THE CITY POST.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11.

American Association for the Advancement of Education.

SECOND DAY—SECOND SESSION.

The Association was opened with prayer by the Rev. D. H. Riddle, of Pittsburgh; after which the minutes of the preceding session were read and approved.

The Chairman of the Standing Committee reported the following gentlemen as members:

Dr. P. Reech, Erie, Pa.; A. D. Campbell, D. D., Allegheny; J. Smith, Pittsburgh; W. Smit, Jefferson College; J. C. Trawell, Brooklyn; Rev. J. Hodock, Bridgewater; John H. Boile, Ohio; John Hudson, secretary, Meyer; Dr. Elliott, Alleg.; A. M., Gow, associate member, Washington, N. Y.; R. Hall, Indiana University, N. J.; John W. Barnett, Dickinson; Long, Joseph Johnson, Philad.; Dr. A. Byerd, Indiana University, Bloomfield; F. R. Brunot, Pittsburgh; T. B. Van Eunon, Gettysburg.

Rev. Dr. Adamson continued his remarks on the language of South Africa. After he had concluded, several interrogatories were proposed to him by Bishop Potter, Prof. Agassiz, Prof. Thompson, and other gentlemen. Pending these questions, a short discussion arose between Bishop Potter and the President, in regard to its propriety of the Association being a proper one to come before the Association. Prof. Henry contended that it was not; that it was the purpose of the Association to consider measures for the more general diffusion of the present stock of information, rather than to wander away to the consideration of foreign subjects, however interesting such subjects may be to scientific gentlemen. The Association had not for its object the excuse of knowledge, but the the more general diffusion of of education. Bishop Potter differed from the President.

The regular order of business, however, cut off the debate; and Professor S. S. Haldeman, of Columbia, Pa., proceeded to read an essay on "the Importance of Natural Science as a branch of study." Professor Haldeman's address was devoted to showing the ignorance of many popular writers, poets, and others of natural history, and laying his heaviest judge of its importance from the instances he related. Montgomery in his poetry had shown an ignorance of conchology—the Professor also mentioned other instances where poets had taken too great a licence with the truth. He particularly alluded to an article in *Harper's Magazine* for July, on shells, which was a mass of absurdities, tinged with sufficient truth to render it plausible to the popular mind. The Professor was particularly severe on literary personages generally, for the ignorance of natural history which they so often displayed.

Bishop Potter defended the poets from the attack of Prof. H. The reverend gentleman contended that they should be allowed a certain degree of licence. Dr. Hodge, finally joined with the Professor in confirming the editor of the Magazine mentioned, for publishing an article purporting to throw light upon a subject, when the article itself was full of inaccuracies from beginning to end.

A discussion in regard to the address of Prof. Haldeman ensued, which was participated in by Prof. Agassiz, of Cambridge, Mass.; Rev. Dr. Adamson, Mr. Wurdemann of Philadelphia; Prof. Haldeman; Bishop Potter; and others.

A series of resolutions were presented by Dr. Adamson, recommending the promotion of botanical institutions throughout the country. On motion they were referred to the Standing Committee.

The Association on motion adjourned, the regular hour having arrived.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rev. D. Byers, President of the University of Indiana, in the absence of Prof. Henry was called to the Chair.

Mr. Burrows, from the Committee appointed to audit the Treasurer's account, reported that there was in the Treasury at the present time, a balance of $114.91.

Bishop Potter introduced Mr. James R. Richards, of Philadelphia, who was announced to address the Association in illustration of the modes pursued in the education of Idiots. Mr. R. Bishop Potter said, had travelled in France, studying under the Professors of that country, the best modes of the education of imbeciles; he returned to this country became interested with an institution in Massachusetts, but at the present time, and for the last eighteen months, has had charge of a private institution in Philadelphia. This institution it was proposed to endow, and make it a public benefit.

Mr. Richards came forward, and addressed the Association at length. He contended that if children were taken charge of at tender age, they could, under proper treatment, be entirely cured of their imbecility. In adult cases, successful treatment was not so often attained. The speaker related several instances of wonderful cures which had been performed. In treating these children, patience, benevolence and zeal were necessary, for on it, depended in a great measure success. There was no secret in the mode of treatment—the imbeciles were simply taken charge of, and treated with the more attention due to infants. One fact was mentioned—if the speaker wished a child to speak, he would insert him to mastiate his food, thereby learning him to use the muscles of his mouth; he allowed those idiots who were unable to speak, no liquid food. It was necessary that the children should be taught how to play—the speaker would play with the children. Corporal punishment should never be used on imbecile children.

One case noticed by Mr. Richards was, a case of congenital idiocy, although the imbecility of the child was very much augmented by the extremely injudicious course that was pursued with him during the early period of his infancy. When he first came under Mr. R.'s observation, he was one of the most hopeless and degraded creatures that could be found; presenting to the bodily eye, disease, as he was, in his red flannel gown, and lying upon the floor in his own excrements, extremely feeble claims to being called a human being. He had not learned to creep, nor had he even strength sufficient to roll himself upon the floor when laid upon it. Being in a paralysis of the lower limbs, they were insensible to pain. Mastication, with him, was entirely out of the question. His mother told the speaker that she used to feed him almost continually on milk, purchasing for him, as she said, a gallon per day. Although five and a half years of age, he had not, apparently, any more knowledge of things, their manner or use, than a new-born infant. In fact, the only sense that seemed to be awake in him that to external influences, was for a time, that of hearing; and this only when some lively air was strided or played upon a musical instrument. This being the lowest case that could be found to test the feasibility of the plan to be developed and elucidated, imbeciles and idiots, it was thought had, by Mr. Richards, to undertake his training; although it was considered more like a miracle even than by science. The most sanguine friends of the scheme, were discouragement in the way. Yet, by a patient and prayer-erring system of well directed effort, he has been so far developed that at the present time he walks about the house or in the yard without any assistance; takes care of himself, attends to his own immediate wants; sits at the table with the family, and feeds himself as well as children of ordinarily do; talks perfectly well, and is acquainted with the things around him. In short, he has learned to read, and does not differ materially in his usual habits from a lad of four years of age, unless it be that he is more sluggish in his movements.

Judging from the above case, and the numerous ones that have been cited, the speaker was of the opinion that in a few years, Mr. R. expressed a doubt whether one can, be found so low as to be beyond the reach of improvement, provided his instruction and training to commenced at an early age.

In answer to an inquiry, Mr. Richards stated that there were various classes and branches of idiocy. He believed they could be divided into three classes. First—those idiots who had sufficient mental vigour, of brains, to produce general action. Second—those who have a sufficient amount of brain, but of so low an order as not to be able to produce normal action; and third, those who are idiots from functional disarrangements.

The speaker had with him, three children who were idiots, when he took charge of them. One was that of a white case is mentioned above, and another, a little girl, blind—he showed the children the manner he pursued in their education; but the simple means he had exerted to make the children reasoning and thinking beings. The remarks of Mr. Richards, and the deep interest he seemed to take in the benevolent cause in which he is engaged, had a wonderful effect on the large assemblage present, composed of ladies, and of gentlemen.

Bishop Potter made some remarks on the want of a State institution in this Commonwealth for the education of idiots. He stated that by the last Census it was ascertained, that in the State of Pennsylvania there are not less than fourteen hundred and forty eight idiotic persons, of whom three hundred and eighty six are white, and sixty two colored. Other inquiries have been instituted, which prove, that the actual number far exceeds that indicated by official returns; and that, at this moment, the number in Pennsylvania cannot be much less than three thousand. Of these more than one-third are under twenty years of age, and it be possible, by any species of training and cultivation, to raise them out of their deplorable and apparently helpless state, the duty is one which should no longer be neglected. The Bishop dwelt at considerable length on the necessity for such an institution.

After he had concluded, the Association adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Richards, of Washington City, extended an invitation to the members of the Association to hold their next annual meeting in Washington, D. C. He presented an invitation from the Mayor and Council, of Washington, to that effect. He also made a motion that when the Association adjourn it should adjourn to meet in Washington City.

Remarks were made by Bishop Potter, Judge Shaler, Prof. Henry and others. The motion was finally carried.

Prof. Henry proceeded to address the Association on the Smithsonian Institute. The speaker first stated who James Smithson was; his birth and family. He gave an account of his studies at Cambridge University. After he graduated he devoted himself to science, and became a member of the Royal Society. During a long life, he resided in England, and on the Continent alternately. He died at Padua, in 1829. Smithson contemplated leaving his property to the Royal Society, but owing to a disagreement with the Council of that Society, he left his property to a feeble and sickly relative. He afterwards added a codicil to his will, leaving his property to the United States, to found an institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men. He had long entertained a desire to have his name connected with discoveries in science, and it was with this idea, he left the bequest.

The speaker next passed to consider the object of the bequest. It was for the benefit of mankind; not for one country, but for the human race; and the United States was merely the trustee. The objects of the institution are two fold—first, the increase of knowledge, and secondly, the diffusion of knowledge. The two terms are different. The will makes no restriction in favor of any one branch of knowledge. It was not the intention of Smithson, in making his bequest as many suppose, to merely diffuse useful knowledge among the masses—but it was to add to our information in the higher branches of science, as well as to diffuse knowledge. The speaker then went into an examination of the various objects to which it was at first proposed to apply the bequest. The United States accepted the bequest, and the Hon. Richard Rush was appointed to proceed to England and secure the money. He returned with the bequest in British sovereigns, it amounted to over half a million of dollars, and was deposited in the mint, where it was recoined into federal currency. Congress, by an act, declared the money inviolable, and that the Treasury should always be held accountable for it. The speaker did not think the act regulating the institution passed by Congress came up to the liberal spirit of the will. A building in Washington, a museum and gallery of art were very good things, but yet they did not affect for the better the welfare of the people of the world.

The speaker next proceeded to state what the Institution had done for the cause of knowledge. In the science of ethnology, or the natural history of man, the Institution encouraged researches in regard to the mounds and the mound builders of the Mississippi valley. It had published a work in regard to two hundred mounds in that great valley. The work, of which 1500 copies was published, cost $5000. Other men had been encouraged to pursue the same line of discoveries, and gentlemen of Wisconsin, Alabama, and other sections of the country were now exploring the subject still further. Copies of the work, which was issued in accordance with the liberal spirit of the Smithson bequest, were sent to every first class library in the world—one copy was sent to Alexandria, another to Constantinople, and several to the East Indies. The consequence of this course was, that many contributions were made to the Institution from all parts of the world.

In regard to astronomy, the institution has indelibly connected itself with that science. Prof. H. gave an account of discoveries in astronomy made by Prof. Sears D. Walker, in connection with the Institute. In botany, the institution had made appropriations to collect botanical specimens from the different countries which have been added to the United States. The institution was now preparing for publication an expensive work on the sea plants of the American coast, prepared by Professor Harvey, of Dublin. A copy of this work would be sent to every first class library in the world. The institution had also established a great system of meteorology throughout the North American continent. During the last year, reports had been received from six hundred points. Inquiries into the amount of rain falling were also being made throughout the continent. Rain charts and meteorological maps would be prepared and published by the institution. The great question of where the cold storms of the United States came from would be settled by these observations.

A short time since, the President of the United States requested the Secretary of the Institution, that he wished to ex-amine into its affairs. He came, with his cabinet, and for three mornings they were actively employed. At the end of that time, the President stated to the Secretary of the Institution that the last three mornings was the pleasantest time he had spent since he came to the capital.

After thanking the audience for their attending, the gentleman, amid great cheering, took his seat.

Bishop Potter rose, and after congratulating the gentleman on his address, prefaced with a few remarks, complimentary to our citizens, the following report from the Standing Committee:

The Standing Committee to whom was referred the proposition introduced at the last meeting of the Association, that it is fitting and proper that the Association should lay the foundations of education throughout the country, in order to enable the Association to offer large premiums to the students of very much needed works on the subject of education—one on *Its History*, and the other on its *Philosophy and best Method*:

A recommendation was appended, that Bishop Potter and Prof. Henry should be requested to prepare an address to the people of the country, urging the raising of a premium for the purpose named, of $5,000. The recommendation was adopted.

Hon. Wm. F. Johnston made a few remarks, referring to the complimentary expressions from Bishop Potter, in regard to the action of the Local Committee. The honorable gentleman proceeded, at some length, to discuss the necessity of education.

It was suggested by Mr. Brunot that there were gentlemen present who would subscribe to the fund; he moved an adjournment, in order that a meeting might be organized for that purpose. The motion was agreed to, and the Association adjourned to meet this morning, in the Third Ward School House.

CONCERT MEETING.—Immediately after the adjournment of the Association, Hon. Wm. F. Johnston called the meeting to order, and moved that Gen. Larimer take the Chair. Judge Shaler was chosen Secretary.

A subscription paper was made out, and a number of liberal subscriptions received—amounting to several hun'red dollars.

After a short session, the meeting adjourned. A committee will be appointed to solicit subscriptions from our citizens.

AMERICAN ART.—The sublime picture of the Captive Israelites, and Noah and his family in the Ark, are still exciting numerous visitors day and evening. They seem to be a thing considerable interest amongst the critics. We noticed a criticism upon Ham and his tawny companion, as exhibited in the Ark. A friend at our elbow suggests that the connoisseurs should remember that the Ethiopian cannot change his skin, neither the leopard his spots. Commentators say that Ham was dark, or brown, copper colored; Japhet, light or fair. We are informed by history, that Mizren, Ham's grand son, was black, with wooly hair. It is impossible for artists to please the fancy of every person. We have never had paintings here that have given more universal satisfaction, than Rosalier's. Our readers should bear in mind that this is the last week. Go and see them.

MAN KILLED.—An accident occurred on the Greensburg Pike, on Tuesday night, which resulted in the death of Henry Rodman, a porter belonging to the National Hotel, on Water street. It appears that the deceased, accompanied by the tax-keeper of the same establishment, went out to Baker's on horseback, and that in returning, the animal which Rodman rode became frightened, and threw him upon a pile of stones by the road side, killing him instantly. The accident occurred at midnight, near Mr. Wineblidle's residence.

ALL WHO WOULD KNOW FOR RIGHT FROM WRONG, should bear in mind that the Banner Hat Store is 147 Wood street, second hat store from Sixth street, and is kept by the original REVOE, well known for making the best hats in the city—Recently of the Big Red Hat, Wood and Fifth and 72 Fourth st. "Old friends," don't forget the original "Alf Revoe," now at the Banner Hat Store, 147 Wood st.—147.

A CONCERT, by four blind boys, will be given in the city this evening. Three of the lads are natives of this city, and are here at present during a vacation of the institution in which they are educated. The course is to the holy one of charity, and as a treat our citizens will attend.

The friends of a prohibitory liquor law will be addressed this evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. George Duffield, Jr., of Philadelphia; Wm. H. Burleigh, E. W. Jackson, Rev. A. M. Bryan, Hon. Wm. D. McClure, and Rev. Samuel Williams.

WRONG NAME.—It appears that Collins is not the name of the man who was so mysteriously assassinated on Fifth street on Monday night. The relatives of Mr. Collins, deny that he and the deceased are one and the same person.

LARCENY.—A man named Frederick Miller was committed for larceny, yesterday, by Alderman Barr. The defendant is alleged, stole a carpet bag and a quantity of clothing from Daniel Herring.

CONVENTION.—The friends of a prohibitory liquor law hold a convention today, in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

PITTSBURGH, July 23, 1853.

GENTLEMEN:—Having seen in the Pittsburgh Daily Morning Post a commendatory notice from Mr. Wilson, jeweller, in opposition to the glasses sold by Mr. Solomons, in justice to Mr. S. I state that at various times I have purchased of him at four years of spectacles for myself and family, which have proved of the slightest benefit to me. I have also applied to other jewellers in Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, and New Orleans, for pebbles to procure such glasses as would enable me to read conveniently. Since I have dealt with Professor Solomons, I now read with ease, and with perfect facility and entire satisfaction. JOHN D. DAVIS, Jr.

Notice.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.—Notice is hereby given that the third instalment of 20 per cent. on the amount of stock subscribed to the House of Refuge, of Western Pennsylvania, was this day called, payable on the 5th of August instant. Prompt payment is necessary to enable the Board of Trustees to meet payments for the building now being rapidly built. By order of the Board,

JOSHUA HANNA, Treasurer.

Notice.

AN ELECTION for one President and six Directors, for the Citizens' Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh, will be held on the regular Annual Election, first Monday of April, 1854, will be held at the Bank on Thursday, 1st day of September next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The Books will be open for subscription to the capital stock to that date.

SAM'L MCLURE,
Secretary.

A Fine Brick House for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD LOW, and on the most reasonable terms, a new Brick House, containing five large Rooms, with a Hall, and good Cellar; also, good yard and out-houses. The House is situated on the canal, opposite Henry's pleasure garden, and near the Anderson street canal bridge. The house is now and in good repair, and situated in a pleasant neighborhood. A clear and indisputable title will be given. Terms, $900, in payments to suit purchasers—which is very cheap, the house and lot having cost me $1100.

MATTHEW GRIGGS,
On the premises.

BARR & MOSELEY,

ARCHITECTS.—Offices: Philo Hall, No. 75 Third street, Pittsburgh; and east side of the Diamond, Allegheny.

CARGO'S HALL, *fourth street near Wood*, opposite Lafayette Hall, can be obtained for Parties, Festivals, Concerts, Public Meetings, &c. Also, Cargo's Quilliion and Sax Horn Band can be found in readiness at all times, by applying to WM. FRANK CARGO, at the Crystal Palace, Daguerrean Rooms of R. M. Cargo & Co., Fourth street.

PROTECTION!

Fire and Marine Insurance Company,

OF BOSTON.

THIS old and responsible Company have established a Western branch office in Pittsburgh, where they will take Fire and Marine risks at as low rates as are consistent with safety. All losses will be promptly adjusted at this office.

OFFICERS:

President—R. H. BREWSTER.
Secretary—SAMUEL FARNSWORTH.

DIRECTORS:

R. H. Brewster, Walter M. Bradshaw, Stephen Cady, John P. Cheever, Samuel Farnsworth, Henry J. Brown, Henry Lewis, John Gardner, George Palmer, Nelson Cunningham, James S. Wardsworth, John M. Shaw.

J. V. WARD, Agent.
Office No. 2, Lafayette Building, Wood st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!—A. A. MANN & CO., No. 25 Fifth street, are closing out the balance of their $500 Cashmere Shawls for $250.

PITTSBURGH MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

Notice.

THE Medical Institute, Fifth street, near Market, is now open for the reception of patients. Dr. Reeder, the Physician, is in constant attendance, and will be found at his office, at all times, when not absent on professional business. Dr. Reeder's Medicines are for sale at the Institute, and at his residence, corner of Penn and Hancock streets, East Liberty.

Dr. Reeder's Medicines are also for sale by Mr. Jas. Kidd, Druggist, Wood street, near Fourth; Mr. Jas. Kidd, Druggist, Penn street, near Hancock; Mr. Jas. Kidd, Druggist, Liberty street, near Wood; Mr. Jas. Kidd, Druggist, Market street, near Diamond; Mr. Jas. Kidd, Druggist, Allegheny; Mr. Jas. Kidd, Druggist, Birmingham; Mr. Jas. Kidd, Druggist, Pittsburgh.

COMMERCIAL POST.

DAILY REVIEW OF PITTSBURGH MARKET.

Office of the Daily Morning Post,
Thursday, August 11, 1853.

Business yesterday was generally very quiet. Sales were few, and what transpired showed no material change in prices. The wharf presented a scene of considerable liveliness, and the ferry boats in port were receiving all the freight they wanted at 50c. per 100 to Cincinnati, on light freight, which seemed to form the greater bulk of the amount going forward. The river still continues to fall slowly.

FLOUR—We notice a considerable degree of firmness in market, at full prices. We note sales of the following lots: 40 bbls fresh ground extra, on the wharf, at $4.72; 8 bbls fancy fresh ground at $4.75, from wagon; 10 do extra at $4.62; 14 do. at $4.70; 119 bbls superfine, on the wharf, at $4.50; 37 do extra at $4.62; 27 do. extra at $4.62; and 200 bbls, at $4.62 for extra, and $4.75 for fancy extra. We heard of no sales of Rye Flour it would probably be worth $4 from first hands.

LARD—The market continues pretty firm, with no change in prices. We note sales of 30 tierces at 6¾@6¾ for shoulders, 7¾@7¾ for sides, and 8¼@10c. for hams; 1000 lbs. shoulders at 6¼c. cash; 3000 lbs. shoulders at 6¼; 2000 lbs. hams at 9¼; 1000 lbs shoulders at 6¼; and small lots fancy sugar cured hams at 12½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 50 bbls. rectified at 24@26c., principally at the latter figure.

OATS—Further sales of 200 bu. on the wharf at 40c.

HAY—Sales of 10 wagon loads at the scales at $9@12 ⅌ ton.

SUGAR—Sales 2 hhds at 8¾; 3 do. at 8¼; 5 do. at 6⅝ @7; and 20 bags Brazil at 8¾c. ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Sales 75 bags at 10c., four mos.; and 27 do. at 10c. cash.

FEATHERS—Sales 700 lbs. at 45c. ⅌ lb.

BATTING—Sales 40 bales at 12c. ⅌ lb.

BEANS—Sales in small lots from store at $1.12½@ ⅌ bu. for a good article.

LARD OIL—Small sales at 80c. for No. 1, and 70c. ⅌ gal. for No. 2.

BRICK—Sales 6000 common Bolivar at $23 ⅌ 1000.

FIRE CLAY—Sales of 4 tons Bolivar at $13 ⅌ ton.

SODA ASH—Sales 10 casks at 3¼c. ⅌ lb.

ROSIN—Sales 200 bbls. at $3 ⅌ bbl., 4 mos.

VINEGAR—Sales 50 bbls. at 5c. ⅌ gal.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

ST. LOUIS, August 3.

TOBACCO—All the Stale Warehouse sales were as follows: 2 hds, 5c; 5 do, 5.45; 5 do, 5.50; 5 do, 5.60; 5 do, 5.70; 5 do, 5.80; 5 do, 5.85; 5 do, 6.00; 5 do, 6.10; 7 do, 7.50; 7 do, 7.80; 7 do, 7.90; 7 do, 7.75; 7 do, 8.00; 8 do, per 100 lb. Good superior manufacturing at $11.75 @12.00 for the Planter's 5 do, 6.10; 5 do, 5.60; 5 do, 5.70; 5 do, 7.00; 8 do, and $11.25 @ 100 lb.

HEMP—Sales light and prices dull, 1¼c. ⅌ lb. We hear of no falling back on rates. Prices have ruled high a week or two, and we see no reason why, at present, there should be a decline in figures, and probably holders will not submit to anything of the kind.

LEAD—We were made to quote the price of lead yesterday at 6¾@7c. of course we did so, but the figure was never heard of by a commercial man, and we excuse the compositor on account of election; the figure should be $5 87½c.

LOUISVILLE, August 6.

There has been but little apparent animation in the market to day, and prices are pretty much unchanged, though a little more inquiry has been manifested than for some days past. The wharf presented a scene of considerable liveliness, and the ferry boats in port were receiving all the freight they wanted at 50c. per 100 to Cincinnati, on light freight, which seemed to form the greater bulk of the amount going forward. The river still continues to fall slowly.

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SODA ASH—Sales 10 casks at 3¼c. ⅌ lb.

ROSIN—Sales 200 bbls. at $3 ⅌ bbl., 4 mos.

VINEGAR—Sales 50 bbls. at 5c. ⅌ gal.

BALTIMORE, August 9.

BEEF CATTLE.—The number of cattle offered at the scales to-day, the principal sales of the sections and parts of sections of sold bearing the *odd numbers*, which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the line of the Baltimore and Ohio River Railroad, in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, subject to double the minimum price of the public lands, as specified by the act of 20th September, 1850, will be held at the following Land Offices in the States of ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, at the periods hereinafter respectively mentioned, to wit:

At the Land Office at ST. STEVENS, in Alabama, commencing on Monday, the *fifth day of September next*, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the *odd numbers* above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Township one, two, three, *four*, and *five* of range one.

Townships one, two, three, *four* and *five* of range TWELVE.

Townships one, two, three, *four*, and *five* of range THIRTEEN.

Townships one, *two*, *three*, *four*, *five*, *six* and *seven*, of range FOUR.

Townships *three*, *four*, *five*, *six*, and *seven*, of range FIVE.

South of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Township one, *two*, *three*, *four*, and *five*, of range one.

Townships one, two, three, *four*, and *five*, of range two.

Townships one, two, and *three*, of range THREE.

Township one, of range FOUR.

South of the base line and east of the principal meridian.

Township one, of range ONE.

At the Land Office at DEMOPOLIS, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the *twelfth day of September next*, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the *odd numbers* above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian is *the south west surveying district.*

Township *twenty-one*, of range FOUR.

At the Land Office at COLUMBUS, in Mississippi, commencing on Monday, the *twelfth day of September next*, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the *odd numbers* above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the Choctaw meridian.

Township, *eight, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty*, of range EIGHTEEN.

Township *eight, nine, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty*, of range NINETEEN.

Township *eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen*, of range TWENTY.

Township, *eight*, nine, ten, eleven, and *twelve*, of range TWENTY-ONE.

At the Land Office at AUGUSTA, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the *twenty-ninth day of September next*, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the *odd numbers* above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned township, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the Choctaw meridian.

Township *four*, of range TWENTY.

Townships *one, two, three, four, five*, and *six*, of range TWENTY-ONE.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, *six*, and *seven*, of range TWENTY-TWO.

Townships *one, two, three, four, five, six*, and *seven*, of range TWENTY-THREE.

Townships *one, five, six*, and *seven*, of range TWENTY-FOUR.

Township *seven*, of range TWENTY-FIVE.

North of the base line, east of the meridian, and east of the Choctaw meridian.

Townships *three, four, five, six, seven, and eight*, of range EIGHTEEN.

Townships *five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten*, of range SIX.

Townships *seven, eight, nine*, and ten, of range SEVEN.

Townships eight, nine, ten, and *eleven*, of range EIGHT.

The townships herein designated in Roman letters are wholly within the limits of six sections in width on each side of said road, and those in *Italics* are partly within said limits, as designated on the diagrams, which will be furnished to the respective district land offices by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Lands reserved for schools, military, and other purposes, will be excluded from the sale.

The lands will be sold *subject to the right of way* granted by the said act of 20th September, 1850, to the States above named, for said railroad, not exceeding one hundred feet on each side thereof; and therefore the particular tracts of land which include the road will be sold as containing the quantities respectively shown by the official returns.

Each sale will be kept open for a time sufficient to admit of offering all the lands, but not for more than two weeks, and will continue to make private entries of the lands offered under this proclamation will not be received until after the close of the public sale.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the twenty-third day of May, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:

JOHN WILSON, *Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

Notice to actual settlers on lands of the United States originally withdrawn from market on account of the supposed gold country see *price of $1 per volume.* DAVISON & AGNEW, 65 Market street, near 4th st.

MIND AND THE EMOTIONS—A Commentary of Medical and Moral Life; or Mind and the Emotions considered in relation to Health, Disease and Religion—by William Cooke, M. D., M. R. C. S.: Received and for sale by

J. R. WELDIN, Bookseller and Stationer,
53 Wood st., between Third and Fourth.

DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE—

On High street. Thirty feet front by 145 deep, to an alley, with a two story frame dwelling house. $3000.

Fourth St. Road. A brick house, of two stories, five rooms and cellar, with large lot, situate near the Fourth St. Road. $1500.

A frame house suitable for four families, with a lot of ground, 30 by 120 feet, situate above. $1200.

On Second street. Two three story brick houses, above Smithfield street, finished in good style. Price $3,500.

Persons in search of bargains in Real Estate will please call at the Office of S. CUTHBERT & SON,
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GOOD OPPORTUNITY to procure a country homestead.—For sale seven acres of good Land, situate one mile from East Liberty, with a good Frame House, comfortably arranged, containing a hall, 3 parlors, 4 chambers, a dining room and kitchen, cellar and attic. There is also a large garden and abundance of fruit, a stable and barn, good water, grape vines and flower garden. The whole is in the best of order, and immediate possession can be had. Price $2,500. Terms—One-half in hand, balance at four equal annual payments.

S. CUTHBERT & SON,
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$1600—payable $700 in hand, balance in one and two years—will purchase a LARGE BRICK HOUSE, situate on Overhill street, 7th Ward. The house contains a hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, cellar, and three large chambers. Also, a front and back porch. The Lot is 40 feet front by 40 deep.

S. CUTHBERT & SON, No. 140 Third st.

PENN STREET—Lot 30 feet front on Penn street, by 100 deep to Spring alley, for sale—contains a Brick House, also a Frame House on Penn street, and two Brick Houses on Spring alley; all in good order, and will be sold on accommodating terms.

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Real Estate Agents, 140 Third st.

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Three Lots on Penn street and one on Spring alley.

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J. R. WELDIN, Bookseller and Stationer,
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AUCTION SALES.

Auction Card.

JAMES McKENNA, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, No. 120 Wood street, near the corner of Fifth, regular sales of Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Glassware, new and second hand Furniture, each day at 10 and 2 o'clock; and at early gas light, each evening, Watches and Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Books, Fancy articles, Cutlery, Rocks, Shoes, &c., with a general assortment of every description of Dry Goods. Refer to the principal merchants. [aug

Auction—Daily Sales.

AT the Commercial Sales Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a general assortment of Seasonable, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.,

AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, New and Second Hand Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

AT 7 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, Musical Instruments, Hardware and Cutlery, Clothing, Variety Goods, Gold and Silver watches, &c. P. M. DAVIS, Auctioneer. [jaug11

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EXTRA SALE OF DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.—TO-MORROW MORNING, August 11th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, without reserve, the balance of a stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, from a country store, comprising shawls, silks, satins, gingham, linen, sackings, dress silks, lining silk, patent thread, fringes, hosiery, shirts, extra large and fine 3-4 Irish linen diaper table cloths, French and Scotch Marseilles quilts, wors