...stitution called "the ...ys." It is somewhat ...racter and management to a ..., except that it is not a municipal ...rivate charity. Its subjects are com... of outcast sons of abandoned parents, or ...rphans, their and of such as may have been convicted of petty offences. They receive instruction in the common branches of education, and in the doctrines and precepts of Christianity. They are also taught habits of industry, by being employed a portion of their time in useful manual labor, chiefly shoemaking. A correspondent of the Courier end Enquirer speaks in highly encouraging terms of the success of the benevolent enterprise.

We do not say that such an institution, resting on the same basis, would be expedient in Pittsburgh. Ere long a House of Refuge will be ready to receive into its guardianship some of the wretched victims of bad training; but much more than this is needed. In the meantime cannot something be done for multitudes of boys in our midst, whose language and conduct proclaim shocking precocity in vice? The benevolent man is pleased, it may be, to witness at a distance their active and joyous amusements; but upon a nearer approach he is shocked and pained to hear the coarsest and rudest language, and often gross profanity, intermingled with their sports. Of many it may with truth be said, "they know not what they do," but their ignorance argues sad dereliction in duty on the part not only of their parents, but of all of us who may happily have been better instructed.

In remarking upon the subject of the institution in New York, above spoken of, the Courier and Enquirer utters some deeply impressive thoughts. "Who," says that paper, "is not interested in an enterprise of this kind? What tax payer, what citizen, what philanthropist, what man within the bounds of this vast city, is not interested in staying this rising, rising, ever rising, flood of crime—a flood laden with pillage and streaked with blood, foaming with foulness and reeking with infection. This flood is swelling. The guardians of the public safety have cried out again and again that it is swelling. Every guage declares it—every landmark shows it. What have we done? We have tried to dam it with penal statutes, but it goes eddying and whirling through them all and still swells! We have built huge prison reservoirs, but it rushes into them, fills them, overflows them, and still swells! We have done this;—what are we doing now? Doing! Nothing but looking calmly on, and at intervals ejaculating curses upon our nature. But still the torrent all the while swells. There is not a day in which it does not widen and deepen its course. Have we done with our efforts? Have we made up our minds that this dire tide is like the unebbing river that flows through the infernal regions—a veritable Styx, over which no human arm hath power, and by the side of which mortals bound for Elysium can only stand and moan?—But we have power over it: for it rises on the earth, and is fed on the earth, though it empties into the waters under the earth. Its sources and tributaries are here—in our very midst—all around us. We cannot open our eyes without seeing them. They gurgle up from our rank city soil in every direction, and make their way down into the very main channel through the sheer force of natural gravitation. We see it; we know it. There is not an observing man in the community that dares deny it. Why, then, do we not act as the case requires? Reason urges us away from the dams and the reservoirs, up to the head waters; and there she bids us work like patient, hopeful, earnest Christian men in turning every bitter fountain of vice into a green and fruitful spot. Could half the diligence and expense that have been employed below, be transferred here, the stream that curses us would ere long shrink to half its size. There are noble spirits that are appreciating this truth and bending their facilities and energies to this new field of labor. They meet with abundant success so far as their limited means have allowed them to operate. But they wish to extend and systematize their labors, and appeal to us for help. Shall they have it? Shall they not have it?

"No social fact is better established than that Society, through its own remissness makes a large portion of its own criminals. It leaves abandoned children to grow up into abandoned men. It fails to supply instruction and employment to those who have no appreciation of the one and no access to the other. Our prison records show most conclusively that the great mass of convicts were unprovided for and uncared for in their boyhood, and that they became what they are by the natural effect of evil influences, that might have been and ought to have been remedied by the community in which their lot was cast. Society has labored vastly harder to punish than to prevent crime, but it is beginning to discover its error. No instrumentality has told with such effect upon the criminal calendar as the Ragged Schools of London and other large towns in England: and the same salutary effects must, in the nature of things attend the introduction of them or any other similar agency in New York. We greet with pleasure the commencement of any such efforts in our city, and earnestly bespeak for them the interest of every public-spirited citizen."

We fervently hope that the sentiments so eloquently expressed in the foregoing may sink deeply into the heart of every reader, and set him to doing something to dry up the deluge of sin and wretchedness which the writer has so fearfully portrayed. This day will be a good time to think and talk of it.

Mr. Samuel Craighead is on a visit to this city as the agent of "Dyes Counterfeit Detector," which is published in Cincinnati, and is one of the best works of the kind we have ever seen.—The peculiarity of the work is, that every number contains new engravings of different counterfeit notes—the places where counterfeiters have made the greatest deficiencies in the engraving, are sought opt and re-engraved; also the same part of the genuine note, making the difference so plain that any one having the book will be enabled to detect the bill at sight. The work is cheap, and is deserving the attention of our business men.

* *"Arvine's Cyclopedia of Anecdotes of Literature and the Fine Arts."*—This is a most charming publication, containing a copious and choice selection of anecdotes of the various forms of literature, of the arts, of architecture, engravings, music, poetry, painting and sculpture, and of the most celebrated literary characters and artists of different countries and ages. It is published in numbers, semi-monthly, and will be comprised in eight parts, making in the whole 700 large octavo pages. Price 25 cents per number. Boston: published by Gould & Lincoln.

Progress in Oregon.—One year ago there was but a single steamboat plying in the waters of Oregon—now the Spectator says there are eleven steamboats of different kinds running on the Columbia and Williamette rivers; not including the Pacific steamers Sea Gull and Columbia, the former running between Oregon and California, touching at the various points on the coast, the latter running semi-monthly with the mail, between Astoria and San Francisco.

Trips on the Columbia are now made in two days which used to require three weeks, and business on the river keeps pace with the increased facilities.

Dr. Daft, the Indian Superintendent, has concluded a treaty with four bands of Indians on the Pacific coast, by which over 2,500,000 acres of good farming lands have been ceded to the United States. The whole amount of this purchase is $28,500, payaple in annuities. Settlements, the Spectator says, no doubt will soon follow.

The Oregon Spectator of Sept. 20th, says the market of Oregon City has been supplied for two weeks with peaches of a large size, grown on a farm one mile from town. Price from $4 to 6 per bushel.

French Claims on the U. States.—Louis Napoleon, in his message, says:—"The reclamation which a large number of French merchants and ship owners have to bring against the Government of the United States in consequence of various arbitrary seizures by the Californian Custom House, are not yet either liquidated or paid; but the American Congress and the Cabinet at Washington have formally recognized their justice, and we shall soon obtain a legitimate satisfaction."

FOR THANKFULNESS

...good thing to give thanks to the Most ...s the language of inspiration, and whether ...anks are "uttered or unexpressed," if ...ces out in grateful homage towards ...ll good, it is a good thing.

...as pleasing as it is sublime ...when spontaneously and simultaneously the heart leads their avocations to rendering to the Glory Almighty "for the great benefits ...ed at his hand, and to set forth his ...t worthy praise." This, in itself, is a cause ...of profound gratitude; this alone is well calculated to deepen the love which the Christian bears to his country, and to inspire patriotic hope that it is safe, for it is written, "Blessed is that people whose God is the Lord."

Well may the American people, in their national character, render thanks to their Maker, for he has not dealt so with any people as he has with them. Health, peace, plenty, liberty, and law, bless them in all their borders. No evil too great to be controlled has been permitted to invade their heritage, and a bounteous Providence has showered upon them as many good things as they could safely enjoy.

Individually each has his separate cause for gratitude, and whether his lot has been what the world calls prosperous or adverse, it has been good, and ought to call forth emotions of grateful homage towards Him who does all things well.

This day, in view of the beneficence of Heaven, ought to call forth thoughts, and words, and acts of kindness and charity—to open our hearts and hands to the relief of the destitute. It ought to be marked with efforts to restore the wandering, to comfort the afflicted, and to cement the bonds of brotherhood between us and all with whom we are surrounded. It is a day to cherish and cultivate the kindly affections of the heart in the bosom of our own families, and in society at large, to reconcile those who may have been estranged, and to "forgive those who have trespassed against us."

It is a day of cheerful gladness; a day for the interchange of social affections, and for the enjoyment of the bounties of the season. Let it be marked with temperance in all things, and then may we hope that God will bless us, and give us many returns of thanksgiving day, and many additional reasons for giving thanks.

Bishop Hughes—we believe he is a Cardinal now, and would make a good Pope—does not like Kossuth, or rather he hates him, and pronounces him a *"humbug."* It is easy to call names, and that the Cardinal knows as well as any body, and when His Eminence applies that term to Kossuth, he knows he is disgracing his manhood, his intellect, and his priestly office.—The world at the present day, scarcely holds the equal of Kossuth in intellectual vigor and true eloquence, and there is probably no term which so expressively tells what he is not, as the modern word used by the Cardinal. Whatever else the great Hungarian orator and statesman may be, he is certainly not a "humbug." Kossuth is a large-minded, warm-hearted, prudent, and sagacious man, who adapts himself with wonderful tact and delicacy to the circumstances with which he is surrounded, and thus avoids giving offence, while he commits himself to nothing wrong. A warm lover of Republican institutions, he praises such true freedom as he finds among every people, without marring the interests of his noble cause, by pointing out their errors. In this he acts with a wisdom and forecast which do him infinite credit, and which show that the judgment of His Eminence is not infallible.

The American Chapel at Rome.—The Pope has finally revoked the grant to perform Divine worship according to the Protestant faith and forms, within the walls of Rome, which he had himself expressly given in an impulse of gratitude to the American Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Cass, in return for the important services which that functionary rendered to the church by preventing the Propaganda College from being turned into barracks for Garibaldi's legionaries by the Republican authorities during the reign of that city. The American chapel has been suppressed, and the building, or room, shorn of its pulpit and other appropriate fittings, has been turned into a painter's studio. The American Protestant congregation now meets in Mr. Cass's residence. Such is religious liberty under the immediate rule of the official head of the Roman Catholic Church!

Growth or Cities.—The North American has an interesting article upon the relative advance of Philadelphia and New York in commercial and numerical greatness. After having noted their population and commerce, relatively, at stated periods from 1760 to the present time, the editor comes to this just and forcible conclusion:

"In view, then, of the obvious present superiority of the city of New York over Philadelphia, in commerce, population, and the means and improvements required for the transaction of a vast domestic and external trade, it may be inferred that the result is attributable to that liberal public spirit, individual enterprise, and sagacious application of private and State capital, which have so eminently distinguished her citizens. They have neglected no opportunity of making the most of their natural advantages. They have been lavish, but shrewd, in the expenditure of their wealth upon works designed to facilitate commercial dealings, and intercourse with them; and as the just reward of a policy so enlightened and munificent, have acquired their City Commonwealth and its capital the title of the Empire City and State of the confederacy."

The truth set forth in this paragraph must be obvious to every reflecting mind. But New York is not the only example of the happy fruits of liberality and public spirit. Boston furnishes a still stronger illustration. We hope Pittsburgh will profit by the example of both. It would be very pleasant for her citizens to be able to point to their own city, a few years hence, to its growth in every thing that constitutes human greatness and happiness, as the result of the wisdom, wealth, and unselfish liberality of its inhabitants.

The present is a time which imperatively calls for the exercise of a large and liberal spirit, if we would not be left behind in the great race now going on. Every month that is lost puts us relatively in the back ground, and renders the prize more difficult to attain. Depend upon it,

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;"

and that tide is now in full flow as regards this city. If we let it pass unimproved, it may never flow again here.

There is a feeling too prevalent in many communities, and possibly there may be some of it here. It is this: Because A is a churl and a niggard, B and C will be churls and niggards too lest A should derive benefit from their liberality. This is a foolish and short-sighted policy, if we may call it policy; and one that we do not observe in the affairs of private life. Take an example: A, a churl, and B, a liberal man, each own a square of ground. A is on one side of a street, and B on the other. B wishes to erect a row of fine dwellings on his lot, but by doing so he will greatly enhance the value of A's lot on the opposite side. Does that consideration induce him to hold back, and leave his property unimproved and unproductive? If so, he is a great simpleton, but not any greater than the man who refuses to help forward great public enterprises for the general welfare, lest some niggards might "reap where they have not sown."

Now we shall place the conduct of the people of Boston and New York in the matter of their railroads upon no higher ground than an enlarged and sagacious selfishness, mere worldly wisdom—and worldly wisdom is a most excellent thing in its place—and yet we may very properly apply to it, and to its opposite, the words of Solomon: *"There is that giveth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, and it tendeth to poverty."*

There are some pointed and good hits, and no little amusement in the following article from the *New York Tribune*:

THE PRESIDENCY—GENERAL CASS.

Of all the absurd infatuations of our time, that of three or four ex-politicians who cluster about the Detroit Free Press office seems least excusable. Judging from the columns of that paper, these fogged ones would seem to imagine General Lewis Cass a probable, or at least a possible, candidate for the Presidency, when he has not backers enough in the whole Union out of Michigan to give him a show. In this city and State, the Cass party is reduced to the person of our friend John McKeon, who maintains the fight just as heartily as if he were a host—which he almost is. The rest of the crowd that once hurrahed for Cass are now all in for Douglass, secretly or openly as they can work more efficiently, or else laying back with Gov. Marcy for the chance that "something may turn up" that will make said Marcy the candidate himself. So far as we can judge, they are looking sweet at Old Buch, just now, but with no real intention of nominating him, but only of securing his friends' help for *their* game when ever it shall have become evident that Buchanan has no chance. The Connecticut leaders have been figuring for Houston, but several of them are secretly in the Douglas arrangement—one (Toucy) for Buchanan at present, but never a soul who can carry even a township for Cass.—In all New England, there is just one notable Cass man—to wit, the "Soldier of Fortune"—and he has a keen eye for the chances. Cass is already undermined in Ohio—we know who ploughed at her State Fair, and where the first premium went—and in all the States south of the Delaware there is no Cassism alive except a mere shadow in Pennsylvania, which means nothing but hostility to Buchanan. The author of the letter to the Chicago River and Harbor Convention has no more chance to be nominated at Baltimore for President next spring than we have, and our chance is 0, as the following correspondence will show:

The Tribune to Messrs. Greer & Donaldson.

New York, Oct. 25th, 1851.

Gentlemen. Pardon this intrusion: I have seen your names in the newspapers in a way that justifies the belief that you are very well posted up with regard to the next Baltimore Convention. Being shrewd, you are aware that "the Democracy is in a ticklish position—that its outward show of strength is hollow and delusive—that the coalitions with Free-soilers and Barnburners, by which it has made a show of strength in Vermont, Massachusetts and New York, are elements of fatal weakness next year—that Secessionism has eaten out the vitals of the party in the South—that in short, it is in a *fix*, and must go overboard unless something decisive is done promptly.

Delicacy will forbid my speaking of the chances and running capacities of its rival candidates for the Presidency, but your practiced eye will see at a glance that none of them will win. Cass has been once badly beaten, and is a load. Buchanan is an old Federalist, and running him will pull the wool off a good many eyes as to the party's democracy; Douglass is about the pattern for a Minnesota or Utah Governor, and it is the Presidency we are talking of. Besides, the friends of these are already undermining each other and will succeed Kilkenny-cat fashion before next June.

What would you say, then, to taking *me* up as a Compromise candidate? Compromises are all the go nowadays, and I belong to none of the cliques which are now getting into hot (and dirty) water by their scrambles for the spoils. I've read the story of Roman Curtius, who jumped into the chasm, and perfectly agree with what Niebuhr's theory ought to be on the subject—namely, that Curtius consented to take the First Consulship in order to save the country. Well; why shouldn't I be patriotic and make sacrifices, as well as Curtius or Webster? You understand the unfeigned disinclination, personal, office, &c., &c., which I may keep back for my letter of acceptance; suffice it that I am willing to be laid a sacrifice on the altar of our bleeding country. Don't you think I'd be the very man to hold on to the party's free soil allies in the North? And do you know that I'd answer remarkably for the Secession wing of the party, as I am decidedly in favor of letting any State walk out of the Union that wants to—in fact, I'd show them the door and open it if I found any of the States addicted to tantrums—the surest cure in the world. They'll be careful not to go out, and if one once did, it would be mighty soon knocking at the door! In short, I think I'm just the man for the perplexing emergency—don't you?

Yours, considerably, Ed. Tribe

Messrs Greer & Donaldson's Reply.

New, Nor 2 1851.

Dear Sir: Yours received. Good idea, but won't do. We want a Democrat, of course—'regular nomination,' and all that—but one with his eye-teeth cut. Your Democracy isn't the sort—you really seem to believe in it. We must have a man who goes his length for Liberty in Europe and twice his length for Slavery in America—one who reverences a white Kossuth and stands ready to burn at the stake a black one—one, in short, who regards the Federal Constitution as formed expressly and entirely to enable and help the Southern planters to catch their runaway negroes. So you see you wouldn't do at all, and would certainly be beaten in the Convention. We must therefore advise you as a friend not to offer; for, next to Gen. Cass, you would be the surest and worst beaten of all who let their names go before the Convention.

Yours, extensively,
C. H. Donaldson, of Tenn.
Nathl. Greer, of Iowa.

—We shall take Messrs. G. & D.'s disinterested advice, and keep out of the way of a defeat. Be it known of all men, therefore, that we shall insist on not being a candidate for the Baltimore nomination. And now if Gen. Cass will only come to the same wise and prudent decisions, he will save himself from an inevitable and mortifying disconfiture, and enable his few surviving friends to go in for the chances among the *rela* candidates. Why should he hold back? Better save appearances when it's perfectly sure you can't save anything else.

From Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

HISTORY OF STEAM.

About 280 years B. C., Hero of Alexandria formed a toy which exhibited some of the powers of steam, and was moved by its power.

A D. 540, Anthemius, an Architect, arranged several cauldrons of water, each covered with the wide bottom of a leathern tube, which rose to a narrow top with pipes extended to the rafters of the adjoining building, a fire was kindled beneath the cauldron, and the house was shaken by the efforts of the steam ascending the tubes. This is the first notice of the power of steam recorded.

In 1543, June 17, Blasco de Garoy tried a steamboat of 200 tons, with tolerable success, at Barcelona, Spain. It consisted of a cauldron of boiling water, and a moveable wheel on each side of the ship. It was laid aside as impracticable. A present, however, was made to Garoy.

In 1650, the first railroad was constructed at Newcastle on Tyne.

The first idea of a steam engine in England, was in the Marquis of Worcester's History of Inventions, A. D. 1663.

In 1710 Newcomen made the first steam engine in England.

In 1718 patents were granted to Savary for the first application of the steam engine.

In 1761 James Watt made the first perfect steam engine in England.

In 1736 Jonathan Hulls sets forth the idea of steam navigation.

In 1778 Thomas Paine first proposed this application in America.

In 1781 Marquis Jouffroy constructed one on the Saone.

In 1785 two Americans published a work on it.

In 1789 William Tynington made a voyage in one on the Forth and Clyde canal.

In 1802 this experiment was repeated.

In 1782 Ramsey propelled a boat by steam at New York.

In 1787 John Fitch of Philadelphia navigated a boat by a steam engine on the Delaware.

In 1763 Robert Fulton first began to apply his attention to steam.

In 1793 Oliver Evans, a native of Philadelphia, constructed a locomotive steam engine to travel on a turnpike road.

The first steam vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic was the Savannah, in the month of June, 1810, from Charleston to Liverpool.

NOTICES OF THE "CONDENSED HISTORY OF STEAM."

Cleveland, O., Oct. 8, 1851.

Freeman Hunt, Esq., *Editor of the Merchants' Magazine, etc*—

Dear Sir:—It was only a day or two since, (owing to absence,) that I noticed the short article in your Merchants' Magazine, for August, (vol. xxv., page 214,) purporting to be an abstract of the progress of invention, in regard to the use of steam, and its application to water craft.

From this list you have omitted several important names; such as De Caus, 1612; Papin, 1698; Bernoulli, 1753; Rayna1, 1781; D'Auxiron, 1774; Perrin, 1776; Miller, 1787; Stanhope, 1793; Des Blaines, 1802; Stevens, 1790; Roosevelt and Livingston; all of whom, with others, preceded Fulton. With regard to Rumsey, Fitch, and Fulton, there are some important corrections to be made in the reported dates, which I presume you will cheerfully make:

No boat was propelled by steam by Mr. Jas. Rumsey in New York in 1782, as is stated in the "Condensed History of Steam," nor was a boat propelled by him in this manner until the winter of 1785-6, which was done on the Potomac river, at Shepardstown, Virginia. Mr. Rumsey had constructed a working model, to be propelled by *manual* power, with setting poles attached to machinery, in 1784; and this is the boat to which General Washington certifies, in his letter of September 7th, 1784, published by you.

Rumsey's petition to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, Nov. 26th, 1784, was for the exclusive right to this setting pole boat.

John Nelson, of Philadelphia, says, (see Rumsey's pamphlet and Fitch's reply, by Zacheriah Poulson, Jr., Philadelphia, 1789,) that Rumsey told him he had *thought* of a steamboat in July, 1782. William Little says that Rumsey said, in 1784, that he had perfected the plan of a steamboat; and Charles Morrow and Joseph Barnes make affidavit that he began to build a steamboat in May, 1785, which was tried in December, 1785, and a defect in the machinery discovered. In the spring of 1786 he made a successful experiment at Shepherdstown, with a boat of nine (9) tons, working against the current of the Potomac at the rate of four or five miles an hour. I have before me a sketch of this boat, afterwards patented in Great Britian, and furnished by A. W. Boteler, Esqr., of Shepherdstown Virginia. Mr. Boteler has a portion of Rumseys' first boiler.

John Fitch first conceived the idea of a steamboat in April, 1785; in 1786 constructed a working model; in 1787 built a boat of sixty tons, called the "Perseverence," which, owing to imperfections in the machinery, made only three (3) miles an hour that year, but in October, 1788, was propelled at the rate of eight (8) miles an hour; and made a trip from Philadelphia to Burlington, averaging six (6) miles an hour. Fulton's first boat, the "Clermont," made but four miles and seven-tenths of a mile per hour on the Hudson, in August 1807, nineteen years after.

In 1772 and 1773, Oliver Evans reflected upon steamboats; Mr. Henry of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and Andrew Ellicott, of Maryland, also *thought* of the same thing, about the same time, but neither Evans, Henry, or Ellicott, *applied* their ideas to a boat, or even to a model. John Stevens, Jr., of New York, and Nicholas Roosevelt *applied* steam to vessels in 1790 and 1791.

Rumsey went to England in the latter part of 1787, and died there December 12th, 1792. Here Fulton made his acquaintance, as appears by a letter from Rumsey to Mr. G. W. West.

Fitch went to England and France, in 1793, and both Fulton and Livingston had his plans.

Fulton's first mention of steamboats is in a letter to Lord Stanhope, in 1793. His first working model was put in operation at Bompiers, in France, in 1803, and his first working boat on the Hudson in 1807; and yet the mass of mankind regard Fulton as the *inventor* of steamboats!!

Fitch's model of 1785 had *wheels* at the sides, like Fulton's first working boat of 1807—and so had the boat of the Hulls in England, in 1736.

Fulton's engine was made by Watt, in England, and the "Clermont" did not make as good speed in 1807 as the "Perseverence" did in 1778, when no plan or description of Watt's patent rotary engine had reached America.

In regard to steamboats—what did Fulton *invent?* The Committee of the New York Legislature, in 1817, reported that the machine used by Livingston and Fulton, under their grant, was in substance and principle the *same* as that patented to John Fitch, in 1787, for 20 years, and that during the life of Fitch's monopoly, he had the exclusive right to it.

A long line of illustrious mechanics had expended their inventive genius upon the steam engine and steamboat for more than 100 years before Fulton thought of the subject; and the plans of successful boats and engines were before him in 1796. What *room* was there for invention? The boat, with both wheels and paddles, had been put in motion by steam in France, England and America.

The rotating engine had been completed; the crank connection with a shaft, and a revolving wheel, and rotating paddles, had all been made, and *used at good speed*. But on the Seine, on the Delaware, and on the Scotch Lochs, the amount of freight and passengers did not make it a *paying* business, and on the Hudson it *did pay*.

It is not surprising that errors of dates and of important facts should obtain notoriety on this subject. The perfection of steam navigation belongs *to no one man or generation*—it is an honor in which a great number of men, of high mechanical genius, have, or ought to have, a share, and my object in writing this hasty sketch is the performance of a duty to that crowd of illustrious inventors and improvers who preceded Fulton, but to whom common fame has denied a just share in the merits of the perfected steamboat. The subject is broad enough for a volume.

Yours, truly, CHARLES WHITLESEY.

Gold at the Mint.—The Philadelphia Bulletin states that the amount of gold bullion received at the Mint in Philadelphia from the 1st instant to the 10th reaches the sum of $3,500,000. This amount exceeds all the shipments to Europe of the present month, including that by the Canada on Wednesday. Then we have the couple of millions received that morning by the Georgia to meet future wants; so there will still be a handsome excess in the imports over the exports. The entire receipts at the Mint in Philadelphia promise to be larger this month than ever before, and a considerable amount has also gone to the New Orleans Mint.

Naval Resignation.—We understand that Commander Mattison, for some time past stationed at our Navy yard, has resigned his commission in the Navy. He had been ordered by the Navy Department to prepare the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, and take command of her and join the Pacific squadron; but he preferred a resignation of his commission to active service on so long a cruise.—*Boston Traveller.*

Equitable Fire Insurance Company, of London.

THIS Company insures against loss by fire on buildings, goods, wares, and merchandise. Policies paid, as usual, sixty days after proof of loss.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

THIS Company insures Lives between the ages of 15 and 60 years.

Application for insurance in either of the above Companies received at the Banking House of

WM. A. HILL & Co.,
no27,3t,twe&tf Pittsburgh, Pa.

PHILO HALL!

FOR A FEW EVENINGS ONLY.

BLYTHE'S Grand Panoramic Sketches of the ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS—something entirely new, and different in design, execution and arrangement, from any other hitherto offered to the public. Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at the Hotels and Bookstores.
no15:tf

A PIANO FOR $125.

A MAHOGANY 6 octave, modern made Piano, having been used about three years, for sale at one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Also, a very elegant Rosewood Piano, six octave, to hire by the month or year.

A large stock of new Pianos on hand and for sale from $200 to $800. JOHN H. MELLOR,
no25 81 Wood street.

IN ACCORDANCE with the 5th section of the Act incorporating the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, approved March 29th, A. D. 1849, the President of the several County Agricultural Societies of Pennsylvania are required to transmit annually in the month of December, to the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society all such reports or returns as they are required to demand and receive from applicants for premiums, together with an abstract of their proceedings during the year.

FREP'K. WATTS, Pres't.
Office of the Penna. State Ag'l. Soc'y, Nov. 22, 1851.
no26:td

EXTRA FINE YOUNG HYSON TEA.—Wm. A. McClurg & Co. have just received a few half chests of the celebrated "Queen Chow" Young Hyson Tea, which is universally acknowledged in the east to be a little ahead of any thing imported into this country. Price $1.00 per lb. Choice Colonna Tea at 50 cts. No. 56 Liberty street.
no25

Notice to Creditors.

THE CREDITORS of the late firm of Adams & Gowey, of McKeesport, Pa., merchants, are requested to present their claims to the undersigned, assignee of said firm, at their store, Nos. 2 Market st., 104, 4th street, Pittsburgh; and those indebted to said firm will please call at the same place and settle their accounts.

J. F. PENNEY, Assignee.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 25, 1851. no27:3t:w

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT

1851.

FOR TRAVEL
BETWEEN CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH.

LEAVING Pittsburgh daily (Sundays excepted) at 10 o'clock, A. M., by the
STEAM BOAT
FOREST CITY,
Capt. A. Murdock,
TO WELLSVILLE.

From there by stages (20 miles) to HANOVER landing at Hanover over night, and arriving in CLEVELAND next afternoon at 4 o'clock. Insures connection with the Cincinnati train, for the Eastern and Western cities, and the Steamboats on the Ohio.

Time to Cleveland ..... 20 hours.
Fare $1.50
By the first of January, 1852, the Fare will be running to Wellsville, by which time passengers will go from Pittsburgh to Cleveland in 8 hours.

For Tickets apply to G. M. HARTON, Agent,
no25:tf Monongahela House, Pittsburgh.

To Let.

THE commodious Warehouse, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, Wood street, running through to Third street, now occupied by Messrs. Jarrett & Co. Possession given on the 1st of April, next. WM. R. SEMPLE.
no25:tf

FLAX—3 tons for sale by
WICK & McCANDLESS.
no25

BLACKWOOD, for November:
Art Journal, for November:
Isaac Chuck, the Man of Wax: a new work by Douglas Jerrold: Life cents.
Received at HOLMES' Literary Depot, 74 Third street, opposite the Post Office.
no25

First Rate Farm and Coal Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale his Farm, on the 1st Pool of the Monongahela Slackwater, in Elizabeth township. This Farm is one of the best in Allegheny county, and contains about 200 acres, of which five Coal and Limestone, with every facility for shipping into boats. A large portion of the land is first quality river bottom. The Farm will be sold entire, or subdivided to suit purchasers. The Coal will be sold with or separately from the Farm. This Farm is generally well known, and any person wishing to buy it will be ready to wait on them. Full description in pamphlet form, and terms of payment can be procured from the owner, or at the premises, or from Col. Hunter, Pittsburgh.
no22:10t&w3w WM. McCLURG.

Novel and Rare Entertainment.

THE Great Eastern VENTRILOQUIST, coming for the first time

PROFESSOR HARRINGTON.

From London, well known in the East as being the great popular and satisfactory Ventriloquist, will make his appearance on Nov. 1st, in Western Pennsylvania, and visit all the principal towns and cities in the Union, for the next 20 years, no been unprecedented respectfully announces his first visit to Pittsburgh, and will make his first appearance in his unequalled and fashionable entertainments, commencing on Monday, Nov. 3rd, and continue all the week. Also, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at MASONIC HALL, on which occasions he will exercise his unequalled powers in ventriloquism, in which he stands unrivaled.

He will also exhibit a great variety of Magical Experiments, many of which have never been exhibited in this part of the country. Particulars will be found in small bills.

Tickets of Admission 25 cents; Children 12½ cents—to be had at the door. Ventriloquist appears at 7½ o'clock.
Doors open half an hour before.
no25:td

FRENCH MERINOS.—Murphy & Burchfield have just received an assortment of above Goods, of the choicest varieties, which they will sell at 50 cts. per yd., or any less price for quality. Also, Colonna Tea at 50 cts. per lb.
no25

BLACK CLOAKING VELVET.—Murphy & Burchfield have rec'd and offer low the above article.
no25

FEATHERS—21 sacks prime Kentucky, rec'd per steamer Lorena, and for sale by
JAMES HUTSON & CO.
no24

FEATHERS & BEESWAX—
10 sacks Feathers, 1 firkin Beeswax,
landing and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.,
no24 Water and Front sts.

SUNDRIES—
15 hhds. Loaf Sugar,
1 barrel Coarse Brown Sugar,
3 hhds. Crushed Sugar,
1 Puncheon Molasses,
1 tierce new M. Raisins,
50 half tierces,
50 half barrels Pearl Cheese,
250 reams Straw and Rag Wrap Paper,
Just receiving and for sale by JOHN WATT & CO.
no22

FLOUR—30 bbls. Superfine;
10 " Extra; just rec'd and for sale by
JOHN WATT & CO.
no24

OATS—1600 bu. on consignment and for sale by T. WOODS & SON,
no22 61 Water st.

DAMAGED GOODS!—A. A. Mason & Co. will open on Monday, commencing 20th, 1 lot of fire goods, slightly damaged by water, comprising Cottons, Ginghams, Flannels, Muslins, Calicoes, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at nearly one-half the usual prices.
no24

CORNELIAN RINGS!—A large assortment of various sizes, just rec'd and for sale by
H. RICHARDSON'S, 81 Market st.

CHEESE—100 boxes W. R., for sale by
S. & W. HARBAUGH.

POT ASH—8 bbls. for sale by
S. & W. HARBAUGH.
no24

ROSIN—100 bbls. No. 1, for sale by
S. & W. HARBAUGH.

TALLOW—5 bbls. Beef;
1 bbl. and 11 tcs. Mutton; for sale by
S. & W. HARBAUGH.
no24

FLOUR—100 bbls. Springer's Extra;
25 " Mahoney
25 " Superfine; for sale by
S. & W. HARBAUGH.

GLASS—100 boxes assorted, for sale by
S. & W. HARBAUGH.
no24

Notice.

THE PUBLIC are cautioned against receiving the following notes, the payment being stopped, as they were stolen from the safe of the subscribers, on the night of the 22d inst.: Three drafts drawn by Allen Urber, to the order of Hussey & Hays, at 60 days, dated November 15, 1851, for $56.40. A note drawn by William M. Gormly, to order of same, at 90 days, dated October 21st, 1851, for $104.50. Neither of the above notes are endorsed by us.
HUSSEY & HAYS.
no22 tf

Dancing.

THIS DAY being Thanksgiving, A. Bonsaffon's Classes will meet on to-morrow, Friday, the 28th, at 3 o'clock, for Young Ladies, at the ball-room in Wood street.

P. S. A. Bonsaffon respectfully informs the citizens of New Brighton that he will open a Class for Dancing, Waltzing and Polkas, at the Merrick House, on Monday and Tuesday, 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. for Young Ladies, and at 8 for Gentlemen, and at Bridgewater on Wednesday, Dec. 3d, at the Bridgewater Hotel, at the same hours as Brighton.
no27:3t

SACKING FLANNELS.—Murphy & Burchfield have received this morning by Express Black, Grey, and other mixtures of Sacking Flannels, fine and low price.

Always on hand, the genuine Unshrinkable Welsh Flannels.
no27

WALL PAPER—A full and varied assortment, just rec'd from the Eastern Manufactories, and for sale by THOS. PALMER.
no27

WIDE GREEN WINDOW BLIND PAPER—A beautiful and rich color, for sale by
THOS. PALMER.

FIG'D PAPER CURTAINS—A handsome assortment just received and for sale by
THOS. PALMER.

A Card—Life Insurance.

MR. C. A. COLTON, Sec'y.—Dear Sir—As a matter of common justice, I deem it my duty to acknowledge the very prompt and obliging manner in which the claim of a policy recently effected by me, amounting to about ($5,000,) five thousand dollars, has been paid.

The liberal principles upon which the affairs of the "Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company" are conducted, entitles it to the consideration and patronage of the public. The principle of prudential benevolence in the arrangement of your organization, is the true scriptural fraternal benificence, which humanity and Christianity both must approve. Respectfully yours, &c.,
SAMUEL WILLIAMS, Pastor,
no27:3tw of First Baptist Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fall Importation of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,
No. 129 Wood Street,

Desire to call the attention of Merchants and others to their large stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.,
IMPORTED BY RECENT PACKETS,

And which they are now prepared to offer at such prices as cannot fail to please.

☞ A full assortment of MANN'S celebrated C'S AXES always on hand.
no24:y

DIED,

On Wednesday morning, the 26th inst., Mary, wife of John Lindsay (of the firm of Graff, Lindsay & Co.)

The funeral will leave the residence of her husband, on Bank Lane, Allegheny, near the upper Bridge, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, to proceed to St. Paul's Cathedral.

Yesterday morning, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock A. M., Hilda, sixty-eighth year of his age, Mr. Peter Beard, an old and respected citizen.

His funeral will take place from his late residence on Carrol street, north west of the Penitentiary, Allegheny City, at half-past one o'clock, on to-morrow, (Friday,) 29th instant.

Those desirous of attending the funeral, will find Carriages at the stable of James Matthews, on Penn street, (Pittsburgh) leaving precisely at one o'clock for Allegheny.

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