PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1851

WHIG CITY NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.

JOHN J. ROGGEN.

WHIG NOMINATION FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY,

HUGH S. FLEMING.

We have reading matter on all the pages of this paper.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

We are assured that our citizens feel the paramount importance of putting an end to Barkerism to-day, whatever else may be their other predilections. The city has been deeply injured and dishonored during the term of the present Mayor; and this dishonor and injury would be tenfold greater, should the votes of men, whose object seems to be mischief rather than any thing else, be sufficiently numerous to re-elect him. Let every good man, therefore, attend the polls and vote. How he shall vote is for him, not us, to say. All other considerations sink into insignificance, when compared with the redemption of the city from misrule.

Our attention was called last week to a series of articles in the editorial columns of the *Commercial Journal*, entitled "PURITANS AS QUAKERS." At the time of their appearance, we were not able, owing to other engagements, to do more than to give them a cursory perusal. Since then, we have read the articles in question, and now purpose briefly to review them. In the article published in the Journal on Thursday last, the Editor assumes, and endeavors to maintain, the position that the Pilgrims and Early Settlers of New England, made little or no provision for Education. The Journal says:

"It was with them a very small concern—nor did their immediate descendants improve upon it much. We admit that at a later period learning has been diffused over that whole land—and places of education, of the first kind, have been adopted. These measures, however, have mainly originated in that region, since they got a considerable sprinkling of "Goths and Vandals" among them."

We might quote much more to the "same purport," but the extract which we have given, sufficiently indicates the position of the Journal, and the scope and bearing of the article in question—and we will now endeavor to show that the writer has fallen into a gross error in regard to this matter.

But first, let us understand each other.—There is no controversy with the Journal in regard to the present state of Education in New England. It is conceded that "learning has been diffused over that whole land—and that places of Education, of the best kind, have been adopted" there. But it is asserted that "these measures have mainly originated in that region, since they got a considerable sprinkling of "Goths and Vandals" among them"!! At what period in the history of New England it was that this irruption of "Goths and Vandals" took place, or from what *hire* they come, and how many school masters they brought along with them, or at what place they landed, the editor has not seen fit to inform us. Perhaps if he should take another peep into old "Winterbotham," he might be able to satisfy our curiosity in reference to these matters.

But our objection to the article before us, is its denial of the fact that the Pilgrims and Early Settlers of New England were the friends and promoters of learning, or that they did any thing towards the establishment of the system of Education which at present exists there. It is upon this point that we take the issue with the Journal; and we assert that the Early Settlers of New England were the encouragers and patrons of learning and education—that in the early days of the Colonies, they established Schools, Academies, and Colleges—and made liberal provision for the education of all the children and youth of the land. The Puritans of New England, so far from considering learning as a matter of "very small concern," regarded it next to religion in importance—as a matter of the highest moment. But we do not desire that our assertion shall be taken as proof of the fact. We intend to establish our position to the satisfaction of all candid minds, of whatever pursuasion or creed, by evidence of the most unquestionable character and of the very highest authority. Bancroft, in his history of the United States—a work of rare merit—(Vol. I pp 458—9 2 ed.) Says:

"It was ever the custom, and it soon became the law, in Puritan New England, that none of the children should suffer so much barbarism in their families, as not to teach their children and apprentices so much learning as may enable them perfectly to read the English tongue"—to the end that learning may not be buried in the graves of our forefathers, it was ordained in all the Puritan Colonies, 1647, that every Township, after the Lord hath increased them to the number of fifty householders, shall appoint one to teach all children to write and read, and when any town shall increase to the number of one hundred families, they shall set up a grammar school; the master thereof being able to instruct youth so far as they may be fitted for the University. The press began its work in 1639.—"When New England was poor, and they were but few in number, there was a spirit to encourage learning. Six years after the arrival of Winthrop, in 1636, the general court voted a sum equal to a year's rate of the whole Colony, towards the erection of a college. In 1638, John Harvard, who arrived in the Bay only to fall a victim to the most wasting disease of the climate, bequeathed to a connect bound inseparably with the happiness of his adopted country, bequeathed to the college one half of his estate, and all his library. The infant institution was favorite; Connecticut, and Plymouth, and the towns in the East, often contributed little offerings to promote its success; the gift of the rent of a ferry, (1645) was a proof of the care of the State; and once, at least, every family in each of the Colonies, gave to the college at Cambridge twelve pence, or a peck of corn, of its value in unadulterated Wampeage; while the wealthiest and wealthier men were profuse in their liberality. The college, in return, exerted a powerful influence in forming the early character of the Country. In this, at least, it can never have a rival. *In these measures, especially in the laws establishing common schools*, lies the secret of the success and character of New England. Every child, as it was born into the world, was lifted from the earth by the genius of the Country, and, in the Statutes of the land, received as its birthright, a pledge of the public care for its morals and its mind."

We have copied the foregoing extract at length because it fully sustains our position, and is conclusive of the question in controversy. The statement of Bancroft is fully sustained by the authorities cited by him in the margin, as will be seen by reference to the following—Colonial Laws 74, 186. So, too, in Connecticut MS. Laws, and in the New Haven Code. Folsom's Saco and Biddeford, 108. Pierce's Harvard College. Winthrop vol. 2, 214, 216. Everett's Tale Address, 3.

GOVERNOR JOHNSTON.—It will be seen by our Harisburgh Correspondent that the Whigs, in caucus, nominated Wm. F. Johnston for United States Senator, and that he respectfully but peremptorily declined. Perhaps the Whigs are too few in number in the Legislature to have had much hope of electing him: but be that as it may, much as we would like to see Gov. Johnston in the Senate, we would rather have him where he is, and try to keep him there another term if he is willing.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—We find that the Whig press of the State as far as we have seen it, is strong in its praises of the admirable message of Gov. Johnston, and in this it only echoes the voice of the Whig sentiment of the commonwealth. We give the opinion of one paper as a specimen. Speaking of the message, the North American says:

"It is a very able and instructive paper, presenting a very lucid exposition of the financial condition of the State, and embracing many judicious suggestions and recommendations on various important topics of State and national interest. It breathes throughout a tone of manly sense and patriotism, referring temperately to the irritating questions of the day, rebuking in proper terms the disloyal spirit which has found utterance in some quarters, and in terms as proper, asserting the ever faithful devotion of Pennsylvania to the Constitution and the Union.

SNOW.—The papers speak of heavy snows in Western New York, Vermont, and elsewhere. Here in Pittsburgh, January 14, we have not had one inch yet.

DAILY PAPER.—The proprietor of the Minnesota Pioneer has issued a prospectus for a daily paper at St. Paul.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

YOUNG LADIES' ASSOCIATION FOR THE POOR.

Mr. Editor:—By reason of the rawness and inclemency of the weather, and by the many unmistakable evidences of approaching winter, it becomes important to know what provision has been, or is being made, for the pour and destitute, during the cold and gloomy season now in prospect. Oh! yes! the poor,—how seldom do we allow them to occupy our thoughts, or engage our attention, until chilling blasts and inhospitable winds, would prove us as totally devoid of pity, as of feeling, if we did not at least bestow upon them a passing regard, soon to pass away in total indifference, leaving no fruits to evidence these blossomings of the heart.

"The poor ye have always with you," sayeth the Scripture; and it is certain, that as long as sin, disease, selfishness, and oppression, shall endure—as long as our social system remains so defective in theory, and unequal in its operations, as we now see it to be—and as long as our land continues to be the receptacle and home of the penniless, the needy, and oppressed, of all countries and tongues—so long must we expect that our poor will form a large, distressed, and pitiable body of our population, which is not only to be tolerated, but actually aided and supported from the happier and more blessed classes of society. The duties, both of legislators and citizens, appear so plain "that he who runneth may read;" indeed, they cannot escape being aware of the necessity of their personally interesting themselves, and being accountable for the grievous effects of neglect or delay. No romancing, no misplaced enthusiasm, no *Utopian* scheming, need be employed in urging the claims, in suggesting methods of advancement, or in improving the condition of this dependent and suffering department. Food, fuel, clothing, and encouragement, must come from those who are amply able to afford it; or disease, despair, and death, from those who are illy prepared to suffer it.

What, then, is our duty in the premises? What does humanity, and all the higher and holier impulses of our nature, contract for us, and bind us to do? Bore over our cheerful fires in indolent self complacency—fold our arms with slothful and almost contemptuous indifference, make no allowance for misfortune, calamity, and disease—suppose none are worthy of assistance or sympathy, because all are not—or, finally, consign them all, indiscriminately, to the commended, but rather equivocal, comforts of the jail, the hospital, or the work house. Alas! sir, they "yiest at scars who never had a wound," and so do such pseudo-philanthropists, and mock-moralists, who make light of the pangs of hunger, the pinchings of want, the griefs and sufferings which know no cessation or alleviation, because experience, sad and bitter, has not taught them to pity, or to "feel for others' woes." No one, unless he has actually visited these abodes of vile poverty, and haunts of wretchedness, can form any adequate conception of the squalid misery, the abject depravity, the disgusting filthiness, and the total deprivation of all the blessings and comforts which should attend, and which alone make life endurable: and of the suffering, degradation, drunkenness, and vice, which crowd about the filthy suburbs of a populous city like this. If the imagination should fail to call up, with sufficient vividness and distinctness, the trembling and famishing groups—the cheerless and comfortless aspect of their dwellings—the frequent shiverings, and thick crowding pains—the mutterings, dark imaginings, and heart-bursting sobs of the afflicted and desperate—and, to finish the picture, the ravings, mockeries, and curses of the reeling drunkard, as he "snatches a fearful joy," and purchases a moment's respite from—and oblivion of—his wretchedness, by the exchange of a body grown burdensome to him, and a soul of which he knows not the value, let him learn from those who make it a practice of visiting those localities, or let him go forth and examine for himself, and he will find to his surprise that "the half hath not been told him," and that "there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in his philosophy" He will discover, within the limits of his daily walks, dark passages and sombre scenes of life, which defy conception, and which most certainly beggar description; where the tragic is more terrible than the comic, where the dirge is heard sounding above the glee, the cypress wreaths bound oftener than the flowery chaplets, and where distresses are counted by hundreds, and pleasantries by tens.

The work being thus large and increasing, the laborers, and the efficiency of the aid rendered, should be proportionably increased, the greatest difficulty is to animate the apathy, and remove the indifference, of the willing and able Let some cause of distress, some appeal to the charities of the humane and beneficent be mentioned in the papers, or announced from the desk, and money flows in like water, and relief comes suspeniuddantly. Careless about troubling themselves with finding out such objects for assistance, they content themselves with giving when asked, though often unwisely, and dissipating their charitable funds through channels neither life-giving nor refreshing It is a maxim as trite as it is true, that "charity begins at home." Treasures spent in proper and approved causes, have their effect, and, we verily believe, carry with them God's blessing, but we think it at least more immediately beneficial, if not more really charitable, to give liberally, where the direct effects and manifest happy results of his bounty may enlighten and enlarge his experience, and rejoice and make glad his heart. "Mercy is twice blessed, it blesseth him that gives and him that takes," sings the immortal *Swan of Avon*; but to give blindly, and through unknown agencies, (though it may be bountifully,) is to deprive this most noble impulse and celestial quality of our nature, of half its value as a benefitter and an elevator of the character. There are numbers who are really anxious to make themselves useful, and to do as much good as possible, but are ignorant how to make a commencement, and how to economize their time and means, so as to realize the greatest practicable amount of benefit, both to themselves and to others. Here now is a cause which commends itself to their sympathies and their assistance, in which they can become ministers of mercy, softening afflictions and soothing sorrows, restoring wronged and prostrate virtue, and righting and elevating obscure and suffering merit, decreasing evils, lessening troubles, benefiting society, and diffusing happiness where none before was felt.

In needs not that we should be lavish and prodigal of our sympathies, that we should make *fruitless* effervescence of feelings, or useless expenditures of holy and sacred emotions over imaginary and fanciful distresses, which the romance or the novel has, in glowing and vivid colors, pictured to us, while there are cases, without number, of absolute suffering and unrelieved want, within range of our vision, such as the imagination of Dickens, powerful as it is, could not call up; and such as the experience of Howard, thorough and expansive as we know it to be, could scarcely surpass.

No one can, by the possession of wealth or luxury, *upholster* himself into happiness; but it seems more readily acquired by an active, practical benevolence, by a strict observance of the golden rule, "to do unto others," &c., founded upon an unwavering faith, accompanied and evidenced by good works. Compare, for a moment, the fictitious and fluctuating delights derived from a full supply of all the luxuries of life, from a felicitous repose upon downy cushions, the spirit's ebbing and flowing with the changing fortunes of a hero or heroine of the fancy, or even from the more permanent and healthful (because they are the more rational) pleasures of intellectual pursuits, with the lofty feeling of solid, cheerful comfort, occasioned by the revisiting of blood to wan and faded cheeks; by the recurrence of light to a hollow, spiritless, and lack-lustre eye; by the rejuvination of a feeble and attenuated frame; by the smoothing out the wrinkles of a scrried conscience, and the pouring the oil of consolation into the troubled breast, giving joy and peace; and by the transposition of cheerfulness, contentment, hope and plenty, in place of want, misery, and despair.

But, to use the legal phraseology, we have made a "departure in pleading," and "have wandered from the record," our object in this communication being to acquaint you, and through you the numerous readers of your excellent paper, with the claims to a share of the public favor and patronage, of a most valuable society, organized for a more thorough, extensive, and methodical relief of the wretched and suffering poor of our cities, of which more to morrow.

CHARITAS.

We select from the *Post*, with pleasure, the following article, in which a high compliment is paid by Judge McClure to Mr. J. K. Kennedy. As Mr. Kennedy is reporter of the Gazette, delicacy forbade his notice of the compliment under our head of "Home Matters," but it is one which deserves a place in our paper, to which his whole time is at present devoted:

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Judge McClure observed that he thought that was the proper course—his impression was, and had been from the first, that he was a willful murderer, and perfectly sane, not only when the murder was committed, but up to the present moment. If he got a new trial, he would swing—his life had been saved by the great and benevolent zeal of his counsel—his young friend, Mr. Kennedy, had done himself great credit—his address to the jury was characterized by a high degree of eloquence and ability—he spoke in a lucid and logical manner, and succeeded in creating a favorable impression not only upon the Jury, but upon the Judges on the bench, who had unanimously expressed their great gratification. He would say this from the bench, as he had repeatedly expressed himself off of it.

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Judge McClure said that the gallant Captain might make this life which he had saved, an offset against the many he had taken in battle.

ROUTES TO THE PACIFIC

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There are two formidable obstacles in the way of this gigantic enterprise. The first is the high northern latitude of the proposed route, it being a region of long and intensely severe winters—much of it, perhaps, too inhospitable ever to become the abode of civilized life. The other is the great and unbroken elevation of the Rocky Mountain, being in that latitude, a region of almost perpetual snow. In all the British dominions, from latitude 49 to the Frozen Ocean, there is no such depression as the South Pass.—The project is certainly a grand one; but in our opinion it is closed, (to use the language of Thomson)

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"Oh gerk na at home holden gray, Jean Linn,
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In an aulde attire, bonny May, bonny May.

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"Ye mind when we wond in Wingliet, Jean Linn
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Yer daddy, dowe carle, was aye kind to mine
An' our herd was yer bonny wee thing, Jean Linn,
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Oh then ye wire a thing to me, Jean Linn,
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But weel may ye mind I left this land o' the sky,
Wae to leave the auld wife, Jean Linn,

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I wished ye a bower, by the braes, Jean Linn,
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But dreamt na that hour, as we sat in the bower,
That fourteen weel tak ae a twa, Jean Linn,

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Ye hank me, in satin' fu' braw, Jean Linn,
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NEW ELECTRO-CHEMICAL TELEGRAPH.

The Boston Atlas says that recent and wonderful improvements in the transmission of messages by the electric Telegraph, have recently been exhibited in France. This instrument is the invention of Mr. Baine, is called an electro chemical telegraph, and conveys its message in the very hand writing of the persons who send them! It claims to have great advantages over the electro magnetic telegraphs in general use. While the latter transmit despatches at an average rate of eight words per minute for each conducting wire, this new invention can transmit from 200 to 400 words per minute. A committee of the French Legislative Assembly, at the head of which was the celebrated astronomer Le Verrier, was appointed to investigate the merits of this invention. They caused the experiments to be repeated in their presence. A message consisting of several thousand words was transmitted to Lille and back, along a single wire (the wire being united at Lille so as to carry back the message) at the rate of about 1500 letters, or nearly four hundred telegraphic words per minute. The committee reported favorably on the project, and the Government ordered a set of apparatus to be constructed to be placed in the first instance on the line between Paris and Calais. This line was completed in the early part of the last month, and its performance was witnessed by the correspondent of a London journal, from whose account of the discovery we gather our information. His own despatch, which would occupy about a column of the Atlas, was transmitted and written by the apparatus in his presence at the rate of 1200 letters per minute. The characters were perfectly distinct and legible, and the despatch was read from them also in his presence.

Rev. Geo. Potts, D. D., sailed on Wednesday, for Europe, among the forty passengers in the steamer Baltic.

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The following is the policy of the Wheeling folks. To prevent the passage of any more laws for railroads to the Ohio river, until the Baltimore road is completed to Wheeling, then to apply for a charter for a railroad from there to connect with the Hempfield road, or with some other road from Pittsburgh to the State line, in the direction of Wheeling. STRAWS.

NEW ELECTRO-CHEMICAL TELEGRAPH.

The Boston Atlas says that recent and wonderful improvements in the transmission of messages by the electric Telegraph, have recently been exhibited in France. This instrument is the invention of Mr. Baine, is called an electro chemical telegraph, and conveys its message in the very hand writing of the persons who send them! It claims to have great advantages over the electro magnetic telegraphs in general use. While the latter transmit despatches at an average rate of eight words per minute for each conducting wire, this new invention can transmit from 200 to 400 words per minute. A committee of the French Legislative Assembly, at the head of which was the celebrated astronomer Le Verrier, was appointed to investigate the merits of this invention. They caused the experiments to be repeated in their presence. A message consisting of several thousand words was transmitted to Lille and back, along a single wire (the wire being united at Lille so as to carry back the message) at the rate of about 1500 letters, or nearly four hundred telegraphic words per minute. The committee reported favorably on the project, and the Government ordered a set of apparatus to be constructed to be placed in the first instance on the line between Paris and Calais. This line was completed in the early part of the last month, and its performance was witnessed by the correspondent of a London journal, from whose account of the discovery we gather our information. His own despatch, which would occupy about a column of the Atlas, was transmitted and written by the apparatus in his presence at the rate of 1200 letters per minute. The characters were perfectly distinct and legible, and the despatch was read from them also in his presence.

Rev. Geo. Potts, D. D., sailed on Wednesday, for Europe, among the forty passengers in the steamer Baltic.

It is remarked by the Providence Journal that while the manufacturing business is so much depressed here that over one third of the looms in the country are still, the reports of the business in England are highly favorable. While Lowell and Providence are suffering, Manchester is flourishing. The tariff which bears with so much severity upon our own industry, opens a new market to that of Great Britain. It was not without reason that the House of Lords paid to Mr Walker, then Secretary of the Treasury, the compliment of re-printing his Free Trade Report. It was a document admirably suited to British interests.

"There will be four eclipses in 1851—two of the sun and two of the moon. A partial eclipse of the moon, on the 17th of January, will be invisible on this continent. An annular eclipse of the sun on the 1st of February, invisible in North America, but central and vertical in the Indian Ocean, near the Isle of Java. A partial eclipse of the moon, on the 18th of July, visible throughout the United States; first contact with shadow, 1 o'clock, 6 min; middle of eclipse, 2 o'clock, 36 min; last contact with shadow, four o'clock, 8 min; mean time, morn; magnitude of eclipse, 2 2 5 digets on moon s southern limb. A total eclipse of the sun, on the 28th July, partially visible, as follows: Beginning of eclipse, 7 o'clock, 30 min. A M; middle 9 o'clock, 37 min. A. M; end of eclipse, 7 min. P M. This eclip e will be total at Baffin's Bay, Labrador, a part of Greenland, and in he Atlantic Ocean, east of Newfoundland, eclipse on the sun's northern limb."

NAVIGATION OF THE RIO GRANDE.—There are confliecting reports as to the possibility of navigating the Rio Bravo by steamers, as a part of the system of border defence. Gen Brooke has directed Majors Chapman and Babbet to explore the river authoroughly as the means allowed them by Government will permit, while Col Johnston is investigating the land communications between the Upper Rio Grande and the Gulf. The result thus far is rather in favor of the land route, although, the most discouraging of the river surveys makes steam navigation possible seven or eight hundred miles, to Presidio Rio Grande, thirty miles below Fort Duncan. Others fix Eagle Pass, and even the Pecos, one hundred miles above, as the navigable head of the river. The existence of coal, iron, mica, and gypsum, in immense quantities, and particularly the latter, at the edge of the sterile country above the Pecos, is noticed on all hands. It is said that a plenty of ground gypsum (plaster of paris) is all that is required to convert the whole Rio Grande border into a rich clover field.

DESTRUCTION OF A PORTUGESE MAN-OF-WAR.

We had a Telegraph report a few days ago of the accidental blowing up, in China, of the Portugese man-of-war Donna Marie, on which it was stated there were a number of American officers belonging to the sloop of war Marion. Painful as was the intelligence, we are glad to learn that its extent was much diminished by the absence from the fatal ship of all our officers, who fortunately had not yet assembled to enjoy the entertainment which had been provided for them.

The accident happened at Macao on the 29th of October. In firing a salute the ship took fire, which spread immediately communicated to her magazine, blowing her up at about the hour appointed for the dinner. There were on board some two hundred officers and men, very few of whom escaped with their lives. Some of the particulars are stated in the following extract from a letter dated at Hong Kong on the 6th of October, published in the Southampton (Eng.) Advertiser:

"We have the painful task to record not merely the death of the commander, but the destruction of his ship, with nearly every soul on board On the 29th, the anniversary of the birth of the Queen's consort, Don Fernando, Capt. d'Assis Silva made arrangements to give a party on board his ship, the Donna Marie II, of 32 guns A number of civilians from Macao and the officers of the United States sloop Marion were invited to attend

At noon the Donna Marie fired a royal salute, shortly after wh ch several of the invited civilians went off to the vessel, which was then lying at anchor in the Typa At half past 2 o'clock, P M. the ship blew up with a fearful explos on, entirely destroying the vessel and all on board, except the capt.'s steward and 12 of his men, who fortunately taken out of the water by the boats of the Un ted States sloop of war The crew consisted chiefly of Lascars, natives of Goa, with European officers Total number on board at the time of the catastrophe could hav been far short of 300 souls. The American officers, it is believed, escaped, as they were about to quit their own vessel, when the explosion took place. Among the civilians on board is not yet ascertained.

POPULATION OF WESTERN VIRGINIA.—Returns of the new census have been received at the Auditor's office in Richmond, Va., for the entire District of Western Virginia, from which it appears there is an aggregate white population west of the Blue Ridge and A Shabony mountains, of 404,763, slaves 53,271—total, 565,472—being an increase of 152,197 since the last census, and a total increase in 20 years of 157,047.

It is stated that the able and indefatigable Postmaster General has completed a codification of all the Post Office Laws, which will be sent to Congress in few days.

NEWSPAPER EDITING.—Hon Mr Palfrey, who commenced editing the new Free Soil Organ at Boston, broke down in two days Like a good many others who cut a figure in this world, he find that when they come to anything so real as new-paper editing, it's no go. It is much easier for newspaper to make great men, than it is for them to make newspapers

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.—The leading cities of the United States rank thus, under the new census, as to population—

	1850	1840.
New York	517,000	312,000
Philadelphia	409 000	258 000
Baltimore	169,000	102,000
New Orleans	145,000	102 000
Boston	135 000	93 000
Cincinnati	116,000	46,000
Brooklyn	96,000	36,000
Spring Garden	81,000	40,000
St Louis	51,000	16,000

Louisville, Buffalo, and Washington are about 42,000 each

MANNERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Mirror* gives the following account of the manners of our later Presidents

Mr Fillmore is in fine health and spirits, and I think it will be conceded by every body, that he is the best looking of all the Presidents who have occupied the national mansion. I have seen the greater part of them, but certainly for an unaffectedly polite and courteous gentleman none could compare with the present occupant John Quincy Adams, with whom my presidential remembrances commence, was chilling cold, and ungenial in his manner to the humble visitor; he made you keep your distance and feel it too

General Jackson was frank and dignified, but not very cordial; his successor who glorified in walking into his subordinates, but didn't, was smirkingly civil and politely gracious; Gen Harrison, poor old man, was kind hearted but feeble, and was soon worried out of existence. As for Mr Tyler, it is hardly possible to carry away any other impression of him, than that made by his very prominent nose Mr. Polk was a very civil president, and easy in his manners, but with a reserve about him that effectually checked his feeble frame and cold grey eyes did not leave a very pleasant feeling on his his visitors. Gen Taylor was very red his honest soul, received you as a grandfather does his grand children, and you felt his presence forsaking you have seen the President and only feeling that you have been talking to the kindest old soul in existence.

President Fillmore differs essentially from them all; he is a man in appearance, overtopping in h s sight the majority of men in the human family; finely formed, a good health, with a bright eye, clear complexion, erect in carriage, and sufficiently stout without being corpulent, he is a representative of the American gentleman whom his countrymen may take pride in He is exceedingly winning in his manner of receiving his guests, takes them by the hand, says an appropriate word to every one smiles graciously to the ladies, and moves about the room with the ease and air of a gentleman receiving his friends in his own home. Mr Fillmore cannot fail to be personally popular with the people, let them think of him, as they may politically.

NEW ENGLANDERS IN S. CAROLINA.—Notwithstanding the excited feeling in South Carolina, the New England Society of Charleston celebrated its anniversary with the usual spirit, and among the guests were the Hon. Judge Gilchrist, Hon. W. J Grayson, H. W. Connor, and others of note in the Palmetto State The utmost good feeling prevailed Massachusetts was toasted, with the wish that "she had yet enough of the pure best blood of the Puritan and Huguenot to slough off the vile taint" of Abolitionism The Rev Samuel Gilman, a clergyman of great influence, made an address and concluded with the sentiment that it s Southern Conferacy become necessary, an event which he deprecated, it would not be "without its Marbury here" During the course of the evening a telegraphic despatch was received from the New England Society of Augusta, Georgia, with this patriotic sentiment—"Health, Fraternity, and *Union* forever" On the whole, there is a good deal of reverence for our noble institutions yet left in South Carolina.—[Phil. Bull.

GEN. TWIGG'S HAIR DYE.

A friend in New York sends us a private letter, from which we make the following extract for the benefit of those interested:

"A lady in a neighboring town, whose hair had prematurely turned grey, used General Twigge's remedy with the hope of restoring the Color In one week her hair was as white as the driven snow!—What says your reporter to that? In one respect she has gained: the hair has stopped falling out, and she dow lives in the hope that the hair may grow out of the right color from the roots, gradually. It may prove so possibly. Even Pandora's box had some consolation at the bottom of it."

As our local reporter is here appealed to, we must permit him to reply for himself. He says:

"Such may in some cases, be the first effects of the remedy, though this is the only one of the kind of which we have yet heard. But, by perseverance in the application of the mixture, the desired end will be attained. The instances of success are too numerous in this city to admit a doubt in our mind as to its efficacy. Hair that has become whitened by age, or other cause, is invariably restored by it to its original color. The process is slow, requiring several weeks for its accomplishment. The effects are first apparent at the roots, but ultimately extend to the extremities.

"In the case above described the hair has stopped falling out.' This is lucky, for it gives us an assurance that the lady will not fall out with us for having recommended the prescription."—[Republic.

Desirable Suburban Residence for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the house and grounds where he now resides, situated on Park street, below Tuscarora, in Allegheny, and about one mile from the public market of this city. The lot is 140 feet front on Park st, running back 232 feet, to an alley—containing nearly one acre of ground, and is bounded on every side by large open lots, adorned with trees and shrubbery. The house is nearly new, large, and exceedingly well arranged, having a front of 50 feet, and a depth of 72, and contains fourteen rooms, besides halls nine feet wide.