HOME MATTERS.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Tuesday, August 9th, 1853.

Pursuant to adjournment, the National Association for the advancement of Education, assembled in this city yesterday morning, at the Rev. Dr. Bryan's Church, Sixth street.

The Association was called to order at eleven o'clock by Bishop Potter, the retiring President, taking the chair.

The Rev. Dr. Black, of Allegheny City, offered an address to the Throne of Grace.

The minutes of the last annual session were read by the Recording Secretary, Mr. Cook, and were, on motion, adopted.

The chair announced the appointment of standing committees, in order.

On motion, a committee on credentials was appointed by the chair, consisting of Messrs. Copperthwaite, of Pennsylvania; Judge Sherman, Illinois, and Andrews, of Ohio.

A committee to audit the accounts of the Treasurer was also appointed by the chair, viz:—Messrs. Burrows, of Pennsylvania; Greenleaf, of New York, and Swan, of Massachusetts.

On motion of Mr. Whitehead, of New Jersey, the special thanks of the Association were returned to the Trustees and Directors of the Third Ward Public School, for the liberal offer of their Hall for the use of the Association.

Mr. Cook, the Secretary, read the following names of gentlemen who had signified their desire of becoming members. They were, on motion, unanimously elected.

Hon. Wm. F. Johnston, Hon. Charles Shaler, D. H. Riddle, D. D., A. W. Black, D. D., Homer J. Clark, D. D., H. D. Sellers, M. D., Rev. W. D. Howard, Rev. Wm. H. Paddock, F. K. Brunot, D. N. White, L. Harper, Prof. James Thompson, L. T. Covell, of Allegheny, Bishop O'Connor, of Pittsburgh, Rev. Mr. McMahon, of Pittsburgh, A. H. Lackey, of Jersey Shore, Pa., Bishop Simpson, of Pittsburgh, Lyman A. Chandler, Rockaway, N. J., J. W. Stoddard, Wayne co., Pa., McClean, Zanesville, Ohio, Jas. G. Richards, of Philadelphia.

Bishop Potter then arose and said that it then became his duty to retire from the office which it had been his honor to occupy for the last two or three years. Combined with the pleasure he felt in being relieved from the onerous duties of the office, was the great pleasure of introducing Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington city, as his successor. It was not necessary for him to say to any audience of gentlemen who Professor Henry was. That was not the place for the exchange of courtesies and compliments; but they had associated themselves together for the accomplishment of objects with which Professor Henry's name had become honorably identified. He had ever been a practical laborer for the advancement of science. He had the sympathies of the laboring classes. It would not be deemed uninteresting by the audience to state when the speaker first heard of him, he was at that time living in the privacy of an artisan. His leisure moments were devoted to the acquirement of knowledge, early arresting the attention of intelligent citizens by his solitary studies. From the work bench he went to the Academy. During that time he began to illustrate to the world, the knowledge he had acquired. He was soon advanced to a Professorship at Princeton, and more recently to the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington city—the only national institute for the diffusion of knowledge, in this country. In his position of administrative organ of that Institute, the associate of these eminent persons who filled the executive offices of the country, he stood before them as the exponent of American Physical Science. The speaker was proud of him in that capacity, and he was still more so that with increasing fame, he did not forget the responsibility he owed to the seminaries of the land, and to those young spirits whose ambition may be to tread through the same unobtrusive paths.

May the labors of the members of this Convention always be associated with such men, men whose lineages are traced back to the masses, and who are looked up to by the people with confidence and respect.

The Reverend Bishop then formally introduced Professor Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, as President of the Association.

Professor Henry, after speaking of the eulogium bestowed upon him by Bishop Potter, as the partial praise of a dear friend, proceeded to give a short account of his career in life, apologizing for apparent egotism. At the age of eighteen he commenced his education in a log school house; he left school and was apprenticed by his mother to a watchmaker. His employer failed in business, and he (the speaker) was thrown upon the world. At this time he was cast into company of a very deleterious character, and became intimate with literary young men; books were thrown in his way, but, happily, by the impression produced on his mind by a single work, he resolved to devote his life to the acquisition of knowledge. He went to the country, and commenced his new life in the character of the pedagogue. In a short time he left the school for the academy; but was compelled twice or thrice to return to teaching. This course was continued, until he had received an education. He was then employed as a private tutor in the Van Rensselaer family; next as an engineer; then as principal of the Albany Academy. He was then transferred to a professorship at Princeton; and he there remained until called upon to preside over the institution with which he was connected at Washington city. This was a simple statement of the history of his life.

Prof. H. thanked the Association for the honor they had conferred on him. He would gladly have declined it, had his sense of duty allowed him to do so. His time was mostly occupied by his duties in Washington, but yet he hoped some good might be worked out of his selection, and that the members might not be entirely disappointed, in any hopes they may entertain. The Professor stated that at the close of the year, he would embody his views in the annual address incumbent on him by the Constitution.

Professor Henry concluded by congratulating the members of the Association on the prosperous condition of the cause in which they were engaged. He also adverted in closing, to the great good that could be accomplished by the meeting together of men from all parts of the country, and by the exchange of ideas in regard to the mode of education which should be pursued. He requested them to be brief in their remarks—the cause in which they were engaged was a holy one, and idle remarks would be injudicious as well as injurious. The gentleman was frequently interrupted by applause.

The following is the list of officers for the ensuing year:

President—Prof. Joseph Henry.
Recording Secretary—R. L. Cooke.
Corresponding Secretary—P. P. Morris.
Treasurer—John Whitehead.
Standing Committee—Dr. Asa D. Lord, Prof. W. M. Gillespie, Edward C. Biddle, William D. Swan, William Travis, Prof. Caleb Mills.

It was on motion, Resolved, That the hours of Convention should be from 9 A. M. until 12 P. M.; from 3 P. M. until 5 P. M., from 7½ P. M. until 9½ P. M.

On motion of Mr. Whitehead, the offer of the Directors of the Third Ward School was adopted, and it was resolved, that the meetings of the Association, after to-morrow (to-day) shall be held in the Hall of the Third Ward School House, on the corner of Grant and Seventh streets.

Bishop Potter, on behalf of the Standing Committee, requested gentlemen who had topics prepared for discussion, to hand them to the Standing Committee to be inserted in the order of business.

It was stated by a gentleman that delegates from State and County Educational Associations and from Literary Societies were entitled to seats as delegates and not as members. To become members it was necessary to pay an initiation fee of two dollars, and an annual fee of one dollar. Individuals could become members for one year only by the payment of one dollar.

The Committees appointed at the last session were requested to report progress to the Standing Committee.

The hour appointed having arrived, the Association adjourned until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the hour appointed, the Association was called to order by the President.

Jno. M. Barnett, of Clarksburg, Virginia, was elected an associate member of the Convention.

Bishop Potter arose and stated that owing to the absence of several gentlemen upon whom the Committee relied for reports, they had been unable to prepare business for the Association.—He noticed, however, the presence of two gentlemen, who were the commissioners of Great Britain at the World's Fair, at New York, and who were distinguished by their labors in the cause of letters. He would call upon Professor Wilson, first, a gentleman who had devoted much attention to agricultural schools, to explain the character of such institutions, their workings and their practical results. This was a department of which Americans were altogether ignorant practically, and knew but little theoretically.

Professor Wilson accordingly arose, and after a few prefatory remarks, proceeded to give a detailed account of the agricultural school in England over which he presided. Some few years ago, a number of gentlemen, in order to advance the education of those whose interests were connected with the produce of the soil, had associated themselves together, for the establishment of an agricultural school. The school is situated in a poor rather than a rich locality, because if the application of science to farming there was successful, it would be more so in richer soil. The country selected was, geologically speaking, of oolyte formation, and the soil was thin. The money for the establishment of the school was obtained by shares, or donations.—They were not assisted by Government.

The school commenced, the speaker thought, in 1845, with the intention of giving education to the sons of tenant farmers, but as a general thing, they were so poorly educated in the elementary branches, that the plan did not succeed. They therefore admitted, at a fixed rate, those persons of a higher class, who had previously acquired an elementary education. Before admittance, the applicant was obliged to pass an examination, extending through twelve books of Euclid, Algebra, in Latin and Greek, and in other elementary studies. As the plan of education was purely special, not general, all the endeavors of the gentlemen engaged in the school were concentrated in that direction. Those sciences only which were in direct relation to agriculture were taught, viz: the use of certain implements, and the more common processes of farming, different methods of cultivation suitable to different soils, the application of steam, &c., &c. Attached to the college was a farm, on which the students were learned practically what they were taught theoretically.

In the College, the students during the first year attended a certain number of lectures on Chemistry, practical Chemistry in the Laboratory, and theoretical in the Theatre, or lecture room. The second year a longer time was devoted to the study, and in the third a longer time still. Three years completed the course.

There was also a department of Natural History. In summer the Professor would treat of Botany, and would make field excursions, accompanied by his class. In winter, the subject would be Geology, accompanied also, weather permitting, with field excursions.

A third department was veterinary practice.—It was most essential that those who would have a great deal to do with animals as a business, should also know something of the diseases incidental to them. A hospital was attached to the College, to which the neighboring farmers brought their diseased animals, where they were tended gratuitously. The hospital was always filled. This was a favorite department, and the students showed great aptitude in learning.—There were also lectures on the subject, and the students were obliged to attend hospital practice, each taking turns in the various duties.—They also visited neighboring farms and examined diseased cattle.

A fourth department was Physics, in which Mechanics was embraced. So gross ignorance of the manufacture of implements existed throughout the country that it was thought advisable to form a special department on this subject. A knowledge of mathematics was also kept up and encouraged in this department.

The fifth Department was the measurement of land, and for engineering purposes generally. Surveying was the most important feature. Not only mere surface surveying was attended to, but the students were carried beyond; not the measurement of the area of the ground merely, but the differences of level in the district were taught, and the laws applicable to drainage both natural and artificial. The principles were explained in the theatre, and all were drilled in the field every day. They surveyed their neighbors fields gratuitously.

The speaker occupied the chair in the institution. It was his duty to show the application of all the other departments. He was accustomed to throw responsibility upon the students. Those who showed an aptness for the treatment of cattle, had the responsibility thrown upon them of their treatment in the Hospital, &c &c.

They kept scales, day-books, ledgers, &c. &c., in which the accounts were regularly entered.—The pig was credited with what he brought in and debited with his cost, &c. This obtained exactitude; it showed the policy of keeping correct accounts to the students, and inclined them to do the same when at home.

Chemistry was very popular among the students. Many would devote their play hours to investigations in the laboratory, and with much success, judging from the very creditable papers that have appeared from time to time in the Scientific Journal.

In England there are but one or two—in Ireland there are eight or ten such institutions.—In Ireland the students are composed of the lowest classes, and are taught gratuitously—they however devote a certain number of hours a day to hard work in the field. They are taught nothing but the rudiments.

The speaker referred the Association to a printed report by Professor Hitchcock and other gentlemen who had visited all Schools in existence in the old country.

Professor Wilson in reply to various inquiries, stated that no students were admitted to the school with which he was connected under 18 years of age, though they ranged from that age to 60.

The whole expense for buildings, &c., amounted to £35,000, which had been secured by donation. The land occupied by them was leased for 80 years. As the school did not teach him to buy and sell, the speaker's advice to the students when leaving, was to board with practical farmers a short time before entering into business for themselves.

Bishop Potter then introduced the other gentleman, Mr. Dilke, who proceeded to give an account of the Societies instituted in England for the purpose of uniting labor with science and art, which were productive of vast results to the poorer classes. Eminent Lecturers were engaged to deliver courses of lectures. These lectures were attended by the hard fisted citizens only, and the prices of admission were fixed at the very lowest rates, none but artizans were admitted. The apartment used at present would only accommodate five hundred, and at every lecture there would be twice that number of artisans eager to obtain admittance.—Art in connection with every branch of labor was taught, iron manufacturers, drawing in clay, wood engravings, and so on through all range, thus giving every one an opportunity of learning a trade. The Society is doing extremely well, and its business is limited only by the size of the building. The surplus funds of the World's Exhibition, £150,000, had been appropriated towards the creation of another building, which would be on the site of the Crystal Palace. This sum would be increased by donations.

The manner in which the lectures were given, was this: for instance metallurgy. The course would be twenty lectures; metallurgy would be exhibited in every stage. Every class of laws, as they would become separately applicable would be explained, all the stages of manufacture would be shown, and at the conclusion specimens of the finished work would be exhibited.

Some eloquent remarks were made by Bishop Potter on this grand department of education. Such an institution was peculiarly applicable to Pittsburgh. The understanding of the laws involved in the process of industry would be useful to the most humble, and much more so to the Superintendent. One of the objects of the Association was to spread the area of education to embrace those whose natural necessities drew them at an early age from books.

The institution of a course of lectures, as described by Mr. Dilke, would be extremely advantageous in Pittsburgh especially. It would associate the reading and reflection of the working classes with their labor, and would learn them that knowledge in their hands was a mighty power. Those are lectures they must have, if they would have the industry of this nation equal to that of other nations.

Professors Henry and Haldeman gave some account of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, which was similar to those described by Mr. Dilke. It had accomplished more towards the improvement of Philadelphia and the whole country than any other institution. Its experiments has produced a theory most important, relative to the explosion of boilers. Experiments are being made in every department of science.

At the request of Bishop Potter, Professor Wilson gave a short account of the Mechanics' Institutes in Great Britain. Hardly a town of any importance was without one. They were productive of the greatest good. The rooms were kept open every night, and a Librarian was engaged. Gentlemen are engaged to deliver courses of lectures, which are always well attended. In Yorkshire, where there are 60 or 70, they have joined together, and by that means secured a better class of lecturers. The gentleman gave a very interesting account of the avidity with which the working classes seized upon such opportunities for acquiring knowledge, but our report is already lengthy and we are consequently obliged to condense.

Professor Henry was called upon for an account of the design and operation of the Smithsonian Institute. He however, stated that he would be happy to appropriate an hour or two some evening, at which time he could make his account much more interesting.

The Secretary announced the receipt of a communication from the Library Committee of the Young Men's Mercantile Library, offering the members free access to the room and use of the books, during the session of the Association.

The thanks of the Association were returned.

A communication was also read allowing the members free passage on the St. Clair street Allegheny Bridge.

Thanks were returned to the Company.

Bishop Potter announced that Dr. Adamson, who had been engaged as a minister in Africa, was present, and would doubtless, take pleasure in making a few remarks.

Dr. Adamson came forward and proceeded to give some interesting facts and information concerning the African, but the hour of adjournment arriving, he postponed the continuance of his remarks until the next sitting.

On motion adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The Association was called to order by the Chairman, who announced an address by Bishop Potter, the order of the evening.

The Bishop arose and delivered an eloquent address, occupying the attention of the audience about two hours. We will give in to-morrow's paper a synopsis of the speech.

The order of business was announced, when the meeting adjourned.

Professor Henry will deliver a lecture this evening on the objects and operation of the Smithsonian Institute.

Inquest.—A Woman named Margaret Hays died yesterday in jail, from general debility.—An inquest was held upon the body, and a verdict returned to that effect.

Murder—Coroner's Inquest.—On Monday night about half past eleven o'clock, two of the city watchmen discovered a man lying on the side-walk on Hay street, near Liberty. They immediately raised him up, and placed him against the wall of the Methodist church, whilst one of them ran for a physician; but before he returned, the unfortunate man had breathed his last.

On examining him a wound was found on the left breast, in the immediate vicinity of the heart. It seemed to have been inflicted with a dirk knife, and was about three inches in depth. The body was conveyed to the watch-house, where, after being seen by thousands, it was at length recognized by the bar-keeper of the "Florida House," as that of James Collins, a young man who had but recently arrived in the city from New Orleans. Coroner Lowry empanneled a jury before which the following testimony was given:

J. S. Ogier sworn—At ten minutes past eleven lay down; heard a person talking just under my window; got out of bed to hear what was going on; the window was open with the shutters closed; heard a man swearing and thought he was drunk; stood sometime at the window and tho't I heard him go away; my wife said she thought he was gone. Shortly after I heard a man running as if from Penn street; he fell down right before the window; the window is level with the pavement, being in the basement of the Liberty street Methodist church; when down he groaned most awfully; he lay a few seconds, and then rose up again, ran some twelve or fifteen yards up Hay street, and then fell again; he continued groaning, and I told my wife I'd go out, but she wished me not, which delayed me a few moments; when I got out the man was lying down with two policemen and three young gentlemen about him. Dr. Irwin, who was opposite, was called and came to the assistance of the deceased, but the man was dead before he arrived; there was no sign of blood on the deceased until his handkerchief was untied, when it was discovered by those around him; they unbuttoned his shirt and then saw he was covered with blood, and had a wound on his breast which appeared to be from one half to three fourths of an inch in width; the doctor said it was made with a knife. Did not hear the deceased speak distinctly, or in a manner in which he could be understood. He was lying on his back when I came to him; there was life in him when I first saw him. It was only about four minutes from the time I first saw him until he died; did not hear any other person but deceased running.

Hugh Gorry, sworn—Am a watchman; commenced calling the hour last night at corner of Pitt and Liberty streets, and then went around the church up Hay street to Penn; sat down there about five minutes past 11; all was quiet there then; went up Penn, then turned up St. Clair to Liberty street, and when I came to Cecil's alley there were two men sitting on the steps of a door near Murphy & Lee's warehouse; they appeared intoxicated and asked me if I would drink with them; this was about twenty minutes past eleven o'clock; they then went through the alley from Penn street to Allison's, and I followed them to see if they could get in; one of them said he boarded at Hare's, but that he would not go there; saw them go into Allison's, and as they were making a noise inside, I waited outside, opposite the Fourth Ward School House, expecting that Allison would put them out; this was about a quarter of twelve; went along my regular round, and shortly after McKenna came to me and asked me if I heard anything of the man that had been killed; I said not, and then went down with McKenna to where the deceased was; he was then dead.

John McClain, sworn—Last night at 11 o'clock I started from Third to Hay street on my round; went down Liberty street and met Mr. Jewell; shortly afterwards, we heard two or three loud groans; we both ran to where the groans proceeded from and found a man on Hay street, lying on the pavement; Jewell took one arm and I took the other, and we lifted him up; asked him where he belonged to; he made no answer; gave the call tap, which brought watchman Jones to the place; we also called into Dr. Irwin, but before he arrived the man had died; he never spoke after we found him; he never attempted to speak; it was about fifteen minutes from the time we got down to where deceased was, till he died.

Mrs. Harriet Anderson, sworn—Live on Hay street; was very much affected with the asthma last night, which kept me up till eleven o'clock; about twenty minutes after I retired I heard a quick step on the pavement; when the person walking came up to the alley within a few feet of my door he commenced running faster towards Liberty street; again I got to the window the man had fallen; he groaned loudly once or twice; after he fell I heard some gentleman on the other side of the street call for the watchmen; saw one of them lift him up and ask what was the matter, did not see any person on Hay street but deceased at the time he fell; my dwelling is next door to the church.

Elizabeth S. White, sworn—Live on Liberty street opposite Hay street; about half-past 11 I was preparing to retire when I heard a noise as though it was a scuffle; thought it was a watchman after some drunken person; looked out of the window and distinctly saw two men run down Penn street and one up Hay; as the person who went up Hay came opposite the church I heard him stagger, he then appeared to gain strength and ran a little faster towards the corner of Liberty and Hay, when he fell as though his strength had given way; after falling he never moved, but gave a few groans. Mr. Wrenshall cried out for the watch; two of them then came up Liberty street together, walking very slowly; Mr. Dusenbury called again to hurry them on; when they came up to where the man was lying, one of them pulled him by the arm and asked him what was the matter with him; Mr. Wrenshall went over with a light, and thinking the man had a fit he left it there and returned for some water and camphor; those around him thinking he was dying, called for the Doctor, but a moment before the Doctor got there he breathed his last.

C. Dusenbury, sworn—About half past eleven o'clock last night, as I was about getting into bed, I heard some one fall very heavily on the pavement somewhere in the neighborhood; went to the window and saw, near the corner of Hay street and Liberty, a man lying on his back in the middle of the pavement; he was then groaning; Mr. Wrenshall, at the time, called from his window for the watchmen; looked down Liberty street, and saw two or three starting down Third; called again and directed them to where the man was lying; as soon as they came up, one of them asked what was the matter; I asked one of the watchmen what ailed the man; he said he thought he was dying; his comrade replied that he thought he had a fit; shortly afterwards they removed him up to the church, and put him sitting up; felt for his pulse, but could not find any; then proceeded to bathe his head with camphor; whilst doing so, he was gasping as if he was dying; took off his cravat and opened his shirt, when we found that he had received a wound in his breast; he died almost immediately after; there was no one present at the time but myself, the two watchmen, Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Wrenshall.

Charles C. Wrenshall, sworn: Live at Mrs. White's opposite Hay street; about half past eleven o'clock last night, I saw a man fall on Hay street; he afterwards got up, ran a piece, and then fell again; he groaned very loudly two or three times; saw the watchmen going down Third street, near Liberty. This witness controverts the testimony of the last.

J. H. Rhodes, sworn: Heard the testimony of Messrs. Dusenbury and Wrenshall, and agree with it in all but that part in which the gentlemen say they respectively heard and saw him fall. My attention was first directed to the affair by hearing Mr. Dusenbury call for the watchmen.

Christiana Dove, sworn: Have just seen the body of the deceased; think he came into our store on the corner of Smithfield and Fifth st. last Friday, and wanted some matches; when paying for the matches, some gold pieces fell out of his pocket-book on the counter; told him he had a good deal of money, and that he appeared a little drunk he had better give it to somebody else, to keep for him; he replied by asking me did I think that was all the money he had, and showed me a whole pocket book full of gold pieces, besides what he had in the other pocket-book; think they were $20 gold pieces; asked him whom he had along with him; he replied that he had two friends; told him he had better be careful of his money, as, if some person saw it with him, it might be the last time he'd have it to show; the features of the dead man are the same as those of him who had the money; he was accompanied by two men (his friends) one of whom had a black frock coat, a silk vest and a black hat; the other man had hair like the deceased, and wore a cap; he had on a long, dark coat. He was a fresh and hearty, round faced man. The man with the black frock coat seemed very careful about the deceased, and did not seem as rakish as the other; saw the same three men again, on Saturday, near McCoy's corner; they were dressed as before; the deceased said he lived 28 or 30 miles down the river; after they left the store, I went into Mr. Cimiotti's, next door, and told him that there went a man who had a great amount of money; Mr. Cimiotti went to the door and saw them pass along the side-walk.

Dr. William Kern, sworn—Made a post mortem examination of deceased, in which I was assisted by Dr. Black; found a wound on the left side of the sternum, between the third and fourth rib, cutting a part of the articulature of the third and fourth ribs, passing downwards into the right auricle of the heart, which I consider sufficient to cause death almost instantly; the stab was made with a sharp pointed instrument; examined the remainder of the body, but found no marks of violence upon it; a small dirk knife would be likely to inflict such a wound as that described; the wound was three inches in depth and one inch in width in the heart; a man receiving a stab in the heart might run some distance afterwards.

Dr. Black, sworn—Assisted Dr. Kern in making a post mortem examination of the deceased, and agree with him as to the nature and extent of the wound which he received; found about two quarts of blood in the cavity of the chest; the wound was quite sufficient to cause death; believe from the nature of the cut that the weapon used was a double edged or dirk knife.

Daniel Fox, sworn—Have seen the body of deceased; I think I have seen him frequently on the river and in the city; am of the opinion that he lives somewhere on the mountains in the neighborhood of the Glades; his name is James Collins; when I last saw him I think it was twelve months since last spring, on the Fourth Street Road; think he followed the river for a living; heard he had been out in Mexico; heard that he had a brother John in this city, and that he had been accidentally killed; the deceased usually went by the name of James Hillman, his step-father being of that name; I heard to-day he was here last Friday night, and that he had a woman with him who had a large amount of money which he intended spending for her; think deceased has a sister named Catharine Hillman in the city.

James A. Jackson sworn—Examined the body of the deceased to-day; am sure he was at C. C. Seely's tavern, where I tend bar, on Monday; he was accompanied by two others; his name is James Collins; he told me that he had only got into the city on Friday from New Orleans, whither he had gone from the Allegheny Mountains, where he used to reside; the deceased and myself served in Mexico in the second Pennsylvania regiment; he has a wife and one child at the head of Plane No. 2.

Here the testimony closed, and the jury, after a few moments deliberation, returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a wound inflicted on him, on Monday night, by some person or persons unknown.

The deceased was rather a good looking young man, very well dressed, and about twenty-six years of age. As will be seen by the evidence, he leaves a wife and child behind him; who, however, will not suffer greatly by his death, as he abandoned them some time ago. It is said he had a large sum of money about him previous to his assassination, and that some evil-disposed persons, knowing this, murdered him, that they might get possession of it. The murder of this man is an outrage which should not be overlooked, and we firmly hope that such steps may be taken as will secure the assassins that punishment which their crime merits.

Councils.—A special meeting of the Councils was called last night at the request of the Coroner's Jury that sat on the murdered man, to authorize the offering a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer. The motion was made by Wm. W. Irwin, Esqr., and adopted.

A resolution requesting the County Commissioners and the Governor to offer rewards, was also adopted.

Boat Sunk.—A canal boat belonging to Bryant, Kennedy & Co., was sunk yesterday above Steubenville, laden with about 2000 bushels of Wheat, all a total loss.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, Aug. 9.

The steamer Star of the West arrived at two o'clock, from San Juan with 400 passengers and $537,000 in freight and $500,000 in the hands of passengers. She brings San Francisco dates to the 16th.

The Star of the West connected with the steamer Brother Jonathan, from San Francisco, on the evening of the 16th at 8 o'clock.

The mail steamer John L. Stephens left San Francisco on the morning of the 16th for Panama with the Milton. She had $500,000 gold on freight.

Mr. Sanders retired from the Custom House on the 1st July. Mr. Hammond having been appointed his successor.

The Sheriff has summoned all the Commission Merchants of San Francisco to meet at his office as a general arrest for refusing to pay a tax of 60 cents ℔ $100. The merchants have employed counsel to test the constitutionality of the tax.

The Convention for the revision of the City charter, reported that the provisions do not materially alter the administration of the City government, referred to the Legislature.

The Whig State Convention met at Sacramento and expressed with great unanimity, confidence in the election of Mr. Waldo for Governor.

The first of the overland emigrants for this season, reached Sacramento on the 6th. Isaac Cunn's party left San Joseph's on the 20th April; they had a fight with the Indians near Platte River.

A great many traders are awaiting the arrival of the emigrants at Carson River.

Three deaths only have occurred at San Francisco the city being remarkably healthy. A moderate business doing.

Dates from San Diego to the 10th report the loss of the Uncle Sam.

The Indians of Yumar and Cocupas are preparing for a war between the tribes.

The town of French Corral was destroyed by fire on the 8th July; loss $50,000. The town of Ophir was also burned; loss $100,000.

This summer the flies are doing much damage in the mountain and valley. A large quantity of grain has been destroyed. The wheat is also suffering from rust.

Lola Montes has been married to Mr. Hull, recently of San Francisco.

Agriculture is generally thriving, and the mining news is still favorable.

San Francisco Market, July 15.—The markets are generally active. Flour firm; Gallego & Haxall, jobbing, $15 50@16. Provisions active; Mess Pork $30@31; Hams 19½@20c, Bacon 18c; Butter 30c. Lard in kegs 16@18c; Rice 5½@6c. Dry Goods active, and improving prices. Large sales of Provisions. Corn Meal unchanged.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.

Nashville, Aug 8

In twenty-four counties heard from the Democrats claim a gain, on the vote for Governor, of 1,000, and the Whigs admit a loss of 200. The result for Governor is now considered doubtful. The Whigs have gained one Congressman so far.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Raleigh, Aug. 8.

In the 3d district, Ashe (D) is elected; in the 2d, Ruffin (D) is elected; in the 4th, Rogers (W) is elected, by 69 maj., over Venable and Lewis, (Dems) being a Whig gain. There is nothing reliable from other districts.

It is reported that Shaw, democrat, has 57 over Outlaw, whig. The official vote may change the result.

Baltimore, Aug. 9.

The Southern mail has been received with latest Alabama papers.

The following are the returns of the election: Mobile District—Lockwood, whig, is unexpectedly elected; he is about 118 votes ahead, with Marengo county to hear from. In the second District, Abercrombie, whig, has 1500 majority.

In the 10th District the chances are in favor of Hale, whig. Harris, democrat, is elected in the 3d District, and Dowdell, democrat, is elected in the 7th District.

Louisville, Aug. 9.

A party arrived at Independence which are just in from Fort Mackey. They report a large number of Indians awaiting Major Fitzpatrick's movements. Goods and presents were to be distributed the day after the party left.

From returned Kiowas at the Fort, is news confirming a great battle near Fort Kearney.—From reports the Sioux and Cheyannes are almost rubbed out.

New Orleans, Aug. 8

The fever is diminishing daily; the deaths are 140, including 120 by fever.

The sales of Cotton for the past two days were 1500 bales—Middling 10½. Flour, $5 37½. Pork, $14.

New York, Aug. 9.—Flour: sales 10,000 bbls at $5,12@$5,25; Ohio $5,18@$5,31, easier; Southern $5,62@$5,68, steady. Grain: sales 40,000 bus Wheat, western, at $1,33, easier.—Sales 25,000 bus Corn, mixed, at 75c, yellow 76½, easier. Coffee: sales 1250 bags Rio at 10, Java 11, firm. Molasses: Orleans 27½, steady. Tobacco: sales 150 kegs Kentucky 7@9, steady. Sugar: sales 750 boxes Muscovado 4¾. Cotton heavy. Whiskey: sales 500 bbls Ohio 25½. Provisions: sales 700 bbls Mess Pork at $15,50@$15,56; prime $13, heavy. Lard: sales 150 tierces at 10½, steady. Sales 200 bbls Mess Beef at 12.87, dull; sales 150 bbls Shoulders at 6@9, lower. Sales 4000 gallons Linseed Oil at 68@69, easier.

Philadelphia, Aug. 9—Cotton: market firm, but little doing. Flour no change in the market; sales 500 bbls fresh ground at $5 50@5,56¼, some old stock $5,37½; sour $4,62½@4,75. Rye flour more inquiry at $4,68¾. Wheat continues in demand; sales prime new red at $1,18@1,20; new white $1,26. Corn, but little inquiry; Southern yellow 72, afloat. Provisions, quiet; beef and pork unchanged. Bacon held firmly; sides 8; shoulders 7. Timothy in more inquiry; several lots sold at $2,50@3.

Cincinnati, Aug. 9.—The river has risen six inches, weather clear and warm. Flour steady at $4 10@$4.15. Whiskey 20½. Cheese 7½.—Bacon, shoulders and hams in good demand at 6 for the former, 10½@10¾ for canvassed hams. Tallow declined to 9½@9¾. Linseed Oil 68.

New York, August 9.—Cattle Market.—Depressed by warm weather; 2,700 Beeves offered during the week; sales at 7½@9½@9¾.—Cows and Calves $25@35, and $55. Sheep and Lambs, 10,000 offered; Sheep $1 75@2 25@$3 50@4 50, and $5 50@6@$7 50. Lambs, $1 25@1 62, and $2 50@3 50@5 50.

Philadelphia, August 9—Cattle Market.—The offerings of Beef Cattle for the week, were about 1,200, selling at $8@10. Hogs, 1,000 sold at $7@7 25. Cows, 100 in market at prices ranging from $8@$15 for dry, and $10@$40 for fresh. Sheep, $2 50@5; Lambs, $1 50@3 00.

COMMERCIAL.

REVIEW OF THE PITTSBURGH MARKET.

For the week ending August [illegible]

Business during the week has partaken of the dullness of the season; but as Autumn approaches and the time for the usual fall business draws nigh, our merchants are getting ready for an active and busy season—The prospects before them are excellent, and there is now no doubt that they will all be actively employed.

During the week we have had a partial rise in the rivers, which has revived navigation, and carried off a large amount of freight accumulated here. Under reduced rates of forwarding, considerable quantities of Iron, Nails, Glass and other articles of Pittsburgh manufacture, were shipped to ports below.

The fall purchases made by western merchants in the east are beginning to arrive freely by railroad and canals; and in addition to what has gone forward by the Ohio & Pennsylvania railroad to the west, the wharf has been covered for several days with goods seeking shipment by the river. So far, no difficulty in shipping has been experienced.

The Ohio & Pennsylvania railroad company has entered into an arrangement with the Cincinnati & Columbus and Columbus & Cleveland roads, by which the cars of all three companies can run through between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, thus avoiding the necessity of transhipment. By this arrangement freight shipped at Pittsburgh or Cincinnati will run through without transhipment or detention. The rate of freight has also been reduced, and solid freight, under this arrangement, such as flour, bacon, whiskey, &c., will be carried at 40 cts. ℔ 100 lbs. and bulky freight, such as dry goods, at 50@60 cts. These are the same as steamboat rates, during low water.

The rates of freight on steamboats, up to Monday, were 40@50 to Cincinnati, and 75@$1,00 to St. Louis; under the promise of a better stage of water, these rates receded on Tuesday to 30@40 to Cincinnati and 50@75 to St. Louis, but should the river fall much below 4 feet, the rates first named will be adhered to.

All our avenues of travel and traffic are now in excellent order. The canal continues in good condition, and freight is arriving and departing freely. The rate for 4th class freight between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia and Baltimore is 37½, and on 1st class 75. Flour 60 cts per bbl. On the Pennsylvania railroad, 4th class freight 40 cents, and 1st class 75. Flour 75 cents per bbl.

The stage of water on Tuesday evening was scant four feet and falling slowly. The rise anticipated from the Allegheny did not come down. There is, however, abundance of water for medium sized boats, and the arrivals and departures daily are large, for the season.

Our flour market has been pretty uniform during the week, opening at $4,40 for superfine and closing on Tuesday at $4,50. The foreign news by the Baltic, received on Monday, indicating a still further advance of 1 shilling on flour in England, had the effect to stiffen the market a little, but has not yet resulted in any material advance.—There is now margin enough to justify shipments east, but as yet there is no flour to be had for that purpose.—The receipts are barely sufficient to meet the home demand. The grain market remains firm at our quotations.

Provisions are without change. The stock on hand is gradually going down, but as considerable meat has during the week gone into smoke house, an abundant supply is insured.

In the general markets there is very little change to note. Prices have varied little during the week.

Our manufacturers are receiving orders for the fall trade, but in Iron and Nails orders for future delivery at present rates are not freely taken. An advance is anticipated of ¼ on bar iron and 25 cts on Nails. Holders of country brands Glass also anticipate an advance, and are holding at $2.50 for 8×10, which buyers are unwilling to give.

Money matters are but little changed. There is a pretty active demand for money out of doors, and rates range from ¾ to 1¼ ℔ cent a month, the ruling rate being 1 ℔ cent for first class paper. We continue our quotations of currency and exchange.

	Buying.	Selling.
Philadelphia and Baltimore,	½ dis.	par
New York,	½ dis.	par.
Cincinnati and Louisville,	1 dis.	½ dis.
St. Louis,	1 do	½ dis.
New Orleans,	1 dis.	½ dis
Currency	½ dis.	½ dis

ASHES—the sales of Soda Ash during the week reach only about 50 cks foreign and domestic at 3½@3¾—principally at 3½@3¾. We note some sales also of Pearls at 5½, by the ton. Pots are neither offered nor inquired for, and we quote nominally at 3¾@4. Saleratus, sales small but steady, at 4½@5.

BUTTER—quotations must be nominal as long as the warm weather lasts. We quote packed at 20, and prime at 11@13.

BEANS—prime small White Beans are selling at $1,00@$1,12 ℔ bus. in limited lots, and other varieties at rates ranging downwards to 50 cts.

BRAN—there is none arriving from country, and from city mills sales continue to be made at 16@17 for Bran and 25@30 for Shorts.

BEESWAX—there is a regular demand for Beeswax, and small sales on arrival at 24@25.

BROOMS—the market is not well supplied, and the amount arriving is small; we note some sales during the week of parcels not much above common at $1 87@$2,00 from first hands, and from store at $2,25. The range for common to prime is about $1,37 to $3,00, from first hands.

BULK MEAT—no sales have transpired during the week, the sales last week having absorbed a great deal of what was on the market.

BACON—the demand for consumption during the week has not been so animated, although considerable meat has changed hands. The sales of the week reach over 175,000 lbs. in lots, of which we note 75,000 lbs. Shoulders and Hams, at 6@6¾ for Shoulders and 9@10 for Hams, the latter figures being for meat sold to the trade or not in good trim or condition; 20,000 lbs. at 6¾ for Shoulders and 9¾ for Hams; 15,000 lbs. Shoulders at 6¾; 21,500 lbs. do. at 6¾; 10,000 lbs. plain canvassed Hams at 10¼; 7,000 lbs. city sugar-cured, to the trade, at 11, and city sugar-cured in small parcels to the retail trade are 6¼@6¾ for Shoulders, 7¼@7½ for Sides, and 9¾@10 for Hams, for good meat.

BUCKETS & TUBS—there is no alteration in prices. Buckets from store, $2,00@$2,15; Tubs No. 1, $7,25, No. 2 $6,25.

BRICK—we notice a steady demand for Fire Brick, and sales of common Bolivar at $25 and extra at $40. Fire Clay $12 ℔ ton.

COPPER—there is a continued good demand for Sheet Copper, at previous quotations, 30 cash, and 35 time.

CHEESE—the demand is about equal to the supply, and sales are made at the rate of 100 to 200 bxs a day, chiefly at 7, and some extra at 7¼.

DRIED APPLES—no sales are reported; the last were made at 62, but they are now mostly held at 75.

DRIED BEEF—sales are steady but not large, and we quote at 9½@10 for plain and 10¼@11 for canvassed.

EGGS—supply limited and demand inactive; quotations are nominal at 9¼@10.

FLAX—not much inquired for; some lots of prime dressed flax are held on the market at 6¾@6¾.

FEATHERS—the supply is limited and the retail demand active; some sales of Western during the week to the trade at 42@43, by retail at 45@48.

FISH—the inquiry for fish is not active; we continue our quotations of Mackerel No. 3, large, at $10 25@$10.75; Salmon Herring $6 00@$6.50; Baltimore Herring $6 00@$6.50; Baltimore Herring $12.00@$17, 50. Lake Fish, Trout and White $9,00@$9,00 ℔ bbl., and halibut in the usual proportion.

FLOUR—the sales of the week have been moderately large, in the aggregate, the tendency of the market being upward. Some lots were taken below our quotations, but the general sales have been as given below, the market being cleared of all that offered, every day. Sales on Wednesday last of 500 bbls. at $4,40@$4.42, superfine and extra, fresh ground being a shade higher, on Thursday, 400 bbls. at $4,41@$4 65; on Friday, 400 bbls. at 4,40@$4.44, and same day sales from warehouse of 600 bbls. old stock at $4,00@$4,11; on Saturday 500 bbls at $4,45@$4.45; on Monday, 100 bbls. 4,50@$4.62. On Tuesday about 300 bbls. sold at $4,50 for superfine and $4,75@$4,75 for extra and choice family. The market closed firm at these rates, with an upward tendency.

GRAIN—Oats have been steady all week at 37@40, for new and old, but the amount offered has not been large. Corn is nominal at 50@55, and Barley at 43@50. Rye is arriving pretty freely by railroad and river for city mills, but very little is offered here for sale, at present, we quote, for such lots as are offering, 90 for Mediterranean, and 95@$1,00 for fair Red and White.

GROCERIES—there is no speculative feeling in Groceries, and sales are confined to the demands of the retail and jobbing trade, without change in quotations. Sugar, sales are steady by the hhd. at 4¾ for inferior, and 5@5¾ for fair to prime; by the bbl. at the usual advance. Molasses, not much inquired for, and sales at 29@31; Coffee is in good demand, and sales to the trade at 10@10¾, and to country at 10¾@10¾. Rice, sales by the tierce and bbl at 5@5¼.

GREASE—sales of prime at 7¾@8; not much in market.

GERMAN CLAY—sales regular at $36 per ton, cash, and $37, time.

HIDES—there are very few Dry Hides in market, this not being the season for them; prime are held, what there are of them, at 12½@13¼. Green Beef at 4@4¼, and green calf at 8

HAY—new Hay, at scales, is selling at the rate of 15 to 30 loads a day at $8 to $12 ℔ ton, as in quality.

IRON & NAILS—we continue our quotations at 3¼ for common puddled bar, 4¼ for Juniata, and $4.25 for 10d nails, 5 per cent. off for cash: but orders to be filled in the fall will not be taken at these rates. An advance of ¼ on bar iron and 25 cts. on Nails is more than probable.

LEAD—the market is bare; pig is held nominally at 7¼ and bar at 8@8¼.

LARD—the demand is confined to small parcels for the retail trade; prime No. 1 is held at 10¼ by the bbl. and by the keg at 11¼@12.

LEATHER—sales of New York overweight red sole Leather at 17@19c ℔ lb; Baltimore 23@25; upper leather—$22@$28 ℔ doz, as per quality; kip $30@35 ℔ doz; calf $18@$24 for country. There is a steady trade demand, but these quotations have not been changed for the last two weeks.

OILS—considerable Linseed Oil changed hands last week at 7?, but afterwards went up to 75, at which it is now held. A sale of 45 bbls. Lard Oil. No. 1, was made at 75, and by the single bbl. at 80; Lard No. 2 is held at 70@75.

PEPPER—sales by the bag to the trade at 10¾ cash, to 11¼@12, on time.

PIG METAL—the rise in the Allegheny has not yet been sufficient to bring out any metal. Our market is nearly bare, and we have no transactions to note.

ROSIN—the sales of the week reach 500 bbls. at $2,87, cash, and $3,00, time; it is taken up mostly for soap making.

RAGS—are in demand, and firm at 3¼; sales of several mixed lots, at that figure, on arrival.

RYE FLOUR—small sales by the bbl at $4,00 ℔ bbl.

SALT—is selling at $1,30 for No. 1, afloat, and $1.25 in not bbls.; extra, $1,35.

SHEETINGS—we note steady sales of Penn Sheetings at 8¼ for No. 1 and 8 for No. 2.

SOAP & CANDLES—Pittsburgh manufactured common Soap is selling steadily at 4½, and Toilet do. at 10. Candles are also going off freely at 10¼ for dipped, 11¾ for mould and 22 for Star or Adamantine.

SCRAP IRON—sales of 45 bbls at 2 cts ℔ lb.

SEEDS—there is a little inquiry from the trade for Timothy Seed, which is bringing $1,75@$2,00 for old; no other seeds of any kind are offering.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—we are advised of sales at 58, and some at 55; the price ranges from 55@60.

TALLOW—we quote at 9@9¼, and very few sales reported.

TOBACCO—common twist is held firmly at 10@11, and lumps at 21@30, according to brand; the market is firm, at these rates, with a tendency to advance.

TANNERS' SCRAPS—we quote sales at 2¾ ℔ lb.

TAR—sales by the quantity at $3,75 ℔ bbl; by single package at $4,00@$4.25.

VINEGAR—steady sales by the bbl. at 8 cts per gallon from manufacturers' hands.

WHISKEY—stocks are low, and the demand active.—Sales were made all last week at 24@25, but on Monday and Tuesday were advanced to 25@26.

WINDOW GLASS—quotations for the present are unsettled, and country brands are held nominally at $2,50 for 8X10. There is very little pressing on the market, and holders evince no anxiety to sell at under $2,50.

WHITE LEAD—the demand continues equal to the supply, and prices remain firm: we quote, for prime, $2,50 ℔ keg; for pure in oil, and 9 cts. ℔ lb. for dry—less the usual discount; Red Lead, 8 cts ℔ lb.

CATTLE MARKET.

Allegheny, August 8, 1853.

BEEVES—about 400 Beef cattle were in; sales of which 225 sold to city butchers at 2¾ to 3¼, gross, equal to 5¼@7, net.

SHEEP—scarce and in demand; sales of 60 head at $2,50@$3,00 ℔ head.

These were all the live stock that offered, today.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.

Col. Bayard, Peebles, Elizabeth.
Thos. Shriver, Bailey, McKeesport.
American Star, Brownsville.
Exchange, Rhodes, Wheeling.
Latrobe, Bultshoover, Cincinnati.
Federal Arch, St. Louis.

DEPARTED.

Col. Bayard, Peebles, Elizabeth.
Thos Shriver, Bailey, McKeesport.
American Star, McCallan, Brownsville.
Helen Mar, Cox, Zanesville.
Alliance, Young, Cincinnati.
Monticello, Miller, Cincinnati.
Magnolia, Moore, Wheeling.
U. S. Mail, Henlep, St. Louis.
Montauk, Glea, St. Louis.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

WHEELING, Magnolia, 10 A. M.
ZANESVILLE, Helen Mar, 10 A. M.
ST. LOUIS, Montauk, 10 A. M.

The River—There were 3 feet 10 inches water in the channel last evening at dusk and falling.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

From William H. McDonald's Advertising House, No. 102 Nassau Street, New York.

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Messrs. Putnam & Co. beg leave to state further—

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2. That the interference of Messrs. Harper in regard to that Work, and also in regard to the present one (in the teeth of their own claims in similar cases) was wholly uncalled for by any provocation, however slight, on the part of Messrs. Putnam & Co., and was entirely at variance with the ordinary custom and courtesy of all leading American publishers.

3. And reluctant as they sincerely are to make any public statement of this kind, G. P. Putnam & Co. feel compelled to repeat that the circumstances connected with this interference—the fact that it is not done for profit, but evidently for an aggressive purpose, and the unjustifiable character of the attack upon their property, altogether show an animus which has received no warrant or excuse from any proceedings of their own.

jy13:1m G. P. PUTNAM & CO.

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Coats,	Leggings	Carriage Cloths,
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Pants,	Life Preservers,	Steam Packing,
Overalls,	Door Springs,	Boots, &c.
	OVERSHOES,	

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jy12:3m 27 Maiden Lane and 59 Nassau street, N. Y.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
GUN POWDER,

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A. E. Douglass, Secretary. jy8d3m

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Proposals are invited from all places in the United States where Gas is now used, or about to be introduced, for the sale of Rights to use Kidder's Patent Gas Regulator. If desired, proposals will be received for the formation of companies in the various cities upon advantageous terms.

This valuable machine has received the highest scientific recommendations, as well as the unqualified approbation of the largest consumers of Gas in the United States, after long experience of its merits as an economiser of Gas, while at the same time it improves the quality of the light. It is beyond doubt the most economical machine ever applied to gas lighting apparatus, and brings this best of lights to the same or lower cost than oil, or the dangerous compounds of spirits and rosin.

The Regulator controls a single burner or a thousand with the same facility, and renders all attention to the stop-cock or the cocks at the burners unnecessary. With the Regulator no Gas can be wasted by servants or those unused to Gas lights.

The Regulator is in use at all the leading Hotels in New York City, with perfect success, *saving at least twenty-five per cent. of Gas*, and producing a better light.

Pamphlets containing a description of the Regulator and testimonials of its value, may be had at the office of the Company, or they will be sent by post.

jy11:3m S. T. CLARKE, Secretary.

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IRVING'S
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4. They occupy but ONE-THIRD the space of other Boilers, and may be applied to any Engine now in use.

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The Company GUARANTEE the reality of the above advantages. Their conclusions are based on PRACTICAL RESULTS, many of these Boilers being now in use in and about this city. The inventor has but just succeeded, after years of application, in bringing this valuable invention before the public. It stands alone and independent in its merits, and if it has the qualities claimed, which are undeniable, the public will at once acknowledge its superiority over any other Motive Power.

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Circulars, containing terms of sale, &c., will be forwarded by mail if requested. Address as above. [ap13

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Merchants and Shoe Manufacturers from every section of the country are respectfully invited to call.

jy20:3m

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1853. FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
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HE has just received by late arrivals, a large and well selected Stock of GERMAN, ENGLISH, and FRENCH CLOTHS, of all Grades and Styles. Heavy Coatings, Mixed and Colored Whitneys, Petershams of all the various colors, Doeskin, Devonshire Kersey; Pilots, fancy and black Cassimeres; Paletot Coatings, Vestings in Velvet; Grenadines, Cashmere, Satin and other fabrics of new styles and assorted qualities, together with an extensive assortment of Trimmings, and other Goods suitable for the Clothing Trade, on the most favorable terms. Short time and Cash Buyers are particularly invited to examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere. jy1:dm&s

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SILK, RIBBON AND TRIMMING HOUSE
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THOMAS G. STEARNS, Importer and Jobber of SILKS, MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, at low cash prices—time granted by adding interest, 162 Broadway, New York, has now in store and is daily receiving and offering at the lowest price, as complete assortment of goods in his line, embracing all the various styles and designs, consisting of black and fancy silks, marcelines, Florence, shawls, trimmings, bonnet ribbons, taffeta and satin ribbons, dress trimmings of all kinds, French and English crapes, crape tissues, silk cravats, embroideries, gloves of all kinds, silk lace mitts, bareges, laces, white goods, hosiery, linen cambric hdkfs. &c. &c.

The undersigned invites merchants from the North, South, East, and West, when in the city, to favor him with a call, and examine his stock before purchasing.

jy22:6m THOS. G. STEARNS, 162 Broadway, cor. Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.

New York and California Steamship Line.
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THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA, PROPRIETORS.

THROUGH in advance of the mail. The only Line giving *Through Tickets*, including the Isthmus crossing. The NORTHERN LIGHT, STAR OF THE WEST or PROMETHEUS, all first class double-engine Steamships will leave New York on the 5th and 20th of each month, (except when these days fall on Sunday, Saturday previous will be sailing day,) connecting by the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land carriage, with the Steamships SIERRA NEVADA, CORTES, BROTHER JONATHAN, and PACIFIC, one of which will leave San Juan del Sud, the Pacific terminus of the Transit Route, for San Francisco on the arrival of the passengers. For further information apply to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

au2:6m

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A COMPLETE LIBRARY OF CHURCH MUSIC—Containing about one thousand Tunes, Anthems, Chants, Set Pieces, &c., including a new and original Sacred Cantata or Oratorio entire. By WILLIAM B. BRADBURY and GEORGE F. ROOT, assisted by THOS. HASTINGS and T. B. MASON.

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au9:d4t MASON BROTHERS, 23 Park Row, N. Y.

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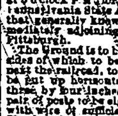
OFFER for sale an extensive assortment of OSTRICH AND FANCY FEATHERS, French and American Artificial Flowers and Ornaments; Ribbons, Bonnet Linings; Italian, English, French, and American Straw and Silk Bonnets &c. &c., together with a full assortment of Goods suitable for Hatters and Cap Makers; The above, chiefly of our own manufacture, embrace the largest and most varied stock to be found in the United States. Samples may be seen at our War-rooms in New York. jy11:3m



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NOTICES, &c.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned Committee at the MONONGAHELA HOUSE, on Tuesday the SIXTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, at 8 o'clock P. M., for enclosing the FAIR GROUND of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society. The Ground is that generally known as "Denny's Meadow" and is immediately adjoining the limits of the Ninth Ward of Pittsburgh.

The Ground is to be enclosed by a BOARD FENCE three sides of which to be eight feet high and the other side next the railroad, to be ten feet high. The boards are to be put up horizontally, without nailing, between posts three by four inches, sunk two feet in the ground, each pair of posts to be eight feet apart and fastened at the top with wire of sufficient strength to hold them together. The boards and posts not to be paid for and to be removed from the ground immediately after the Fair by the contracting party. The bidders will make their Proposals for furnishing the lumber, building and removing the Fence at so much per rod.

The Fence to be completed by the *sixth day of September*.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing fifty thousand feet of Pine Boards, sixteen feet long; ten thousand feet of Pine Boards twelve feet long; two thousand feet of Pine, four by six inches, sixteen feet long; three thousand feet, four by six inches, twelve feet long; and six thousand feet, three by four inches, twelve feet long. Also, for one hundred Oak Stems not less than twenty feet long. The Lumber to be good Common Pine, and all delivered on the Fair Ground on or before the eighth day of September.

Contracts paid in cash immediately after the Fair.

Proposals will also be received for Renting to highest and best bidders two Victualling or Restaurant Halls, to be erected by the Society within the enclosure, their size each to be twenty-four by one hundred and twenty-four. The selling of intoxicating liquors will be prohibited in the Halls and within the enclosure of the Fair Ground.

Proposals may be handed to any of the undersigned.

ROBERT C. WALKER,
WM. LARIMER, Jr.,
WM. A. HILL,
WM MARTIN, Sr.,
JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
ROBERT McKNIGHT,
JAS. S. NEGLEY,
F. A. WAY,
BEN'J. KELLEY,
A. B. McQUEWAN,

Committee State Agricultural Society.
Committee Allegheny County Ag'l Society.

aut

DR. HALSEY'S
FOREST WINE!
THE discovery of the FOREST WINE is the greatest blessing of the age. Put up in quart bottles, a single bottle of which does more good and goes farther in the cure of disease, than ten bottles of any Sarsaparilla in use, and warranted to cure without any unpleasant or weakening effect.

The method by which all Sarsaparilla and other similar medicines are prepared is, by boiling the roots or plants to obtain the extracts. The medicinal virtues are thus principally evaporated and destroyed.

It is not to be wondered at then, that ten and even twenty bottles of these Sarsaparillas are sometimes taken without any perceptible benefit. Not so with the Forest Wine! By the invention of a wonderful chemical apparatus, a perfect wine is produced without heating, retaining at the same time all the primitive healing properties of the rare medicinal plants of which it is composed, thus rendering the Forest Wine the most efficient medicine the world ever produced, at the same time the most agreeable.

TESTIMONY.

This is to certify that I have used *Dr. Halsey's Forest Wine* in my family with the most entire success. My wife was badly afflicted with Neuralgia affection of the Spine and Kidneys, and general Debility. She found speedy relief and regained her health by the use of the Forest Wine.

From my own knowledge of this excellent medicine, I confidently recommend it for the good of others who may be suffering from similar complaints. It is the best medicine with which I am acquainted, and those who are afflicted with the above, or any similar disease may safely rely on its virtues. E. G. MOSSEY.

Cohoes, March 6, 1850.

MORE TESTIMONY FROM COHOES.

Dr. G. W. Halsey—Dear Sir—My wife, last autumn, was reduced to a low state of debility. My family physician advised her to take your Forest Wine. Accordingly I went to Mr. Terry's, your agent in this town, and procured a bottle of it, which restored her in a very short time to perfect health. HENRY D. NALDSON.

Cohoes, April 13, 1850.

DREADFUL COUGH, DEBILITY AND LOSS OF APPETITE.

Dr. Halsey—A bottle of your Forest Wine and box of Pills, which I procured of Mr. James Cary, your agent for this place, has done wonders for me. I had been in a state of decline for more than a year, afflicted with a dreadful cough, pain in the breast, general debility, and loss of appetite. I became almost a skeleton, and had been unable to leave my room for more than two months. My friends told me I had the consumption and despaired of my recovery. I could not obtain any permanent relief from any medicine I had taken, or any physician, until your Wine and Pills were procured. The first dose of the Pills brought up from my stomach much phlegm and greenish matter, and my stools were perfectly black. I then commenced taking your Forest Wine three times a day; my appetite began to return immediately, my cough left me, and in less than two weeks I was almost well. I now enjoy better health than I ever did before, having increased twenty five pounds in seven weeks. Your Forest Wine and Pills are highly valued in this vicinity, and I owe my recovery entirely to their virtues.

Yours, respectfully, MARTIN CALDWELL.

Hempstead, December 1, 1847.

AFFECTIONS OF THE KIDNEYS.

Mr. J. T. Gillies, a highly respectable merchant of No. 3?8 Broadway, New York, cured of a severe Affection of the Kidneys by the Forest Wine and Pills.

Dr. G. W. Halsey—Dear Sir—In the summer and fall of last year I had a severe complaint of the Kidneys which rendered me quite unfit for business. I procured your Forest Wine and Pills, which cured me in a few weeks time, and I have since enjoyed better health than I had for many years previously. From their efficacy in my own case, and from what I know your medicines to have done for others, I am induced to recommend them as the best medicines with which I am acquainted.

Yours, respectfully, T. J. GILLIES.

New York, March 12, 1853.

DYSPEPSIA.

There are thousands cured every year of this disease by the Forest Wine and Pills—Dyspepsia, Costiveness and Indigestion are kindred complaints, frequently existing together, and the cure of one is generally the cure of all. The Forest Wine and Pills above all remedies are preeminent in the cure of Dyspepsia.

Testimony of Mr. J. N. Vermilie, of New York city, dated July 9, 1853.

Dr. G. W. Halsey—Dear Sir—Having been cured of Dyspepsia by the use of your Forest Wine and Pills, I take the liberty to offer you my name, believing many who know me may be benefitted by your excellent remedies. For many years I have been afflicted with this malady so badly that nearly one-third of my time has been lost from business. The Forest Wine and Pills have restored me to excellent health, and I cheerfully recommend them, as I am convinced the discovery of these remedies are a blessing to mankind. J. N. VERMILIE.

New York, July 9, 1853.

DR. G. W. HALSEY'S
GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS!
The Gum Coated Forest Pills are designed to accompany the Forest Wine in the cure of diseases, their combined action being more searching and effective. They are infinitely better than any other pill or cathartic producing, in all cases when this class of medicines are useful, a most charming effect. They are purely vegetable, never gripe, may be taken at any time without fear of taking cold, hindrance from business, or disagreeable effects, and pass off leaving the bowels perfectly free and healthy. The Forest Wine is the perfect recovery and continuation of good health. Thousands testify to the great excellence of these Pills above all others.

The Forest Wine accompanied with the Forest Pills, are more effectual in the cure of all the following complaints: Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Piles, Asthma, Obstinate Headache, Pimples, Blotches and unhealthy color of the skin, Jaundice, Ague and Fever, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Complaints incident only to Females, Languishing Weakness, Night Sweats Nervous Disorders, general ill-health and impaired state of the constitution.

The Forest Wine is put up in large square bottles, with Dr. Halsey's name blown in the glass. One dollar per bottle or six bottles for five dollars. Gum-Coated Forest Pills twenty-five cents per box. For sale by the appointed agents, at wholesale and retail. General depot 161 Duane street, one door from Hudson, New York.

Sold wholesale and retail by GEO. H. KEYSER, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, Pittsburgh; and by JAS. T. SAMPLE, north-west corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny. aul0d&wtT

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, dated July 6th, 1853, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 18th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by the undersigned, Administratrix of Thomas Hamilton, Esq., dec'd, all the estate, right, title, in and to all that certain lot of ground with the buildings thereon, situate on Fifth street. Third Ward, Pittsburgh, adjacent to the new Custom House, being in front on Fifth street thirty-five feet, and extending back, preserving the same width, sixty seven feet in depth, and being subject to an annual ground-rent of Twenty Two Dollars and Fifty Cents. The said property to be sold as the property of Thomas Hamilton, Esq., late of Pittsburgh, deceased.

Terms of Sale—One-half cash in hand on day of sale and the balance in one year from said day, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

ALICE HAMILTON, Administratrix of Thos. Hamilton, deceased. For further particulars inquire of D. D. Bruce, attorney at law, corner of Fifth and Grant streets. aut

Yales' Back Action Lock.
YALES' MAGIC LOCK, Yales' Safe Locks for Stores, &c., constantly on hand and for sale. Also, every variety of Sash, Vault Doors, &c. by BURKE & BARNES, Safe Manufacturers, Third street. jy14d1m

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F. COTTENET & CO., Importers of French and other European Goods, No. 40 Broad street.
GEORGE PEARCE & CO., Importers of Lace Goods, Embroideries, &c., 58 Broadway, corner of Exchange Place.
L. J. WYETH & CO., Importers of Embroideries, White and Lace Goods, No. 22 Broad street.
JAMES OWEN, 15 Broad street, Importer of Dress Trimmings, Gimps and Fringes, Silk Cravats, Lace Mitts and Silk Goods generally.
H. HENNEQUIN & CO., Manufacturers and Importers of French Goods, Merinoes, Shawls, Berages, &c., 30 Broad street.
A. ISELIN & CO., No. 47 Broad street, Importers of French, Swiss, and German DRY GOODS.
ESCHER & RUSCH, No. 29 Broad street, Importers of French and Swiss Goods, SILKS, MUSLINS, &c.
MITCHELL & POTT, 45 Exchange Place, Importers of British Dry Goods, Scotch and Irish Linens, Dress Goods, &c.
BORN, SCHLIEPER & HAARHAUS, Importers of German and Belgian BROADCLOTHS, Silks, Hosieries, &c., No. 60 Exchange Place.
SALOMON KOHNSTAMM, Importer of Silks, Laces, and Embroideries and Tailoring Goods, 43 Broadway.
ANDREAE & CO., Importers of French, German and Italian SILK GOODS, CLOTHS, &c. 49 Broadway.
BOURRY d'IVERNOIS & CO., Importers of French and Swiss Goods, Silks, Muslins, &c., No. 75 Broadway.
THOMAS MONROE, No. 34 Pine street, Colored Cotton Goods, Silesias, Cambrics, Vest-Paddings, Wigans, Nankeens, &c.
HATCH & YALE, Importers and Jobbers of SILK and FANCY DRY GOODS, generally, No. 35 Cedar street.
JAMES McCREERY & CO., 72 William street. Importers and Jobbers of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS.
C. B. HATCH & CO., 97 William street, Importers of Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, and Manufacturer of Shirts, Stocks, &c.
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R. A. & G. H. WITTHAUS, 52 Exchange Place, Importers of Mens Furnishing Goods, Tailors and Ladies Trimmings, FANCY SILK and HOSIERY.
S. STRAUHEIM & CO., 69 Broadway, Importers of Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.
BERTRAND FRERES & HENRY, Importers of Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen Lawns, Embroideries, &c., (own make) No. 27 William street.

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R. L. ALLEN, (late A. B. Allen & CO.,) 189 and 191 Water street, Manufacturer and Dealer in Implements, Seeds, Manure, &c.

Cloth Goods.
CLARK & WEST, 158 Broadway, Importers of French, English and German Goods, for Merchant Tailors and Clothiers.
HOOK SKINNER & CO., 56 John street, Importers and Jobbers of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.

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HANFORD & BROTHER, Wholesale CLOTHING, Shirt, Drawer and Furnishing Goods, Oiled Clothing and Rubber Goods, 22 Park Row, opposite the Astor House.
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MARSH & NORTHROP, 150 Greenwich street, Importers and wholesale dealers in DRUGS, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.

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HYATT & CORNELL, General Engravers and Printers, No. 299 Broadway, entrance in Walker street. Orders by Mail or Telegraph promptly attended to.

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PEREGO & BULKLEY, 83 Cedar street, Importers and Jobbers—English, French, and German Fancy Goods, Combs, Buttons, Brushes, Threads, Cutlery, Percussion Caps, &c.
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