PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1851.

REMOVALS.—Subscribers who intend to move, will please call at the office and leave plainly written directions for the carrier.

The continuation of the "Amber Witch," Commercial and Miscellaneous News, will be found on the first page.

Poetry and interesting miscellany on fourth page.

Telegraphic News, &c., fourth column—Home Matters on third page.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—Mr. Harper, of the *Pittsburgh Morning Post*, announces in his paper of yesterday, that he has sold the one half of that establishment to Mr. JOHN LAYTON, who has been for some years the confidential clerk of the office. Mr. Layton is a very agreeable gentleman, of a good business capacity, and we doubt not he will manage the financial business affairs of the paper with skill and profit.

FREE BANKING LAW OF OHIO.

This new law, as passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor, is published in the Ohio State Journal. It is modelled after the New York law, and appears to give general satisfaction. It provides that "any number of natural persons, not less than three, may engage in the business of banking." It is very elaborate and careful in its restrictions, and appears to be be well framed, although time and a fair trial are, of course, necessary to prove that it is all that is required.

It is very strange that while our adjoining neighbors of New York and Ohio have established Free Banking laws, the people of Pennsylvania, who have so long and anxiously demanded a similar reform, have been far unsuccessful! It is to be hoped that the example of Ohio will operate as a stimulus to our citizens to demand of their representatives the passage of the law now before the Legislature in a form that will be acceptable to the business community. It is true that from the beginning of the present session the Legislature has been flooded with petitions for this object, but from present appearances it would seem that this is not sufficient, and the only hope therefore at present is the renewal of the clamor at the doors of the capitol.

STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

We take pleasure in copying the following article from the Harrisburg American. The advantages of the system of mutual insurance are so easily made clear to the commonest understanding, and have been so triumphantly demonstrated by experience, that we need add nothing, at present, save the assurance that the Actuary in this city is a prompt and efficient officer, and is thoroughly acquainted with the business of insurance:

The "State Mutual Fire Insurance Company," at Harrisburg, whose advertisement will be found in another column of this paper, it will be observed, is one of the most successful and flourishing institutions of the kind now in existence in this or any other state in the Union. The Company was chartered at the preceeding session of the Legislature, and has now been in operation but about ten months, and has already accumulated a capital of more than $125,000, more than $25,000 of which is the balance remaining of the fund arising from *cash premiums* after the payment of several heavy losses.

In this company the risks are so classified that no one description of property has to bear the losses of another. Farm property, for instance, constitutes one class, while town and city property constitutes another. So it is, we believe, with mills and factories, and other risks of a more dangerous character. In this way the farmer is not made to pay for the more dangerous risks of the merchant, or the merchant for the still more dangerous risks of the miller and manufacturer, but each class bears its own proper losses and no more.

In addition to these manifest advantages, it will be seen that the Company is chartered upon the mutual principle, and that, consequently, whatever may be the rate of premium exacted, the actual losses are all that the insured are called upon to contribute. A certain rate of premium, about equal, or perhaps, less than that levied by stock companies generally, is originally exacted; but the capital thus created, is safely profitably invested, and the clear profits distributed at the end of the year, or oftener, if the directors may so determine, between the parties insured, according to the amount of premium paid in.

The officers of this Company are gentlemen of the higest respectability and worth: and their well known character for uprightness and probity is an ample guarantee that all the operations of the Company will be conducted with scrupulous fidelity. Capt. John P. Rutherford, the President, is too well known in this community to require any recommendation from us; and Mr. Gillett, the Secretary, is not only a young man of tried and sterling integrity, but from his thorough business habits, and long and active experience as agent for one of the oldest and most popular companies in the Union, would be an invaluable acquisition to any institution of the kind. We can cheerfully and heartily commend this company to property-holders in every section of the State, as a safe and economical medium of insurance.

WOMAN'S SPHERE AND WOMAN'S RIGHTS

THIRD ARTICLE.

Nature, through her physical laws, has imperatively ordained that the child shall be borne and nursed by the mother. To deny this would be called madness, because the law has been enforced since the beginning of the world; yet when we consider the matter closely, the moral law which commands that the training of the infant mind shall be peculiarly the duty of the mother must seem scarcely less imperative.—The physical law says to us, without mothers you can have no physical existence; your race will disappear; and the moral law says, without mothers who are capable of training, and developing the moral and intellectual powers of their offspring, you can have no moral existence; your civilization will not even culminate and fall, but will go directly down to barbarism. But the door or the blue stocking who would make a jest of the idea of changing the physical law, may be, from gross ignorance or perverted education, incapable of understanding the spiritual law. That there is a great deal of such ignorance and perversion is proven by many evils and errors around us, and among these we may justly reckon the existence of a sect which complains of the narrowness and uselessness of the sphere which has always been assigned to woman.

But what do wise men say? What say those penetrating minds which will ferret out a cause hide it where you will? They have told us over and over again, "the fate of every nation is in the hands of its mothers!" If we deny this they ask us, "what great man was ever trained by a weak or foolish mother?" We turn to history, and to the records of our own memory and experience, and are forced to say, not one. Better ten thousand times that the child should go from the cradle to the grave than grow up to manhood under the roof of a foolish or wicked mother; better ten thousand times that he should be thrown upon the sea shore to be suckled by wolves and reared by savages, like the founders of the Imperial city, or what is worse, cast into the purlieus of civilization to run the gauntlet of poverty, crime, and ignorance. The world, with its coldness, its buffets, its sneers and indifference may not teach him the higher virtues, but it will not make him a fool. It will give him courage and manliness, and with these, there is hope that when the first heat of youth is past, his better nature may triumph. Solomon tells us that a foolish son is bitterness to her that bare him; but many a wretch going down the highway of ruin might add that a foolish mother seals the perdition of her son.

The mother is the first teacher, is the first whose influence is brought to bear upon the future character of her offspring. She has here an advantage of which the other sex cannot deprive her. It would be vain to form any scheme of reforming the world which would not include the preparation of women for their maternal duties. It will not do to lavish all the training upon the sons, and allow the daughters to land idle and trifling lives. In countries where public schools have been established, it has been found necessary to have normal schools, for the education of teachers. In like manner, the mothers the first and most important teachers, must be trained to the top of the civilization in which they live, or there will soon be a reaction. It is to be feared that among our own people, a great error on this point exists, and we may be assured that as far as the error extends, so far will the punishment follow.

And now, how many mothers fill this important sphere of teacher? But few have the common education necessary for the duty, few the common sense, knowledge of the world, and moral culture, and still fewer form a just estimate of the responsibility that weighs upon them. How could it be otherwise? Among the poor, ignorance stands in the way, among the rich, dissipation and frivolity. We hear a great deal from the Forum about progress, about approaching the millenium, from the pulpit; but what is preaching worth if one half our race have nothing above morning calls for business, ball rooms for pleasure, music for study, cards for relaxation, and gossip for conversation? We must send missionaries to the daughters of our land to tell them we wish the next generation to be holier, wiser, and happier than our own, and that unless they are willing to assist us, unless they are willing to give up idleness and folly, the attempt is hopeless. Instead of encouraging them to turn from domestic life as a field too narrow for the development of their genius, we should endeavor to foster their love of home, and give them a proper understanding of the nobleness of their true position. Were this done we should have fewer complaints from blue-stockings that "women have no object in life," that they care for nothing but trifles because they have nothing but trifles to care for;" we would hear of fewer unhappy homes, dissipated sons, and worthless daughters; and we would have more true woman, praying devoutly for the strength to fulfil the many duties assigned them by their Creator.

And would this fulfilment of duty be at the expense of woman's happiness and independence? The very contrary. The laws of Heaven do not work so loosely. Joyous youth, happy life, tranquil old age, the never-failing spring of enthusiasm which rises in a sound conscience would all be hers. Her intellect would expand, her energy of character would be more fully developed, and she would be more worthy of the love and veneration which she, in her natural character, has always received from just and honorable men.

In the course of these remarks, we have hinted that female education has not kept pace with the progress of civilization. In an age when science, philosophy, and all kinds of practical knowledge have advanced with miraculous growth, we find that women are still trained for show rather than real life. Undoubtedly, it is a dim perception of this fact that has given birth to the extravagancies of the Woman's Rights party. We regret to see so much honest zeal thrown away. A most useful society might be organized for the purpose of training young women to set a proper value upon a solid education, solid intellect, solid facts, and solid men; to teach them that the just fulfilment of the duties of the wife and mother is the highest object toward which their wordly ambition can point. Among the many schemes for the advancement of Morality, Science, and general Civilization we can think of none which would be more useful than this, and we earnestly recommend it to those who feel that they are called to enter the field as advocates of Reform.

The following highly interesting and valuable table is worthy of general circulation.

A STATEMENT, showing the amount of banking capital employed in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the tax on dividends and on corporation stocks derivable therefrom, for the several years therein designated, together with the ratio of said tax.

Years.	Banking capital.	Tax on div's.	Tax on corpo'n stocks.	Ratio of tax.
1841	$23,284,458 08	$ 90,921 61	$23,641 19	4¾
1842	19,157,677 50	44,959 90	21,184 43	3¾
1843	18,856,157 50	39,323 22	20,618 24	3½
1844	18,377,459 50	40,763 55	21,111 29	5
1845	16,154,490 62	86,053 88	21,476 29	9
1846	20,024,721 76	73,264 53	63,458 88	8¼
1847	21,585,760 39	128,305 15	69,159 29	8
1848	21,962,870 01	149,048 38	65,809 17	8⅛
1849	18,478,592 39	164,833 70	92,040 34	11
1850	18,676,184 14	185,877 14	70,068 86	12

The above statement is correct, and was prepared at the instance of T. J. Bigham, Esq., of the House.

JOHN N. PURVIANCE, Auditor Gen.

March 27, 1851.

It will be observed that while our population has great ly *increased* during the last ten years—our business become more wisely extended, the banking capital has *decreased* $6,615,971 94.

KNOWLSON'S COMPLETE FARRIER, is the title of a small volume published by T. B. Peterson Philadelphia. The title page tells us that it is "the result of *seventy years* extensive practice of the author John C. Knowlson." If practice makes perfect, we may safely affirm that Mr. Knowlson should be able to furnish some useful information. For sale by J. B. Holmes Third street.

For the Gazette.

MR. WHITE:—For the information of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge, I hand you the act of retrocession, passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 18th March, 1840, fixing or investing in the Commons, the ground on the west side of the walls of the Western Penitentiary, until the same may become *necessary for the use of said Penitentiary.*

As the commoners of Allegheny, are in no way ambitious that their city should become renowned as the depository of all the thieves and vagabonds of this end of the State, we hardly imagine they will consent to such an appropriation of the property, and it is equally unsupposable that the Legislature will interfere with a vested right, which by solemn act has been reaffirmed to the Commons, or if they should be so far forgetful of their duty, that a grant for the purpose indicated could be confirmed, whilst a single Commoner was left to contest the title:

WHEREAS by the liberality of the commoners of the town of Allegheny, a lot of ground was granted to the State, for the erection thereon of the Western Penitentiary; and whereas, the said grant embraced a larger area than now appears to have been necessary for that purpose, and part thereof never having been used for the object of the grant: Therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:* That so much of the common ground, situated on the west side of the walls of the Western Penitentiary, as is now, or may not hereafter become *necessary* for the use of the *said Penitentiary*, be re-vested, and restored to its *original* use, as part and parcel of the common ground, belonging to the borough of Allegheny, and that the ground hereby granted be laid off, under the direction and superintendence of the board of inspectors of the Western Penitentiary.

THE U. S. SENATE.

	Term exp's		Term exp's
ALABAMA.		MICHIGAN.	
Jeremiah Clemens	1853	Alpheus Felch	1853
Wm R King	1855	Lewis Cass	1857
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
Wm K Sebastian	1853	David R Atchison	1857
Solon Borland	1855	*Henry S Geyer*	1857
CONNECTICUT.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Truman Smith	1853	John P Hale	1853
	1857	Moses Norris, Jr	1855
CALIFORNIA.		NEW YORK.	
Wm M Gwin	1855	*William H Seward*	1855
	1857	*Solomon Foot*	1857
DELAWARE.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Presley Spruance	1854	*Jacob W Miller*	1853
James A Bayard	1857	*Geo E Badger*	1855
FLORIDA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Jackson Morton	1855	*Willie P Mangum*	1853
Stephen R Mallory	1857	*Geo E Badger*	1855
GEORGIA.		OHIO.	
John M Berrien	1855	Sam'l P Chase	1855
Wm C Dawson	1857	*Benj F Wade*	1857
INDIANA.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Whitcomb	1855	*James Cooper*	1855
Jesse D Bright	1857	Richard Brodhead	1857
ILLINOIS.		RHODE ISLAND.	
Stephen A Douglas	1853	*John C Clayton*	1853
James Shields	1855	*Charles T James*	1857
IOWA.		TENNESSEE.	
George W Jones	1853	R Barnwell Rhett	1853
Augustus C Dodge	1855	Andrew P Butler	1855
KENTUCKY.		VIRGINIA.	
John Davis	1853	*John Bell*	1853
	1857		1857
LOUISIANA.		TEXAS.	
Solomon U Downs	1853	Thomas J Rusk	1857
Pierre Soule	1855	Sam Houston	1853
MAINE.		VERMONT.	
Hannibal Hamlin	1857	*William Upham*	1853
James W Bradbury	1853	*Solomon Foot*	1857
MASSACHUSETTS.		WISCONSIN.	
John Davis	1853	Isaac P walker	1855
	1857	Henry Dodge	1857
MARYLAND.		Whigs in *italics*. Independent	
Thomas G Pratt	1851	2 Soilers in SMALL CAPITALS.	
James A Pearce	1853	the residue called "Dem."	
MISSISSIPPI.			
Jefferson Davis	1857		
Henry S Foote	1853		

*Deceased.

FROM EUROPE.

BY THE STEAM SHIP CANADA.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, Friday, March 14, 1851.

POSITION OF THE MINISTRY.

During the last week the public business of the country has not made the slightest progress. Although the Russell Cabinet are now safely reinstated, it is with no increase of power. They have been again beaten upon the only important question that has been discussed, and have also sustained further damage by giving up the most stringent portions of their Papal bill.*

Last Friday evening, as you will have learned by the Franklin, Lord John Russell announced that he intended to proceed with the Papal bill, and to persist in making it applicable to Ireland as well as to England.—As he proposed, however, to leave out the clauses declaring bequests invalid when made to priests bearing the territorial titles which are to be prohibited, a feeling of intense disappointment was raised throughout the country, among all those who have taken part in the prolonged agitation upon the subject The Roman Catholics openly manifested their triumph, for it was this portion of the bill which had stung them most and the conduct of the Irish members speedily showed what it is to grant concessions to them for the sake of expediency. Their inflated denunciations against the remaining part of the measure are now far bolder than those they uttered against the whole.

To night the bill again comes on for discussion and the feeling on all sides is so strong against it although from wholly opposite motives, that it seems impossible it can pass without further modifications. The papers hitherto most friendly to the Government on the question clamor loudly against the mixture of weakness and obstinacy which has mutilated the measure for England, where its full force was demanded, and has fastened it upon Ireland where it is unnecessary.

Hence although every man sees the necessity for toleration toward the Government after the crisis which has just been passed, there are signs that it will be impossible for matters to continue without a new dislocation. On Tuesday, Lord Duncan, an independent member of the House, brought forward a motion for the management of the crown lands. Recent exposures had led to a national conviction of the necessity of some reform. But the Ministers were unprepared with a measure of their own, and refused to have one forced upon them. A division took place, and the result was an ignominious minority of one the votes being 120 against 119.

Three weeks of a session, which was to be more condensed than any previous one, have now been lost, but the Ministers and the Parliament still seem upon each new difficulty to stand and look at each other with vacant surprises as to what is to come next. Last night the bill for the emancipation of the Jews was to be brought forward by the Government, but there were not enough members present from the House. This seems to betoken more confusion, and the proceedings to night are consequently looked forward to with new interest as if some further singularities would transpire. Nothing will act matters right but some extraordinary than any that is likely just yet to happen, but it seems as if we should see strange things in Europe before the year is over.

It is a curious fact, considering the storm got up against him last year, that Lord Palmerston is perhaps at this moment the man who could do more than any of the other Ministers if he were at their head. He is the only one of the party whom the party of progress regard without utter indifference, and who could command upon any emergency their united support.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From the Continent we hear less and less of what the people think and feel, but more than ever about the intrigues of their masters. The ludicrous perplexities between Prince Schwartzenberg and Baron Manteuffel in the Austrian and Prussian contest for supremacy appear to increase, and there now seems to be no probable solution except a return to the old German Diet, precisely as it existed before the revolution of 1848.—After three years of oaths, slaughter, treachery, and persecution, Germany is to resume that position which every one from Prince Metternich downward had then predicted must end in an earthquake.

In Hesse Cassel, there is reason to believe the Elector and his Minister Hassenpflug are exceeding in their open outrages all that could have been anticipated. The whole of the members of the permanent committee of the Chamber, who so nobly supported the people, in their resistance to the illegal ordinances, have been arrested, and are now in prison. These things, moreover, are tacitly sanctioned by a Prussian commissioner.

But although the German Governments have effectually sealed their own doom by silencing their subjects, so that disaffection for the future will never be accompanied by premonitory symptoms, occasions still occur to demonstrate what is working beneath.—The building which was used for the sittings of the upper chamber at Berlin has just been destroyed by a conflagration, and the sight was watched by the whole city with the most unequivocal expressions of satisfaction. "It was startling," according to the words of an eye witness, "to notice the exultation and mockery with which the crowd looked on. The people seemed to identify the building with the institution, and cared not and look at each other with vacant surprises as to what is to come next. Last night the bill for the emancipation of the Jews was to be brought forward by the Government, but there were not enough members present from the House. This seems to betoken more confusion, and the proceedings to night are consequently looked forward to with new interest as if some further singularities would transpire. Nothing will act matters right but some extraordinary than any that is likely just yet to happen, but it seems as if we should see strange things in Europe before the year is over.

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Yesterday, in London, the German refugees celebrated, by a public dinner at one of the large taverns, the anniversary of their revolution. It was announced that Mazzini, Struve, Ronge, and Professor Kinkel would be present, and although the price of the tickets was only 2s. 6d., the affair seems to have been managed with excellent order, and indeed so as to set an example, as compared with our own manner, of conducting such entertainments. The number present was about five hundred. A remarkable and considerable number of letters have been received, that now dwells in the mind of the German Democrats consisted in the fact that the only additional decoration in the room was a large cloth hung on the wall behind the chair, with the name in red letters of Robert Blum.

POWDER INVENTIONS.

At home, apart from political matters, there has been nothing to excite attention. Everything goes on favorably with the exposition, and goods continue to pour in. According to the last statements, the packages received were 2186 from our own people, 441 from the colonies, and 2808 from foreigners, and to-day we have accounts of the arrival of the St. Lawrence, after a passage of twenty-two days, with between 1000 and 2000. The King of Naples has refused to allow any of his subjects to visit England during the occasion.

Advices nearly a month later were received yesterday from the Cape of Good Hope. The war in Caffreland has assumed a less unfavorable appearance.

Ship building is actively going on and the proportion of screw steamers is most rapidly increasing. A remarkable instance of great despatch has just been mentioned. A screw steamer called the Arabian, eight hundred tons and one hundred and thirty horse power, was laid down in Mr. Napier's yard at Glasgow on the 12th of December, and was completed, ready for starting on the 28th February. She is engaged in the Liverpool and Constantinople trade.

MONEY MARKET, &c.

There is nothing new in commercial matters. Money remains in good supply.

The Irish Peat Company have received the grant of a royal charter, and it is expected that within three or four months they will bring their produce to market. The question of their success will therefore soon be decided, and if their hopes should be fulfilled, it will be impossible to over-estimate the moral and social changes that must result from their operations.

There is a strong disposition to speculation in London which, for want of any new outlet, is expending itself once more in the railway share market. Mr. Hudson is one of the principal operators, and is believed to have made enormous profits. He still retains his seat in Parliament as member for Sunderland.

The Government stocks have scarcely experienced any alteration. At the last date Consols were quoted at 96¾, and they have closed this afternoon at the same price.

The Grain market has been steady. In Cotton there has been a decline of ¼d. per lb. owing to the advices from your side, but the market is firmer now than at the beginning of the week.

Our last dates from New York are to the 20th February. SPECTATOR.

THE WILKES CASE.—There is a good deal of excitement in New York in regard to the conviction of Mr. Wilkes, of the Police Gazette for an alleged libel on Mr. Jordan, late Attorney General of the State of New York. Mr. Wilkes has taken up his quarters in Hoboken, in the neighboring State of New Jersey, in order to avoid the action of the court before whom he was tried until a stay of proceedings shall have been obtained, and the exceptions which his counsel took on the trial argued before the Supreme Court. The Governor of New York has issued a requisition to the Governor of New Jersey, but the latter says he will not at present authorize the extradition of Mr. Wilkes, but will consult the law authorities of New Jersey. In the meantime, Mr. Wilkes is writing for his paper as usual.

Market Street Store for Rent.

FOR RENT.—The Store, 118 Market street, the second door from the corner of Market and Liberty streets. *Possession* given the 1st of April next. Inquire of DAVID OLIVER, mch12 100 Penn st.

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS.

Office No. 41 Water street, in the warehouse of G. H. GRANT.

C. G. HUSSEY, President.....A. W. MARRS, Sec'y.

This Company is now prepared to insure all merchandize in store, and in transitu, vessels, &c.

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

DIRECTORS—C. G. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazelton, John Haworth, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier. ap30:tf

Foreign and American Hardware.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,

No. 129 Wood Street,

HAVE NOW IN STORE

A full and complete stock of *FOREIGN AND AMERICAN*

HARDWARE,

Suitable for the spring trade, and which they are prepared to offer to purchasers at rates that will compare favorably with any of the eastern cities.

Attention!

☞ PUBLIC ATTENTION is most respectfully invited to the plain, unvarnished statement of John Watt, who was cured of an *old Cough* by the use of the PETROLEUM:

"This may certify that I have been cured of an old Chronic Cough, by the use of Four Bottles of Petroleum. The cough attacked me a year ago last December, and I had lost all hopes of getting well, as I had taken the advice of several physicians without any benefit. I was benefited almost instantly by the Petroleum. *I coughed up, during the use of the Petroleum, a hard substance resembling bone.*—I make these statements without any solicitation from any one to do so, and solely for the purpose that others who may be suffering may be benefited. You are at liberty to publish this certificate. I am a old citizen of Pittsburgh, having resided here thirty-three years. My residence, at this time, is on Second street. JOHN WATT.

PITTSBURGH, February 24, 1851."

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R. E. Sellers, 57 Wood street; H. A. Fahnestock, & Co. corner Wood and Front streets; D. M. Curry, D. A. Elliott, Joseph Douglass, and H. F. Schwartz, Allegheny, who are at liberty to publish the above.

S. M. KIER,

feb26:d&wT Canal Basin, Seventh st., Pittsburgh.

☞ TRIUMPHANT TESTIMONY to the value of Dr. McLane's Vermifuge. Read, all that doubt.

A worm, when placed at the entrance of a rat hole, enters the aperture, travels along the passage, seizes upon the rat, extermination takes place, and drags the animal's defunct carcass to the light. And in like manner I have found Dr. McLane's American Vermifuge to operate upon worms, those dreadful and dangerous tormentors of children.—This remedy, like the ferret, enters the aperture of the mouth, travels down the gullet, hunts round the stomach, lays hold of the worms, shakes the life out of the reptiles, sweeps clean their den, and carries their carcasses clean out of the system. This, at least, has been the effect of the Vermifuge upon my children. WM. ROULATT.

NAPLES, January, 1847."

"This is to certify that I have used Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, and have found it to operate in like manner upon my children. JOHN BRIGGS.

NAPLES, June, 1847."

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., mch29:d&w1w.S No. 60 Wood st.

DIED,

On Tuesday morning, the 1st inst, Emma C., daughter of Rees C. and M. J. Townsend, aged 10 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father, on First below Ferry street.

On Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Henry Heilshaver south end Monongahela Bridge, Mr. S. B. Priest, in the 50th year of his age.

The friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, today (Wednesday) at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the above mention residence.

Matrimony or Phrenological Love.

ITS Signs and Effects, Selection, or who can and cannot live together affectionately, Courtship, or how to get married happily, Impediments in love and married life—full of truths for home consumption, at WILKINS HALL, on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, April 2nd and 4th, at 7½ o'clock. Seats one cent. Come and get a hundred fold the worth of your money.

☞ Professional delineations of character, with numerous charts, and also full written opinions, including advice touching Health, Occupations, Faults, &c., their remedy, self perfection, management of children, &c., &c., daily and unoccupied evenings at his private apartment at Mr. Brown's Hotel. ap2:d2 O. S. FOWLER.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THOMAS CROSS, of England, who was working on the Western Railroad Bridge at New Brighton, and left there on the 6th November last. His wife has arrived from England, and is very anxious to hear from him. Address care of New Brighton, or communicate to the Post Office.

THE SUBSCRIBER has commenced receiving a large and more desirable stock of FANCY VARIETY and DRY GOODS than he ever brought to this market, consisting in part of

Prints, Printed Lawns, Gloves, de laines, Ginghams, Alpaccas, Victoria, Swiss, Mull, and Book Muslins, Barred and Jaconet Muslins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Tweeds, and Linsey Bells and Cotton Strips; Irish Linens, Bonnet Silks and Cravats; Thibet, Hosiery, Gloves, de Laine, and Cotton Shawls; Hosiery; Ribbons, Laces, Veils, Combs, Buttons, Suspenders, Parasols, Umbrellas, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Clocks, Jewelry, Watches, &c., &c., to which he respectfully invites the attention of merchants and pedlars.

ap2 C. ARBUTHNOT, 88 Wood st.

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Gregg and McCandless, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent DAVID GREGG, JAS. M'CANDLESS.

April 1st, 1851. ap2:2t

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in Wilkins Post Office, Pa., up to 31st March, 1851:

Anderson William A	Mabay John	
Boyle Francis	May Isabella	
Cunningham Steward	McGinnay Rebecca	
Cutcher T R	Neville Thomas	
Courter Dennis	O'Brien Michael	
Dermond Elizabeth	Patterson Joseph	
Dunahy John	Pike Catharine	
Eifert William	Halston Sarah	
Fleming Amos W	Simpson Hathaway	
Findlo Thomas H	Stationfield Lewis	
Ferree John	Swartzwelder M Mrs	
Gamble Martha	Shrader Isabel Jane	
Goehring Jacob	Taylor Samuel S	
Hoarsley Christian	Townley David	
Henry Esther	Van Vleck Dr	
Hess Conrad	Winchester Rebecca	
Johnston Benjamin	Woolslare Charlotte	
Johnston William	Wendell Mr A	
Kinsey Thomas	Ritchler Thomas	
Lindsay Mary	Sons of Temperance (Washington Pocahontas Council 2)	
Lydell John		

ap2:w1 LUKE R. DAVISON, Post Master.

BACON'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE,

South East corner of Fifth and Walnut Streets,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

(Incorporated in 1851.)

E. J. BACON.....Principal.
H. NOYES, Esq.....Lecturer on Commercial Law.
C. H. WARDEN and T. P. INGALLS.....Assistants.

MR. S. BACON begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage which he has received, and hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, and a continuance of the unprecedented success that has attended his efforts during the past winter, to merit a share of public patronage. His system has become completely established by practical demonstrations, and he now feels confident that those who have enjoyed the advantage of their instruction, are no longer to require other argument for their support or eulogy upon his system.

The plan adopted in teaching combines practice with theory, and the pupils are exercised in making original entries of everyday business transactions, journalizing, posting, balancing accounts, opening and closing a great variety of different sets of Books, both for merchants and banking houses, where the business is carried on prosperous and adverse, and thus qualifying the students for entering into the practical duties of the active business world, with ease.

The course of instruction will consist of DOUBLE ENTRY, in which will be taught every description of business, trade and mercantile accounts, viz: Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Exchange, Banking, Manufacturing, Shipping, Individual, Partnership, Steamboating, and Compound Co-partnerships, Mercantile Calculations, Practical Penmanship and Commercial Law.

Pupils are instructed individually, and not in classes, so that students may enter at any time, and proceed in the ratio of their capacity and assiduity.

Lectures are delivered daily, through pupils are examined privately if they desire it, when the student understands the principles of the science, they are publicly examined by a Committee of Practical Accountants and Business Men, and Diplomas awarded to those who by demonstrated worth, it merit.

A course can be completed in from six to ten weeks, according to application, but it would state that every thing in his power will be done to advance his students, and by his thorough acquaintance with the business world, and his extensive acquaintance with the business community and his ability, he feels in a position to guarantee a more desirous of obtaining them.

Terms—For a full course of lessons in Book Keeping, Writing, Commercial Law, &c., $40.00 ap2:m

LONDON LABOR AND THE LONDON POOR, in the eighteenth century, a cyclopedia of the social condition and earnings of the poorer classes in the British Metropolis, in connection with the country, by H. Mayhew, with engravings on the scenes and persons described. Vol. 1 and 2 of this excellent work has been received at Holmes' Literary Depot, Third st., opposite the post office, price 12½ per lb. ap2

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No 359, the first No. of a new vol. received by Holmes, Third st., Pittsburgh, a tale by the author of Woman in France ap2

BOOKS! BOOKS!—Louisiana; its Colonial History and Romance, by Chas Gayarre; Mount Hope or Philip King of the Wampanoags, an Indian Romance, by C H Brainard; Mary Bell, a Pennsylvania story By the author of the Lady Errol.

London Labor and the London Poor by Henry Mayhew, with diagrams, engravings, &c., taken by Beard, part 2 April No. 4 of Graham's Monthly Magazine.

The above book just received and for sale by

A. CROCKER, Bookseller, ap2 No 47, Market street.

NEW BOOKS!—Louisiana, its Colonial History and Romance, by Chas Gayarre; 1 vol., 8vo.

Hand Book of Foreign Reminiscences; by Henry Richard Lord Holland.

Lives of the Poets, by Geo Gilfillan; 1 vol., 12mo. 25c.

Memoirs of Wm Wirt, late Attorney General of the U. S., author of Prys Life of Patrick Henry, &c., &c.

Readings for every day in April, compiled from the writings of Jeremy Taylor, 1 vol 12mo., cloth.

Mary Bell; a Pennsylvania story the 4th vol. of the series, by the author of the Lady Errol, 1 vol., 12mo.

11 Brief and Latin Lessons of the old Testament, including the Pentateuch, from the latin of Wm Gesenius, 1 vol. 18mo. Holbrooks, 12c.

Dr. Bush's Latin Pentateuch, 1 vol. 8 Begs, 12mo., 50c.

Complete Poetical Works of Robert Burns, with explanatory and illustrative notes and a life of the author, by Jas Cunningham, 1 vol., 12mo., 50c.

Nicholson and his Marshals, by J. F. Headly; 2 vols. 12mo 75c.

Byrons Dictionary of Mechanics, 25th No

Lectures on Poetry and Oratory, as addressed delivered in the Broadway Tabernacle, by Rev N. Murray, D.D., 12½.

Harper's Magazine for April, Numbers always on hand. Just received and for sale by

R. E. SELLERS, Apollo Buildings, Fourth st. ap2

PRECIP. CARB. IRON—75 lbs, for sale by and Philadelphia B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

SEIDLITZ MIXTURE—150 lbs, for sale by ap2 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

CANTHARIDES PLASTER—25 lbs for sale by ap2 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

CITRIC ACID—18 lbs for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

BORAX—1000 lbs Refined, for sale by ap2 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

VERMILLION—75 lbs Chinese, for sale by ap2 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

PURE GROUND GINGER—700 lbs for sale by ap2 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

CYRANURET POTASH—25 lbs, for sale by ap2 B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

The best Green Tea in Pittsburgh.

SOME New Crop Young Hyson Tea has just been received, at Morris's Tea Store in the Diamond, which for strength and flavor goes a head of any thing in this city. ap2

SUNDRIES—

100 bags Prime Dark Green Rio Coffee,
20 bbls Superfine Lake Fish,
20 do do Mess Salmon:
50 do Large No3 Mackerel
10 kegs do No 2 do do
10 qr do do No 1 do
10 drums Codfish, in store and for sale by

JOHN WATT & CO., Liberty st.

SHOULDERS—9000 pieces in salt, arrived and for sale by HARDY JONES & CO.

SHOULDERS—64 casks, arrived and for sale by [ap2] HARDY JONES & CO.

BACON—200 lbs received and for sale by ap2 WM. H. JOHNSTON.

BUTTER & EGGS—in store and for sale by ap2 WM. H. JOHNSTON.

CORN—700 bu. in store and for sale by ap2 WM. H. JOHNSTON.

APPLES—120 bbls Green apples for sale by ap2 WM. H. JOHNSTON.

SHIP STUFF—100 sacks for sale by ap2 WM. H. JOHNSTON.

GREEN APPLES—40 bbls in good condition and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.

FRUIT—150 bbls dried apples
180 do do Peaches, for sale by
ap2 J. S. DILWORTH & CO.

CORN & OATS—500 bu for sale by ap2 J. S. DILWORTH & CO.

BACON—3 casks sugar cured hams;
3 do do Shoulders for sale by
ap2 J. S. DILWORTH & CO.

EGGS—4 bbls, rec'd and for sale by ap2 J. S. DILWOR