MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LIBRARY.

BY SOUTHEY.

My days among the dead are passed,
 Around me I behold,
Where'er these casual eyes are cast,
 The mighty minds of old:
My never-failing friends are they,
With whom I converse day by day.

With them I take delight in weal,
 And seek relief in woe;
And while I understand and feel
 How much to them I owe,
My cheeks have often been bedewed
With tears of thoughtful gratitude.

My thoughts are with the dead, with them
 I live in long past years;
Their virtues love, their faults condemn,
 Partake their hopes and fears;
And from their lessons seek and find
Instruction with an humble mind.

My hopes are with the dead! Anon
 My place with them will be,
And I with them will travel on
 Through all futurity;
Yet leaving here a name, I trust,
That will not perish in the dust.

THE ISLAND OF BORNEO.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—A few days since, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, a meeting of ministers of the Reformed Dutch Church was held in the church, in Lafayette Place, for the purpose of hearing the Rev. Mr. Steele, late a missionary at Borneo. That gentleman gave a most graphic account of that country, in an address of considerable length, which is given in the Christian Intelligencer of this week, from which we select the following:—

He had been missionary at Borneo. The island had received a wrong name. When it was first discovered, three and a half centuries ago, by the Portuguese, they landed on the North part of the island, and asked what was the name of the place. They were told the name was Brunneo; which, by the corruption of the term, was called Borneo. We might suppose a foreigner to sail up as far as Washington, and then ask the name of the country. He would be told it was the District of Columbia instead of America: the name of a particular district had been taken for that of the whole island. The name was Kalumantan. The equator divided it equally, though it was differently placed in most of our maps which were not correct.

The population was about three millions—nearly thirty times greater than that of the Sandwich Islands. Nineteen twentieths of the people were Dyaks. The island was large, and the interior of it had never been explored by the white man. The rest of the population consisted of Chinese, Arabs, Malays, &c. Where the missionaries were, the Dyaks were under a Malay Prince. The Malays came to the island later than the Dyaks. The Malays came originally from Malacca. The name Malay meant a *man from the sea*. The Dyaks had a dread of the Malays; they were superior in intelligence to the Malays, yet the Malay was above them. Only the watchword was wanting to exterminate the Malays from the Island. Near the missionary field was a village of Malay Princes; but, like all other Malays, they were hated by the Dyaks; and if the Dutch Government did not interfere, and take the proper steps, the day must come when a revolution would be inevitable.

The island was, in general appearance, naturally magnificent. The climate was all they could desire if they were not oppressed by labor. An average temperature of 77° they would call a warm climate. He had never seen the mercury rise higher (that is, indoors) than 88°: whereas here we have had it as high as 90°, 100° and even more sometimes. When the mercury there fell to 72°, it felt chill, and a person reading was compelled to desist, and walk for exercise. The oil in the lamps condensed at 70° to the consistency of lard. It was cocoa-nut oil which they burned. The dividing line between comfort and discomfort was 84°. The climate was such that he could not stand out in the open sun before his own house for ten minutes, uncovered; it would be dangerous, and might prove fatal; but in doors it was pleasant.

When heated, there was no need to go into a cool place, or take any other means to cool the body; they had only to be still, and in two minutes they would be cool and refreshed. It was never sultry in Borneo, the nights were cold. They were cooler in south Carolina than in New York; and this peculiarity increased as we approached the equator. In Borneo it was always cool in the evening. The sun rose at six o'clock, and set at six, all the year round. In a hot day they knew that at 5 o'clock it would be cool, and at 7 too cool. Three fourths of the land was covered with forests. They could not walk in the rays of the sun; but the forests were most magnificent, and the trees interlocked above so that they could walk twelve or even twenty miles so sheltered that they could hardly ever see the sun. It was the last island under the Dutch Government.

The people were intelligent, quick-witted, humorous in disposition, honest, and as pleasant neighbors as could be found in this our Christian land. Their difficult points related to money matters, and their natural indolent disposition. But there was no danger in going about, and especially in the night. Messrs. Lyman and Munson would not have been murdered if the inhabitants had known who they were. They were thought to be the head of a party, with whom the people were at variance; and when the authorities learned who they were, they greatly lamented the case, and resolved that the place where it happened should never be inhabited; and it remains barren and desolate to the present day. Some of the Dyaks were called head hunters, and he had heard that in the interior of the island some were cannibals.

With a traveller a Dyak would share the milk and the meal. The Dyak would consider it a dishonor to his father if he did not. When a traveller entered the house, which is so constructed that there are twenty rooms or apartments for different families, a stranger issued from each, a female coming to him with a present, perhaps rice.

This was the way in which every white man was treated. When they passed through a Dyak village, they found some things unpleasant. In the front of the Dyak's house, for instance, they would see, hanging up, a cluster of human skulls; yet if they lived right there was no danger. A Dyak took home the skull of every one he had killed in war, so as to show how many he had killed. As the Indian took home the scalp, the Dyak took home the head. By this means he notified his prowess, just as boys note their success in the games they play by making notches on a stick. The Dyak was much like the North American Indian in complexion, but in stature rather less. In religion they were not idolators. They had no forms of worship. After harvest, and in time of sickness, they had religious ceremonies. The physicians and priests were the same. There was a great dread of the priestly office. Both the Dyaks and others supposed that the Ministers of the Gospel knew things that had not come under their own observation.

There was a great difficulty with the Mahommedans. The Malays were Mahommedans.—The Dyaks thought the Malays had no religion, and though the latter made great professions, the Dyaks believed it to be all hollow, and that those who prayed most were the worst. The Malay repeated his prayers in Arabic. It was usual, when a Malay repeated his prayers, for some one to mock him and try to put him out. Sometimes he would, by various curious thoughts, put himself out, and laugh while repeating his prayers. Hence, some of the missionary attendants were used to talk loud at first while they were in prayer. Being accustomed to this, the Dyak thought he might talk while prayer was offered up. But they had only to speak twice, and the thing was dropped, and all was serious.

It might be asked why more good had not been done. The history of Christian missions showed, the speaker said, that seventeen years were necessary, from the beginning of a station before any practical good could be expected. The Dyaks thought, for some time, that the missionaries came from some interested motive—something political, the wealth of the land—the gold and diamond mines being within thirty miles of the mission house—and that when they had succeeded, they would go away. Pagans had no higher notion. On this account he lamented that the mission buildings were not more substantial; they rather served to lend countenance to the idea.—The people said:—If we manifest a preference to the Christian system, and send our children to their schools, what shall we do when these go away, and leave us to the mercies of the Mahommedan.

The Germans went to the South side of the island and put up permanent buildings. The Dyak saw their permanency, and was better satisfied. Sir William Brooke came from England.—They saw an English man-of-war in the harbor; the English flag flying. In that flag they saw protection from the Malays, and they offered him the sovereignty, which he accepted. But what had the Dutch Church done? We had unrolled the Bible to them and then taken it away. There was no Sabbath there. The Dyak passed the place where meetings used to be held; he remembered what once took place there, and was sorrowful, but in vain. Why did the Dutch Church take the Gospel away from them? He came here, not because of ill health, as had been thought, and even said; for, if such had been the case he could have recovered himself in India as well as he could here.

When he heard of the death of his brother Thompson, he expected an order to return, and he wrote to the prudential committee that if such an order had gone forth, they must excuse his neglecting it till an attempt had been made in the seminary of the Dutch Reformed Church, to induce some of the young men to volunteer their services, and themselves, to the Borneo mission. Time passed away, and the answer came at last that the attempt had been made, and no man was found willing. The missionary rooms were now left vacant, and all was desolation; and things were returning, or had returned, to their original channel. Here followed a powerful appeal to all present.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Notice to Contractors.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Pittsburgh, until Thursday, the 20th day of March next, for laying the Track from Pittsburgh to Massillon, a distance of 107 miles. Specifications and forms of proposals may be obtained at the office in Pittsburgh, for two weeks previous to the letting, on application to Solomon W. Roberts, Chief Engineer. The proposals must be in accordance with the printed forms, and addressed to the President of the Company.

WM. ROBINSON, Jr., President.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6th, 1851.

North American, New York Tribune, American Railroad Journal, publish four times. feb7dtd

PROPOSALS for Erecting a Wire Suspension Bridge over the Allegheny River opposite Mechanic Street, in the Fifth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, in place of the structure recently destroyed by fire.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of Jacob Painter & Co., Liberty street, until the 15th day of March next, for the erection of the above described bridge; the pattern thereof to be the same as the Monongahela Bridge, with such alterations as bidders may suggest and the directors approve. By order of the Board of Directors.

F. LORENZ, Pres't. Pro. [illegible]

feb14dtf

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, until the 15th day of February next, for the construction of Nine Locks and Dams in Duck River, or for one or more of them, and for clearing the channel of timber,

and the banks of trees leaning over the channel.

The Dams will average 220 feet long, and will be 13 to 18 feet high, with a base of 50 feet in width. The Lock Chamber will be 180 feet long and 40 feet wide, with walls 20 feet thick and 10 feet above the comb of the dams, with a guard wall 150 feet long, 10 feet thick, and of the same height as the lock walls.

The Locks and Dams to be built agreeably to the plan, and of the character particularly specified and described in the report of Sylvanus Lothrop, of Pennsylvania, a copy of which will be found with the proprietors of such newspapers as publish this notice, to which reference is made for more full and accurate information.

The entire work to be completed by 1st January, 1854, unless the work should be retarded by unusually wet, and therefore unfavorable seasons. Contractors will be required to give satisfactory security for the construction of the improvement. Semi-annual cash payments will be made to contractors as the work progresses.

The company reserves the right of accepting the proposals deemed best for its interest, and the early completion of the entire work. By order of the Directors,

THOS. J. KELLY,

Secretary of the Duck River Slack Water Navigation Co., Columbia Tenn. jan21d2w

Proposals for Bituminous Coal.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Philadelphia Gas Works, until noon of FRIDAY, the 14th of February, for any part, or the whole of TWENTY THOUSAND TONS OF BITUMINOUS COAL, suitable for the manufacture of Gas, to be delivered at the Coal Stores at the Gas Works, say

1000	tons by the 15th of April.		
1000	do	in the month of May.	
1500	do	do	June.
1500	do	do	July.
3000	do	do	August.
3000	do	do	September,
4000	do	do	October.
5000	do	do	November.

The Coals must be fresh, clean, and dry, and of a quality to be approved by the Engineer. The proposals must state the particular variety of Coal it is intended to furnish; and if of a kind not before used at these works, samples for trial will be required previous to the time of opening the proposals. The gross ton of 2240 pounds will be considered as the weight intended in the proposals, unless otherwise expressly stated, and if it be preferred to deliver by measure, the struck bushel of 2688 cubic inches will be used. In case of failure to deliver the coal according to agreement, the Trustees of the Gas Works reserve the right to purchase whenever they may deem best, and charge to the contractor any loss or damage consequent on such failure. The payments will be made in two equal instalments, at 4 and 6 months after the specified periods of delivery, the 15th of each month to be taken as the average of the monthly delivery, or at the option of the Trustees; payments will be cash, with legal interest deducted.

Should the Contractor prefer to deliver the Coal earlier than required, it will be received, but payments will be made to date from the time specified.

Satisfactory security for the fulfilment of the contract will be required.

JOHN C. CRESSON, Engineer.

PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, Jan. 11, 1851. ja20d1aw3t

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, January 16, 1851.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until the 4th day of March next, for furnishing stamps for the use of the Post Offices of the United States for four years from the first day of April next, when ordered by the Department, of the following description, viz:—

The name of the office and State in circular form, made from a solid block of hardened steel, and made in such manner as to admit of letters and figures to designate the month and day, with a thumb screw to keep such letters and figures in place. Such stamp, and the letters composing the same, to be of the same size as those now manufactured and in use. A turned mahogany handle of the same like size, to be securely fastened to said stamp. The months of the year abbreviated so as to contain but three letters each, of the same size now in use, and to be cut from solid blocks of hardened steel. Figures, for the days of the month, from 1 to 31, inclusive, to be made of like hardened metal, and of the size last aforesaid.

Also, stamps with the words "paid" and "free" of the form of those now in use.

Also, stamps with figures denoting the rates of postage, and similar to those now in use.

All of the above stamps to be made of hardened steel.

The proposals must also contain separate bids for the circular stamp, with the months and figures.

Also, for each separate piece, containing the month consisting of three letters.

Also, for each separate piece for the days of the month.

Also, for complete sets of months and figures.

Also, for each separate piece with the words "paid" and "free."

Also, for each separate piece with the figures denoting the rates of postage. The making of the different sets will not, however, be given to different contractors, but the proposal for the whole which is deemed most favorable to the Department will be accepted. The Department reserves to itself the right to reject all proposals if the price is deemed extravagant.

Specimens of the various kinds of stamps required can be seen at the appointment office of this Department.

N. K. HALL, Postmaster General.

ja22dlaw7t

Proposals for Chain Cable Iron.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, January 22, 1851.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, endorsed "Proposals for chain cable iron," will be received at this office until noon of Monday, the 24th February next, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy Yard at Washington, District of Columbia, all the chain cable iron mentioned in the following table, viz:

Cables.	Common links: No. of fathoms.	Common links: Number.	Common links: Length.	Common links: Diameter.	End links: Number.	End links: Length.	End links: Diameter.	Probable weight: Of links.	Probable weight: Of shackles, swivels, &c.	Probable weight: Total.
41 chain cables. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chain-connecting and anchor shackles, chain and mooring swivels, boxes, &c.										1,094,122

All the aforesaid chain cable iron must be of the very best quality of *American manufacture*, free from admixture of foreign iron; it must be hammered from blooms into rough bars. That for the links must then be cut, piled, and rolled to about an inch in thickness; then again cut, piled, and rolled to the required sizes and cut to the required lengths. That portion for the shackles, swivels, boxes, and pins must all be wrought under the hammer to sizes and shapes which will be furnished to the contractor. The whole must be delivered in straight lengths, free from all flaws, ragged ends or edges, or other defects, subject to such Proofs and tests as the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair may direct, and be in all respects to the entire satisfaction and approval of the commandant of the Navy Yard aforesaid, or it will not be received; nor will any part of the said iron be subjected to test and proof unless satisfactory evidence is produced to the said commandant that it has been manufactured as hereinbefore required.

The quantity required to make one-third of the different sized cables must be delivered on or before the first day of June next; for another third of all said cables on or before the first day of October next; and the remainder on or before the thirty-first of December next.

Persons desirous of offering to furnish the said iron (should any further information be required to enable them to make their offers) are referred to the commandant or commanding officer of the Navy Yard at Washington, District of Columbia.

To the persons whose offer *may be accepted* particular schedules, drawings, and models descriptive of the parts and portions of each kind of iron required will be furnished, when the contract is prepared for execution, and to which the said iron must conform.

Offers must embrace the quantity required, and the price stated *by the pound*, and the aggregate amount of the offer given and carried out.

Approved sureties equal to the estimated amount of the contract will be required in the manner set forth in that instrument, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment as collateral security for the faithful performance of the contract. Ninety per centum of each delivery will be paid by the Navy Agent at Washington within thirty days after the presentation of *bills, in triplicate*, approved by the commandant of the said Navy Yard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, (the responsibility of the guarantor or guarantors to be certified to by a navy agent or other official person, or by some one known to the Bureau of Construction, &c.) that if the offer be accepted, the bidder or bidders will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office designated, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the said chain cable iron, agreeably to the terms specified in this advertisement, or which may be embodied in the contract. The law of the 10th of August, 1846, forbids the consideration of all proposals not accompanied by such guaranty.

Bidders are particularly cautioned to *endorse their offers* as above required, that they may be distinguished from other business letters, in order to prevent their being opened before the day appointed.

All offers not made in strict conformity with this advertisement, in every particular, will be considered or rejected, at the option of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repair. The person whose offer may be accepted will be notified and a contract forwarded without unnecessary delay.

Persons offering are directed to designate the post office through which they desire to be addressed and the navy agent to whom the contract shall be sent for execution.—And also required to make their bids according to the form hereto annexed.

J. H. LATHROP, Navy Agent.

Form of an offer.

I hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the Navy Yard at Washington, District of Columbia, in conformity with the terms of the advertisement from the Navy Agent's office at Washington, of the 22d day of January, 1851, 1,094,122 lbs. of chain cable iron of the very best quality of American manufacture, at the rate of —— cents per lb., amounting to $——.

If my offer be accepted, I desire to be addressed through the post office at ——, and the contract to be sent to the navy agent at —— for execution.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. B.

To J. H. LATHROP, Esq., Navy Agent, Washington, D. C.

We the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office designated, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the chain cable iron therein specified, in conformity with the terms of the advertisement under which the said bid was made.

C. D.
E. F.

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the abovenamed guarantors are good and sufficient.

G. H., Navy Agent.

Envelope to be endorsed "Proposals for chain cable iron." ja23d1w1T

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., Philad'a.

AGENT IN PITTSBURGH, W. H. DAVIS, (vice J. Finney, jr., deceased,) No. 38½ Liberty street. For the better convenience of persons residing in the lower part of the city, the agent may also be found daily, from 11 to 12 and 2 to 3 o'clock, at the counting room of J. Schoonmaker & Co., No 24 Wood street, where all necessary information will be given and communications promptly attended to. Pamphlets explaining the principles and benefits of Life Insurance, and blank forms furnished on application.

Capital stock over $200,000 and constantly increasing.—Profits divided annually amongst those insured for life.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 31, 1851.—ja31d2w

NEW STOCK OF PIANOS. John H. Mellor, 81 Wood street, has just received a new and splendid assortment of Pianos, now open and ready for sale. de31

INSURANCE.

Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co.

THE Scrip Dividend declared by the Board of Directors, on Nov. 4, 1850, is now received at this [illegible] and ready for distribution. The following persons are entitled to Scrip Dividend, [illegible] in 1847 and 1849, remaining in the office, and ready for delivery, when called for, viz:—

1847.

[illegible]rews John	$5 00	Jackson Geo	20 00
[illegible]wood, Jones & Co	5 00	Kearney H. N	135 00
[illegible]ewell, Pears & Co	10 00	Kinsey Z	20 00
[illegible]well J. C. Ag't	15 00	Linford Thos	10 00
[illegible]ell J. W. & Co	25 00	Laughlin Jas	10 50
[illegible]dwell John	5 00	Lerch M. & Co	10 00
[illegible]pbell Thomas	40 00	Mellor L. & J. S	25 00
[illegible]hran R. D	10 00	Maclean S. P	30 00
[illegible]es W. O	20 00	McKee Sam. & Co	5 00
[illegible]es John S	5 00	McDonald D. & D. & Co	15 00
[illegible]ris James H	5 00	McCormick J. L	40 00
[illegible]dick D. C	5 00	Pennock, Mitchel & Co	10 00
[illegible]l John	50 00	Poe Adam	10 00
[illegible]ham N. W	50 00	Postley Alex	5 00
[illegible]aff Henry	10 00	Shoenberger G. & J. H	10 00
[illegible]gg Thos	75 00	Spang & Co	35 00
[illegible]ward Jas & Co	10 00	Scott John & Co	5 00
[illegible]mes Jas	5 00	Robinson Wm. J	40 00
[illegible]lmes Wm. B. & Bro	15 00	Robinson R. & Co	20 00
[illegible]ssey C. G	15 00	Ralston John H	10 00
[illegible]ys John T	20 00	Whiteman R	5 00
[illegible]man L. T	25 00	Wright John & Co	10 00

1849.

[illegible]wood, Jones & Co	5 00	Hussey C. G	20 00
[illegible]exander & Day	10 00	Hazlett J. H	5 00
[illegible]ackmore Thos	5 00	Klinefelter M	5 00
[illegible]rady's Bend Iron Co	15 00	Kinter J. V. & J. T	10 00
[illegible]utler J. W. & Bro	20 00	Ledlie Geo	10 00
[illegible]utler L. M. H	25 00	Lippincott Wm. & Son	20 00
[illegible]akewell, Pears & Co	10 00	Lucas M. E	25 00
[illegible]idwell J. C. Ag't	5 00	Livingston, Roggen & Co	10 00
[illegible]ooth & Pusey	5 00	Litch & Co	55 00
[illegible]arnes Chas	20 00	Litch & Co	5 00
[illegible]lakely James	5 00	Lucas M. E	65 00
Bingham Wm	50 00	Lerch M. & Sons	25 00
Bayard Geo. A	5 00	Lippincott & Co	25 00
Cunningham R. W	5 00	Musser Sam	35 00
Calhoun Jas M	70 00	McCutcheon W. & R	15 00
Clark & Thaw	20 00	McKee S. & Co	5 00
Cuddy, Jones & Co	15 00	Miller & Ricketson	55 00
Caughey John A	15 00	Miller A. G. & N. B	10 00
Cosson Lewis	65 00	Mulvany & Ledlie	5 00
Campbell R. A. & Co	5 00	M'Cormick, Peebles & Co	20 00
Coleman, Hailman & Co	10 00	McIntyre Wm	45 00
Calhoun Rich'd	65 00	Mills E. P	30 00
Childs H. & Co	5 00	Maratta F	135 00
Carothers, Miller & Co	15 00	Mason A. A. & Co	5 00
Collier E. D. & F. G	15 00	Moore Robt	5 00
Cope W. R	25 00	Morehead, Copeland & Co	50 00
Campbell Thomas	5 00	Morris Lewis	45 00
Dalzell, Lewis & Co	5 00	Pennock, Mitchel & Co	5 00
Davis & Smith	10 00	Palmer R. H	50 00
Dalzell R. & Co	20 00	Price H	50 00
Dean Alex	50 00	Poppard Standish	5 00
Davis Jas. H	5 00	Phillips J. & H	10 00
Dales John S	65 00	Reis & Berger	20 00
Dalzell Jas	10 00	Robinson J. V. & Sons	30 00
English & Bennett	5 00	Robertson & Reppert	10 00
Eberhart Wm	20 00	Scully Jas. O'H	30 00
Fitzsimons & Son	10 00	Scott John & Co	5 00
Fulton W. H	50 00	Semple & Blasel	5 00
Farmer Jas	30 00	Spang & Co	50 00
Fisher Jas. F	10 00	Smith Thomas	5 00
Greenlee P	20 00	Smithers D	5 00
Green Daniel	55 00	Thompson Jno M	15 00
Gregg J	35 00	Williams Harrison J	25 00
Gregg Thos. J	35 00	White Wm	5 00
Graff Henry & Co	10 00	Watson Robt	15 00
Gray Jas	5 00	Weaver Jacob	5 00
Gray Jas J	10 00	Ward Wm	5 00
Hazlett Wm	80 00	Wood James & Co	5 00
Hutchison R. F	55 00	Wood Jas. W	5 00
Hart Wm. K	5 00	Wood & Hughes	5 00
Howard Jas. & Co	5 00	Woods, Edwards & McKnight	20 00
Hazlett G. C	60 00	Waterman L. S	10 00
Hays W. & R	5 00	Wright John & Co	10 00
Harbaugh S. & W	30 00	Young Wm. P	25 00
Hampton, Smith & Co	10 00		

ja20:d1w P. A. MADERIA, Agent, Pittsburgh.

Marine, Fire, and Inland Transportation Insurance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAR—50 brls N. C. Tar for sale by [illegible] ja18

BLACK TABBY VELVETS of a very superior quality, for [illegible] ja18

FINE GAUZE FLANNELS—Murphy & Burchfield have on hand [illegible] also, Saxony, Welsh, and [illegible] for Shrouding.

SUPER FRENCH BLACK CLOTHS—Murphy & Burchfield [illegible] above department of the [illegible] wanting cloths of any [illegible] purchasing.

VERMIFUGE, Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED, 600 gross for sale by [illegible] ja18

LIVER PILLS, Dr. McLANE'S [illegible] 300 gross for sale by [illegible]

VIAL CORKS—[illegible] ja18

SPONGE—2 cases [illegible] coarse, for sale by [illegible]

EPSOM SALTS—[illegible] ja18

SUNDRIES—[illegible] 25 brls superfine Flour [illegible] Apples; 1 brl Eggs; just [illegible] ja11

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS [illegible] E. SELLERS, 57 Wood [illegible] Price 25 cents per bottle.

FANCY SATINS [illegible] Murphy & Burchfield [illegible] wanting goods for boys' [illegible] and other styles of goods [illegible]

WOOL—Cash [illegible] ja16

BROWN FLANNELS [illegible] ceived from manu[illegible] ja16

RED FLANNELS [illegible] for sale by [illegible]

BLANKETS—[illegible] boat, crib, and [illegible] ja16

TWEEDS—[illegible] just received from [illegible] ja18

SUMAC—Two [illegible] ja16

MOLASSES—[illegible] steamer Milton [illegible] ja16

TOBACCO—8 [illegible] per steamer Bri[illegible] ja16

BRANDIES, [illegible]

BOOKS, MUSIC, &c.

NEW BOOKS AND MAGAZINES—
Graham's Magazine for March, with 144 pages;
Horticulturist, for February;
Cultivator, do;
Whig Review do;
Life's Discipline: a tale;
Mechanic's Magazine, No. 2;
Women of Israel, by Grace Aguilar;
Home Influence: tale for mothers and daughters;
Mother's Recompence, by Grace Aguilar;
Self-Deception; or the history of the human Heart: by Mrs. Ellis;
Oliva, a novel;
Henry Smeaton, by G. P. R. James, Esq.;
for sale at HOLMES' Literary Depot, opposite the Post Office. feb11

SPLENDID NEW PIANOS—H. KLEBER takes pleasure in announcing that he has just opened a lot of choice Pianos of the celebrated make of NUNNS & CLARK and DUNHAM, New York, which, with those on hand, form the most elegant, varied, and extensive stock ever offered in this city.

Among others, one splendid 7 octave double carved Piano, Louis XIV style, with the new improvement of the over strings, the latest and most important improvement, to be found only on Nunns & Clark's Pianos. Also, two superb Eolian Attachment Pianos.

ALSO, B.—An extensive lot of New Music, embracing Jenny Lind's, and the choicest new Songs, Polkas, Waltzes, &c.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN HARP, 101 Third st.

PAPER—Folio, Packet, Commercial and Quarto Post and Cap Paper, a large supply of all qualities, ruled and plain, blue and white, for sale on liberal terms at W. S. HAVEN'S. ja19

NOTES AND DRAFTS.—Engraved and Stereograph Notes and Drafts, of most beautiful designs, in sheets, or bound in books of various sizes. For sale at W. S. HAVEN'S Blank Book Store, Cor. Market and Second sts. jan30

[American, Journal, and Post copy.]

WRITING INK—Arnold's Writing Fluid, Copying and Red Ink.
Hibbert's Chemical Fluid and Red Ink.
Harrison's Columbian Ink—red and black.
Hogan & Thompson's Commercial Ink—black, scarlet, and red.
French Carmine Ink. For sale by W. S. HAVEN.

NEW BOOKS.

SMITH'S CLASSICAL DICTIONARY; A new classical dictionary of Greek and Roman biography, mythology and geography, partly based upon the Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology, by William Smith LL. D., editor of the Dictionaries of Greek and Roman Antiquities, and of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology, revised, with numerous corrections and additions, by Charles Anthon, LL. D., Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages in Columbia College.

The Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey; edited by his son, the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Southey, M. A., Curate of Plumbland, Cumberland. Full bound cloth, with portrait.

No. 6 of the Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey.

Lives of the Queens of Scotland, and English Princesses connected with the regal succession of Great Britain, by Agnes Strickland, author of the "Lives of the Queens of England." vol. 1

The Decline of Popery and its Causes; an Address delivered in the Broadway Tabernacle, on Wednesday evening, Jan 15, 1851, by Rev. N. Murray, D. D.

The above books just received, and for sale by R. C. STOCKTON, No. 45 Market st. jan30

PIANO FORTES—JOHN H. MELLOR, No. 81 Wood street, has received and now open for sale, a large and well selected stock of 6, 6½, 6¾ and 7 octave Pianofortes, from the manufactory of Chickering, Boston, to which he invites the attention of purchasers. These Pianos are invariably sold at Boston prices, *without any extra charge for transportation or risk*, and in all cases warranted.

Old Pianos taken in part payment at their full value.

JOHN H. MELLOR, Agent for the sale of Chickering's Pianos for West. Pa., No. 81 Wood street. feb5

NEW BOOKS.

MEDICAL.

Drug and Prescription Store for Sale.

A DRUG & PRESCRIPTION STORE, located in a flourishing and improving part of the city, which is doing a profitable business, is offered for sale upon easy terms. For further particulars, apply at the Chronicle office. ja22

COUGHS & COLDS CURED IN 48 HOURS.

SINCE the introduction of this new Compound, Coughs and Colds are cured in a very short time. We will warrant Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup to cure cases of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Laringitis, in less time and at a cheaper rate than any other medicine ever discovered.

IT HAS AN ENTIRELY NEW ACTION.—The old Cough Medicines all sicken the stomach and produce nausea which is more disagreeable than the cough itself. This is obviated in this mixture, for it is a pleasant soothing article and it will cure or *the money will be refunded!* The evidence in favor of this medicine in our city, from our own citizens should convince any one of its efficacy. It is the prescription of a regular physician, and has been used by him in his own practice for a number of years, with the most heroic success.

CONSUMPTION.—A lady from Steubenville writes, that her daughter had been afflicted with a cough and expectoration, night sweats, hectic fever, and all the distressing symptoms of consumption, and that after taking two bottles she was entirely cured. A gentleman in Washington county who had suffered with Asthma and Chronic Cough for eight years has been entirely relieved and the cough removed by the use of half a dozen of bottles of this Pectoral Syrup. A gentleman from Peoria, Illinois, writes that "he knows the Pectoral Syrup to be a good article, for he has used it in his own case and in the cases of members of his family with the most perfect success.

IT IS ONE OF THE CHEAPEST MEDICINES NOW KNOWN.—It is put up in half pint bottles at 50 cents each, or six bottles for $2 50.

COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS would do well to keep a supply of this medicine on hand all the time, as it is one of the most perfect and efficacious remedies ever discovered for all coughs and diseases of the lungs and incipient *Consumption*.

CAUTION EXTRA.—Many persons will try to get you to buy some one of the various nostrums, but do not heed them. If you want to get well buy DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP, and take no other, this will cure you. It has in it some of the most valuable plants and herbs of the materia medica, and is compounded by a person skilled in the healing art. There can be no deception in this medicine. It is prepared in your own city, and the proprietor has numerous certificates from persons in our own city, attesting its valuable properties, which will be shown to any person desirous of seeing them.

AGENTS WANTED throughout the United States to sell this medicine. Large discounts will be made to those who will take an interest in the medicine. It will pay a large profit to all agents, besides, they will be doing suffering humanity a service by placing in their hands the greatest medicine for Lung diseases the world has ever produced.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by KEYSER & McDOWELL, Druggists, 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., to whom all letters for agencies must be addressed. Also, for sale by D. M. Curry, Allegheny city; P. Brocker, jr., Brownsville; George Baird, Washington; John H. Buchanan, Hickory; George Keyser, McKeesport; J. D. Vowell, Canonsburg; and by merchants and druggists generally. ja23

SELLERS' LIVER PILL—"The very best Pill now in use!"

KANAWHA COURT HOUSE, Va., Jan. 4, 1851.

Mr. R. E. Sellers—Dear Sir. I will state to you that it is my opinion your Pill is perhaps the *very best* Pill now in use as a Liver Pill, and is surpassed by none as an Anti-Billious Pill. It is very highly esteemed in our community as a family pill, and is fast supplanting all others. I now speak from my own experience, and from the experience of many of my friends and customers.

Yours respectfully

P. S.—I am permitted to show the original letter, but not to publish the writer's name.

Sellers' Liver Pills are the Original, Only True and Genuine. All others are counterfeits or base imitations.

Purchasers, recollect that R. E. Sellers' Liver Pills are the original and only true and genuine Liver Pill, and may be had at No. 57 Wood street, and of Druggists generally in the two cities and vicinity. ja28

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS supercede all others. Charleston, Va., Sept. 20, 1850.—Mr. R. E. Sellers—Your Pills have become so popular in all this region of country, as very much to supercede all others as a Liver or Anti-Billious Pill

Yours, &c. JAMES A. LEWIS.

MEDICAL.

PETROLEUM, OR ROCK OIL.

"There are more things in heaven and earth,
"Than are dreampt of in philosophy."

THE VIRTUES of this remarkable remedy, and the constant application for it, to the proprietor, has induced him to have it put up in bottles, with labels and directions, for the benefit of the public.

The PETROLEUM is procured from a well in this county, at a depth of four hundred feet, is a pure, unadulterated article, without any chemical change, but just as it flows from Nature's Great Labratory!! That it contains properties reaching a number of diseases, is no longer a matter of uncertainty. There are many things in the arcana of nature, which, if known, might be of vast usefulness in alleviating suffering, and restoring the bloom of health and vigor to many a sufferer. Long before the proprietor thought of putting it up in bottles, it had a reputation for the cure of disease. The constant and daily increasing calls for it, and several remarkable cures it has performed, is a sure indication of its future popularity and wide spread application in the cure of disease.

We do not wish to make a long parade of certificates, as we are conscious that the medicine can soon work its way into the favor of those who suffer, and wish to be healed. Whilst we do not claim for it a universal application in every disease, we unhesitatingly say, that in a number of Chronic Diseases it is unrivalled. Among these may be enumerated—all diseases of the mucous tissues, such as CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, (in its early stage,) ASTHMA, and all diseases of the air passages, LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, Diarhea, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Pains in the Back or Side, Nervous Diseases, Neuralgia, Palsy, Rheumatic Pains, Gout, Erysipelas, Tetter, Ringworms, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Old sores, &c. &c. In cases of debility, resulting from exposure, or long and protracted cases of disease, this medicine will bring relief. It will act as a general TONIC and ALTERATIVE in such cases, imparting tone and energy to the whole frame, removing obstructions, opening the sluggish functions, which cause disease and a broken constitution, and giving increased and renewed energy to all the organs of life. The proprietor knows of several cures of PILES, that resisted every other treatment, get well under the use of the PETROLEUM for a short time. The proof can be given to any person who desires it.

None genuine without the signature of the proprietor.—Sold by the proprietor,

S. M. KIER, Canal Basin, near Seventh street.

Also, by R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood st., and KEYSER & M'DOWELL, corner Wood street and Virgin Alley, who are his regularly appointed Agents.

nov2dly

PROCLAMATION.

KNOW all men who are sick and afflicted with disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, with rheumatic pains in back or limbs, still joints, old sores, running ulcers, &c., that they can be cured by taking the PETROLEUM. You may talk about its being a nostrum, as much as you please, but this does not make it so; for we proclaim, in the face of an honest community, that it has virtues which are not contained in any other remedy. The man who is racked with pain, and suffering from disease, can, for 50 cents, get relief from any of the ills enumerated above.

Reader! it costs very little to make a trial. This Petroleum is no mixture—no compound, put up for the purpose of imposing on the community; but it is a remedy elaborated by the master hand of nature, and bubbles up from the bosom of our mother earth, in its original purity, and offers to suffering humanity a ready remedy, a certain and cheap cure.

It has cured Piles, after other medicines have failed to render any relief. It has cured Rheumatism, of long standing, and of the worst and most painful character. It has cured Cholera Morbus, by one or two doses. It has cured old cases of Diarrhœa, in which every other remedy has been of no avail. As a local remedy in burns and scalds, it is better than any medical compounds or ointment that we know of. It will cure chilblains and frosted feet, in a few applications; undoubted testimony can be furnished of the truth contained in the above statement, by calling on SAMUEL M. KIER, Canal Basin, Seventh street, or either of the agents.

Keyser & McDowell, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley; R. E. Sellers, 57 Wood street; D. A. Elliot, and D. M. Curry, Allegheny city, are the agents.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

THE UNEQUALLED SUCCESS which has attended the use of MORTIMER'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND AND BLOOD PURIFIER, in effectually curing the severest and most inveterate cases of INFLAMMATORY AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, is a sufficient guarantee and recommendation to induce all who are afflicted with this dreadful disease to try its virtues.

Hundreds of cases, many of them citizens of St. Louis, and others from abroad, have been cured within the last few months in the city of St. Louis alone, while letters from agents abroad show also that it is performing the same wherever tried. Many of these were chronic cases of long standing, and all hope of recovery had been given up.—While others were of more recent date, of the acute inflammatory form, very severe. All, however, yield to the wonderful virtues of this medicine, and thousands who have realized its benefits, and are now in the enjoyment of health, can but esteem the original discoverer and proprietor, a benefactor of mankind.

It is well known from the experience of the past, that no outward application can possibly effect a permanent cure of this dreadful disease.