A French Divorce Case.

In order to show the grounds on which they sue for divorces in France, we publish the following account from Galignani. In the present instance the wife sued for divorce, and she put in the fact that her husband "pinched" her as one of her claims for separation. Here is the story:

In November last, Madame la Marquise de Persan applied to the Civil Tribunal for a separation from her husband, but it was refused. She appealed to the Court of Appeal, and three days have just been occupied in hearing the case. Madame de Persan is the daughter of the Duke d'Esclignac, a grandee of Spain, and her mother belongs to the Talleyrand Perigord family; the Marquis de Persan is the son of the Count de Persan. The marriage took place in 1845. The lady's advocate stated that, shortly after the marriage, a serious disagreement broke out between the husband and wife. The former, who was of very violent character, frequently applied the grossest epithets to his wife, and made imputations on her virtue. Sometimes he pinched her, and once he struck her. He on one occasion abused her in virulent terms for having gone to a riding school with her brother. When she was *enceinte* he refused her the most necessary articles, and complained that he was tired of paying money for the expenses of children. In her confinement he refused her wood, sugar, and the most indispensable articles. A female friend having visited her and slept in her chamber, he made a revolting charge against both. He accused her also of adultery with a brother-in-law. A number of other circumstances of a like character were related, and the advocate relied on them to justify the demand of separation. The advocate of the Marquis de Persan labored to throw all the fault of the discord between him and his wife on the latter. He declared that she had married him without feeling any love for him, and that immediately after she gave way to despondency, and displayed the greatest coldness towards him. He insinuated that she had been engaged in intrigues with more than one gentleman, and produced extracts from letters which he said, proved it. He read quotations from letters from her mother, advising her how to act, and contended that they also established that she had been guilty of improper conduct. But the court held that no sufficient ground for casting any imputation on the lady had been brought forward, and that the conduct of the husband towards her had been unjustifiable. It accordingly quashed the decision of the Tribunal, and ordered the separation as prayed for by Madame de Persan. It also ordered that the three children of M. and Madame de Persan should be confided to the care of the mother up to the age of eight.

Agricultural Productions of the United States.

The extended area of the United States, covering as it does some twenty degrees of latitude, and about fifty-five degrees of longitude, all in one compact mass, renders it the most favored nation on the face of the earth, in the variety of its agricultural productions. There is nothing essential to the existence of man, and but few of the luxuries which gratify his palate, which are not raised in the United States. But this is not the only advantage which our people possess in the productions of food. In the article of bread-stuffs, the staff of life, a deficiency in the supply of which is productive of so much misery in many countries, so wide is the extent of territory, comprehending so many degrees of latitude and longitude, which is planted, that a famine is an event which is almost placed beyond the bounds of possibility. If the crops fail in one section, the surplus is so great in another that the failure is scarcely felt. Instance the article of wheat, the principle staple of bread-stuffs. This grain is raised in every State and Territory. So also with rye, indian corn and potatoes. Barley is raised in all the States but Louisiana and Florida. All the Southern States with the exception of Maryland, as well as one or more of the Western States, produce rice. Every State except Delaware, makes sugar. Of the articles necessary for the production of meat, such as hay, oats, &c., every State produces more or less. These facts prove that our nation need be dependent on no other for the necessaries of life, even in the most unfavorable seasons. How much more favored are we in this respect than our great commercial rival—Great Britain! There the whole commercial system is liable to be disarranged by a year of comparative famine, or by the failure of a single crop.

Ohio raises more wheat than any other State; Tennessee raises the most corn; Pennsylvania the most rye and buckwheat; South Carolina the most rice; and New York the most barley, potatoes and hay. The production of wheat has been for many years extending on the West, and contracting on the East. The wheat lands of New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland are becoming in a measure exhausted, and their yield per acre is much less in proportion than that of the newly cleared and prairie lands of the West. The Western States, indeed, are now, *par excellence*, the wheat growing States of the Union, and it is to them that the future millions must look for the principal means of sustinence. It will be centuries before the United States will teem with a population, which, like that of England, will require all which can be raised from the soil to support life, or before they will be forced to depend upon any other nation for the staple articles of food. Indeed, it may well be doubted whether science will not keep pace with the growth of population, and teach our farmers the proper materials to restore the exhausted fertility of the soil, thus rendering an acre as productive as double the quantity of land as at present cultivated. When we consider the almost countless millions of human beings who will ultimately, at the present ratio of progression, find subsistence within the present limits of the United States, we are lost in the mazes of speculation at the future destiny of our country.

The Church of England.

INCOME OF BISHOPS.—It appears from a recent report on the subject, made to Parliament, that in 1835 the total sum available for the support of the Church of England, was £2,757,690. The returns quoted in that report showed, also, that there were 5230 curates actively employed in 1831, *whose income average only £79 per annum*, so that the active duties in nearly one half of the benefices were performed for less than £420,000 out of the immense church revenues of £3,750,000! It appears also, from returns upon the table of the House of Commons, that in addition to these ample funds, Parliament had granted for the support of the church no less than £2,753,000, including £153,000 allowed as draw-back upon building materials for churches. The net income of the arch bishops and bishops on an average of three years, ending December 28, 1831, amounted to £157,737; the income of the Archbishop of Canterbury being £19,182, that of the Archbishop of York, £12,629, of the Bishop of London, £13,929, and of the Bishop of Durham, £19,066. It was provided by a special law that the sums to be paid after the death of the individuals then holding the sees should be:—To the Archbishop of Canterbury, £15,000; to the Archbishop of York, $10,000; to the Bishop of London, £10,000; to the Bishop of Durham £8,000; to the Bishop of Winchester, £7,000; to the Bishop of St. Asaph, £5,200; to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, £5,000 to the Bishop of Worcester, £5,000; to the Bishop of Ely, £5,500; and to the remaining bishops £4,500 a year each; the whole amount of the incomes thus settled being £142,700 a year. It appeared, however, from a return laid on the table in the first week of July, that the amount actually received by the bishops, on the average of the last seven years, had been £194,000 instead of £142,000, in consequence of the continuance of the system of fines.

Recreation.

Men need, and will have some kind of recreation. The body was not made for constant toil—the mind was not formed for constant study. God has not ordained the life shall be spent in one continued series of efforts to secure the things of this world. He has fitted man for enjoyment as well as labor, and made him susceptible of pleasurable emotions. He did not design him for a slave, to dig the earth for a while and die—to toil on until the hour of death comes to conduct a shattered system back to dust and ashes. On the other hand he has given him a physical system which like the harp, may be touched to any tune. He has made the eye, the ear, the mouth, all inlets of pleasure. He has so constituted us, that we may be wound up to the highest degrees of pleasure, and received through the medium of the senses, a flood of happiness. Besides this, he has arranged the outward world in such a manner as to give man the highest enjoyment. Had God designed man for ceaseless labor, he would not have given him such a body as he now possesses, he would have darkened the eye, deaden the ear, and blunted all the nicer sensibilities; and made the hand as hard as iron, and the foot as insensible as brass. But, formed for enjoyment, we find men seeking it. After the labor of the day is over, and the toil of life is done, they return to every quarter to find some source of recreation, some avenue of life which is fragrant with flowers, and which echoes with sweet music.

The Louisville Democrat says it learns from good authority, that the number of hogs to be slaughtered there the coming season will greatly exceed that of last year.

Daily Morning Post.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.

Harper & Layton, Proprietors and Publishers.

L. HARPER, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING::::::AUGUST 25, 1851.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM BIGLER,

OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

SETH CLOVER,

OF CLARION COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS

For Justices of the Supreme Bench.

HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, *of Somerset.*
" JAMES CAMPBELL, *of Philadelphia.*
" ELLIS LEWIS, *of Lancaster.*
" JOHN B. GIBSON, *of Cumberland.*
" WALTER H. LOWRIE, *of Allegheny.*

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT,
HOPEWELL HEPBURN, *of Pittsburgh.*

ASSISTANT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT,
CHARLES SHALER, *of Pittsburgh.*

PRESIDENT JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS,
JAMES S. CRAFT, *of Pitt Township.*

ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF COURT OF QR. SESSIONS.
WILLIAM KERR, *of Chartiers Township.*
JAMES WATSON, *of West Elizabeth Township.*

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER M'CAMMON, *of Pittsburgh.*
JAMES WATSON, *of Pittsburgh.*
A. HAYS, *of Allegheny City.*
D. R. WILLIAMS, *of Shaler Township*
L. B. PATTERSON, *of Mifflin Township.*

RECORDER,
ROBERT MORROW, *of Pittsburgh.*

REGISTER,
ANDREW BARCLAY, *of Allegheny City.*

CLERK OF COURTS,
ELIJAH TROVILLO, *of Pittsburgh.*

TREASURER,
THOMAS BLACKMORE, *of South Pittsburgh.*

COMMISSIONER,
J. D. W. WHITE, *Borough of Manchester.*

SURVEYOR,
E. H. HEASTINGS, *of Pittsburgh.*

AUDITOR,
B. DILWORTH, *of Ross Township.*

PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY.

If any evidence was wanting that our country is in a truly prosperous condition, we think it is only necessary that the enquirer should walk around and through any important city or town, and the evidence will be furnished to him,—evidence, too, of a character that cannot be mistaken. He will find that, upon the outskirts of all our principal towns splendid edifices are being erected—the proceeds of well directed efforts in speculation, or of the more certain but slow income from professional, mercantile, or mechanical employment.

If he wishes further evidence, let him visit our various manufacturing establishments; and he will find that, excepting in a few localities, the busy hum of labor is as lively as ever; and that the operative is able to realize wages as good as for some years past. He will find that our banking companies are realizing as fat dividends as ever; and that stocks are up or down according as they are in favor in the market; that the luxuries and delicacies of life are no less freely bought; and that the substantials command prices nothing lower than they commanded a year or two ago.

If he wants further evidence, let him examine our railroad and canal statistics, and he will find that on both these branches of communication the increase of business has been wonderful; that the tolls on both have been vastly increased; and that the demands of the country are constantly for increased facilities of communication of similar character. Increasing exports and largely increased imports; a vast increase in our coinage; our busy ship-yards, and founderies, and machine shops: in short, the activity prevailing in almost every department of business; all these things go to show that our country was never more prosperous than at the present moment.

But there is another branch of industry, that claims particular attention in our State, because of its great importance; which we have not forgotten, but have referred to last because it is one of our great interests most thoroughly misrepresented. This is the Coal interest. Among all the evidences of prosperity in our State, none can be pointed to with more certainty, at the present time, than this. Every paper that we receive from the great coal regions goes to prove to us, that this great interest was never more active, and that, at no former period were the shipments so heavy as they now are, at fair, remunerating prices. Thus it will be seen that the cry some are trying to raise of great interests prostrated, and desolation and ruin following in the wake, is all deceptive, and designed only to mislead the people from their highest and best interests.

Honesty is Always Commendable.

The extract we give below is from the *New York Mirror*, a paper that is with the Whig party in all its sympathies; and that repudiates everything coming from the Democratic party—unless, as in the case of that doctrine referred to, it sees that such a doctrine *may* give an occasional opportunity to its friends to get into power. The editor speaks frankly and fearlessly; and we commend the spirit of his article:—

"The cardinal principles of Protection we do repudiate in common with nine-tenths of the American people.

"If a direct note could be taken on the question to-day, independent of the election arguments usually made use of by the manufacturers, we do not believe more than one-fifth of the American people would be found in favor of the narrow doctrine of 'Protection.' We deny that this is any *longer* a distinctive principle of the whig party. The time was when a High Tariff and a National Bank were fundamental pillars of the conservative creed. But the day has gone by. With all the 'log rolling' that can be brought to bear upon Congress, it is utterly impossible to *alter* the Tariff without *reducing* it.—In this age of steam and lightning, every thing is changing and progressing, and what was of vital importance in the machinery of yesterday is but a dead weight and an incumbrance upon the wheels of to-day. Political organization, like all things else, must get rid of 'obsolete ideas' as fast as possible, or like a dead limb upon a living body, they will spread decay throughout the entire system."

But we should really like to know where would be the organization of the Whig party, unless this is to them *vital* doctrine of protection were a part of their system. Why we should as soon think of having a human form survive after being deprived of the heart, as to see Whiggery for a moment exist deprived of all the *glorious* associations crowded around this one word *protection!* We could as reasonably expect a human being to survive, after having his head cut off, as to hear of the continued action of Whiggery, without the grand catchword of *Protection!*

☞ The population of the Bahama Islands, by the recent census, is 27,514, being an increase of 4,344 since the previous census. The increase is considerably more, as Turks Island, Caicos, and Mayaguana, containing a population of 3,090, are at present under a separate government, but at the time of taking the last census they were included in the Bahama Islands. From the 21st of May to the 30th of June of the present year, 24,912 pine apples were shipped from Eluthera.

The entire cost to the State of Virginia of her late Reform Convention is set down by the Republican at 220,000. Of this sum upwards of $40,000 were paid for reporting and printing.

Governor Johnston's Sinking Fund.

It should not be forgotten by the voters of Pennsylvania, that, while GOV. JOHNSTON and his friends are claiming for him such great merit for recommending and carrying out a scheme that had its paternity in a mind far greater than his, he is perambulating the State, electioneering for office at the People's expense. We think that, if the Governor's services are worth any thing, they are worth what the People allow him; but we do not think he is exactly earning them while he is getting about *eight dollars a day* for making speeches denunciatory of some of the best men of the State.—This is a *Sinking Fund* indeed. A little more modesty would be more becoming, we think, in the chief magistrate of a State like Pennsylvania.

Steubenville and Indiana Railroad.

From the Coshocton Republican of the 21st we learn that the township of Newark subscribed, on the 18th instant, to the stock of this road $100,000; and that on the same day the township in which Dresden is situated also voted to subscribe $100,000. This truly meritorious work is becoming more and more certain of success as the people become enlightened in relation to the advantages to be derived from it.—Our Steubenville Road is also daily gaining favor with the People; and but a short time will now elapse before a full connection will be established with Cincinnati.

Mr. Webster's Movements

The New York *Herald* of the 15th, contained the following telegraphic despatch from the City of Washington:—

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1851.—It is stated, upon authority which leaves no room for doubt, that Mr Webster will not return to this city as Secretary of State. He will remain away till about the assembling of Congress, when he will tender his resignation. The position which his friends have placed him in renders it, in his opinion, indelicate that he should remain in the cabinet.

Upon this the Washington Telegraph of the evening of the 16th remarks at length, asserting that the former statements of Mr Webster's tendered resignation were true, only that he afterwards was led to change his mind, and adds:

We have not a doubt of the entire truth of the foregoing announcement, so far as Mr. Webster's mind is at present made up. But may he not see cause to change his mind once more by November next, and conclude to hold on, yet awhile longer, to the office of Secretary of State?

An American Triumph at the Great Exhibition.

The "Britishers" who have been sneering at Brother Jonathan's section of "magnificent distances" in the Chrystal Palace, are just beginning to find out that some of the articles they passed by with a scornful toss of the head and a curling lip, are labor-saving inventions of priceless value.

Among the machines so superciliously overlooked is McCormick's American Reaper. This Yankee contribution to the utilitarian department of exposition, was tested on the 24th ult. at the farm of Mr. Mechi, about forty-five miles from London. The English reaping machines appear to have failed utterly but the American invention went through the grain with perfect ease, although it was quite green cutting down after the rate of two or three acres an hour. These facts are gathered from the London correspondence of the *Albany Evening Journal.* The letter adds that when the Reaper was stopped at the conclusion of the experiment, Mr. Mechi, the proprietor of the farm, addressed the assemblage.

He said to them,—"Gentlemen, here is a triumph for the American reaping machine. It has, under all its disadvantages, done its work completely. Now let us, as Englishmen, show that we appreciate this contribution to our implements for cheapening our agriculture and let us give the Americans three hearty English cheers!" They gave them with a will; and a fourth with a hip! hip!! hurra!!! The jurors then required the machine to cut another swath, so that it might be timed, and its powers ascertained. Accordingly it was put in operation again, and cut 74 yards in length in 70 seconds, doing its work to the satisfaction of every one present. At this rate it would cut twenty acres per day, during their usual hours of work here. A large number of the farmers present expressed their gratification at the result under such unfavorable circumstances, and said they considered it a very great triumph for the American machine, and that it had fully redeemed everything that had been said in relation to its capabilities.

PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTS.—The following physiological facts were translated from a French scientific journal:—The average height of man and woman, at birth, is generally 19 inches. In each of the twelve years after birth, one-twelfth is added to the stature each year. Between the ages of twelve and twenty, the growth of the body is slower: and it is still further diminished after this up to twenty-five, the period of a maximum growth. In old age the height of the body diminishes on an average of about 3 inches.—The height of women varies less than that of man in the different countries. The average weight of a male infant is about 7 pounds; of a female about 6½ pounds. The weight of an infant decreases for a few days after its birth, and it does not sensibly commence gaining until it is a week old. At the end of the first year, the child is three times as heavy as when it was born. At the age of seven years, it is twice as heavy as when one year old. The average weight of both sexes at twelve is nearly the same; after that period, females will be found to weigh less than males. The average weight of men is about 130 pounds, and of women 112 pounds. In the case of individuals of both sexes, under 4 feet 4 inches, females are somewhat heavier than men, and *vice versa*. Men attain their maximum weight at about forty, and women at or near fifty. At sixty, both sexes usually commence losing weight, so that the average weight of old persons, men or women, is nearly the same as at nineteen.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS.—It is a perverted public sentiment that esteems the industrial pursuits more humble than clerkship and trade, and assigns to the producing classes a lower grade in social life than is awarded to the mercantile portion of the community. The adage of Pope, "Act well your part, there all the honor lies," is a sublime truth. It should nerve the souls of our farmers and mechanics, to assert the dignity of their callings, as the true and only sources of the public wealth, and to maintain their claim to personal respectability. But to do this successfully they must cultivate their minds and manners, and see to it that in science and general knowledge, and in true refinement, they are not behind those whose delicate pursuits have generally secured the pre-eminence in personal adornment and social elevation. Let them take illustrations of Franklin for their model, emulate other mechanics who have risen to wealth, and high public respect, and they never will have occasion to be ashamed of their business or condition in life.

SLEEPING FLOWERS.—Almost all flowers sleep during the night. The marigold goes to bed with the sun, and with him rises weeping.—Many plants are so sensitive that their leaves close during the passage of a cloud. The dandelion opens at five or six in the morning, and shuts at nine in the evening. The "goat beard" wakes at three in the morning, and shuts at five or six in the afternoon. The common daisy shuts up its blossom in the evening and opens its "day's eye" to meet the early beams of the morning sun. The crocus, tulip, and many others, close their blossoms at different hours toward evening. The ivy-leaved lettuce, opens at eight in the morning, and closes forever at four in the afternoon. The night flowering cereus turns night into day. It begins to expand its magnificent sweet-scented blossoms in the twilight, it is full bloom at midnight, and closes never to open again with the dawn of day. In a clover field not a leaf opens until after sunrise! So says a celebrated English author, who has devoted much time to the study of plants, and often watched them during their quiet slumbers. Those plants which seem to be awake all night he styles "the bats and owls of the vegetable kingdom."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning last shortly after the planing machine of McIntosh & Tieran was put in operation, one of the plain bits or cutters, a piece of metal weighing from five to seven pounds, becoming detached from the cylinder, struck Mr. Benjamin Davidson with great force on the side of the head near the temple. His skull was literally crushed and shattered in splinters; and though so horribly mangled, he survived some three days after the accident. Mr. Davidson had resided for many years in Wellsville, and was one of her most industrious citizens.—*Wellsville Patriot.*

Gen. Belknap arrived at Fort Smith, on the 27th ult. He succeeds, for the present, the late Gen. Arbuckle in the command of the 7th Military Department.

Scribblings and Clippings.

A sad accident occurred in Plympton, Mass., on Sunday afternoon week, by which Deacon Lewis Bradford, of the Congregational Church, lost his life. On his return from divine worship the wagon in which he was seated, upset; and he was thrown to the ground. He gasped several times and died. It appeared that his neck had been broken by the fall. He was eighty-four years of age, and was Town Clerk at the time of his death, which office he held for 39 years.

The diamonds worn by the Marchioness of Londonderry, at the Queen's costume ball, were of the value of £150,000, or $750,000! A walking treasury!

The late Marshall festival at New York, yielded the beneficiary the sum of $9,000. Nothing of the kind in this country ever paid near that sum.

A tremendous storm raged on the Chesapeake Bay, at Kent Island and the mouth of the Severn river, on Sunday the 17th inst., which did great damage to property in Anne Arundel county and on Kent Island, prostrating fences, uprooting trees, and greatly injuring the crops.

On the 16th inst., Mr. C. H. Gherkin, of Norfolk, Va., a professor of music, went to an undertaker and ordered his coffin, stating that he would die that evening. The undertaker seeing him in good health, paid no attention to the order. Gherkin, however, went home to bed, and died at an early hour that evening.

The House of A. Duff, of Demerara, British Guiana, has failed in consequence of the stoppage of the house of Duff & Co., Liverpool.—The liabilities are $200,000, and the assets $120,000. Four estates belonging to him had been sold at auction for $40,000 which in former times were worth $200,000.

The Virginia Central Railroad Company shows an increase of receipts for the six months from 1st January, 1851, to 1st July, 1851 over the same months of the preceding year, of $34,948 41.

A Bell, twenty-three thousand pounds in weight, has been cast in Boston for the iron tower in New York. Fourteen tons of metal were melted for the casting. The first was completely successful.

The late election in Texas is said to have resulted in the choice of Hon. Peter H. Bell as Governor. Hon. V. E. Howard is reported elected to Congress in the Western District.

The Washington Republic has an interesting letter from Paris, describing the reception of John Howard Payne, the newly appointed American Consul. The greatest honors of the nation were shown him, and the Bey expressed himself as personally gratified by the return of Mr. Payne to his former station.

Messrs. Taylor & Co., brewers of this city, received by the steamer City of Manchester, of Philadelphia, ten bales of English hops. The difference in the price of the article here and in England makes it a matter of economy to import them. The price there is 35 cts. per pound—here 50 and 60 cts.

The Democracy.

Can it be denied, asks the Washington Union, that the Democratic party as it was in its purity, before the moral pestilence of free soilism swept a portion of its numbers into the charnel-house of abolition, and left others, infected with the poison, to spread disease among the sound—was the party which strengthened with every fresh manifestation of patriotic sentiment throughout the country? Will it be questioned that the portion of that party who have remained faithful and true to the original principles are entitled to draw encouragement from every fresh demonstration of attachment to our republican form of government? What party has stood by the country and the government in every crisis through which they have been called upon to pass from the time when Washington bade us farewell until the present day? Who resisted the first advances of ambitious men towards such an increase of executive power and patronage as would have made the President of these United States a monarch in all but in name and bound the people's advocate, the press, in chains? The Democrats of 1793.—Who threw down the gauntlet to the first European power in defence of our national honor, and in the second war of independence vindicated by land and sea, the rights of man by the thunder of artillery? The Democrats of 1812. Who overthrew that tremendous moneyed despotism which already ruled the commerce of the country with a rod of iron and threatened to restrain its liberty with fetters of gold? The Democracy led on by Andrew Jackson from 1828 to 1836. Who by the exercise of a wise and energetic policy, in two short years, chastised a foe whose arrogance and presumption had become insupportable conquered a mighty empire, added to our old dominions a region of wealth incalculable and of vast extent, and acquired for us a character for national prowess which secures us the respect of all the world? The Democracy under the administration of James K. Polk, from 1844 to 1848.

Jenny Lind and her Admirers at the Falls.

The vulgar curiosity which follows this poor woman, wherever she goes, must be excessively annoying to her, and is rendered doubly so in not being shown only by the lower classes, but even by those whose position at least should prevent their exercising quite so much petty inquisitiveness. An incident which occurred on Sunday evening at the Falls, will serve to illustrate this miserable propensity, and may serve as a lesson to future inquiries into Jenny's private habits.

Miss Lind's private apartments at the Clifton open upon the balcony, facing the river, by French windows, reaching to the floor. To prevent unseemly intrusions, against which experience has taught her to guard, she had suspended a sheet against the window, which extempore curtain, not being sufficiently long, barely reached to within a foot of the ground leaving the space to sight-seers.

An exceedingly fashionable party, from some of the cities, was staying at the Clifton, who had by their exclusiveness and pretention, excited great remark. Among them were a young man and two pretty ladies. Late on Sunday evening, when the balconies were apparently deserted, by all but them these three exclusives strutted towards the window of Jenny's room, and seeing no one near, paid their homage to the cynosure by dropping on their hands and knees and peeping under the curtain! While in this eves dropping position, a gentleman, well known in this city, passed with his wife on his arm, and, his good sense being shocked at the paltry exhibition, he remarked, as if to his companion but loud enough for the spying fashionables to hear: "Good Heavens, my dear! these young ladies must be very anxious to see the gentleman in that room prepare for bed!" The tiny scream and rapid evasion which succeeded upon this well put rebuke, cannot be written, but we are assured that they "occasioned considerable mirth at the time." This was an actual occurrence, and is combined to disgust Miss Lind with the adulations of impertinent people.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Death of Mr. Archer.

Those who have been in the habit of attending the Theatre, will regret to learn that this gentleman is no more. He died about noon on Monday, after an illness of only 12 hours. Little did we think, on Saturday evening, that we were looking upon the form of our friend for the last time. But the scenes of this world are closed with him forever, and the thick curtain of eternity has fallen between him and all terrestrial objects. As an actor Mr. Archer was a universal favorite; and as a man he was respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He was an affectionate husband, a kind and indulgent father, and a firm and unflinching friend. But he is gone, and the places that "knew him will know him no more."—*Chicago Argus, August* 19.

Awful Casualty.

Last night about 12 o'clock, the dwelling house of Mr. Rulolph Onacker, a German, residing in Brighton, about five miles from this city, was burned to the ground, and dreadful to relate, five of his children perished in the flames. Mr. O. and his wife, with an infant child, narrowly escaped with their lives, and before awakening were so surrounded by the flames that they were all badly burned. In addition to the heart rending destruction of almost his whole family, Mr. O. loses his house and furniture entire. The cause of the fire is unknown.—*Cleveland Plaindealer, August* 20.

KEEP AT WORK.

Does a mountain on you frown?
Keep at work;
You may undermine it yet:
If you stand and thump its base,
Sorry bruises you may get.
Keep at work.

Will Miss Fortun's face look sour?
Keep at work;
She may smile again, some day:
If you pull your hair and fret,
Rest assured she'll have her way.
Keep at work.

Does the world lift up its heel?
Keep at work;
Whether it be wrong or right,
May be you must bide your time,
If for victory you fight.
Keep at work.

If the devil growl at you.
Keep at work;
That's the best way to resist;
If you hold an argument,
You may feel his iron fist.
Keep at work.

Are your talents vil'fied?
Keep at work;
Greater men than you are hated:
If you're right, then go ahead—
Grit will be appreciated.
Keep at work.

Everything is done by Labor;
Keep at work,
If you would improve your station:
They have help from Providence.
Who work out their own salvation.
Keep at work.

In a Close Corner.

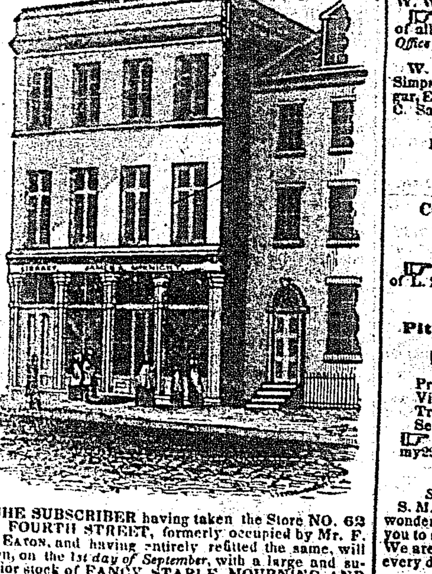
The Tribune, in answer to the Journal of Commerce on the subject of manufacturing shawls, states that the success of the Bay State Mills is owing to the "protection" which has been extended by former laws. But the Journal takes the wind completely out of the Tribune's sails, by adducing the simple fact that these mills, the first in the country, were not commenced till 1847, and did not go into operation till August, 1848—two years after the present "British Free Trade Tariff" was enacted. The following is an extract from the Journal's article:

"One word more in regard to long shawls.—The success of the Bay State Mills is owing more to the enterprise and good management of its projectors, than to the protection on the part of Government. It was established under the present 'Free Trade' Tariff—that system which the Tribune assured its readers would break up all the manufactures in the country. The ground for the mills was broken in the spring of 1847, and the manufacture of shawls commenced, if we mistake not, in August, 1848. The greatest difficulty was in regard to the colors. To secure perfection in this respect, a German dyer of some celebrity was employed, but he made a total failure. Then a Scotchman from the principal shawl district of his own country was tried, and he gave up, we believe, ascribing his failure to some fault in the *water.* The indefatigable manufacturer fell back upon a Yankee, who had served his time in the dye-house of another mill under his charge, and he succeeded in producing the colors which are the wonders of all Europe. The Scottish mode of twisting the fringe was by the hand, and this cost, at the lowest rate, 40 cents for each long shawl. A Yankee in this same mill invented a *twisting machine*, which does the same work in better style, for three cents.—The success of the goods was insured from the outset. The first season the mill produced about 25,000 shawls; the second year, 100,000; last year, 385,000; and this year it will finish about 400,000. The company declared last year a dividend of 12 per cent., and the year before last 10 per cent., on the capital stock, which now amounts to $1,800,000. The profits for two years amount to $400,000. The buildings used (located at Lawrence, Mass.,) include 500,000 square feet of working room, and covers an area of about twelve acres. The mill consumes about 6,000,000 lbs. of wool annually. For the last year, owing to the high rates demanded for American wool, they have been obliged to use a portion of foreign. The daily consumption of the latter at this moment is sufficient to amount to $1200 per day in *duties*, which they are obliged to pay for the *protection* of our wool-growers. England is the greatest wool-growing country in the world, having, as per last census, 45,000,000 sheep, which average 3½ lbs. per head. Our own country has the greatest natural advantages for producing this staple, the entire cost of good grazing land here not being equal to the annual rental in England, so that it would seem that the *duty* of 30 per cent., upon the raw material was opposed to sound policy, and at war with the theory of the protectionists, who, in this case, are 'encouraging manufacturers' with a vengeance.

"The success of the Bay State Mills has induced other manufacturers to embark in the same enterprise, and the only quarter from which danger is apprehended is in home competition, which at one moment seemed likely to produce beyond the demand of consumption. It is somewhat singular that neither Germany nor France has succeeded in this branch of manufacture, *notwithstanding the most liberal assistance from their respective governments.* Every attempt has been a failure, and they have given up the contest.—Even England could not rival her Scottish neighbors, and to this day yarn is spun in the midland and northern counties of the former kingdom, and made into shawls on the other side of the border."

DIED:

On Sunday morning, August 24th, 1851, at 9 o'clock, ADA, daughter of LECKY and ELIZA A. HARPER,—aged four years, one month and twenty-five days.



THE SUBSCRIBER having taken the Store NO. 63 FOURTH STREET, formerly occupied by Mr. F. H. EATON, and having entirely refitted the same, will open, on the *1st day of September*, with a large and superior stock of FANCY, STAPLE, MOURNING AND HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS, together with a stock of TRIMMINGS AND FURNISHING GOODS, as complete as heretofore kept by that well known and favorite establishment.

He would respectfully inform those persons desiring Mourning and House Furnishing or Linen Goods, that in his store they can obtain a more complete stock than elsewhere in the City, as he intends devoting particular attention to those branches of business, importing the main portion of the Goods himself, and disposing of them at EASTERN PRICES.
au25:1m JAMES A. McKNIGHT.

NEW YORK IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.
FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,
58 LIBERTY STREET,
Between Broadway and Nassau Street,
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
NEW YORK.

WE ARE RECEIVING, BY DAILY ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE, our Fall and Winter assortment of RICH FASHIONABLE FANCY SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS.

We respectfully invite all Cash Purchasers thoroughly to examine our stock and prices, and as interest governs, we feel sure our goods and prices will induce them to select from our establishment. Particular attention is devoted to MILLINERY GOODS, and many of the articles are manufactured expressly to our order, and cannot be surpassed in beauty, style and cheapness.

Beautiful Paris Ribbons, for Hat, Cap, Neck and Belt. Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, of all widths and colors. Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Uncut Velvets, for Hats. Feathers, American and French Artificial Flowers. Puffings and Cap Trimmings. Dress Trimmings, large assortment. Embroideries, Capes Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs. Fine Embroidered Reviere and Hemstick Cambric Handkerchiefs. Crapes, Lisles, Tarletons, Illusion and Cap Laces. Valenciennes, Brussels, Thread, Silk and Lisle Thread Laces. Kid, Silk, Sewing Silk Lisle Thread, Merino Gloves and Mitts. Figured and Plain Swiss, Book, Bishop Lawn and Jaconet Muslins. ENGLISH, FRENCH, AMERICAN AND ITALIAN STRAW GOODS. [au25:3t

$5,00 Reward.

LOST—On the 16th instant, between Sawmill Run and the Chartiers Railroad, an ebony wood CLARIONETT. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at Hugh Roberts' Store, Sawmill Run, and receive the thanks of the owner. [au25:1w*

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY are notified that an instalment of Twelve Hundred and Fifty Dollars per share is required to be paid on the 8th day of September next, at the Office of Charles Lennig, Esq., Philadelphia. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE THOMPSON, Treasurer and Secretary, au25:2w East Tarentum

LAWRENCEVILLE AND SHARPSBURG PLANK ROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Managers will meet at the Office of Bigham & Leslie, No. 61 Fifth st., on WEDNESDAY, 27th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Punctual attendance is requested. au25:3t WILSON M'CANDLESS, Pres't

PALM OIL—5 casks super quality Palm Oil in store and for sale by au18 MILLER & RICKETSON.

COFFEE—300 bags Rio Coffee in store and for sale. au18 MILLER & RICKETSON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

New Job Printing Office.

☞ THE Proprietors of the *Morning Post* beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have received from the Foundry of L. JOHNSON & Co., Philadelphia, a very large stock of beautiful NEW TYPE, of every size and variety imaginable. They are now prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND FANCY CARD PRINTING, in a style unsurpassed by any Office in the country, and upon the lowest terms.
Pittsburgh, June 9, 1851. HARPER & LAYTON.

☞ FOR SALE.—A LOT situated on Liberty street, north side, between Hay and Marbury streets. For terms apply to JOHN SNYDER, jy21:1m at Bank of Pittsburgh.

[From the Louisville Journal, May 29th, 1851.]
Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin, for Dyspepsia,
Prepared from Rennet, or the Stomach of the Ox.

☞ On the 7th of May, 1851, Rev. M. D. Williams, Pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, in Louisville, Kentucky, was, and had been for a long time confined to his room, and most of the time to his bed, with Dyspepsia and Chronic Diarrhœa, and was, to all appearance, on the very verge of the grave, and acknowledged to be so by his physician, who had tried all the ordinary means in his power, without effect, and at the above named time, the patient, with the consent of his physician, commenced the use of Dr. Houghton's "PEPSIN," and to the astonishment, surprise and delight of all, he was much relieved the first day. The third day he left his room. The sixth day, which was excessively hot, he rode ten miles with no bad effect; on the eighth day he went on a visit to the country; and, on the thirteenth day, though not entirely restored to his natural strength, he was so far recovered as *to go alone* a journey of five hundred miles, where he arrived in safety, much improved in health, having had no disturbance of the stomach or bowels, *after taking the first dose of Pepsin.* These facts are not controvertible, and that this is a case which ought to convince all skeptics that there is a power in "PEPSIN." Let physicians and dyspeptics investigate. KEYSER & M'DOWELL, Agents, je11 140 Wood street.

U. A. O. D.

☞ Meets above Board of Trade Rooms, corner of Third and Wood streets, every Monday evening. pr28

☞ Hints to Parents.—One great source of disease in children is the unhealthiness of parents! It would be just as reasonable to expect a rich crop from a barren soil, as that strong and healthy children should be born of parents whose constitutions have been worn out with intemperance and disease. A sickly frame may be originally induced by hardships, accidents, or intemperance, but chiefly by the latter. It is impossible that a course of vice or imprudence should not spoil the best constitution; and did the evil terminate here, it would be a just punishment for the folly of the transgressor. But not so. For when once a disease is contracted, and through neglect in applying the proper means it becomes rivited in the habit, it is then entailed upon posterity.—Female constitutions are as capable of improvement as family estates—and ye who would wish to improve, not only your own health, but that of your own offspring, by eradicating the many distressing diseases that are entailed through neglect or imprudence, lose no time in purifying the blood and cleansing the system. Married persons, and those about to be married, should not fail to purify their blood, for how many diseases are transmitted to posterity. How often do we see Scalds, Scrofula and a thousand other afflictions, transmitted to the rising generation, that might have been prevented by this timely precaution? To accomplish which, there is nothing before the public, or the whole world, so effectual as Dr. BULL'S LATEST IMPROVED FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, combining Yellow Dock and Burdock, with the pure and genuine Honduras Sarsaparilla. For general debility during this warm weather, it acts like a charm, restoring elasticity of muscle and vigor with sprightliness of intellect.
KEYSER & M'DOWELL, Wholesale and Retail Agents, 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
For sale by D. M. Curry and Joseph Douglass, Allegheny City, and by Druggists generally. [je12:d&w2m

☞ Dr. Guyzott's Improved Extract of YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA — For the cure of disease, or as a Spring purifier of the blood, and as a general tonic for the system, is unrivalled.

The curative powers of this Extract are truly wonderful, and all invalids should make immediate trial of the "Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla." It cannot injure the most delicate patient.

Then fly from Mineral nostrums to seek hope, life, and vigor, from this purely vegetable remedy. Therefore, however broken in health and spirits, however loathsome to himself and others, let none despair of recovery; let the patient only understand that the hope of his physical restoration lies only in "Guyzott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," and persuade him, for his life's sake, to try it, and we have no hesitation in predicting his speedy restoration to health.
See advertisement. [au8.

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS.
CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH.
C. G. HUSSEY, Prest. A. W. MARKS, Sec'y
Office—No. 41 Water st., in Warehouse of C. H. Grant.

☞ THIS Company is now prepared to insure all kinds of risks, on Houses, Manufactories, Goods, Merchandize in Store, and in Transitu Vessels, &c.

An ample guaranty for the ability and integrity of the Institution, is afforded in the character of the Directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known to the community for their prudence, intelligence and integrity.

DIRECTORS—C. G. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazelton, Z. Kinsey, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier. mar12:tf

☞ Odd Fellows' Hall, *Odeon Building, Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets.*—Pittsburgh Encampment, No. 2, meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.

Pittsburgh Degree Lodge, No. 4, meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

Mechanics' Lodge, No. 9, meets every Thursday evening.

Western Star Lodge, No. 24, meets every Wednesday evening.

Iron City Lodge, No. 182, meets every Monday ev'ng.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 350, meets every Friday evening.

Zocco Lodge, No. 385, meets every Thursday evening, at their Hall, corner of Smithfield and Fifth streets.

Twin City Lodge, No. 241, meets every Friday evening. Hall, corner of Leacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny City. [may29:1y

☞ Angerona Lodge, I. O. of O. F.—The Angerona Lodge, No. 289, I. O. of O. F., meets every Wednesday evening in Washington Hall, Wood street. jal:1y.

☞ I. O. of O. F.—Place of Meeting, Washington Hall, Wood street, between 5th and Virgin Alley.
PITTSBURGH LODGE, No. 336—Meets every Tuesday evening.
MERCANTILE ENCAMPMENT, No. 87—Meets 1st and 3d Friday of each month. mar25—1y

Notice.—The JOURNEYMEN TAILORS SOCIETY, of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, meets on the second Monday of every month at the Florida House, Market st. a7y1 JOHN YOUNG, jr., Secretary.

☞ LUNCH served up every day at 10 o'clock, at OWSTON'S HOTEL, St. Clair street. [je23

Associated Firemen's Insurance Company of the City of Pittsburgh.
W. W. DALLAS, Pres't—ROBERT FINNEY, Sec'y.
☞ Will insure against FIRE and MARINE RISKS of all kinds.
Office in Monongahela House, Nos. 124 and 125 Water st.
DIRECTORS:
W. W. Dallas, Rody Patterson, R. H. Hartley, R. B. Simpson, Joshua Rhodes, C. H. Paulson, Wm. M. Edgar, Edward Gregg, A. P. Anshutz, Wm. Collingwood, B. C. Sawyer, Chas. Kent, Wm. Gorman. feb20

Mutual Life Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL, $1,380,000.

COLUMBUS INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL, $300,000.

☞ Office for the above Companies in the Warehouse of L. S. Waterman & Sons, No. 31 Water street. R. H. BEESON, Agent.

Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company,
CAPITAL $100,000.
☞ OFFICE, No. 75 FOURTH STREET.
OFFICERS:
President—James S. Hoon;
Vice President—Samuel M'Clurkan.
Treasurer—Joseph S. Leech.
Secretary—C. A. Colton.
☞ See advertisement in another part of this paper. my22

Petroleum!

Shirleysburg, Huntingdon Co., Pa., March 4, '51.
S. M. Kier: Dear Sir—Your Petroleum is working wonders in this vicinity; therefore, we would thank you to send us two dozen by the Pennsylvania Railroad. We are entirely out, and it is being inquired for almost every day. Yours, respectfully, JOHN LONG & CO.

Hayesville, Ashland Co., Ohio, March 10, '51.
S. M. Kier: Dear Sir—Your Agent, a few weeks since, left with us four dozen Rock Oil, which we have sold. Please forward to us six dozen immediately.
Your medicine is working wonders in this region.—We can obtain several excellent certificates, if you desire them. Yours, &c., W. W. SCOTT.
For sale by Keyser & M'Dowell, 140 Wood street; R. E. Sellers, 57 Wood street; B. A. Fahnestock & Co., corner of Wood and Front streets; D. M. Curry, D. A. Elliott, Joseph Douglass, and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny. Also, by the proprietor, S. M. KIER, apr29 Canal Basin, Seventh st., Pittsburgh

Collecting, Bill Posting, &c.
JOHN M'COUBRY
☞ Attends to Collecting, Bill Posting, Distributing Cards and Circulars for Parties, &c., &c.
☞ Orders left at the Office of the Morning Post, or at Holmes' Periodical Store, Third st., will be promptly attended to. [my21:1y

☞ Daguerreotypes. ☞
NELSON & Co. would respectfully announce to the citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, that they have had a large Operation Room, with a Glass Roof and Front, built and arranged expressly for the purpose of taking Daguerreotype Likenesses. The best Daguerreotypes, on the best material, are taken at this establishment, under the special superintendence of the proprietors.

The arrangement enables them also to take Family Groups, of any number of persons, in the most perfect manner.

Likenesses of sick or diseased persons, taken in any part of the city.

Gallery at the Lafayette Hall, Fourth street, corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Entrance on Fourth street. feb14:1y

LUNCH every Day at B. Perry's, in the Diamond, at half-past 10 o'clock. [jy12:tf

JUNO CORDIAL OR PROCREATIVE ELIXIR—Prescribed as an effectual restorative in cases of debility, impotency or barrenness, and all irregularities of nature. It is a certain cure for all weakness and nervous affections. See advertisement in another part of this paper. Sold only in this city at No. 50 Smithfield street, below Fourth. [au23

A FARM FOR $1500.—For sale—a desirable Farm of 75 acres, having about 45 in a fine state of cultivation; the balance is in prime timber, and is good land. The whole Farm is smooth, choice land, under good fence, and well laid off. A good two story dwelling house; stable and other out-houses; a good garden; a variety of Fruit, &c.; three fine springs of excellent water; abundance of coal, of 4½ feet vein; and, also, limestone plenty. Situate in a healthy and pleasant location, 3½ miles from the canal, at Tarentum. Terms accommodating.
S. CUTHBERT, Gen'l Agent, au23 50 Smithfield street.

WALL PAPER AND BORDERING,
59 *Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.*
24 CASES NOW OPENING of the most beautiful style of PAPER HANGINGS ever before offered in this market, both as to splendor of finish and beauty of patterns—from 15c. to $1,50 per piece.
ALSO—*Black Marble Paper*, with suitable columns, caps, bases and bordering, for public halls of every description, furnished at short notice. Call and examine at the WALL PAPER STORE of J. SHIDLE, au9:2w Smithfield st

Greenwood Garden.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF SHRUBBERY, viz.: Running Roses, Raspberry, Strawberry, Gooseberry, Rhubarb, Grape Vines, hardy Monthly Roses, and every plant necessary to ornament yards and gardens, will be found at Greenwood Nursery. An Omnibus leaves the corner of Market and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh every half hour, for the Garden. Ice Creams and other refreshments served up in the Saloons.
Orders addressed to the Proprietor, West Manchester, Allegheny county, Pa., will receive prompt attention. jy25:tf J. M'KAIN.

Health Office.

THE public are informed that the OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH of the City of Pittsburgh is at No. 69, Grant street, between Fourth and Diamond streets, where all Notices and Communications for the Board must be left. CHARLES NAYLOR, jy12 Secretary.

A Drug Store for Sale.

A GOOD STAND, in a business part of the city, will be sold, together with a selected stock of Drugs. Apply at this Office. [au19

REMITTANCES to ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

JAMES BLAKELY, late partner of Blakely & Co., has for sale SIGHT DRAFTS for any amount, payable at any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland; also, on France and Germany.
Office with Woodward, Blakely & Co., corner of Liberty and Sixth streets, Pittsburgh. [au15

EDGAR THORN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
No. 283 PENN STREET,
Near Hand street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Office hours, from 7 to 10 A. M.; 12 to 2; and 7 to 10, P. M.
☞ Night calls promptly attended to. [au18

Pittsburgh Gas Company.

AN ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, for the purpose of electing two persons to serve as Trustees of said Company, for the purpose of electing two persons to serve as Trustees of said Company for the term of three years, will be held at the Office of the Works, on Monday, the first day of September, A. D. 1851, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M. JAMES M. CHRISTY,
Office of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, } Treasurer.
August 18, 1851. } au18:td

FOR RENT—And possession given immediately, a three story BRICK HOUSE, (No. 191 Third street, between Ross and Grant). Apply to WRIGHT & ALCORN, au12 No. 117 Third street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS interested will take notice that WILLIAM TAYLOR, of the Eighth Ward of the City of Pittsburgh, Brickmaker, on the 29th day of July, 1851, executed to the undersigned a Deed of Assignment of all his Estate, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted to said Taylor are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims will present them. J. HOWARD, Assignee, jy31 Office 4th st., bet. Smithfield and Grant.

Proposals for Coal and Slack.

SEALED PROPOSALS for delivering in the Stores at the Works of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, 75,000 bushels of BITUMINOUS COAL and 20,000 bushels of SLACK, will be received at the Office of the Company, until Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M.—The Coal and Slack to be of such quality and delivered at such times and in such quantities as shall be approved of and directed. The standard of computation for Coal and Slack to be 76 pounds per bushel.
The payments to be made monthly retaining 20 per cent. as security for performance of contract.
Proposals to be addressed to Thomas Bakewell, Esq., President of the Company, and endorsed "Proposals for Coal and Slack." JAMES M. CHRISTY,
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY, } Treasurer.
August 15, 1851—au16:td

DODDS & CROZIER,
MACHINISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,
OIL MILL BUILDINGS, *South-West corner of Diamond, (near the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot,)* ALLEGHENY CITY.
River and Land Steam Engines, Fire Engines, Hydraulic Presses, of all descriptions; Copperplate, Lithographic and other Presses; Gold Stamping and Refining Apparatus, together with Mill Machinery in general, built upon the most approved plans of construction, and workmanship to the satisfaction of customers.
☞ All orders left at Messrs. Cochran, M'Bride & Co's, No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or addressed to the subscribers, Allegheny, will receive prompt attention. au11 DODDS & CROZIER.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of W. & E. DAY, Shovel and Spade Manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled up by WM. DAY, who will continue the business at the old stand, No. 10 St. Clair street. WM. DAY, au22 EZEKEL DAY.

Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati.
CHARTERED IN 1845.
Total Number of Matriculants from 1845 to 1851, 1054.
FACULTY.
THE SEVENTH WINTER SESSION of this College will commence on the first Monday of November, 1851, and continue four months. The chairs of the Faculty will be arranged as follows:
I. G. JONES, M. D.,
Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
R. S. NEWTON, M. D.,
Professor of Surgery.
B. L. HILL, M. D.,
Professor of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children.
Z. FREEMAN, M. D.,
Professor of Special, Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.
J. R. BUCHANAN, M. D.,
Professor of Physiology, and Institutes of Medicine.
L. E. JONES, M. D.,
Professor of Materia Medica, and Therapeutics, and Medical Botany.
J. MILTON SANDERS, M. D., LL. D.,
Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy and Toxicology.
O. E. NEWTON, M. D.,
Demonstrator of Anatomy and Surgical Prosector.
A gratuitous preliminary course of Lectures will commence on the second Monday of October. At the same time the Demonstrator's rooms will be opened, with every facility for the study of Anatomy. Anatomical material is abundant and cheap. Prompt attendance at the opening of the session is expected.
TERMS—Tickets to a full course of lectures (until graduation,) $100 in advance, or a well endorsed note for $125. To a single course of lectures $60 in advance, or a well endorsed note for $70. Matriculation ticket $5—Graduation ticket $15—Demonstrator's ticket $5.—Board costs from $2 to $2,50 per week. Students sometimes board themselves for much less. Students, upon their arrival in the city, will call at the office of Prof. R. S. NEWTON, on Seventh street, between Vine and Race. For further particulars, address Dr. R. S. NEWTON, or JOS. R. BUCHANAN, M. D., Dean.
Cincinnati, Ohio, August, 1851. [au23:1w

Notice.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between PAXTON & GALBRAITH, on Section 25 Pennsylvania Railroad, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts will remain in the hands of Thomas Paxton, on the Section. All those having claims against the firm will present them to Thomas Paxton, on the section; and all those indebted will please make payment to Thomas Paxton, on the Section.
THOMAS PAXTON,
T. M. GALBRAITH.
au23:3t—*Greensburgh Republican.*

SLATE ROOFING.

THOMAS ARNOLD, *Slate Roofer and Dealer in Slates*, has on hand a full supply of very superior gauged SLATE, and is prepared to execute any orders for work that may be entrusted to him, in a manner that will insure satisfaction, and on very accommodating terms.—He devotes his entire time and attention to the business, and feels confident that all his work will be perfect.
He may be found at Logan, Wilson & Co's 129 Wood street. [au23:3m

FRESH BUTTER—Received this day, and for sale at MORRIS' TEA MART, au3 in the Diamond.

WANTED—500 bus. YELLOW CORN, for which the highest cash price will be paid. WRIGHT & ALCORN, au22 No. 117 Third st.

NEW ARRIVAL OF FINE GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY, at HOOD'S Jewelry Store, 51 Market street, and selling at one-half the usual retail prices. [au22

THE best assortment of GOLD PENS and GOLD PENCILS in this city is selling at about half the usual retail price, at HOOD'S, 51 Market st. [au22

NAILS—200 kegs assorted sizes for sale by STUART & SILL, au22 124 Wood street.

GLASS—34 bxs 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 for sale by au22 STUART & SILL.

TOBACCO—30 bxs 5's, for sale by au22 STUART & SILL.

TEA—25 chests Y. H., to close out, for sale by au22 STUART & SILL.

N. O. SUGAR—a prime article. au22 STUART & SILL.

N. O. MOLASSES—A prime article, for sale by au22 STUART & SILL.

CHEESE—50 boxes W. R. for sale by au22 STUART & SILL.

BROOMS—200 dozen in store and for sale by au22 STUART & SILL.

OATS—300 bus. for sale by au22 STUART & SILL.

BARLEY—70 bus. for sale by au22 STUART & SILL.

FLOUR—Extra Family and superfine, always on hand, and for sale by [au22] STUART & SILL.

P. R. SUGAR.—40 hhds. P. R. Sugar, just received and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON, au22 Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty st.

HOPS—16 bales 1849 Hops, just rec'd and for sale by au22 MILLER & RICKETSON.

FEATHERS—2,000 lbs. Kentucky Feathers just received and for sale by au19 KING & MOORHEAD.

BLOOMS—100 tons Bedford Forge; and 150 tons Juniata do., at canal, and for sale by au19 KING & MOORHEAD.

11 KEGS PRIME BUTTER—Just received and for sale at the PAGODA TEA STORE, No. 14, corner of Diamond alley and the Diamond. [au21

BUFFALO TONGUES—Just received from St. Louis, a few dozen choice Buffalo Tongues. WM. A. M'CLURG & CO., au21 Grocers and Tea Dealers.

FRENCH GELATINE, (white and colored.)—Superior to anything now in use for making Table Jellies, &c., for sale by au21 WM. A. M'CLURG & CO.

COCOA SHELLS—Received fresh from the manufacturer, and for sale by au21 WM. A. M'CLURG & CO.

100 BXS. RAISINS;
150 do Figs;
20 casks Currants;
50 boxes Jujube Paste;
40 do Rock Candy;
25 do Maccaroni;
20 do Vermicelle;
10 cases Prunes, glass jars;
In store and for sale by JOSHUA RHODES & CO., au21 No. 6 Wood street.

100 BXS. PRIME CREAM CHEESE;
75 half bbls. Shad;
Just received and for sale by F. R. DRAVO, au21:2w Nos. 1 and 2 Diamond.

BERAGE DE LAINES—A. A. MASON & Co. are now closing out their stock of Berages and Berage De Laines, at less than eastern cost. au20 Nos. 62 and 64 Market st.