plain to the magistrate. *Ille.* That I might do if I pleased." Whereupon he went his way, insolently. Any one may guess that I was not slow to inquire everywhere, what people had thought my daughter had done; but no one would tell me anything, and I might have grieved to death at such evil reports. Moreover, not one child came during this whole week to school to my daughter; and when I sent out the maid to ask the maid to ask the reason, she brought back word that the children were ill, or that the parents wanted them for their work. I thought and thought, but all to no purpose, until the blessed Sunday came round, when I meant to have held a great sacrament, seeing that many people had made known their intention to come to the Lord's table. It seemed strange to me that I saw no one standing, as was their wont, about the church door; I thought, however, that they might have gone into the house. But when I went into the church with my daughter, there were not more than six people assembled, among whom was old Lizzie Kolken; and the accursed witch no sooner saw my daughter follow me, than she made the sign of the cross, and ran out of the door under the steeple; whereupon the five others, among them mine own churchwarden Claus Bulken (I had not appointed any one in the room of old Sedeh), followed her. I was so horror-struck that my blood curdled, and I began to tremble, so that I fell with my shoulder against the confessional. My child, to whom I had as yet told nothing, in order to spare her, then asked me, "Father, what is the matter with all the people; are they, too, bewitched?" Whereupon I came to myself again, and went into the churchyard to look after them, but all were gone save my churchwarden Claus Bulken, who stood under the lime-tree, whistling to himself. I stepped up to him, and asked what had come to the people? whereupon he answered he could not tell; and when I asked him again, why, then, he himself had left the church, he said, What was he to do there alone, seeing that no collection could be made? I then inspired him to tell me the truth, and what horrid suspicion had arisen against me in the parish? But he answered, I should very soon find it out for myself; and he jumped over the wall and went home, leaving her house, which stood close by the churchyard.

My child had made ready some veal broth for dinner, for which I mostly used to leave everything else; but I could not swallow one spoonful, but sat resting my head on my hand, and doubted whether I should tell her or no. Meanwhile the old maid came in, ready for a journey, and with a bundle in her hand, and begged me with tears to give her leave to go. My poor child turned pale as a corpse, and asked in amaze what had come to her? but she merely answered "Nothing!" and wiped her eyes with her apron. When I recovered my speech, which had well nigh left me at seeing that this faithful old creature was also about to forsake me, I began to question her why she wished to go; she who dwelt with me so long, and who would not for sake us even in the great famine, but had faithfully borne up against it, and indeed had humbled me by her faith, and had exhorted me to stand out gallantly to the last, for which I should be grateful to her as long as I lived. Hereupon she merely wept and sobbed yet more, and at length brought out that she still had an old mother of eighty, living in Liepe, and that she wished to go and nurse her till her end. Hereupon my daughter jumped up, and answered with tears, "Alas, old Ilse, why wilt thou leave us, for thy mother is with thy brother? Do but tell me why thou wilt forsake me, and what harm have I done thee, that I may make it good to thee again." But she hid her face in her apron, and sobbed, and could not put out a single word; whereupon my child drew away the apron from her face, and would have stroked her cheek, to make her speak. But when Ilse saw this she struck my poor child's hand, and cried "Ugh!" spat out before her, and straightway went out at the door. Such a thing she had never done even when my child was a little girl, and we were both so shocked that we could neither of us say a word.

Before long my poor child gave a loud cry, and cast herself upon the bench, weeping and wailing, "What has happened, what has happened? I therefore thought I ought to tell her what I had heard, namely, that she was looked upon as a witch. Whereat she began to smile instead of weeping any more, and ran out of the door to overtake the man, who had already left the house, as we had seen. She returned after an hour crying out that all the people in the village had run away from her, when she would have asked them whither the maid was gone. *Item*, the little children, for whom she had kept school, had screamed, and had hidden themselves from her; also no one would answer her a single word, but all spat out before her, as the maid had done. On her way home she had seen a boat on the water, and had run as fast as she could to the shore, and called with might and main after old Ilse, who was in the boat. But, she had taken no notice of her, not even once to look round after her, but had motioned her to be gone. And now she went on to weep and to sob the whole day and the whole night, so that I was more miserable than even in the time of the great famine. But the worst was yet to come, as will be shown in the following chapter.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A HERO—*A Touching Narrative!*—"There is an endearing tenderness," says Washington Irving, "in the love of a mother for her son, that transcends all other affections of the heart." We have just heard a touching illustration of the fact that the love of a son for his mother may also transcend and swallow up all other affections, at a moment, too, when he might well be pardoned for remembering only his own great trials.

Some two years ago a young man, belonging to Philadelphia, was returning by railroad to that city, from the town of Reading, Pennsylvania. By an accident which happened to the train as it was approaching the town, and while he was standing upon the platform, he was thrown off, and fell partly under the wheel of the succeeding car, and his right arm, 'morrow, bones, and all,' crushed to jelly, and dropped uselessly at his side. This, however, was fortunately his only injury. He was a young man of determined nerve, and of the noblest spirit. He uttered no complaint—not even a groan.

When the train arrived at the depot, a carriage was immediately called, when, attended by his friend, he said, "Drive at once to Dr.——'s, in Walnut street."

"Hadn't you better go immediately home?" asked his friend.

"No," said he, "I don't want them to know any thing about it until all is over."

"Our hero," for he was a hero, was deaf to all the counter remonstrances of his friend, and they drove rapidly to the house of the eminent surgeon alluded to. They were shown into the parlor and the doctor was summoned. After the examination—"Well my dear fellow," said the surgeon, for he was well acquainted with his patient, "you know, I suppose, what must be done.." "I do," he replied; "and it is for the purpose of having it done that I am here." "My surgical table," said the doctor, "is below." "Can it not be done without that?" asked the sufferer, "I cannot be tied—I cannot be held. Amputate my arm here, doctor," he continued, holding out his dangling limb over the back of the sofa. "Do it here, doctor, I shall not interfere with your operators."

The limb was bared, two attendants, medical students in the house, were summoned; the arm was taken off above the elbow, while the patient sat as he had requested, uttering no groan, nor speaking a single word, while the operation was being performed. The dressings were applied; and, attended by his friend, the patient had reached the door, on his way to his own house, which was very near by, when he turned round to the surgeon and said, "Doctor, I should like to look at my arm once more; pray let me see it." The surgeon raised the mangled limb. The patient glanced at the bloodless hand and said, "Doctor, there is a ring upon the middle finger of that hand, won't you take it off for me?" My mother gave me that ring on her death-bed. I can part with it with my arm, but while I live I can't part with that ring." The ring was slipped from the cold white finger. "Put it on that finger," said he, holding out the same finger on the left hand. As he was leaving the door, with his attendant, to enter the carriage, he said, "How shall I bring this thing to my poor sister?" Is not this a true "hero," reader?—*Knickerbocker.*

PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS.—The quantity of gas manufactured at the Philadelphia works during the last year was 417,650,600 cubic feet distributed to the district of Spring Garden: 3,467,800 cubic feet to Southwark: 417,900 cubic feet Moyamensing: and 160,489,799 cubic feet to the city proper, including that used at the works and offices of the trustees, and the loss occasioned by leakage of mains and other apparatus. The materials used during 1850 for making gas were 598,284 bushels of coal, 3,282 barrels of rosin, 509,529 bushels of coke, and 111,668 bushels of oyster shell lime. The retorts in the building were 248, of which the greatest number in action at one time was 216. During the year there were 25,242 lineal feet of main pipes laid, composed of 6,666 feet of two inch, 9,513 feet of three inch, 6,845 of four inch and, 2,718 feet of six inch, making the aggregate length of mains now laid down 500,267 feet, or about 95 miles. The number of metres set and services put in was 1,029, making the number in use 9,228, with about 110,000 feet of service pipe, or over 20 miles in length. On the first of January the total amount of customers on the books of the office was 9,216 using 115,004 lights and the number of public lights is 1,464 in the streets, 60 in the market houses, and 62 in the public squares.

CHANGES.—Mr. George Harrington has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury Chief Clerk of the Department, and M. John McGinnis, the late Chief Clerk, has been appointed General Superintendent of the numerous marine hospitals erected and erecting in the United States, and also Superintendent of the lighthouses beacons, and buoys on the Pacific coast. The duties attaching to this appointment of Mr. McGinnis are highly important and responsible.—*Nat Intel.*

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1851.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—MOUNTAIN DIVISION.—The Philadelphia North American, with commendable zeal, continues to urge upon the citizens of Philadelphia the exceeding importance of an early commencement and speedy construction of the mountain division of the Central Railroad. That this is the true policy of Philadelphia can admit of no doubt. She will never appreciate the advantages of her position, and the immense benefits of her great work, the Pennsylvania Railroad, until the cars can run from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh in from 12 to 14 hours, which can only be done by the removal of the mountain obstruction. It will be recollected that the city proper subscribed $1,500,000, one half the sum necessary to complete the mountain section, on condition that the remaining one half was made up from other sources. It was supposed the city Districts would step forward and take this stock in their several corporate capacities. The Northern Liberties promptly complied with the demand, by subscribing $500,000, and on Wednesday evening last, the Commissioners of Southwark, at a special meeting, called for the purpose of considering the ordinance providing for the subscription of $250,000 to the capital stock of the road, passed it on a second reading.

On the same evening, the Commissioners of Spring Garden passed through two readings, by an almost unanimous vote, an ordinance authorizing an additional subscription of $400,000.

These are most gratifying indications, but the North American is alarmed, in view of the fact, that a bill has recently passed both Houses of our Legislature, and only requires the signature of the Governor to become a law, limiting the power of the incorporated districts of the country to subscribe to the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to two-thirds, instead of a majority vote. The effects of the measure would necessarily be to put off, and possibly to prevent altogether, subscriptions by the Districts, and when it is considered, that they are relied on to fill up the subscriptions, the importance of immediate action is sufficiently apparent. While the Governor holds the bill for consideration, the Districts are earnestly urged by the North American, to complete their subscriptions, and we trust the appeal will not be in vain.

In any event, we deem it the imperative duty of the Directors of the Company, to put the Mountain sections under contract this spring.—If the required sum is not made up by subscription, it can easily be raised on the bonds of the Company, which could doubtless be sold at par, and if the city would remove the conditional restriction on its subscription, the sum needed would not be very great. Allegheny County has devoted $100,000 to the Central road, and Pittsburgh is devoting all her energies to the extension of her western road. This community feels that it has, therefore, a right to urge upon the Philadelphia Directors, the immediate commencement, and energetic prosecution of the Mountain Division.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.—The telegraph brought us every thing of special interest received by the Baltic. The papal bill is the only topic of special moment before Parliament, since the previous steamer. The position of the Ministry is is signalized by doubt and feebleness, and it would be a matter of no surprise to find it had given way before the sulling of the succeeding steamer.

The only speeches on the Papal bill which had created much sensation, was the maiden speech of young Sir Robert Peel, and a furious attack on the Roman Catholics by Mr. Drummond, one of the protectionist members.

Sir Robert Peel is now twenty-nine years of age, and has been abroad, first as *attache* to the British embassy at Madrid, and subsequently as secretary of legation in Switzerland. He has, therefore, been in positions to become well acquainted with Papal intrigues, and his speech took the House by surprise, in consequence of the liberalism of its tone with respect to continental affairs, and its denunciation of the despotism of the Roman Catholic power.

In conclusion, he avowed his conviction that the recent aggression of the Pope in England was but the first step in a premeditated and organized system of attack, and that he should therefore, although he regretted that it had been applied to Ireland, heartily support the measure of Lord John Russell.

The speech was warmly applauded throughout, and the burst of cheering at the end showed that in the existing House of Commons there is an under current of liberalism which if boldly appealed to, could be aroused to support a firm and self-reliant government.

A London letter to the New York Commercial, says that the excitement caused by Mr. Drummond's attack was very great. After roundly abusing the Roman Catholic system amid the irepressible fury of the Irish members, he at last brought their rage to a crisis by telling them that if there was one thing on which the people of England were at the present moment more unanimous than another, it was an honest John Bull hatred of imposture. "Everything like imposture they detest, and" he added, "above all, they scorn those who are importing cargoes of blinking statues, bleeding pictures, liquifying blood, and drops of the Virgin Mary's milk."

An indescribable scene of tumult followed.—The Irish members "could not sit there to be insulted"—one after another rose up—and it was with great difficulty that the Speaker succeeded in restoring calmness. On resuming his speech Mr. Drummond softened matters down by a few conciliatory words, and he then proceeded without further interruption.

There is nothing of moment in the aspect of Continental affairs since the previous arrival.

CURIOUS EXPERIMENTS IN ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—The journals of Paris and Havre have for some time past contained accounts of certain singular experiments made at Mr. Gandon on his nephew, Mr. Gouhenant, which they termed sometimes electric communication, and sometimes natural second sight. It would seem from these statements, that Mr. Gandon has established such a relation between his own mind and that of his nephew, that every thought of the former is immediately perceived by the latter. These gentlemen have arrived in New York city, and the Courier des Etats Unis, whose editor has repeatedly witnessed their exhibitions, confirms the statements of the foreign papers. It says that the results are so rapid, so surprising, and so utterly free from all complicity, that the most skeptical must be convinced, and those best acquainted with the ordinary phenomena of magnetism utterly astonished. The peculiarity of the case is that no preparations, no somnambulism, or magnetic passes, are necessary to establish the relation, but that both parties are always ready to exhibit at once, and at any place. We translate from the Courier:

"M. Gandon and his nephew presented themselves in our editorial bureau. After the first salutations had passed, he asked a person present to write down any name, figure, or word whatever. He kept looking at the paper on which the words were traced, while his nephew, who was at the farthest end of the room, with his back turned, immediately uttered, in a loud voice, and without hesitation, the words, names and figures, as far as they were written, whether Greek, Latin, French, English, Spanish, or German. Mr. Gouhenant pronounced all distinctly, and translated them at the same time.

"We had just received our European journals. One of us took one of these up, and pointed with the finger at a particular line, which, as soon as M. Gandon saw it, the nephew read aloud. Thus, the date, the state of the money market, the foreign intelligence, were all given with the same wonderful facility. We were utterly confounded. M. Gandon looked at our watch, when Mr. Gouhernant told the time to a second. We opened Virgil and Homer, with the original text, when the young man instantly read the line we pointed out. All that was necessary was, that the uncle should see them. If, in writing a word, the least mistake was made, the young man corrected it at once, and this without any contortion or grimace, &c. The two gentlemen seemed to be but one being in two parts. What the master sees the pupil sees; what the uncle knows the nephew knows; what the one thinks, the other expresses. What renders the results still more remarkable, is, that they are wrought without the slightest hesitation or bungling. The question is no sooner stated than it is answered."

These are the facts, says the Courier, and it then proceeds to remark that the process is not a mysterious one, though it has cost many years of trouble in the discovery.

The New York Day Book gives also an account of similar most successful experiments, which the editor made with M. Gandon and his nephew in the office of that paper on Tuesday last. The nephew is only 17 years of age, and is conversant only with the French language in the ordinary way.—*Balt. Sun.*

GOLD AND SILVER ORE IN OHIO.—The precious metals have lately been discovered in the bowels of our Wheat growing neighbor, according to the Cincinnati Gazette. About four weeks since, some workmen in digging a sand bank, near the town of Xenia, found a piece of conglomerate rock—in which was a piece of *native silver ore.* The specimen was not such, in place or form, as admits a supposition of its being melted, or gleft accidentally by Indians, or early settlers. It was a specimen of native silver; but no other has been found since.

Soon after, General Moody found on a farm, below Spring Valley, gold dust, in a peculiar kind of sand—the same, it is supposed, in which gold is usually found. Many specimens of this have been found and exhibited to competent judges, and there is no doubt, it is genuine native gold, but found, as yet, in fine particles.

These discoveries are, however, of small practical importance, in comparison with the vast agricultural riches of Ohio, and with her thriving trade and commerce. We should be sorry to see her turn out a gold thriving district.

POPULATION OF MEXICO.—Brantz Mayer, Esq., who has been elected a member of the Mexican National Society of Geography and Statistics, has furnished the Baltimore Sun with statistics respecting the population of Mexico in the year 1850, prepared by the Mexican Government, in which the population of that country, including all castes and colors, is set down at seven million six hundred and sixty one thousand nine hundred and nineteen. The population of the department of Vera Cruz is given at two hundred and sixty four thousand seven hundred and twenty five, of Yucatan, six hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and forty eight; and of the Territory of Lower California, twelve thousand. The Indians have generally been estimated at about four millions. In 1823, Humboldt estimated the population of Mexico at six million eight hundred thousand.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—The Post Master General has decided that under the new postage law, which takes effect on the first of July, weekly papers *only* are entitled to circulate free of postage, in the county where published, and that the office of publication is the starting place, and not county lines.

"CADETS AT LARGE."—The President of the United States has appointed the following Cadets "*at large*" to the Military Academy:

Sons of officers killed or died in service.—Francis L. Upton, W. H. Penrose, J. H. Hill, Wm. B. Nowland, and Charles B. Watson

Sons of officers now in service.—R. B. Screven, F. L. Childs, and A. S. Cunningham.

Sons civil life.—James O. Winstler and N. L. Powers.

District of Columbia.—Edward W. Williams.

LONDON—THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The great "Exposition," as it is now called, and all matters connected with it, and with the vast and magnificent city in which it is to take place, will be subjects of most general interest to all our readers, during the next six months. We shall therefore, avail ourselves of the ample resources we have at hand, for imparting all the necessary information, from time to time.—We give below two exceedingly interesting letters selected from the correspondence of the *New York Advertiser*—one in relation to the mode and expense of living in London, and the other in relation to the progress of the preparations for the great exhibition.

LONDON, March 16, 1851.

I was told before leaving America, that London was the dearest place in the world; but, let that which one could live at little cost in Paris, at less in Florence, and least of all in Brussels, or in any part of Belgium, in London it was impossible to live cheaply and well at the same time, and that without constant wakefulness, my expenses in any part of England, would never exceed my estimate. I find, however, that I probably see five times the number of Americans in London that were ever here at the same time before. I have thought that a letter upon *Living* might not be unacceptable to those of your readers who are thinking of trying it by actual experiment.

There can be no doubt that to a stranger London life is almost always expensive, and especially to an American. It was one asks why to an American more than to a Frenchman, Italian or Prussian, I can only say, that while each of the latter expects to live as a foreign, and every one knows what, according to the habits of life of his *class*, an American has no class except the very highest, knows no superior not even in the highest Duke of England, and feels that he is as good, and means to live as well, as any lord in the land. And yet the poor of London live almost nothing; and that great class just above the poor, the mechanic, the mechanic artist, the shopman, the seamstress, the in a thousand thousand working men whose supper every evening is a chance, even at noon day, that would crack a Yankee, live for a time on sum that seems a little. A poor artist told me yesterday, in speaking upon this very subject, and he was an intelligent, gentlemanly, well-dressed man, that living was cheap enough in London, and that he buy brought him every day for dinner (a penny's worth of meat, a halfpenny worth of potatoes, and a halfpenny worth of bread, nice, clean, and good enough for any body.

The eating houses vary, in fact, from the highest and most sumptuous style of living to the very lowest. I say the eating houses, because in the American sense of the word, hotels or taverns there are none. There may be a *table d'hote* in some houses in London. I think I have heard it said that there is one of some note, but I have seen none, and in ninety nine cases out of a hundred, the stranger putting up in England, must take care of himself; that is, he must eat, drink, go to bed, get up, just at whatever times suit him, and at his own special order.

Of renowned hotels—in the English sense—perhaps Morley's is the most famous. It is a palace in super-structure, size, condition and appointments. It stands in the, most magnificent square in London—Trafalgar Square—at right angles to the National Gallery; in sight of the bronze statue of George the Fourth, the glorious column reared to the memory of Nelson, and the Commonwealth statue of Charles the First; overlooking marbled esplanades, beautiful fountains and ever flowing *jets d'eau*; and is of easy access to the best part of London in every sense. The charges here for rooms are from half a dollar to twelve shillings sterling per day, the table bills from a crown to two guineas, just as one is disposed to indulge his taste for good eating. To this add two shillings a day for servants, that ever recurring and ceaselessly annoying expense in England, and you may soon incur a bill fit for a nabob.

Next below Morley's is a class of hotels of which the Queen, opposite the General Post Office, is a fair representative. Here is one house, where, after you have paid for your dinner, breakfast or supper, the waiter does not stand looking you in the face, and wishing you wonder if the change is not much correct, or something you had ordered had been forgotten, or what can be the matter, respectfully bows and says 'Remember the waiter, sir!' And yet it makes but little difference, for upon settling when you leave, two shillings a day is itemed in the bill under the head of 'servants.' I staid here four days, and my bill amounted to two pounds, six' nearly $11.50, and yet I never ordered a dessert, or drank spirits, wine or porter.

Below this class are the "Albert," the "Albany," and the "Sun," a fair specimen of a hundred others. In them you find every thing neat, orderly, and quiet, paying one shilling and six pence for your bed, living fairly, without wine or desert, for about one shilling a meal, and, if you can bide close quarters, sleeping quietly. Then come other grades whose whereabouts I have not been anxious to learn, until you get down to the *penny a slice* shops, at the door of one of which I certainly saw a hundred beggars waiting to be served in turn from the smoking pudding.

Along through the streets that open on the Strand, and indeed in every part of the city, are to be found good boarding houses, where they will charge you from two to three guineas a week, expecting always a slight gratuity to servants. Perhaps there are good boarding houses where a less price is charged, but these were the usual terms given in answer to my inquiries. It is said that board is higher this season, that the expected influx of strangers has made it so, and that it will be higher yet as the season advances. I think this very probable, for my observation of London and London folk, has not led me to suspect here any exception to the general law of demand and supply governing prices.

I found another, and better and cheaper, mode of life, and my experience may be worth something. There were four persons in our party, all of us expecting to spend the Summer in London. In the search for lodgings, I finally found a quiet house, in the West end of the city, some eight minutes walk from Hyde Park, where a parlor on the second floor and three bedrooms could be obtained for six months, at the rate two pounds ten shillings per week. These I secured. They were furnished and were to include attendance, meaning a servant. Two persons more a week, gave us, for our party, breakfast at nine o'clock in the morning and tea at eight o'clock in the evening. Occupied all the day in business, each makes his *dejeuner* where the pleases, at a general or average cost, as I find upon inquiry, of one shilling and six pence. To this add laundress, fuel, which will be but a temporary item, lights, &c., say two shillings each per week, and our individual expenses will not be far from one pound fifteen shillings or $8.50 per week.

It is said that the board out of the city, along the line of the railroad, may be obtained still cheaper that this.—But I suspect that with the fare of riding, added to the other expenses, and especially that carriage fare which comes when a useless errand has left you a minute behind the starting time, the sum total would not fall below the city expenses of board. And this reminds me of another expense of London life—the cab-hire. To a citizen, who knows the various localities of this almost eight miles square of streets and house, I can very well understand how this expense can be avoided. But when a stranger has settled every point he wishes to visit during the day, the means of getting to those points is no easy problem to solve. They say the omnibuses run to all parts of the city and I suppose they do. But every omnibus does not run to every place, and for a man to start for London Bridge or Bishopgate street-within, or St. Paul's, and find himself when the route ends three miles away from were he wants to go, and where he came from, is the most awkward waking up to things real I have ever experienced. Even if one knows the very point he would reach, and the way to get there, the omnibuses will not stop for him to reach them. They are covered, too, with names of places, squares, streets, alleys, parishes, and what not, harder to decipher, and as difficult to understand as the inscriptions on Cleopatra's needle. For all this I know none but the school-boy's remedy—to get lost and cry. Walk it you cannot, 'chuse' it you cannot, leave the spot unseen or the business undone you feel that you cannot. I know no way but to yield yourself up to the cabman, serenely, uncomplaining, Christianly, to be plucked to the last feather. D.

LONDON, March 21st, 1851.

During the present week the Crystal Palace has undergone essential changes. The increased number of workmen is fast hastening the building to its completion; the painting is very nearly accomplished; the numerous leakages from the roof which the violent storms of last week discovered, have been mostly stopped, and the taking down of inferior scaffolding—the sure sign of approximate completeness—is already commenced. I watched the testing of the strength of the galleries yesterday with great interest. A frame work of iron, forty feet in length by thirty feet in breadth, was set upon one hundred and eighty cannon balls, each one, nine inches in diameter, as wheels, and this was drawn through all the galleries of the building by eighty-five of the corps of sappers and miners to a heavy tramp, each man giving his step time, powerful full of a leap upon the floor. It was a nicely and beautiful operation, and scientifically considered, an admirable and most conclusive test. I stood where I could observe its effect upon the frame work of the galleries, but not the slightest deflection from the accurate horizontal line could be detected; nor, 30 feet distant from the immense moving body could the least jar be felt. I am told that this test is the most powerful that Dr. Playfair could suggest, and that it is calculated to give a trial of strength to the building, more than three times as great, as would be that of a solid column of full grown men upon the same surface of square feet.

The commission of public business upon the hands of the executive committee of the Royal Commission is now daily increasing, and with a staff of officers and clerks almost countless and most effective, it is still nearly impossible to complete the duties of each day within the day's time.—On the Retail Jury, appointed by the executive committee, a most amiable and excellent man and admirably fitted for his place, the Hon. M. Digby Wyatt, who has charge of all the regulations of the interior of the hall, and Mr. Wyldes, the secretary of the Foreign Department, are all busy at their posts from early morning till late at night. The work goes on throughout the building, carpenters, joiners, painters, upholsterers, decorators, architects, and all others of whatever name and nature, as also the hundreds of the corps of sappers and miners and the numerous body of police, are at work during extra hours, even if no big shows are about to be opened to view. The bustle throughout the immense building sufficiently belies its title to the Palace of Industry, it is a scene now, all unlike indeed what it is to be a fortnight hence, and yet scarcely less interesting, which one may congratulate oneself upon having come to see during the building of, and not to see once more at completion.

Hundreds of carpenters stand toiling at their benches; hundreds of others are plying their work in different places—swung beneath the roof; countless painters are giving the finishing touch to the fairy looking fabric; superintendents covering the final temporary stages are decorators putting on appropriate national emblems for the various divisions—seated at long tables others of the customs are taking account of the first accumulating cases from the ports of entry; others of the Post Office are receiving their letters; others of the different departments upon all sorts of messages—hoisting at the gigantic cranes are the common laborers with the unmistakeable Irish physiognomy—hauling at the ponderous carriages the first coated sappers are marching with a regularity as if to music—and so on, a scene from place to place the various languages of Europe and Asia and South America indicate that the nations of the world are represented within the enclosure. It is such a scene if life and employment and enterprise and competition, as neither this age, nor any age, has ever before.

The general decoration of the building is to be similar throughout. I mean by this, that the style of adornments, the colors of the hangings, the shape and size of the flags, the arrangements of the counters and tables, and the general tout ensemble of the division is to be similar. But in all more minute matters, the details are to be left to individual or national taste. The French division, occupying about 84,000 square feet, will doubtless excel all the rest in splendor of appointments, it does not also in the rich fabrics and beautiful taste of its goods. It is well ascertained here that France means to exceed England even upon her own ground. No expense is to be spared by the French Government, who have directed the whole matter, to accomplish this. In every minute point, when the interest of foreign exhibitors has been in the least degree concerned, the French Commissioner M. de Lummais has strenuously contended, has had the subject discussed nightly at his soirees of the foreign commissioners, and has been generally successful in securing the right.

The United States stands at unfair odds among the other nations, since no appropriation has been made by Congress to meet the expenses of her general agent. At least $5000 will be required to put the contributions of the United States upon a decent footing with others from the rest of the world. The incidental expenses, the transportation bills from the part of entry, the labor of cartage, unpacking, storage of boxes, repacking, &c. &c., would of themselves consume no small portion of this sum. To these are to be added the clerk hire absolutely necessary to do all the writing, and the very plainest and simplest decorations to render our portion of the building no disparagement to the rest.—If no money be remitted, that while England provides the building, and her government consents to bond the goods, she does nothing more. At a meeting of those American exhibitors who are upon the ground it was unanimously resolved that the reputation of the United States was concerned in this matter, and that an outlay of at least $5000 must be made by the commissioner. Our hopes is that Congress will not fail to make the proper appropriation at last.

Our goods are now nearly all arrived. With attention and care we shall not be ashamed to stand by the side of our older sisters. In finish, in complete novelty, in perfection of minute skill, we do not expect to excel; but in the raw material, in machinery of many kinds, and in agricultural implements and produce we shall be behind none. We have a far larger number of contributions than we expected, very many not having passed the ordeal of the Washington committee. In sparkling jewelry, though England, France, Belgium, and Zolleverein compete with us, we shall hold our own, if we do not win the day.—In our farm products, of which there are some beautiful specimens, we shall be before all, as I think; and in our ores, our inventions, and our "Yankee notions" that we shall be foremost of the world, nobody can doubt. *Nous verrons.* D.

NULLIFICATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The two houses of the Legislature of Massachusetts sometime since appointed a joint committee for the special consideration of the slave question, and on Friday last, Mr. Buckingham, the chairman of that committee, reported in the Senate a bill which if passed and acted upon will be a practical nullification of the laws of the United States. It directs that the provisions of the act to protect personal liberty shall apply to the fugitive slave law, and prohibits the volunteer militia under severe penalties from obeying the call of the United States marshall, or in any manner assisting that officer in the execution of his duty. In further defiance of the law, it provides that when the person claimed as a fugitive slave is not discharged by the court before whom he may be brought on a writ of *habeas corpus* he may demand a trial by jury on entering a recognizance, with sureties to appear and prosecute the appeal at the next term of the court, and that this trial by jury shall be of all questions in controversy under that *habeas corpus*, between the party arrested and the claimant—that the verdict shall be final and conclusive and that the Commonwealth shall pay the costs of the process incurred by the person claimed as a slave.

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, 100 Penn st. mch15

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.—The demand for this great remedy is rapidly increasing, and we are every day receiving orders from a distance for letters which we find it almost impossible to supply as fast as required. The truth is, the remedy requires only a trial to convince the most skeptical of its excellence. We select from a file of similar documents, the following:

"CUYTONS, PA., May 15, 1847.

J. Kido & Co.—Gentlemen, A.—I am engaged in selling a few very choice medicines, I do not consider my stock complete unless I have a supply of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. I obtained a few dozen boxes of these Pills from Mitchell & Co., which sold very fast, and I wish a new supply immediately. JACOB WINDER, P. M."

For sale by J. KIDD & CO.

mch28wdawlw3 No. 60 Wood st.

Attention!

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

"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 lung.*—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 an 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 & Mellowell, 140 Wood street; R. E. Sellers, 57 Wood street; B. A. Fahnestock, & Co. corner Wood and Front streets; D. M. Curry, D. A. Elliott, Joseph Douglass, and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny, also by the proprietor, S. M. KIDD,

feb20d&w3t Canal Basin, Seventh st., Pittsburgh.

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.

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS.

THIS COMPANY, located in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa., offers to insure all merchandise in store, and in transitu, vessels, &c.

An ample guaranty for the ability and integrity of the Institution, is afforded in the character of its 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. Bakewell, Wm. Larimer, Jos. Walker, Bryan Hugh, B. Rings, Ed'ward Heazlett, John Haworth, S. Hartbaugh, & M. Kier.

apr5-tf

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, April 2d, at the residence of Mr. Wm Power, Esq., by the Rev. James A. Hutchison, Mr. WILLIAM BATHURST, of Rostraver, to MISS MARY ELIZA, of Barren Run apr8-w1w1

DIED.

On Sabbath, the 6th inst., after a short illness, THOMAS JACKSON, in the 50th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of Smith and West Commons, Allegheny, today, Tuesday, April 8th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. apr8

The remains of MR. JAMES GUNNING having arrived from Philadelphia, the funeral will take place this (Tuesday) morning, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Henry McGeary, No. 18 Hand street. The friends of the family are invited to attend. apr8

Election.

AN Election for Managers for the WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, will be held on Monday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Contributors are requested to attend, if possible, as business of importance to the Institution will be before them. [apr8-td] JOHN HARPER, Sec'y.

MR. J. C. SHAAF'S Lecture on PAPER-THEISM will be delivered in the Lecture Room of the Apollo, on Friday evening next, and during this week will determine the choice of the lecture rooms, tickets &c. can, to be had at Mr. Hecla's store, and Mr. Lawrence book store, and several other places. apr8-tf

Allegheny, Post and Dispatch copy 3t.

Manchester Savings Bank.

AT an Election for President and Directors of the Manchester Savings Bank, held on the 2nd inst., the following persons were duly elected, to wit: President—James Anderson.

Directors—James Schoonmaker, H. Lee, John Bruning, W. H. Hays, J. Marrier, and S. Harbaugh.

NATHAN HOLT, the 28th inst., is the time fixed for the commencement of the payment of the weekly deposits.

The Bank for the subscription of stock will be kept open at the office of the Company, in Manchester, till the 10th inst., and from the 10th to the 20th inst., at the dwelling house of James Schoonmaker & Co., No. 24 Wood st., Pittsburgh, at which latter place the stockholders residing in Pittsburgh are desired to pay their weekly instalments.

apr8-td JOHN S. FARR, Treasurer.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION

A YOUNG MAN who understands his business perfectly well, and has been used to either town or country, can give any thing that may be required of him, and will continue not attend unless it wanted. He is a Presbyterian, and can give the best of references if required.

R. W. POINDEXTER, corner of Water and Market streets, Pittsburgh, Commission and Forwarding House, and for the purchase and sale of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Manufactured articles of Pittsburgh generally.

Also—Agent for Hall's, Harper & Co. and I. Wilson's celebrated Manure and Hay Forks, of Philadelphia; Green, and Jenkins & Co.'s superior packed Teas. apr8tf

Wholesale Dry Goods.

A. MASON & CO., 62 and 64 Market street, are the proper houses to purchase their goods, comprising the most rare novel and varied assortment of Imported and American Dry Goods, which they offer at prices that will invite the attention of City and country Merchants. apr8

ROLL BUTTER—10 bbls. (good) for sale by JOHN WATT & CO.

PEACHES—200 bus. prime halves, for sale by JOHN WATT & CO.

PIG IRON—200 tons Forge, for sale by JOHN WATT & CO.

MULES & HORSE—2 fine Canal Mules, and 1 Pony Horse, for sale by JOHN WATT & CO.

STARCH—15 boxes (Fox's) just rec'd and for sale by JAS. A. HUTCHISON & CO.

SOAP—50 boxes for sale low by JAS. A. HUTCHISON & CO.

MACKEREL—40 bbls. No. 3 Large, for sale by JAS. A. HUTCHISON & CO.

SALERATUS—12 casks and 5 boxes on consignment, warranted pure, and for sale low by J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

INDIGO—3 cases Manilla, for sale by J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

GLUE—3 bbls. best White; 10 " Bone; 6 " Common; for sale by J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

DRY WHITING—50 bbls. for sale by J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

LOGWOOD—100 bbls. Chipped, for sale by J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.

SPONGE—3 strings very Superior; 1 bale Common; 1 " Coarse; for sale by J. SCHOONMAKER & CO., 21 Wood st.

Covington and Lexington Railroad.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, in the city of Lexington, until the Fifth day of May next, for grading Forty Miles of the Covington and Lexington Railroad, commencing at Talmouth, in Pendleton county, and extending up the valley of the South Licking river to the town of Cynthiana, in Harrison county, thence to the town of Paris, in Bourbon county.

The Proposals will include all the Excavations, Embankments, and Masonry for Culverts, also, all the Masonry for Bridges.

Plans and Specifications of the work to be done, and the terms of payment, may be seen at the office of the Company, at any time between the twenty-fifth of April and the 1st of May. SILVESTER WELLS,

Engineer Cov. and Lex. Railroad.

OFFICE COV. AND LEX. RAILROAD, Covington, Ky., Apr. 1, 1851. apr8-w1d7

Valuable Property for Sale.