the Democracy will redeem the county from Whig domination almost without a struggle." Conservative Democrats should not be trusted under any circumstances. They are a thousand times worse than out-and-out Whigs.

The Federalists will make a desperate effort to carry the Legislature; and to accomplish this, they will use money freely in doubtful counties, and encourage volunteer candidates to run where our party have a large majority. "Divide and conquer," has always been their motto. But all these disorganizing efforts of the Federalists should only have the effect of arousing the lion of Democracy.

Go to work, friends, organize—organize! Pennsylvania must, and shall be redeemed!

The Scheme of the Whigs.

We do not complain (says the Pennsylvanian,) that Gen. Taylor has taken it into his head to visit Pennsylvania, for we could wish no better advertisement of his utter incapacity at the head of the Government, than to let him be heard and seen of all men. But he is accompanied by one of the most unconscionable demagogues in the Union—Wm. F. Johnston—a man who will strain every nerve to create dissensions in the Democratic ranks, and to instigate a secret organization among the whigs. The Democrats must be up and doing. They must quiet all dissensions, and put their shoulders to the wheel at once. We tell our friends everywhere, in this State, that Johnston will sacrifice much to secure a federal majority in the next legislature, so as to have control of the apportionment then to be made. The disputes in the Centre, Lycoming, and Clinton Senatorial district, and in Crawford county, should be harmonized promptly in view of the herculean, though clandestine efforts of the administration party. A word to the wise ought to be always sufficient.

Alabama.

The result in Alabama is as follows:—The delegation to Congress is the same, politically, as in the last, to wit: two whigs and five democrats, as follows: First district—William J. Alston; Second do.—Henry W. Hilliard; Third do.—Sampson W. Harris; Fourth do.—Samuel W. Inge; Fifth and Sixth not heard from, but certainly democratic: Seventh—Franklin W. Bowdon. The two first are whigs.

In the State Senate, there are seventeen whigs and sixteen democrats.

In the House of Representatives there are fifty-six democrats and forty-four whigs—12 majority; and on joint ballot, for the election of two United States Senators, the democrats have a majority of eleven.

The popular vote has decidedly increased for the democrats since the last Presidential election.

Tennessee.

The following gentlemen, as appears by official votes from nearly all the Districts, have been elected to Congress from Tennessee:

1st District	—A. Johnson, dem.,	re-elected.
2d "	A. G. Watkins, whig.	
3d "	J. M. Anderson, whig.	
4th "	J. H. Savage, dem.	
5th "	G. W. Jones, dem.	
6th "	J. H. Thomas, dem.	
7th "	M. P. Gentry, whig.	
8th "	Andrew Ewing, dem.	
9th "	I. G. Harris, dem.	
10th "	F. P. Stanton, dem.	
11th "	C. H. Williams, whig.	

Indiana.

The last Indiana State Sentinel gives the following list of the Congressmen elected from that State, on the 6th of August:

	DEMOCRATS.	WHIG.
1st District	—Nathaniel Albertson.	
2d "	Cyrus L. Dunham.	
3d "	John L. Robinson.	
4th "	George W. Julian, f. s.	
5th "	William J. Brown.	
6th "	Willis A. Gorman.	
7th "		E. W. McGaughey.
8th "	Joseph E. McDonald.	
9th "	Graham N. Fitch.	
10th "	Andrew J. Harlan.	

The Democrats will have a majority of 24 on joint ballot in the Indiana Legislature. Good.

Cumberland County.

The Democracy of "Old Mother Cumberland," held their County Convention, on Tuesday, 21st of August, and nominated the following ticket:

Assembly.—Henry Church, E. Pennsboro'; Thomas C. Scoutler.
Sheriff.—David Smith, Carlisle.
Treasurer.—Benjamin Duke, Shippensburg.
Commissioner.—John Sprout, Hampden.
Director of the Poor.—Michael G. Beltzhoover, Monroe.
Auditors.—John P. Rhonds, Hopewell, 2 years; Philip Quigly, Carlisle, 3 years.
Coronor.—Peter Barnhart, Mechanicsburg.

Important Verdict.

Our readers doubtless remember that while the Rev. Alexander Campbell, President of Bethany (Va.) College, was on a tour through Scotland in 1847, he was arrested and imprisoned in Edinburgh, through the agency of the Rev. James Robinson, for having, while discoursing on the subject of slavery, uttered sentiments obnoxious to that gentleman. The affair produced considerable agitation in the country and in some parts of Europe at the time of its occurrence.

After Mr. Campbell's release and return to this country, some of his friends in Scotland instituted suit against Mr. Robinson, upon the charge of malignant persecution and false imprisonment of Mr. Campbell. This suit has recently terminated, and the result is a decree of the Lords of Council and Session in favor of Mr. Campbell for two thousand pounds sterling, (equal to $10,000 nearly,) and costs.—*Wheeling Gazette.*

☞ Free baths have been established in Philadelphia for respectable females,

For the Morning Post.

"The True Policy."

If there is one subject which *more than all others* deserves the attention of the citizens of this country it is the Tariff—there is no other equal to it. Negro Emancipation, Extension of Territory, and the Bank question, are all matters of secondary importance compared with it.—*Pittsburgh Morning Mercury.*

Would this not be a singular declaration for a Democrat to make, but for a pretender it is not surprising, except the folly of showing his hand so early. Could Henry Clay or Daniel Webster surpass the editor of the Mercury in boldness, recklessness and earnestness with which he advocates the long cherished policy. Perish individual God given rights, the liberty of Speech, of the Press—spread the black and accursed pall of Slavery to the Pacific—continue to surround the Nation's Capitol with Slave pens and dealers in human flesh—let the stars and the stripes still on the high Seas protect the infernal traffic of man in man—abolish trial by jury—representation—the Sub Treasury, and all kindred systems; in their stead build up and protect large Manufacturing establishments, United States Bank—erect Despotism, Anarchy, anything and all things, rather than the breeches pocket of the Manufacturer should failed to be well stored. The Mercury's Democracy may be to the taste of Cotton Democrats, River owning Democrats, and Whigs—but to a Democrat it is rank Federalism in its worst type. Democracy is not for a privileged few, it is for the Universe—it belongs to the whole family of man—it is as broad and enduring as the everlasting Truth, administering equal and exact Justice to all, teaching us that man everywhere is one—it recognises no distinction between the Lord and the Peasant, the bloated Manufacturer and the operative, the rich and the poor. RADICAL DEMOCRAT.

BROWNSVILLE, Aug. 20, 1849.

For the Morning Post.

The late visitation of their excellencies, the President of the United States, and the Governor of the Commonwealth, for "no party purposes," seems to have been made an occasion by the anti-Democratic presses of this city for reading long homilies upon the subject of high Tariff.

We have in the *Commercial Journal* of the 23d instant, a critique upon "Mr. Walker's Tariff," and in the *Hybrid Mercury* of the following day, a new defining of the anomalous position of that remarkable sheet, to say nothing of the meetings and conversations, the proceedings of which have been daily paraded from day to day for the enlightenment and edification of our smoke enveloped community.

The article alluded to in the Journal, states that "the opinion of Gen. Taylor's administration and of the Whig party is—to stimulate production and exports,—that *imports will take care of themselves.*" The same article says "England has for ages pursued a *protective policy*, and yet her imports were enormous, because her productiveness was so." (The italics in the last quotation are mine, the others not.)

The article alluded to in the Mercury, says "the Tariff is calculated to raise the price of wages, and elevate the condition of the laboring population—free trade has a direct tendency to depreciate the rate of wages, and reduce the laboring population to the condition of servitude, mental and physical, in which they are in Great Britain." A little further on in continuation of the defence of the doctrine of protection, is the following: "Are we content to permit the rates of labor in this happy country to be reduced to the rates of poverty in Europe?"

Here we are told that England has for ages pursued a *protective policy*, and that a protective policy or Tariff is calculated *to raise the price of wages and elevate the condition of the laboring population*, while almost in the same breath we are told of the abject condition, mental and physical, of the laboring population of Europe we are implored by the Solons of Political Economy, to pursue the same principle or protective policy, that we may not "be reduced to the rates of poverty in Europe."

England is striving to divest herself of the tattered garments of this mismamed policy of protection, and to assume the glorious robes of *Free Trade*,—it is true the Tories and antiquated protectionists of England clutch the falling fragments with the energy and despair of a dying miser—while in this country Gen. Taylor, the whig party *et id omne genus*, are grasping at the filthy rags and are holding them up for our admiration, and asking us with all the honeied arguments of sophistry to assume these rejected garments. Are the people thus to be deluded? can they be led blindfold to adopt such a suicidal policy?

It has been the intention of the writer to show the inconsistency of the arguments of the protectionists—this is no difficult task, particularly when we find such arguments as are quoted above; but there are some statements in the critique upon Mr. Walker's Tariff as well as in the Report adopted at the meeting of the Iron Masters of Pennsylvania, which demand further notice, and which may at some future day be made the subject of remark.

It would be difficult to answer a writer who makes two such statements in one article as the following:

"*Free Trade in the abstract is right,—it is the natural order of things*, and we would be happy were we in such a position to adopt it;" and

"We do know that there is a *close and intimate connexion between Slavery, both physical and mental* and FREE TRADE!!" OCCIDENT.

Henry Gold Rodgers.

Most of our readers will remember this gentleman, who formerly resided in this city. The last Painesville (O.) Telegraph notices poor RODGERS as follows:—

POOR FELLOW.—A short time since we noticed in town a man full six feet four, and well proportioned. He stopped at one of our best hotels for some days, and paraded the streets, visiting the court house, offices, &c. His actions were so strange that many supposed he was not in his right mind.

We have since learned his name and a portion of his history. He is H. Gold Rodgers, a native of New York, but for many years a citizen of Pennsylvania. His father represented one of the New York districts in Congress, and was a man of fair talents and highly respected. H. G. was singularly fortunate in Pittsburgh, where he took residence and commenced practice at the bar. In 1836 he was elected a member of the Reform Convention which framed the present Constitution of that State. He was the only Democrat elected in Allegheny county, which is conclusive evidence of personal popularity. In the Convention, he distinguished himself by three or four able speeches. In 1837 he was appointed by President Van Buren Charge to Sardinia. He left this country, but ere he reached Turin, became bereft of reason, and in this condition was sent back to the United States. He was for some time in an Asylum. Afterwards he went to Pittsburgh, still deranged, and became a volunteer candidate for Congress; and though he had his tickets printed on gilt edged paper, he got but one vote in the county. For some time past he has been in Cleveland.

This is all we know about him. Could we clip a little from the extravagance of the following lament of Ophelia over the supposed insanity of Hamlet, it would be quite appropriate in the case of the unfortunate man noticeda bove:—

"O what a noble mind is here o'erthrown:
The courtier's soldier's scholar's eye, tongue, sword:
The expectancy and rose of the fair state,
The glass of fashion and the mould of form,
The observer of all observers, quite, quite down!"

☞ Among the victims of cholera at Sault St. Marie, as we have before announced, is Major Martelle, a half breed Chippewa Indian. He was at the head of the delegation of his tribe in Washington last winter, and was a worthy, honorable, and intelligent man.

☞ The Jews abstain from trading during 66 days of the year, as follows, viz: 52 Saturdays; two days, new year; four days, Passover; one day, Black Fasti two days, Pentecost; four days, Tabernacle; one day White Fast.

☞ A London paper thinks Louis Napoleon may now be regarded as a Cossack prince.

For the Morning Post.

The Sisters of Charity, vs. The Clergy of St. Louis, Mo.

MR. EDITOR:—An article appeared in a late number of your paper taken from an exchange, in which the most flattering compliments were paid to the Sisters of Charity, who so faithfully ministered to the sick and dying, during the prevalence of the Cholera in St. Louis, while their conduct was contrasted with the Clergy of the Protestant Churches, of whom it was remarked, that *"many of them with their families sought, in flight, that protection which they so pathetically preach!"* We have no wish to detract aught from the merit of the numerous noble women, Catholic or Protestant, who proved themselves *real* Sisters of Charity in that awful time.—But we cannot, without indignation, witness the attempts of partizan writers to praise one class of benefactors by defaming another. The whole City of St. Louis know the above charge to be without the least foundation in truth. Some five or six Protestant Churches are hung in mourning for their faithful Pastors, who fell martyrs to their zeal, and died that others might live. The Episcopal, Presbyterian, Associate Reformed, and Methodist Churches have each furnished their quota to the scroll of death. Noble men! They are now where the breath of slander cannot come, nor the breath of defamation pain the heart—but honor to the memory of the just, demands that those who have aided in the circulation of the article referred to, should publish its refutation.

A refutation appeared in the St. Louis papers, signed by the surviving Clergymen of that city, which has been unfortunately mislaid. The following however from the editor of the St. Louis Republican refutes the slander of this anonymous writer:

Now that the Cholera is over, it is fitting that we should do justice—open and unreserved justice—to two classes of our community who were called upon to be witnesses of its dread progress, and to alleviate the sufferings of body and mind which it always brought with it. We mean, of course, the Physicians and the Clergy. For three months, these devoted men have had all their energies, and all their powers of endurance taxed—the Physicians in administering to the physical sufferings of the afflicted, and the Clergy in vouchsafing the consolations of religion to those who sought their aid. There may have been instances of baltking and holding back, on the part of the Physicians in their duty at this trying period, but we are not familiar with them; we do know of cases of self-sacrifice, of the endurance of an extraordinary amount of mental and bodily fatigue, amounting almost to entire prostration—and of other cases in which life itself was given up, in efforts to relieve the sick and suffering. The Clergy are all no less deserving of praise. Day and night, in heat and rain, they have always been found willing attendants at the bed-side of the sick and the dying, and ministering consolation to the bereaved. With them, it seems to have been a labor of love, as well as of duty; and as they were much exposed, by their unusual exertions, to the contraction of the disease, they deserve the praise of their fellow men for their christian conduct and well-doing. Some of them fell victims to their zeal in the service which religion required of them, but they died, the chosen of God, and honored by those who survive them.

News and Miscellaneous Items.

☞ Five of the capitals of Europe are under martial law at this time, viz—Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Rome, and Naples. This fact speaks volumes.

☞ Jules Fabre, in a debate in the French Assembly on restricting the freedom of the press, said forcibly that the cause of France's unquiet "was because its republican heart was still enclosed in a monarchial mould."

☞ The Sultan of Turkey, Queen of Great Britain, and the President of the United States, have each given Count Wass, the Hungarian Envoy, a favorable and satisfactory reception. But Louis Napoleon, the President of France, gave him a "cold shoulder."

☞ A Yankee writes from San Francisco to a New Haven paper:—A Spanish girl is the best grammar in the world; and since my arrival in town, I have been *studying grammar.*" We suppose he'll *conjugate* soon, if the girl don't *decline.*

☞ A man named Porter was killed by another named Mesterson, in McCracken county, Ky., on the 6th, by throwing a stone at him. Masterson's brother and Porter had some difficulty and the latter chased the former with a knife. Masterson fled.

☞ Mr. Dean, and his accomplished daughter, Miss. Julia, are in Cincinnati. They will start on a professional tour to the North in September.

☞ The peach crop in the vicinity of St. Louis is represented as much finer and more plentiful than was expected.

☞ Sixty miles of the Tennessee and Lynchburg Railroad are to be put under contract this fall.

☞ The *Buffalo Commercial* learns that there have been several cases of cholera at Mackinaw, and one or two deaths.

☞ A young man from Boston, has just sent his aged mother 16 oz. of gold from California. Good boy!

☞ There are 106,700 poor sick, criminal and debauched people in Berlin, the model city of Germany.

☞ The distance from New York to St. Paul's, Minesota, 1,500 miles, is travelled in seven days, at a cost of $32.

☞ The number of deaths among the Alumni of Yale College during the last year was 48.

☞ Lady Blessington was the daughter of a printer named Power.

☞ The Philadelphia Board of Health passed a resolution on Tuesday, to close the cholera hospitals in Cherry street, Richmond and Moyamensing. They are all closed now.

☞ Her Majesty's steamship Blazor brings to England a report from Sierra Leone, that the Alert had been engaged with a slaver, and that one lieutenant and five men were killed.

☞ A. M. Plunkard was killed on the Harrisburg railroad on Friday last, near Downingstown; and on Sunday night a woman was killed on the same road, near the Spring House.

☞ Proceedings have been commenced at New York against Dr. Yan Ness, for the $1,000 fine, or two years imprisonment, for neglecting to report cholera deaths.

☞ The Lowell Courier says that Mr. Cheney, one of the California emigrants from Lowell, writes home that he has collected *forty thousand dollars* worth of gold dust in six weeks.

☞ The Free Democracy of Vermont have nominated Asahel Peck, Esq., as a candiuate for Congress to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Marsh.

☞ The Hungarian meeting, at Boston, which was to have taken place on Monday evening, has been postponed till further notice. Reason—absence, from mistake, of gentlemen who promised.

☞ During the last few years, the secretary of the Bible Society, in Hungary, has been commissioned to circulate about 300,000 copies of the Bible.

☞ Three thousand tourists have visited the White Mountains in New Hampshire the present season; and this is said to be an under estimate.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, CATHARINE BURK, wife of Wm. Burk, Jr.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from her late residence on High st., near Wylie st.

☞ **Notice.**—The Democratic citizens of the Third Ward will hold their Primary Meeting at Seidenstricker's, Smithfield street, on Saturday evening, September 1st, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the County Convention. aug27

To Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received up to 12 o'clock on Saturday next for building a new House for First Ward Public School, according to plan and specification of the same, to be seen at the office of J. W. Kerr, on Fourth street.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, JOHN WHITE, } Building Committee
aug27:1w (Journal and Dispatch copy.)

A Fuss among the Students.

For a week or two, a difficulty has existed between the Faculty and the Students of Washington College, the rumored and generally accredited facts of which are about as follows.

One of the Students of the College having been adjudged by the Faculty guilty of various derelictions of duty, was reprimanded for the same, and cautioned against the repetition of similar improprieties. Failing, in the opinion of the Faculty, to observe the injunctions of the caution placed upon him, the young man's father was written to on the subject and requested to withdraw his son from the College. The Student demanded of the Faculty an explanation of the grounds upon which they had thus addressed his father. The Faculty informed him that they were satisfied as to the correctness of their course, and that it was not worth while to make any explanations. The Student asked the right of trial—the Faculty, no doubt for good reasons, deemed that to be wholly unnecessary. At this point, the Students of the College, at least a large portion of them, interfered—held meetings—demanded explanations of the Faculty—drafted and adopted proceedings, which they forwarded to the Faculty by a committee, and required a reply to the same. When their committee called upon the Faculty they were very properly informed that no answer would be given. Whereupon, some twenty or thirty of the Students resolved to withdraw from the College—and this is, thus far, the upshot of the whole matter.

It is not for us to know all the circumstances of the case referred to; but we do not consider it at all probable that any impartial individual will attempt to cast the least censure upon the Faculty of the College. We know them, one and all to be gentlemen of fine feelings. They are not disposed to encroach upon the rights of others, and are constant in their labors to promote the welfare of those whose moral and intellectual training is in a great measure entrusted to their care. We regret that the young gentlemen of the College should have acted so rashly.—*Washington (Pa.) Examiner.*

Steam Brick Works for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the STEAM BRICK WORKS, ABOVE LAWRENCEVILLE, comprising a Steam Engine, 2 Boilers, 6 Mould Machines, capable of manufacturing 20 thousand Pressed Bricks out of dry clay, with 3 Acres of Land on the Allegheny river, on which are 4 kiln and sheds, machine and clay sheds, wheelbarrows, trucks, shovels, spades, &c.—everything requisite to commence business at an hour's notice.—Price, including the patent right to the said machine, $7000. Terms of payment made easy. Without the Land, $5,000.

For particulars, address HENRY MERRITT,
aug27:dtf No. 188 Monongadela House.

TO LET—A Dwelling House, pleasantly situated on Third street, opposite the Post Office, containing 9 rooms, with a good cellar. The above would be a good stand for a boarding house. Possession given on the 1st of October. Rent, $250. Inquire on the premises. aug23:d1t

THE EMPIRE MINSTRELS, WOULD tender their sincere thanks to the citizens of Pittsburgh for their very liberal patronage during the past *EIGHT WEEKS*, and beg leave to announce that they will give another of their POPULAR ENTERTAINMENTS, at

APOLLO HALL,

on MONDAY EVENING, August 27th: on which occasion they will introduce NEW SONGS, BURLESQUES, DANCES, &c., &c., Doors open at 7½ oclock. Concert to commence at 8. Tickets **25 cents.** aug27

PHILO HALL.

Exhibition every evening this week, at 8 o'clock.

THE *WONDERFUL EXHIBITION* of the great Magician ADRIEN.

This exhibition is divided in 3 parts, and composed each night of a great variety of novelties.

See the Small Bills.

WHITE GOODS.—A. A. MASON & Co., *No. 60 Market street*, invite the attention of purchasers to their extensive assortment of WHITE GOODS, viz: Jaconets, Swiss and Mull Muslins, barr'd, striped and corded do., Bishop and Victoria Lawns, &c., &c.

The Cheap One Price Store is the place for Bargains in White Goods. aug27

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.—A. A. Mason & Co. have received another invoice of those eight cent Linen Handkerchiefs, cheaper and better than any former lot. Call soon and you will find them at

aug27 No. 60 MARKET STREET.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Allegheny:

The petition of Benjamin Carpenter, of the Township of Versailles, in the County aforesaid, humbly sheweth: That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travelers and others, at his dwelling house, in the township aforesaid, and prays that your Honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

BENJAMIN CARPENTER.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the township aforesaid, do certify, that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation and lodging of strangers and travelers, and that such room is necessary.

J. A. Robinson, John Mewhood, Thomas Mewhood, F. Miller, Jr., J. Craig, W. Wallace, J. Lunsdick, J. Miller, Hammock, J. Keiser, T. Saver, Jr. aug27:3t*

READINGS AND RECITATIONS.

MR. ALEX. KENNEDY, Prof of Elocution in Western Reserve College, O., formerly Prof. of the Royal (Belfast) College, Ireland, respectfully announces that he will give a selection of SCRIPTURAL, SHAKSPEARE, MILTONIAN AND MISCELLANEOUS *READINGS AND RECITATIONS*, in the Fourth Ward School building, Penn street, on SATURDAY evening, the 25th inst., at 7 o'clock precisely. Many of the finest and most affective passages will be given.

Tickets, 25 cents; to be procured at Kay's Book Store, at the Athenæum and at the door. Mr. K. will remain in the city a fortnight, to give tuition in Elocution. Terms moderate. Particulars may be known at the office of this paper and at Kay's.

References—Rev. Dr. Riddle, Rev. Dr. Upfold, Rev. Dr. Wylie, Rev. Dr. Bilen, and Rev. Mr. Passavant. aug27

Fall Fashions Hats and Caps.

G. W. GLASSGOW will introduce the Fall style HATS and CAPS, on Saturday, August the 25th, 1849. Those in want of a neat and durable HAT, will please call and examine his assortment, at No. 102 Wood street, third door below Fifth street.

N.B.—His Silk Hats are warranted water proof—the bodies being prepared with Gutta Percha, which makes them elastic and pleasant to the wearer, and perfectly waterproof. G. W. GLASSGOW.

aug25:4m 102 Wood street.

Fall Fashion for Hats.

This Fall style for HATS will be introduced this evening, at PAULSON'S.
aug25:6t 73 Wood st.

Fall Fashion.

S. MOORE, 75 *Wood street*, will introduce the Fall style HATS, on Saturday, the 25th, which for beauty of style cannot be surpassed.
aug24:2t

WANTED—Places in city or country for a number of Book-keepers, Schoolmasters, Salesmen, Warehousemen, Laborers, Mechanics, and for Boys of all ages. Wanted, a place for a first rate Waiter. Wanted to borrow, several sums of money for different periods, and good security. Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Store Rooms, Farms, &c., rented, bought and sold. Chambermaids, Housekeepers, Cooks and Nurses supplied, and all kinds of Agencies attended to for moderate charges, at ISAAC HARRIS' Agency and Intelligence Office, No. 33 Wood street. aug25

J. H. LAWMAN'S
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Emporium
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 68 *FOURTH STREET, APOLLO BUILDINGS,*
BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Always on hand, a large assortment of Shirts Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders Under Shirts, Drawers, &c., &c. marlt

JAMES TAYLOR. JOHN B. TAYLOR.

J. R. Taylor & Co.,
No. 122 Liberty street, (four doors below St. Clair street.)
MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF WIRE CLOTH, from No. 2 to No. 50; Brass and Iron Wire RIDDLES and SIFTERS, from No. 2 to No. 50.

Every No. Wire Cloth in PAPER CYLINDERS.

All kinds of HAND WORK, Screens, Bird Cages, Feeders, &c.

RIVETS—Black, Tinned, Copper and Brass, of every size, on hand or made to order.

WIRE—Iron, Brass, Copper and Steel of every size.

BROOM WIRE, Sheo Brass, Japanned and Britannia Ware.

Orders for any kind of the above articles will be promptly filled. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock. je23m

Wall Paper Warehouse,
NO. 47 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.
THOMAS PALMER

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and customers, that he has had at no past period, so extensive a Stock as he has at present. He can offer to purchasers, on *very moderate terms, at the old established stand in Market street*, almost every article in his line—including counting-room, bed chamber, dining-room, parlor and hall Paper. With Borders, Landscapes, Fire-board Prints, Paper and Transparent Window Shades, Bonnet and Binders' Boards; Writing, Wrapping, and Tea Paper; he is abundantly supplied, and requests merchants and housekeepers to call and examine his assortment.

Rags and Tanners' Scraps taken in trade, at the highest price. mar 13-d&wtm

FRESH SUPPLY OF THE LATEST
AND MOST FASHIONABLE
Vestings, Cassimeres, Summer Goods, CLOTHS, &c.

P. DELANY, 49 Liberty street, respectfully calls the attention of his friends and the public to his new supply of Seasonable Goods, such as the latest style of Fancy Cashmarette, drabbed French Habit Cloths, Italian Summer Cloths, Drills, White and Brown Russia Duck, Summer Cloths, Plain and Fancy French, English and American Cloths and Cassimeres; and all other articles suitable for customer trade. Also, a large and general assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, made up in the most fashionable manner, and will be sold low for cash. [jel5:d&w] P. DELANY.

Greenwood Gardens.

A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT, two miles below the City, on the Ohio river, occupying between three and four acres of ground, well shaded with fruit and ornamental trees, and a large collection of choice shrubbery. Also, an extensive Green-house, containing the finest varieties of exotic plants. Commodious Saloons are erected for the reception of visitors.—Ice Creams, Pastry, Fruit, Nuts, Cakes, and all the delicacies of the season, are kept for sale; and all kinds of Plants, both native and exotic. Boquets tastefully put up at all seasons of the year. Tea every evening at 6 o'clock.

A comfortable Steamboat leaves the foot of Pitt street every hour during the day and evening, landing at the Garden gate.

☞ Kept on Temperance principles, and closed on Sunday. [Journal and Gazette copy.] my29

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE LAST LICK.—Our readers probably are not aware that to-night is the last night of the Empire Minstrels, and has been set apart for the benefit of Cool White, who stands unrivalled as a delineator of the African character. Mr. White has labored arduously, and we think successfully, for the past fifty nights, to amuse our citizens, and we hope his exertions will not go unrequited. The bill offered on the occasion is a very attractive one, and we trust the friends and admirers of Cool will turn out en masse and give him solid evidence of their esteem and friendship. Let Apollo be crowded brim full. By the bye, we almost forgot to state that Sliter's new dance, one of the prettiest things we have ever seen, entitled the "Pas de Troix," danced by Sliter, Gardner and Snyder, is on the bill for to-night. The dance of itself should draw a full house.

During their stay in our city the Empire Minstrels have been more successful than any company that has heretofore visited us. For *fifty nights* they have played to crowded and delighted audiences.—Their performances have been attended nightly by our most respectable and fashionable people. The company is composed entirely of gentlemen of the finest musical talent and ability, and are certain to win friends and admirers wherever they visit. They have made many friends in Pittsburgh, who regret their departure, and join with us in cordially and cheerfully wishing them every success, and also in commending them to the particular favor of the citizens of the cities they contemplate visiting.

COMPLETED.—We observe that Dr. Gazzam's new building, on the corner of Third and Market street, one of the finest edifices in the city, and an ornament to the neighborhood, is completed and partly occupied. The room on the first story, fronting on Market and Third streets, is occupied as a gentleman's furnishing store by Mr. Hersh, who has just opened one of the finest lot of goods lately offered for sale in this city. The one on the second floor is large and comfortable, in fact would make the nicest Hall in the city, and should at once be secured by the Board of Trade, or by some association for a