BY TELEGRAPH.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE

STEAMER WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

The steamer Washington, from Bremen and Southampton, arrived this morning, 17 days out from the latter place. She brings 60 passengers, and dates from London to Dec. 21st ult., being one day later from the Continent.

The English journals do not like President Fillmore's message relative to the protection of American industry.

There is nothing new from France.

The Prussians were hailing the return of peace with great satisfaction.

The Mayor of Southampton has addressed the United States Government, requesting that vessels destined to carry products of American industry to the World's Fair, may be sent to that port.

Cotton is dull, and flour steady.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

Senate—Mr. Houston appeared in his seat to day.

The bill to change the time of holding the U. S. Circuit and District Courts for the Eastern and Western District of Pennsylvania, was taken up and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to settle the private land claims in California was taken up.

Mr. Gwin advocated this bill, opposing the substitute offered by Mr. Benton.

Mr. Benton replied, but gave way before concluding, to a motion for adjournment.

House—Mr. Harley reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, upon the general appropriation bills.

Mr. Pitch introduced a bill providing for the location of military bounty lands warrants, where the same have been erroneously located. The bill was referred.

Mr. Goodenow introduced a bill granting a portion of the public lands to the State of Maine, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Staunton, of Tennessee, introduced a joint resolution directing the payment of the awards made by the Board of Commissioners appointed in compliance with the treaty with Mexico, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, moved that the House adjourn, this being the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, which was carried—yeas 94, nays 88.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 8.

Mr. Cessna, of Bedford, is elected Speaker of the House, and Mr. Jack, Clerk.

Mr. Matthias, of Philadelphia city, is elected Speaker of the Senate.

The Governor's Message was delivered at noon to day.

The Clerk of the Senate is not elected yet.

All the members are going to Philadelphia, to partake of a public dinner on Saturday.

The Legislature will not meet again until Monday next.

The Governor's Message gives a satisfactory account of our finances.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 8.

Governor French sent his message to the Legislature, to day. He represents the accruing revenue as more than sufficient to meet the current demands on the Treasury. The public debt of the State, and the Canal debt, is $16,627,509. The unsold Canal lands are expected to realize four millions of dollars.

The Governor is for homestead exemption, and declares himself against all bank charters. He recommends the acceptance of Holbrook's Co's., conditional surrender of the charter to build the Central Rail Road, and its disposal to the company who will do it on the best terms.

He speaks favorably of the compromise and land measures, and says they will be faithfully observed and obeyed, as the only means of restoring and preserving harmony by the people of Illinois.

A bill was introduced to repeal the Holbrook charter.

ALLEGED MAIL ROBBERY.

COLUMBUS, (Ga.) Jan. 5.

Mr. H. B. Kimbrough was arrested at Macon, on the 31 inst., through the instrumentality and energy of Thos. J. Shallcross, special agent of the post office department.

The accused is charged with robbing the mail of a package containing $6,000, which had been mailed at Cheraw, S. C., on the 29th of November. $5,520 of the money was recovered by Shallcross.

A note for $600, with the forged endorsement of Robert Barry & Sons, merchants of this city, was detected here on Monday. It came through the hands of Jabez B. Pratt, who keeps a mercantile agency here, and who alleges that he received it from New York. It was offered to several brokers, but they detected the forgery immediately. Others of the same character are supposed to be in existence.

OHIO STATE CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8.

The section to empower the Legislature to repeal the charters of all corporations, past as well as present, without compensation was virtually defeated by referring it back to the Committee.

Some of the Democrats voted with the Whigs, and it is now evident that the section cannot pass in any shape.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.

Business is generally dull.

Flour—Sales at $4.62.

Dried Fruit—Apples are dull at $1.25, and peaches at $2 per bu.

Hemp—Sales at $115 per ton.

Ginseng—Sales at 40c per lb.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8.

Flour—Sales, yesterday, of 1000 barrels, and to day 750 barrels Howard Street flour at $4.56¾ and 300 do. at $4.50 per bbl.

Grain—Sales of wheat at 95@102 cents for fair to prime red; 104@108 for prime white, and 110@114 for family flour wheat. Corn is selling at 57@59 for yellow, and 60@61 for white. Sales of oats at 42@45c per bu.

Whiskey—Prices are unchanged.

NEW YORK MARKET.

January 8.

Cotton—The market is active, with sales of 3000 bales at old prices.

Flour—The market is firm, and the demand better, with sales of 4000 bbls at last prices.

Rye Flour is unchanged from last report.

Grain—Wheat is quiet: Rye is held at 80 cts.; Corn is steady, with sales of 10,000 bu new at 69@71c ⅌ bu.

Provisions—Mess Pork is dull at $12.25; Prime do. is firm at $9.25 per bbl, with sales 400 bbls. Beef is unchanged, with sales of 200 bbls. Hogs are held at $6@6.25 ⅌ cwt. Lard is very firm, with sales 200 old at 7¾@8c, and of 100 bbls new at 8c ⅌ lb. Ohio Butter is selling at 9@12c, with an active demand.

Whiskey—Prices have declined, with sales of 150 bbls at 26c.

Linseed Oil is steady, with further sales of 6000 gallons.

Groceries—Coffee is better, with sales of 200 sacks Rio at 11¼@11¾ ⅌ lb. Sugars are steady and active, with sales of 300 hhds Orleans at 6 @6¾ ⅌ bbl. Molasses is firm, with sales of 150 bbls Orleans at 32c.

Feathers—Sales of live geese Feathers at 35 @36c ⅌ lb.

Hemp—Sales of 100 tons dew rotted American, on private terms.

Lead—Sales of 1000 pigs Galena at $4.80 ⅌ 100.

Spirits Turpentine—Sales of 700 bbls at 40@41c ⅌ gal.

Tobacco—Sales of 50 hhds Kentucky leaf at 11@12c; and of 30 do. Maryland at 7c ⅌ lb.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

January 8.

Flour—The market is active, with sales of 4000 bbls at $3.70@3.75 ⅌ bbl.

Whiskey—Sales at 24½c ⅌ gal.

Hogs—The market is steady, with sales of 800 head at $4@4.32 ⅌ cwt.

Lard—Sales of prime at 7½ ⅌ lb.

Cheese—Sales 600 lbs at 7c ⅌ lb.

The river has fallen 12 inches in the last 24 hours.

CARBONATE AMMONIA, Hartshorn. 650 lbs for sale by (jan1) BEALY & BELLER.

HICKORY NUTS. 5 bags for sale by jan1 L. S. WATERMAN & SONS.

MOULD CANDLES. 20 boxes for sale by jan1 WALLINGFORD & CO.

SOAP. 150 boxes Louisville No. 1 Rosin; 5 tierces Castile Soap, for sale by jan1 WALLINGFORD & CO.

KENTUCKY MUSTARD. A constant supply of Barrow's celebrated Kentucky Mustard, not put in the world, (as has) and for sale by jan1 WALLINGFORD & CO.

COTTON YARN. 2000 dozen Hope Yarn for sale by jan1 WALLINGFORD & CO.

ORANGES. 35 bbls. just received and for sale by jan1 BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM, 110 Water street.

FLOUR. 100 bbls. for sale by jan1 BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM.

HOME MATTERS.

We are not in the habit of puffing patent medicines, but having tested the efficacy of Kellingers Linament in a severe neuralgic affection, we can truly bear witness to its admirable qualities. In all neuralgic and rheumatic diseases, it operates like a charm. See advertisement.

UNION TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—At a meeting of this Society, held in the Protestant Methodist Church, Fifth street, Pittsburgh, on the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen to officiate during the current year:

President—A. L. Campbell, D. D.
Vice President—Geo. Wm. Larimer.
Recording Secretary—H. Parry.
Corresponding Secretary—T. P. Dale, M. D.
Treasurer—R. H. Davis.

Speeches were made by several gentlemen, on the impropriety of voting for intemperate candidates for office; and the following resolution passed by acclamation:

Resolved, That we, as temperance men, will not vote for any man, for any office, who is not a reliable temperance man.

The Society holds its next meeting in Doctor Swift's Church, Allegheny, on the evening of the 21st inst. The above resolution will then be discussed.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday night, a man named Jacob Honey fell from a wagon which was coming in from Lawrenceville, and had his collar bone broken, and was otherwise badly injured. The fracture was reduced, and his wounds dressed by Dr Gallaher. The patient is now doing well.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—On Tuesday morning, two colored men quarreled on the wharf. One accused the other of giving some information to the police of St. Louis, in order to have him arrested, and his freedom endangered. He grew so warm on the subject that he drew a pistol, and fired it at the informer. The ball had fortunately been extracted from one of the fellow's friends, who were apprehensive that he would kill his antagonist; but the wadding struck him on the breast. His antagonist drew another pistol and cocked it, but the bystanders interfered, and he was disarmed.

He succeeded in making his escape.

LARCENY.—An old man named George W. Tidlow, was yesterday arrested by the Mayor's police, charged with entering the dwelling house of Mr. Frank, on Third street, and stealing therefrom several articles of trifling value. A new cloth overcoat, and two bundles containing several articles of jewelry, &c., were found in his possession, and are now at the Mayor's office.

Tidlow was fully committed for trial.

LARCENY.—An old lady, who resides near the Scotch Hill market house, yesterday lodged a complaint before Alderman Steele, against her son in law, who had, as was alleged, taken five hundred dollars from her. He was found secreted in Manchester, where he had gone, as is supposed, with the view of getting on board some steam boat. Three hundred and fifty dollars in money, and about one hundred dollars worth of property were recovered.

The old lady refused to prosecute him when he was brought before the Alderman, and the matter was amicably adjusted. The poor wife wept most bitterly, but all the parties finally returned home together

THE LAW'S UNCERTAINTY.—A lawyer, speaking yesterday in Court, observed that Judge Shaler, while addressing the Supreme Court one day, said that that honorable body only differed from the lower Courts *in having the last guess*.

MEETING OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Medical Society of Allegheny Co., Jan. 7, 1851.

Resolved, That this Society has learned with much regret of the death of one of its members, DR. JAS. H. TATE.

Resolved, That by his removal from our midst, in the meridian of life, and apogee of professional attainments, we have been deprived of a highly esteemed and valuable member.

Resolved, That it gives us unfeigned yet mournful pleasure to thus express our high admiration of his virtues, talents, and merit, as a physician, and of his courteous, honest and honorable traits of character as a man.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with his family on this sad affliction, and that the Secretary be directed to send them a copy of these resolutions.

E. G. EDDRINGTON, Pres't.
L. DILWORTH, T. W. SHAW, Sec'ys.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

JANUARY 8, 1851.

Present—Honorable Wm. B. McClure, President Judge, and Wm. Herr and Samuel Jones, Associate Judges.

Benjamin Lutton, recalled—Mr Lutton was not certain as to the time when the expressions of Mr. Barker (mentioned yesterday) were made.

Edward Van Reuschlaer, sworn—I overtook a carriage on the Beaver road, on the nineteenth of last September. Four grown persons and two children were in it. Messrs. Hill, Lowe, and Dwyer were in it. Witness saw nothing of them after they went so far as Mr. Mays' tavern. They drove rapidly, because, as they said, they wanted to get out of the county. The horses were trotting. I did not observe them after they left Mr. Mays' Tavern. They stopped about ten minutes there. Mr. Van R. passed them, and they passed him afterwards. He was taking a drive on that road. The driver endeavored to make the horses go as fast as possible. Witness did not know who made the driver go.

Henry Muldoon, sworn—I was in the Diamond one night when Barker was speaking, and heard him say that the father of three children came to the Mayor's office one day when he was out, and He left a letter for him to meet him at Wilkins' Hall, at 9 o'clock next morning. When he went there the next morning, he saw the man, and asked him if he was the father of the children. He answered "Yes." "Well, sir," says the Mayor, "I'll have you sticktheen for you the inside of twenty minutes, in my office," and in the inside of nineteen minutes he had them in the office, and in thirty minutes they were inside of the carriage leaving town. "Well," he said, "wasn't that quick travelling?"

James Reed, sworn—I belong to the police. I got a warrant at Squire Steele's at the time the children were taken away. I went to Beaver on horseback, as fast as possible. Got there in three hours and a half, and heard of them on the road. When I got to Beaver they had left a short time had passed. I saw a muddled carriage, which I thought was the one they had come in. I found they were in a tavern at Brighton, and asked to see them, but the tavern keeper told me that I could not do so—that the father had his children, and they could not be taken from him. The people at Beaver said, in Mr. Hill's presence, that the children were bound out to Catholics, and that the father did not wish them raised in that religion.

The declarations of the citizens of Beaver, made in Mr. Hill's presence, were objected to by the counsel for the defence but admitted by the Court.

I saw the fourth person in the carriage, who said he was a cousin of Mr. Dwyer. He said that I should not have the children. The warrants were issued on oath of Mr. Conolly.

Cross Examined—James Carlisle, of Pittsburgh was one of the men at the tavern. I believe he said I had no right to take them, I don't recollect his saying I had no right to take the children, except the warrants I had were endorsed by a magistrate of Beaver. I showed my legal warrant to Hill. They said I should not take them.

Robert Hague, sworn—I went to St. Louis lately. I think I saw Charles McCoy, who was a driver for Rody Patterson.

Jane Moore, sworn—Was one of the tenenders in the Fourth Ward School last September. I saw the children sent by Mr. Conolly, there at that time. They had been there ever since I was engaged in the school, from May last. They always seemed to be comfortably clad. In September some gentlemen came into the school, and enquired for children of the name of Dwyer. I said there were no such children there.—They enquired for them then by the name of Conolly. I called them up. They were taken away by these gentlemen; one of whom said he was their uncle. They made use of no force.—The gentleman who said he was their uncle, carried the little boy away—the little girl walked. No disorder was produced in school by this.

Sarah M. Cust, sworn—Am a teacher in the Fourth Ward School. The children commenced coming to school in April, and continued going till September. When this thing occurred Miss Moore came in and asked me whether she would let them go, and I said I supposed she would have to, as the men were officers. The children were as well dressed and comfortable as any who came to the school.

John P. Glass, sworn—Am engaged in the telegraph office at Pittsburg, and was engaged there in May last. Am local manager. Know Mr. Raskin, now of St. Louis, but formerly of Pittsburgh. Think that he is a lawyer there. He was in our office frequently in May last. He sent messages frequently—subsequent evidence ruled out.

Alderman Steele, Sworn—This is the information (producing it) on which I issued the warrant for the arrest of Dwyer on a charge of kidnapping.

John Mitchell, sworn—I was in the town of East Liverpool some time in September last. Dwyer came into a tavern where I was, and took children to the fire to warm them. He said he was glad to get into Ohio. That he had been in Pittsburgh, and was glad to get into a decent place again. He told me that he got the children from Conolly, who had treated them badly. I had heard something about the case, and asked him how he got them. He said the Court gave them to him. I asked him what Court, and he said he didn't know, that he was not in Court at the time. He said something about Joe Barker, as he called him, and said that he had given him the children. He said Barker had sent two officers—Hill and Reed—to Beaver with him, and that they had fleeced him handsomely, taking forty dollars from him. He commenced talking about Conolly and abused him. I said he need not talk in that way, as I knew Mr. Conolly. Shortly afterwards he left East Liverpool.

C. B. M. Smith, Esq., had seen the children frequently at Mr. Conolly's. They were always very well dressed, and well taken care of. Mr Conolly and his wife seemed to be very fond of them, and they to return that affection. His attention had been particularly directed to them, from the fact that he had some correspondence with Mr. Dwyer on the subject.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Doctor J. P. Gazzam—Sworn—I am acquainted with Mr Martin Conolly, and was his physician in 1849. I attended both these children at different times. The children were excellently taken care of. Mrs. Conolly's mother nursed the children principally. They were well cared for during their sickness. My bill for attendance on one of the children, was ten dollars. I don't remember what the bill for the other was. I don't know how long the children were with Mr. Conolly. I cannot recollect when they were taken away.

John Conolly, Sworn—I saw Mr. Dwyer standing about nine o'clock near the Fourth Ward School House, on the day the children were taken away. Another person was with him.—When Dwyer saw me, he went away, the other person remained. Dwyer went to the corner of St. Clair Street. This was the last I saw of him. I went and told my brother that Dwyer was at the school house. I did not tell him this till about one o'clock.

John Coyle, Sworn—I was in St. Louis lately. I had a conversation with Mr. Dwyer. I called at his request, to see him several times. He said he would never pay Conolly anything but would pay Mrs. Conolly when he was able. I was acting as Attorney for Mr Conolly, but did not make this known to Mr. Dwyer. Witness declined giving the statement of Dwyer in the friendly conversation they had together, because the latter did not know that he was Conolly's agent.

The Court sustained the witness's objections. The Commonwealth rested here.

The case was opened on the part of Dwyer, by H. S. Magraw, Esq.

Mr. Charles Bowan testined to the children having been bound to Mr. Conolly. He signed the indentures and being acquainted with Mr. Conolly, thought he was getting a very good place for them.

Mr R. was cross examined by Colonel Black as to whether the children were bound in accordance with the usual custom of the Board.

The question was objected to by Mr Mahon, and an animated discussion arose between the counsel, it being maintained that the minutes should be produced in evidence. The question was finally overruled.

Samuel McKelvey, sworn—I first heard of the apprenticeship at the District Court, when the hideous corpus case was tried.

Cross Examined—I never heard any dissent from this binding of children, by the members of the board. Several members of the board disliked this method of binding children.

H. C. Magraw, Esq., then offered the records of the Guardians of the Poor, in evidence.

Hiram Kline, sworn—I was in the Mayor's office when the children were there. In a few minutes Mr. Dwyer and the children went into the carriage standing at the door, accompanied by officers Long and Hill. Several persons were in the room at the time. Barker narrated the circumstances to me, and said the counsel of Dwyer come there to get his children, who had been wrongfully detained from him, and that he had got possession of them, and delivered them to their father. Barker said that the decision of the District Court was entitled to no little respect, and now he said that Conolly had no right to keep the children, and that two lawyers had been trying to get them, and failed, but that he had got them in fifteen minutes.

J. M. White sworn—I went into the Mayor's office about the time the children were brought in there. The doors were not locked. I observed nothing like secrecy. I left before the children were taken away. A number of persons were in the room at the time.

David Fenwick, sworn—I was one of the Mayor's police at the coming of this occurrence. I was in the office after the children were brought there, and the door were not locked.

Harmer Denny sworn—The proceedings of the the Board were entered on the minutes by the Secretary. I heard any dissent to the binding of these children

At the conclusion of Mr Lemoyne's testimony, the Court adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Reported for the Pittsburgh Gazette and for the Smithsonian Institute, Washington City

HEIGHT OF THE THERMOMETER.

From January 1st to January 7th

Date	Months	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	Daily mean
1	Jan	22	34	28	31
2	"	24	29	30	28
3	"	22	30	24	25
4	"	24	32	26	27
5	"	20	35	27	27
6	"	27	42	42	39
7	"	34	42	40	39

TWO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

The extensive range of buildings formerly occupied by Mesrs Iseeb and Co. at the Point, between Water st. and Front st. (Nos. 1 and 3 Water st. and 1 and 3 Front st.) They can be readily adapted, with steam power to steam boats, &c. Enquire of Saunders Gazzam, or Jas. Gazzam immediately.

Apply to CHAS. B. SCULL, Agent
Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
dec9

BALANCES ON DEPOSIT, which have been unclaimed for three years and upwards, in the Exchange Bank, Pittsburgh:

William Butts, residence unknown. Aug. 2, 1849, $220
Spencer Mandy, do do. Jan. 25, 1849, 200

Certify, that the foregoing balances appear to be due to persons whose residence is unknown, according to the books of this bank.

T. M. HOWE, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 29th day of December, 1850.

C. W. SHORT, Notary Public.
dec30-3tdlm

NOTICE. We have associated J. GARDNER COWIN with us in the Exchange and Banking Business, under the firm of WILLIAMS & CO.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1851.—jan1w

W. M. WILLIAMS, J. B. WILLIAMS, J. G. COWIN.

WM. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Bankers and Exchange Brokers, North East corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.

We will transact our business on liberal terms, and collections promptly attended to. jan1y

A CARD—1851.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD, North East corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, would call the commencement of the New Year, to return their thanks to their customers and the public generally, for the share of patronage so liberally given them, and invite the continuance of their favors. Having recently purchased and received their stock, they are enabled to keep on hand a very extensive assortment of Goods—and buyers will have the advantage of being able to select from large goods, and make their selections. They design making their establishment as far as practicable, a FAMILY STORE, where every article in the dry goods line, suited for the wants of families, can be procured—and in their efforts to please, they hope to merit the public patronage, by keeping the prices as low as the interest of families and individuals, to have them with yet even less money.

The WHOLESALE BUSINESS will be continued in the room up the stairs—entrance from 4th street, or through lower room. jan1

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, &c.

25 half pipes Cognac Brandy, "Pale and Dark."
15 qr. casks do do "Pale."
10 do do do, and most celebrated brands.
5 pipes Holland Gin, "Schiedam Schnapp" and "Fish."
2 puncheons Irish and Scotch Malt Whiskey.
1 do Jamaica Rum.
10 bbls N. E. do do.
25 qr. casks Port Wine.
20 do do Sweet Malaga Wine.
20 do do Dry do. do.
10 do Sherry Wine.
4 boxes Dupleasis Claret.

In store and for sale by JOHN PARKER & CO.,
jan7 231 Liberty street.

GROCERIES.

50 half chests Young Hyson and Black Teas.
25 cattys Java do.
50 boxes Epsom Salts, Sodas, Gum and Gum Powder.
10 do P. Robinson & Co.'s and s's do.
50 do Calabria Licorice.
15 qr. boxes Price and Harwood's Sperm Candles.
15 tally boxes James Thompson jr. Golden Leaf Tobacco.

In store and for sale by JOHN PARKER & CO.
jan7

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.

10 hhds. old crop prime quality, in store and for sale by (jan7) JOHN PARKER & CO.

CORN BROOMS.

50 dozen Corn Brooms in store and for sale by jan7 JOHN PARKER & CO.

OLD RYE WHISKEY.

40 bbls. pure Rye Whiskey, "very old and choice" 60 bbls. Old Monongahela Whiskey, in store and for sale by (jan7) JOHN PARKER & CO.

RECTIFIED WHISKEY.

400 bbls. do do, in store and for sale by jan7 JOHN PARKER & CO.

REMOVAL.—Dr. Speer has removed to Liberty street, below Fifth, No. 103. Office and dwelling in the same building. jan2tdlw

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Corner of Third and Market streets. The only chartered Institution of the kind in Pittsburgh.

Faculty—John Herron, Principal Instructor in the Science of Accounts.
O. R. Cambell, Professor of Penmanship, Mercantile Computation, &c.
Alex. M. Watson, Esq., Lecturer on Commercial Law.

Those desiring a complete knowledge of Book Keeping, and its application to every branch of business, also an elegant and rapid penmanship, are invited to call and examine the arrangements.

Lectures on Commercial Law every Monday evening.

Refer to any of the resident city merchants. dec23

SHACKLEFT & WHITE, Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, No. 101 Wood street, Pittsburgh, invite the attention of buyers to their large stock of fresh goods now opening, and which they are prepared to sell on very accommodating terms.

We shall be constantly receiving fresh goods during the season, and request an examination of our stock by western merchants, and others visiting our city.

TAKE NOTICE

CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD. Twenty Five Dollars reward will be paid to any one who will produce a stock of paints ready to dry, that cannot be excelled with Hall's Improved Chemical Soap. I have the satisfaction of saying to the people of this place that this article, by its last improvement, is now finally unrivalled in the country for extracting grease, tar, pitch, oil, paint, or any other greasy substance from all kinds of cotton goods, and leaves clothing, carpets, table spreads, merino shawls, ladies' bonnets, &c., without injuring any thing but paint, water will not injure. More than one thousand persons in different parts of the country have had the Soap tested and not without it if it cost $1 a cake. In trying this stand not be without it if it cost $1 a cake. In trying this Soap on most, then use articles of light silks, satins, silks and calicoes. I have only found Chemical Soap, a sample of injurious, and four of calico, on which it changed the color; therefore, before painting it on a light dress, try a sample of the dress first. I state this because I am determined not to recommend it any stronger than I know it to be strictly true.

Orders from country merchants and peddlers promptly attended to by the subscriber.

E. K. SELLERS,
dec30 57 Wood st.

TAKE NOTICE.

CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD. Twenty Five Dollars reward will be paid to any one who will produce a stock of paints ready to dry, that cannot be excelled with Hall's Improved Chemical Soap. I have the satisfaction of saying to the people of this place that this article, by its last improvement, is now finally unrivalled in the country for extracting grease, tar, pitch, oil, paint, or any other greasy substance from all kinds of cotton goods, and leaves clothing, carpets, table spreads, merino shawls, ladies' bonnets, &c., without injuring any thing but paint, water will not injure. More than one thousand persons in different parts of the country have had the Soap tested and not without it if it cost $1 a cake. In trying this Soap on most, then use articles of light silks, satins, silks and calicoes. I have only found Chemical Soap, a sample of injurious, and four of calico, on which it changed the color; therefore, before painting it on a light dress, try a sample of the dress first. I state this because I am determined not to recommend it any stronger than I know it to be strictly true.

Orders from country merchants and peddlers promptly attended to by the subscriber.

E. K. SELLERS,
dec30 57 Wood st.

From the Southern Literary Messenger for December.

THE DYING YEAR.

Hark on the solemn night
How the funeral winds are sighing!
Breathing a requiem and and low,
For the gray Old Year is dying.
Darkness hath spread its pall,
And Time his steps seems staying:
How slowly doth their echo fall
Through the silent chamber straying.

Hush! 'tis a fearful time—
And the hour is dread and holy:
His breath is faint, and his pulses chime
More fitfully and slowly;
His eye is glazing now—
Hush! stifle e'en thy sighing!
Be still, and gaze on his pallid brow,
For the gray Old Year is dying.

Well may the heart be sad,
Well may thine eye be weeping—
For many a hope and joy of thine
Hath he in his silent keeping
They pass with the dying year.
And their light knows no returning.
And thy soul shall mourn for the fleeting ray
That pass as a mitter's burning

Come near—come how thee down.
In the dust beside him kneeling:
Hark! heard ye not that solemn chime!
'Tis the death knell for him pealing.
Would'st thou call the dying back?
Alas for the vain endeavor!
Eleven!—twelve!—it is over now—
He is dead—he is gone forever!

MEMORABILIA

OF THE

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY IN BRITAIN.

There is no period in the history of England so full of extraordinary occurrences as the seventeenth century. The death of Elizabeth in 1603 put an end to the comparative calm which had for some time existed; and from that period until the accession of William and Mary, in 1689, the whole kingdom was convulsed with intestine commotions. The rebellion in Ireland, the civil wars of Scotland, the execution of Charles I., the usurpation of Cromwell, the restoration of the monarchy, the establishment of a commonwealth, the abdication of James II., and again, the rebellion in Ireland, form a series of events only of the rivalled perhaps by the history of Europe during the singular year 1848.

Besides events reaching to historical dignity, there was what appears at first sight, an extraordinary succession of inferior occurrences—as plagues, tempests, conflagrations, marvellous appearances in the sky, all of which the people believed to be especially connected with the march of historical events, in as far as every one of them was regarded as a mark of the way in which Providence regarded the doings of statesmen. Many of the narrations of these occurrences are exceedingly curious, both for the nature of the occurrences themselves, and the terms in which they are set forth for popular admiration, as well as the comments made upon them, in which we are presented with a lively illustration of the temper of the popular mind during that age. It is to the more remarkable of these memorabilia that we would now direct attention.

In 1665, the plague, which had suspended its devastations for a considerable period, reappeared in London, and added to the grief of the inhabitants for the death of Queen Elizabeth. In this and the following year, not less than 68,596 persons died from that visitation.

A GREAT FLOOD.

In 1607, a terrible flood devastated the south-western counties of England and Wales, whereby twenty six parishes in Monmouth-shire were entirely swept away, and the counties of Glamorgan, Gloucester, Gilmorgan, Cardigan, and Caermarthen, were fearfully overthown by the sea. During this inundation, 500 persons perished, and many thousands were utterly ruined. The catastrophe was prophesied as follows by a contemporary:—"Upon Tuesday, the 20th of January, 1607, about nine o'clock in the morning, the sun being most fainly and brightly spied, many of the inhabitants prepared themselves to their affairs. There might they see afar off, as it were the element, huge and mighty, to come forth, tumbling one over another, in such sort as if the greatest mountain in the world had overwhelmed the low valleys or marshy grounds. Sometimes it so dazzled the eyes of many of the spectators, that they imagined it had been some fog or mist coming with great swiftness upon them, and with such smoke as if the mountains had been all on fire; and to the view of some, it seemed as if millions of thousands of arrows had been shot forth all at one time, which came in such swiftness, as it was verily thought by the sorts of the air could scarcely fly so fast: such was the threatening fury thereof. But as soon as the people perceived that it was the violence of the waters of the raging seas, and that they began to exceed the compass of their ancient bounds, and making so furiously towards them, happy were they that could make the best and most speed away. But so violent and swift were the outrageous waves, that pursued one another with such vehemency, that in less than five hours space, most part of Somersetshire counties were all overflown, and many hundreds of people, both men, women, and children, were then quite drowned by those outrageous waters."

Not only were dwelling houses destroyed, but several churches were completely swept away by this flood: and of the bridges between Gloucester and Bristol scarcely one was left standing. The city of Bristol suffered very considerably. The flood happened at the time of the great St. Paul's fair held there, when the warehouses were filled with all kinds of stores, and there were more or less damaged by the waters. From the many narrations of hairbreadth escapes we select the following for their quaintness and singularity:—

"The miraculous delivery of a gentleman from death when it had round beset him in the midst of the waters.—A gentleman travelling within four miles of the sea, betwixt Barnstable and Bristow, walking forth to view his grounds, cast up his eyes to the sea coast, and on a sudden the hills and valleys, woods and meadows, seemed all to be either removed, or else buried in the sea, for the water afar off stood many yards above the earth. Home comes he with all speed, relates to his wife what he had seen, and the assured peril that was preparing to set upon them, and with all counsels her and his whole family to better themselves, and get higher ground into the country to some one of his friends. All hands presently laid about them, as if that enemies had been marching to besiege the town, to trass by what they could and be gone. But behold how swift is mischief when God delivers up man him to the punishment of the world! The fardels which they had bound up to save from drowning, some of them were glad to lean upon to escape drowning themselves.

"The gentleman, with his wife and children, got up to the next adjoining house, and there sat he and they upon two rafters, comforting one another in their misery, when their hearts within them were even dead to themselves from all comfort. They now cared not for their wealth, so they might but go away with their lives, and even that very desire of life put him in mind to preserve something by which afterwards they might live—and that was a box of writings wherein were certain bonds and all the evidences of his lands. This box he tied with cords fast to a rafter, hoping, what soever should otherwise become of his substance, his main estate should be found safe, and come to shore in that haven.

"But alas! in the midst of his sorrowful gladness the sea fell with such violence upon the house that it bore away the entire building, rent it in the middle from top to bottom. They that could not get up to the highest rooms were put to a double death—drowning and bruising. In this storm the husband and wife lost one another—the children and parents were parted. The gentleman being forced to get out to a beam, and sat upon that, and, against his will, rode post some three or four miles, till at length encountering the side of a hill, he crept up.—There sat he environed with death, miserably pouring out tears to increase the waters which were already too abundant; and to make him desperate in his sorrow, the tyrannous stream presented to him the tragedy of his dear wife and dearest children—she, they, and his servants, were hurried to their deaths by the torrent before his face, drowned doubly in his tears and in the waves. Yet because he should not be altogether the slave of misfortune in this sea-fight, a little to fetch him to life which was upon departing, he spied his box of writings, bound up as they were to the rafter, come floating towards him; that he ventured once again to save, and he did so, and in the end escaped miraculously came off likewise with his own life."

"There was another gentleman that having a voyage to make on horseback, ended it riding after a strange manner.—There was another gentleman in the same country, likewise, who, being newly married, determined on this morning to take his gelding, and to ride forth to a town not many miles distant from his own dwelling, there to be merry. His horse for that purpose stood ready saddled and bridled, and he himself had drawn on one of his boots: but before he could fix his leg to the other, the point of his company was changed: his voyage by land was to be made by water, or else not at all; for the sea had so begirt the house, broken in, lifted off the doors from their hinges, ran up into all the chambers, and with no dreadful noise took possession of every room, that he that was all this while but half a horseman, trusted more to his own legs than to the swiftness of his gelding. Up, therefore, he mounts to the very top of all the house. The waters pursued him thither, which he perceiving, got astride over the ridge, and there resolved to save his life. But Neptune, belike, purposing to try him well how he could ride, cut off the main building by the middle, leaving the upper part swimming like a Flemish buoy in foul weather. The gentleman being driven to go what pace that would carry him which he sat upon, held fast by the tiles, and such things as he could lay hold on, and in this foul weather came he at length, neither on horseback nor on foot, nor in a vessel fit for water, to the very town where in the morning he meant to take up his inn."

"In a place in Monmouthshire there was a maid went to milk her kine in the morning, but before she had fully ended her business, the vehemency of the waters increased, and so suddenly environed her about, that she could not escape hence, but was enforced to make shift up to the top of a high bank to save herself, which she did with much ado, where she was constrained to abide all that day and night in great distress, what with the coldness of the air and waters, and what with other accidents that there happened unto her. At last some of her friends tied two broad troughs, the one to the other, and put therein two lusty strong men, who, with long poles stirring these troughs as if they had been boats, made great shift to come unto her, and so by this means, by God's help, she was then saved. But now, gentle reader, mark what befel at this time, of the strangeness of other creatures whom the waters had violently oppressed. The hill or bank where the maid abode all that space was all to covered over with wild beasts and vermin, that came thither to seek for succour, that she had much ado to save herself from taking of hurt by them, and much ado she had to keep them from creeping upon and about her. She was not so much in danger of the water on the one side, as she was troubled with those vermin on the other side. The beasts and vermin that were there were these—namely, dogs, cats, moles, foxes, hares, rabbits—yea, and not so much as rats and mice but were there in abundance: and that which is the more strange, the one of them never once offered to annoy the other, although they were dealy enemies by nature the one to another. Yet in this danger of life they not once offered to express their natural enmity, but in a gentle sort they freely enjoyed the liberty of life, which, in mine opinion, was a most wonderful work in nature."

IS YOUR NAME CAPT. BROWN?—Capt. W.—tells an amusing occurrence witnessed by him last week on board the Ocean, on her passage from Liverpool to Boston. A British and merchant gentleman, pacing up and down the upper saloon, stopped in front of a large full-length mirror, and after gazing at the figure presented, for a moment or two, inquired in a very deliberate tone, "Is your name Brown?" No answer.—He repeated the question, louder. "Is your name Brown?" Still no answer. Quest. again repeated louder still, "Is your name Brown?" No answer.—"Well," said the questioner, "you are either no gentleman or very deaf:" The saloon was in a roar.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

A LEARNED BEGGAR.—When Dr. Adam Littleton was compiling his Latin Dictionary, assisted by an amanuensis, he dictated the word *concurro*. The scribe, supposing that the various senses of the word in English would begin, as usual, with the most literal one, said, "*To concur*, I suppose sir. The doctor immediately exclaimed peevishly, "*Concur? concur?* and accordingly the amanuensis, supposing the latter word to be dictated, immediately wrote *cordog* as the translation of *concurro*. It was even printed thus in the first edition of 1678, though this ridiculous blunder was corrected in the subsequent editions.

SPANISH ETIQUETTE.

The etiquette or the rules to be observed in the royal palaces is necessary, writes Baron Bienfield, for keeping order at court. In Spain it was carried to such lengths as to make martyrs of their kings. Here is an instance, of which, the fatal consequences it produced, one cannot refrain from smiling:

Philip the Third was gravely seated by the fire-side. The fire maker of the court had kindled so great a quantity of wood that the monarch was nearly suffocated with heat, and his grandson would suffer him to rise from the chair; the domestics could not presume to enter the apartment because it was against the etiquette. At length the Marquis de Pots appeared, and the king ordered him to dump the wood. He refused, alleging that he was not "was forbidden by the etiquette" to perform such a function, for which the Duke d'Uceda ought to be called upon, as it was his business. The Duke was gone out: the fire burnt fiercer, and the king counted it rather than derogate from his dignity. But his blood was heated to such a degree that an erysipelas of the head appeared the next day, which, succeeded by a violent fever, carried him off in 1621, in the 24th year of his age.

The palace was