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BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

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Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Washington, Feb. 14, 1848.

Mr. Yulee, of Florida, one of the Senators who has introduced resolutions to the Senate, maintaining the right of the South to extend Slavery over whatever foreign territory may be annexed notwithstanding the territory may be free, maintained, to-day, the principle embodied in his resolution.—He does not seem to favor the annexation of territory as zealously as some of his party, and fears, perhaps, the effect of the mixture of races, or a cordon of free States hemming in Slavery. Mr. Yulee, however, is not one of those who will set the world on fire by the brightness of his wisdom or his wit—You may remember him, perhaps, for his proposition to annex Cuba to the Union,—and the one vote which this proposition received. This speech will be concluded to-morrow.

TEN REGIMENT BILL.

Mr. Breeze, of Illinois, raised a little *breeze* to-day, in defence of the war, the annexation of Mexico and Administration measures generally. This gentleman seemed less disposed to conceal the real policy of the Administration party than some others who have spoken. He had no fears of that "swallowing" of territory with which, recently, Mr. Cass conveyed his intentions to the Senate. Nor did he concur with Mr. Calhoun that the Caucasian race were alone fitted for the enjoyment of free institutions. He seemed, indeed, quite ready to lump Mexico and Mexicans, the crowded territory of the land sparsely settled, Indians and Spaniards, mixed races and all, into one common receptacle, and then gulp them all down together.

Mr. Ritchie, as the organist of the Government, found this very poor music from which to discourse, and the President, I am told, secretly denies any such covert design. But secrets, like murder, will out, and Mr. Breeze, to-day, sings *Hawed* the real designs of the Administration. It is said, however, that some of the friends of the Executive are beginning to be badly alarmed at the consequences of this extreme measure, and that they desire to make the party back out if they can.

WAR REMONSTRANCES.

The memorials against the war do not decrease in number, and if the supporters of the war mean to charge "moral treason" upon all who oppose it, they will soon have to make out a presentment against the great body of the people. Mr. Corwin presented, in the Senate, to-day, the proceedings of the Ohio Yearly Meeting of Friends, asking that efficient measures might be taken to bring the war to a close. Memorials containing the same prayer were presented by Mr. C., from Stark and Muskingum, in Ohio, and from Monroe Co., Michigan. All these petitions are sent to the Committee on Foreign Relations, where, organized as the Committee is, they will sleep the sleep that knows no waking.

LOAN BILL.

The House are moving on at a small's pace upon this bill. There were two speeches to-day upon it, one from Mr. Duer, of New York, and one from Mr. Sims, of South Carolina, the former against the war, and the latter for it. Mr. Duer's speech was one of great ability and fine sentiment, and was one of the best of the Session. It was a pleasure to hear his review of the measures of the Administration, and his high toned estimate of real truth and patriotism, as illustrated, for example, in the character of Washington, contrasted with such a pretender as James K. Polk. Mr. Duer said he did not count that sort of popularity which was won by supporting a war, and that he was willing to incur all the odium incident to being a friend of Peace. Nor did he hesitate to declare in full view of all the responsibility resulting from such a declaration, that the war was unconstitutionally and unnecessarily begun by the President. He believed this, and that, in the sight of Heaven, if not as between man and man, it was an unjust and unrighteous war.

This plain speaking disturbed the equanimity of the Administration men in the House. Mr. Boyd made some attempt to correct a statement, but found himself in error. It would be a good thing if speeches like this could penetrate every nook and corner in the country. While they defy contradiction, they carry conviction to all who will read and understand.

THE ASHMUN AMENDMENT AGAIN.

The memorable amendment of Mr. Ashmun, of Mass., is a thorn in the sides of the Administration, and one which every day seems to penetrate deeper and deeper. Various attempts have been made to heal the wound, and to make the truth a lie.—Thus, to-day, a Pennsylvania Member, Mr. Thompson, who is seeking to be a leader,—and perhaps is one,—at least of the Buchanan wing of the Democracy, offered a resolution declaring it to be *untrue* that the war was "unconstitutionally and unnecessarily begun by the President," and further, that the vote be *expunged*. Mr. Thompson mounted the rostrum, and read his own resolution, and the scene for a time was quite exciting. The Whigs were not present in their fullest ranks, and things looked as if an attempt had been made to steal a march upon them. The House, however, had some two hundred members within the bar,—and Mr. Thompson followed up his resolution with a call for the previous question.

Mr. Ashmun was heard to exclaim, amid the confusion, that his amendment was true, and the resolution before the House but gave the denial to a truth which had been proclaimed by the House.

A very boisterous, busy body member from Alabama, the "dog-eared gentleman," as Mr. Tompkins christened him, rising quite wrathy, with a face as red as a glowing sunset, was heard to deny the truth of the amendment, and of the remarks of the member from Massachusetts, whereupon there was great laugh at the irritable member, who seemed to be quite anxious to wage a war for his leader at the west end of the city. The Speaker, however, restored order, and Mr. Ashmun moved to consign the resolutions of Mr. Thompson to the table. The yeas and nays were called, and the motion prevailed by a vote of, yeas 105, nays 64.—This was one of the most marked rebukes of the Session of Congress.

When Mr. Ashmun's amendment to the resolution of thanks, (as an amendment to Mr. Henley's amendment) was adopted, the vote was but 85 to 84. Here was a fuller house, recent discussion, mature reflection, and the result is, as you see, an endorsement of that vote in a House of two hundred members, by the decided vote I have named. This vote is a most pointed rebuke to the President and his party friends. It not only vindicates the old censure, but officially rebukes those who have attempted to remove this stigma from the President in bringing on an unconstitutional and unnecessary war.

THE PRESIDENCY.

There are five rather conspicuous persons seeking to be made President from the ranks of the Administration. The most modest and most capable though on some accounts one of the most exceptionable, is Levi Woodbury, of the Supreme Court. The most unworthy, because most responsible for the present war, and for the internal evils which threaten the country, is the present incumbent of the Executive chair. Then there is Lewis Cass the time-serving, popular-wooing, and ever-pretending Senator from Michigan, whom the true friends of the country in the ranks of the Administration, ought to unite to keep out of the Presidency. Mr. Dallas's chances are dwindling to a point, and will recede to a point that will soon be beyond a microscopic vision. Mr. Buchanan, like Mr. Dallas, has been courting the South by bowing down to Slavery, but his chances just now are rather wavering than otherwise. Michigan, singularly enough, while nominating General Cass in caucus and in the Legislature, has appointed men as Delegates in favor of the "Wilmot Proviso," and not particularly friendly to Mr. C. Moreover the Wilmot Proviso is endorsed there, while it is rejected here by this same Senator Cass.

The Loco Focos have no occasion to point their fingers at the Whigs for their divisions in regard to men. They have quite enough to care for at home in the wranglings which are both personal and uncompromising in their own ranks. How Silas Wright, if he could speak from the grave, would rebuke all these candidates for their subserviency to Slavery, for singularly enough each of these five men are pro-slavery in their opinions, and not one of them would dare to emblazon upon their banners, either "no more territory," or "no extension of Slavery."

WESTERN WATERS.

The Wheeling merchants are petitioning Congress for the better regulation of steamboat navigation on the Western waters. Mr. Hampton to-day presented a well drawn memorial from them. Will not the Pittsburgh Board of Trade take this matter in hand, and forward memorials to Congress, pointing out the defects and the remedy? This subject is of great importance, and cannot be too soon reasoned. A memorial, embodying many valuable suggestions, has been sent me from a citizen of Pittsburgh, and I have placed a copy before the Committees on Commerce in the two Houses of Congress. E. B.

EMINENT SERVICES OF MR. BUCHANAN.—The Washington correspondent of the North American does "justice to Pennsylvania's favorite son in relation to his services in the late war."

"ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCH.—Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, has found out, and so stated in Congress the other day, that Mr. Buchanan was a volunteer at the Battle of Baltimore. As he was opposed to the war, and denounced it as a democratic measure, he must have kept this volunteering freak a profound secret, for none of his neighbors, or those volunteers whose names are found on the muster-rolls, ever heard of it."

Mr. Buchanan in company with Mr. Rogers and Judge Shippen, *did* "volunteer" to ride with pistols in his holsters, from Lancaster to Baltimore, and after remaining there a week, he and Rogers rode back again, leaving the Judge to do their part of the federal fighting. It has never been ascertained indisputably, whether the British retired upon beholding the formidable presence of Mr. Buchanan, or whether he retired, not deeming them "foemen worthy his steel." I have stated these reflections as my distinguished friend Col. Benton has stated many others—"to vindicate the truth of history." If I am fortunate enough to have any fair readers—as I am vain enough to believe—I would not have them entertain the idea that I am any more, or as much acquainted with the events of that war as Mr. Wilmot is, who made his first appearance on this sublimary sphere, Anno Domini, 1841, when Mr. Buchanan was quietly taking the aforesaid ride. INDEPENDENT.

This is but one on record that equals this devotion of Mr. Buchanan, and this is found in the exploit of Major Jack Downing who in the Aroostoot war marched up to the line, and after standing a little over it shouted for John Bull to come on which the British army did not, though the Major wanted to see it. The favorite of the Keystone State having ridden away "lives to fight another day."

The worthy Secretary and would be President, has an equal aversion to tax-gatherers that he showed to gunpowder. The proceedings of the Loco Foco Buchanan meetings generally speak of him as "Pennsylvania's favorite son." It is a great mistake. Mr. Buchanan has repudiated Pennsylvania, and is entitled to no such honorable appellation. He is no longer a citizen of our State, having voluntarily expatriated himself. He wrote a letter to the Commissioners of Lancaster County, repudiating his residence, in order to avoid the payment of taxes on about $55,000, money at interest, and succeeded in relieving himself of a tax of five or six hundred dollars. Thus he voluntarily relinquishes his citizenship to avoid paying the taxes necessary for the support of the Government, and the payment of our debts.

INFORMATION WANTED.—We should like to have the Post say whether it means to come out in an honorable way, and discuss the operation of the tariff of 1846, and its effects on the business of the country, or whether it means to avoid the discussion so often proposed, and to continue the publication of such extracts as the following:

"The truth is, the country never enjoyed a higher degree of prosperity than during the past few years,—every branch of industry has flourished, and is still flourishing, and every attempt of the federal party to create a panic, will only have the effect of making their political downfall [the more certain."

We have shown your previous statements to this effect to be without the shadow of truth. You know it, and that you dare not take hold of the discussion in any shape. You also insinuate that the report of factories suspended and wages reduced, is untrue, and that such an insinuation is without truth. You know that the names of the Boston Atlas, Boston Traveller, Providence Journal, Newburyport Herald, the Dunville Pa. Democrat, and other papers have stated these things, and that their testimony cannot be shaken. You have only one way in which to escape from the charge of superlative meanness upon this question, and that is by pleading ignorance of these notorious facts. Again we repeat our invitation to come into the field and discuss this tariff.

SCRIVNER'S ENGINEERS' AND MECHANICS COMPANION.—We have from the author a copy of this work, which cannot be too earnestly commended to the attention of our engineers and mechanics, as well as all who have a taste for mechanic arts. It is eminently practical, and contains in a small compass the valuable part of a large mechanical library. The index is very copious, and one can turn without delay to the exact page to obtain the information he needs. Without being too abstruse it is equalto the wants of the most scientific, and yet simplified so as to be the ready reference of any mechanic. We take from the Baltimore Clipper the following notice, with the remark that the book can be had at the booksellers generally:

SCRIVNER'S ENGINEER'S POCKET TABLE BOOK—AND ENGINEERS' AND MECHANICS' COMPANION.—These works, it will be seen by an advertisement in another column, are for sale in this city, and we cannot too urgently recommend them to public attention, and more particularly to that of persons engaged in the branches of business treated of.—They will fold these volumes real labor-saving machines; for all calculations required by engineers or mechanics, will be found accurately made in these works. They will save an immense deal of time and labor, and they contain all information required in engineering and mechanics. It is impossible for us to convey a correct idea of their value in the short notice which we are compelled to take of them. Examination, we feel certain, will satisfy any one, that our idea of the merits of these works is not exaggerated.

PROPERTY OF MARRIED WOMEN.—The legislature has taken hold of this question, and have now for consideration a bill reported by the Judiciary committed that covers the whole ground.

AN ACT to exempt real estate of married women from the debts of their husbands.

Section 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, which shall belong to any woman previous to her marriage, or which shall accrue to her by will or decent during coverture, shall be free from all liabilities or debts of the husband of said woman; and the same shall not be seized, sold, or sequestered by virtue of any execution, or writ of any kind, which shall issue against said husband.

Section 2. Whenever a judgment shall be obtained against the husband and wife jointly, for the debts of the wife contracted or incurred before marriage, or for her tortuous conduct before or after coverture, the said judgment shall be a lien against her real estate, and may be collected in the same manner as though said real estate was the property of her husband.

Section 3. This act shall not affect the lien or liability of any debts contracted by the husband of a woman prior to the first day of July next; and nothing herein shall be so construed, as to prevent husband and wife from mortgaging or conveying the realty of his wife in the manner now recognized by law.

Section 4. All laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—The telegraphic despatch received here a few days since, in relation to the accidental drowning of Mrs. Eliza Kneass (late Eliza Sharpe) is fully confirmed by the following, which we extract from the Cincinnati Commercial of the 12th inst.

"As the steamer Fashaw was leaving Platt's Landing, three or four miles below Rising Sun, on Saturday, about 5 o'clock, P. M., and as Mrs. Kneass was leaning against the iron rod which supported the guard-rope, protecting the stairway leading to the hurricane roof, forward of the wheelhouse, the rod broke, and she was precipitated into the boiling stream below. The fall was from the hurricane deck, and a gentleman informs us that she passed directly over his head and struck the guard below, splitting it by the concussion, and it is probable that death's work had been done before she reached the water. The scene which followed upon this truly heartrending casualty, cannot be described. A sister, (Miss Clara Bruce,) and an affectionate husband, who were near to behold the work of death without the power to stay it, were paralized, mind-shattered, and well nigh heart-broken by the suddenness of this awful and unexpected blow."

Immediately upon the accident being announced which was almost instant with its occurrence, the boat was backed, the yawl sent out, and every effort made to recover the body, but in vain!

THE INSTIGATORS OF WAR.—Our correspondent M. gives us the following important information.

Washington, Friday eve.

I have just learned something further in relation to the early amicable intentions of this Administration toward Mexico. It has come out in evidence before the Committee on Military Affairs, in the Senate, that Capt. Gillespie of the Army was dispatched in 1845 to Col. Fremont, then in Upper California, with a letter in cypher, directing the Colonel so to shape his course there as to excite a rebellion against the authority of Mexico, of which he could take advantage so as to affect the independence of California, and prepare her for annexation to this country—in other words, to Houstonise it. It may not be literally true, but it seems truthlike—so far as has been known of the previous career of this administration.

It is undoubtedly substantially true.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

JOHN VAN BUREN has been nominated for the Presidency, by the Democrats of Erie county, New York.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburgh, Feb. 12. 1848.

HOUSE.—Mr. Smith, on leave, presented a remonstrance from Philadelphia, against granting additional privileges to the New York and Erie Railroad Company. Messrs. Steele, Hart, Bowers and Dehl, similar ones. On motion of Mr. Smith, an additional member was put on the Judiciary Committee.—On motion of Mr. Noble the House considered and passed an act to annul the marriage contract of Samuel Stockhouse.

On leave, the following bills were read in place: Mr. Williams, an act relative to a National Foundry. On motion of Mr. Gratz, the House went into the second reading of the bill erecting a new county out of Crawford, Warren and Venango, to be called Decatur, and passed it finally. On motion of Mr. Lamberton, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill relative to the Cumberland Valley Railroad. The bill authorizes the Company to issue additional stock to obtain money to improve the road. This passed Committee of the Whole, and when on second reading a motion was made to postpone for the present. Pending the discussion, the hour of one arrived and the House adjourned. The objectional section of the bill being withdrawn, the motion to postpone was withdrawn, when the bill passed the third reading.

SENATE.—Several petitions were presented from the city and county of Philadelphia, remonstrating against any change in the law granting certain privileges to the New York and Erie Railroad Company. The act incorporating the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company was taken up and passed final reading.

Mr. Johnson, a bill to incorporate Mining and Manufacturing Companies, and to provide a sinking fund for the liquidation of the State debt.

Mr. Gillis offered a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to inquire what further legislation is necessary to enforce the provisions of the act of March 22, 1847, providing for the suppression of notes and tickets in the nature of bank notes, and report by bill or otherwise. After a discussion of some length, the resolution was agreed to.

The following is the substance of another bill reported by the House Committee of Ways & Means to raise additional revenue. It is a supplement to the several acts relative to licensing inns and taverns, and we give the following digest of its proposed provisions. Class No. 1, Twenty Dollars to be paid per annum, when the adjudged valuation of the yearly rent of the house and property occupied for such purposes shall not exceed the following scale:

Class.				
2,	rent,	$100 and not exceeding	$150 to pay	$22,50
3,	150	"	200	25,00
4,	200	"	300	30,00
5,	300	"	400	35,00
6,	400	"	500	40,00
7,	500	"	600	45,00
8,	600	"	700	40,00
9,	700	"	800	55,00
10,	800	"	900	60,00
11,	900	"	1000	65,00
12,	1000	"	1200	75,00
13,	1200	"	1400	85,00
14,	1400	"	1600	95,00
15,	1600	"	1800	105,00
16,	1800	"	2000	115,00
17,	2000	"	2500	140,00
18,	2500	"	3000	155,00
19,	3000	"	3500	190,00
20,	3500	"	4000	215,00
21,	4000	"	4500	240,00
22,	4500	"	5000	265,00

23, above $5000, to pay in all cases $265, and the additional sum of five per cent, on the yearly rent above $5000.

These assessments are to be made under oath by the appraisers of mercantile taxes. The Clerks of Quarter Sessions are required to furnish appraisers and the Auditor General with certified lists of licenses granted from time to time, and if the appraiser fails to perform his duties, the Auditor General is vested with the power of removal and substitution.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I am glad to see that a discussion has commenced in the columns of the Post as to the best method of improving our system of city schools, so as to bring the advantages of a thorough education within the reach of every child, of the poor as well as of the rich.

This is no demagogue movement. The spirit of true Republicanism and sound philosophy has evidently prompted this discussion, and I think the time has come when our citizens are ready to sustain any plan which promises the most effectual to throw open to all the means of acquiring knowledge.

One writer makes the complaint, which we all know to be a very just one, that our public schools only teach the rudiments of education, and that a poor man who is unable to support his child at a private school, must of necessity send him into the world badly educated; and thus he is brought into a condition of inferiority which is not fictitious and which is real and radical. I seem to all that "Brutus" says, and more, as to the evils of suffering our public schools to remain inferior to private ones.—For not only is the distinction between the rich and poor fostered by this state of things, but even in regard to the children of the rich, money cannot purchase for them so good an education as would be afforded by a complete and uniform system of public schools. Private schools are generally transient and unstable, dependant on the interest, health and fortune of the teachers, and therefore seldom aiming to carry into effect a thorough plan of education. "Brutus" proposes to establish a central high school, to which the pupils shall be admitted from the district schools by examination. This is very well, but the suggestion made in another communication signed "Unity" is better. This recommends to make an arrangement with the University, by which pupils shall be received into that institution from the public schools and the expenses of their education be defrayed by the appropriation of portion of the school tax. This plan is advised by the writer for three reasons; for the sake of economy, because it will bring the sons of the rich and the poor together in a common education, where the only superiority recognized would be the superiority of character and intellect, and because it would be the means of securing all the interests of every class in perfecting our city schools, from the lowest to the highest, as far as the law is concerned.

These reasons are good, and the plan appears to me unobjectionable. The effect will be to make our ward schools preparatory schools to the University, to introduce into them a uniform and consistent plan of instruction, with reference to which the course in the University will be arranged and thus to induce, what no other plan would, the wealthy class to send their sons into those schools as the best means of obtaining a thorough education. The very backwardness of our schools point us in our power at present to adopt such a plan as shall most effectually and in the simplest manner secure a thorough education to all who desire it.—The University also is young and may so be moulded as best to satisfy the wants of the community in which it is placed. Indeed a strong desire prevails among those who have the charge of it to enlarge the course of instruction in the practical sciences as far as the interests of the community may require. The philosophy and chemical apparatus of the institution is already equal in completeness to that of the first institutions in the West and a large portion of our community is interested in its support. Nothing but united action is wanted to ensure for our city a system of public instruction unsurpassed both in its completeness and its simplicity. Some objections to this view have been raised in an article in the Post, later than those alluded to above, on which I will comment at another time.

UNITY. PENN.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The obsolete act of Congress quoted in the Gazette of the 11th inst., which is sought to be revived for the punishment of Mr. Trist, and probably of General Scott, for their efforts to procure Peace with Mexico, was enacted by the Federal party then in power, (1799) who advocated a war with the French Republic. The object of which was to punish Dr. Logan, a patriotic citizen, who visited Paris at his own expense, with a view to preserve Peace with that Republic, and avert the calamities of War. That law connected with the alien and sedition laws, were so odious to the people, that the Federal Administration (bent on a war with France) were overthrown. The President Adams afterwards on his own responsibility, in opposition to a majority of his Cabinet, appointed Envoys, who made peace. He retrieved his steps too late to secure his election for a second term.

President Polk and his Cabinet are very much in a similar position in pursuing those arbitrary and high handed measures, in prosecuting a war of conquest on Mexico, while it is very evident a large majority of the freemen of the Union are conscientiously and deliberately opposed to the continuance of the war, involving, as it does, such prodigious sacrifices of blood and treasure.

Let them pause, and retrace their steps as speedily as possible,—the just indignation of freemen will hurl them from their seats; the blows inflicted on Mr. Trist and General Scott will rebound to crush with additional force. C.

HENRY A. WISE.—The Baltimore Patriot thus describes the political whereabout of this distinguished member of the House of Congress. We may be curious to learn something of this erratic gentleman. The seeming privacy into which he has retired since his return from Rio, and the contradictory reports of the manner in which his difficulties with the Administration at Washington about his recall, had left the public mind in suspense about him—if the public mind takes any note of himself at all, which is just now very improbable.—Still the curious may like to know what political move he is about to make. It will satisfy such, at least, to learn from the Worcester (Md.) Shield, that Mr. Wise "in a speech made at Drummondtown, Va. last week, declared himself, we learn, in favor of the war with Mexico, and in favor of the annexation of the whole of that country to the United States. He sustains the Administration so far in all its measures respecting the war, except that it has not been violent enough, and of course advocates a vigorous prosecution of it for territorial indemnity. He also alluded to the difficulty he had with the President when he was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and acknowledged himself in the wrong. He is *now* identified with the Administration party, but how long he will remain so no one can tell."

ROBBERY IN WASHINGTON.—We learn from the Intelligencer, that on Thursday night some villain who had probably concealed himself about the premises, at an early hour, contrived to unlock the iron safe in the grocery store of Messrs. Samuel Bacon & Co., and abstract there from about $400. Nothing has yet been discovered likely to lead to the apprehension of the burglers.

THE MORMON ARTISTS were denounced from two or three of the pulpits, in this city, on Sunday last. They, their "aiders and abettors," were justly and severely handled. The same thing was done in several of the churches of New York.—*Baltimore Sun.*

POPE PIUS IX.—The mode of life of this celebrated head of the Catholic Church, is thus described.

"The Pope rises every day at 4 o'clock, enters his chapel, where he spends an hour in prayer, and then celebrates mass; he daily hears afterward another mass in action of thanks, and then passes to his cabinet, fortified thus by the divine assistance which he had sought in the blessed sacrament. Here he labors unremittingly till one o'clock, P. M. He then dines, and during dinner, treats of public affairs with some ambassador, or dictates to his secretaries. It is at this time also, that he permits artists from various countries to sketch his likeness. His inseparable companion is his private secretary the pious and learned Abbe Stella, for a long while past his most intimate friend, and who, hitherto, has not congratulated his patron on his accession to the Holy See, and, they say, is not very likely to do so in future. The account that the Abbe Stella gives of Pius IX, is, that the long endeavor of Mastai to keep forever before him the thought of God's presence, has for more than ten years become a habit. After dinner, the Pope walks for an hour in the gallories or gardens of the Quirinal. Then commence the receptions, which last till five o'clock, and take place without ceremony. At five o'clock, the Pope passes an hour before the Blessed Sacrament; most commonly he performs this act of devotion in the chapel of some religious community or public institution, into which he drops without warning, in order to see how things are managed when no one is expected. After this, he enters again his cabinet, and labors till nearten o'clock when he partakes of a collation, at which, ordinarily, some one of the cardinals is present. He then recites his prayers and retires to rest. Such is the daily life of the great Pope Pius IX."

A JURY VERDICT.—A case was recently submitted to a jury in this county, which, for its novelty and happy result, deserves a place in "the reports."

It arose from the following circumstances: Two men, living near neighbors, had a falling out about the cow of one of the parties frequently getting into the enclosure of the other, and which finally resulted in the death of the cow; she having been set on by dogs and chased till she ran against a stump and broke her neck.

The case was submitted to a jury of respectable and wealthy farmers. After hearing related all the circumstances, the jury made up their minds that the owner of the cow could not afford to loose her, and that the owner of the dogs was not able to pay for her, they therefore rendered the following verdict: that the jury should pay the value of the cow the magistrate treat the party, and the constable pay the costs.

The verdict was immediately ratified, and satisfied, to the great joy of the entire neighborhood.—*Kentucky Democrat.*

MISSOURI TOBACCO CROP.—A merchant writing to the St. Louis Republican, says:—I have recently made a tour through some of the principal tobacco growing counties of Missouri, and had frequent opportunities of examining carefully samples of the weight of the last two seasons. Should it continue longer, the Daily will be furnished to the end of the session at the above price. If it adjourns sooner, the Weekly paper will be substituted to make up the deficit of the six weeks of the Daily—allowing the Weekly for two Dollars. Thus, if the General Conference adjourns in five weeks, subscribers to the Daily will receive three copies of the Weekly to compensate for the six Dailies wanting to complete the sixth week. The Delegates will be furnished a copy gratis.

WEEKLY SESSION PAPER.—We will also send, to such as may prefer it, the Weekly PITTSBURGH CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, for six weeks, during the session of the General Conference, and until the whole of the proceedings are published. Terms—THIRTY-THREE cents for one copy—FOUR copies for one DOLLAR.

It is desirable to have the names as soon as possible, that we may know how large an edition of each will be needed. The money may be forwarded by the delegates where convenient. Great care will be combined with dispatch, in both printing and mailing, that subscribers may receive authentic intelligence at the earliest possible period.

All communications to be addressed to Rev. W. Hunter, Editor of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate, Pittsburgh, Pa. Let those who send subscribers be careful to state that they are for the *session paper*, and whether they are for the *Daily* or *Weekly*.

We respectfully request of our Methodist cotemporaries an early insertion of the above Prospectus—a favor which we will reciprocate if ever we have the opportunity.

Any paper inserting this Prospectus, and sending a copy containing it to this office, will be entitled to a Daily during the session of General Conference.

☞ BALM OF COLUMBIA—HAIR TONIC.—To the Bald and Grey—If you wish a rich, luxuriant head of hair, free from dandruff and scurf, do not fail to procure the genuine Balm of Columbia. In cases of baldness it will more than extend your expectations. Many who have lost their hair for 10 years have had it restored to its original perfection by the use of this balm. Age, sex or condition appear to be no obstacle to its success; it also causes the fluid to flow with which the delicate hair tube is filled, by which means thousands (whose hair was grey as the Asiatic Eagle) have had their hair restored to its natural color by the use of this invaluable remedy. In all cases of fever it will be found the great desideratum—a wash that can be used. A few applications only are necessary to keep the hair from falling off, leaving it strengthened, and pretty evenly in the rich glossy appearance, and as a perfume for the hair it is unequaled; it holds three times as much as other medicated hair restoratives and is more effectual. The genuine manufactured by Comstock & Co., 6 Courtland street, New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh, only genuine, by WM. JACKSON, 89 Liberty st., head of Wood; in Washington, Pa., by Sweeny & Son; in Brownsville, by Benner & Crocker; in Canonsburg, by Dr. Vogel; also, by our agents in every town in Pa., Ohio and Md. nov15dkwtom1

☞ THE CLEANSE is strangely destructive to the human cuticle, (or skin) the solid exterior from heat to cold, and the smoke causes yellow, dark, coarse complexions. Then it is requisite that the pores of the skin should be kept open—that their mouths should be free from impurity—twas thus the ancient Roman Fathers cured all diseases—they (it is computed that more the pores of the skin, than any other outlet of the body,) diseases and unhealthy vapors left through the skin. It is necessary, therefore, to keep the pores open—all humors are dispelled from the skin then to appear, when they wash with Jones' Italian Chemical Soap. I have seen it cure the worst and oldest cases of Tetter, Rheum, Erysipelas, Old Sores, Barber's Itch, Sore Head, Ringworm, when every other internal and external remedy had failed, in a few applications. It leaves the skin clear and soft, though it be yellow and coarse, is wonderful—it removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Morphew, and disfigurement of the skin—but persons must be particular and ask for Jones Soap—to be had in Pittsburgh at WM. JACKSON'S, sign of the Big Boot, 89 Liberty st. Price 50 cents. nov15dkwly

☞ TO THE HALT AND LAME.—Comstock's Nerve and Bone Liniment and Indian Vegetable Elixir, is the most effectual cure for Rheumatism. Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent for Pittsburgh. nov15dkwtom1

☞ Don't have a Foul Breath—If you have, use a two shilling bottle of Jones' Amber Tooth Paste. That will make your breath sweet, whiten your teeth, &c. Sold at 89 Liberty st. nov15dkwly

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☞ Ladies who use Jones' Spanish Lily White, have always a fine white transparent skin. Of this a trial will satisfy any one. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at 89 Liberty st. nov15dkwtom1

DIED,

On Thursday morning, the 17th instant, ELEANOR, consort of Alexander Lawson, aged 43 years and 15 days.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her husband on Wight st., on the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Insurance Company of North America,
MARINE, FIRE AND INLAND TRANSPORTATION INSURANCE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1849.

STATEMENT of the Assets of the President and Directors of the Insurance Company of North America, published in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Assembly:

MORTGAGES.

All of which are FIRST Mortgages, and are on Real Estate in the city and county of Philadelphia,

LOANS.		$212,000 00
Philadelphia County Six Per Cents, at par,		10,000 00
Philadelphia City do do		10,000 00
United States Loan do do		15,000 00
Pennsylvania & Del. Canal Co. $45,000 at 70,		31,500 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, Stock & Debt as one,		15,000 00
Cincinnati City Bonds at par,		10,000 00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. $10,000 at 55		5,500 00
do do do $5,000 at 60		3,000 00
Mortgage,		4,964 00
Schuylkill Navigation Co. $10,000 at 50,		5,000 00
do do do $2,125 at 59 22-100,		1,675 00
Boat Loan,		4,400 00
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail Road Co. $5,500 at 80,		
STOCKS.		
63 shares Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Road Co. at $ 50		3,150 00
48 do Schuylkill Navigation Co. 30		1,440 00
144 do Merchants and Manufacturer's Bank, Pittsburg, 50		7,200 00
50 do Philadelphia Bank, 100		5,000 00
32 do Pennsylvania Bank, 250		8,000 00
32 do North America Bank, 100		3,200 00
4 do Ins. Co. State of Penn'a, 200		800 00
100 do Penn'a Rail Road Co, 15		1,500 00
272 do Union Canal Company, 25		6,800 00
35 do Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, 30		1,050 00
5 do Philadelphia and Havre de Grace Steam Tow Boat Co, 80		400 00
12000 do Ins. Co. of North America, 5		60,000 00
Cash,		15,279 68
Notes Receivable,		231,567 69
Policies Purchased,		16,000 00
Debts Due the Company,		1,000 00
Properties in the Care of Agents,		1,925 36
		$701,755 22

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
HENRY D SHERRERD, Secretary. febtdkliw

SUGAR, MOLASSES AND COFFEE—13 hhds prime N O Sugar; 250 bbls N O Molasses; 50 bags Coffee, just landing from sty Wyoming and for sale by
W & H MITCHELTREE, 100 Liberty st.

☞ They will shortly receive per Kentucky, Washington and other boats the following:—200 hhds prime N O Sugar; 450 bbls plantation Molasses; 30 do Sugar House; 20 bbls Loaf Sugar; 12 tierces Carolina Rice. febtdkw

LOST—Yesterday (Thursday) morning, between the hours of ten and twelve, a large Gold Pen, Hard & Brosa, makers. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office. febtdkt.

WM. BOWEN—Commission and Forwarding Merchant, No. 90 Front St., between Wood and Market streets. febtdkw

LECTURE—Rev. Nathaniel West will give a Lecture on the subject of Temperance, at Temperance Hall, on this (Tuesday) evening, Feb. 15th inst., at early gas lighting. The Public are respectfully invited

SUNDRIES—15 bbls Cloverseed; 2 do Timothy seed; 13 casks Scorchings; 17 barrels do; 15 casks Bacon hams, sides, and shoulders; 5 barrels Beans for sale by
FRIEND, RHEY & Co. 57 Water st.

GINSENG & BEESWAX—9000 lbs Ginseng and 700 lbs Beeswax arrived per sty Phenix and for sale by. (febtdkl) JOHN S DILWORTH.

DRIME GUM MYRRHA—100 lbs for sale by
J KIDD & Co.

WINTER SPERM OIL—125 gals for sale by
J KIDD & Co.

QUAFORTIS—15 carboys for sale by
J KIDD & Co.

DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT, GENUINE—6 doz. for sale by
J KIDD & Co.

Caroxicle copy.

FEATHERS—28 sacks Feathers landing from stmr. Phenix and for sale by
JAMES DALZELL.

BARLEY—500 bushels for sale by
JAMES DALZELL.

TO ARRIVE—5 sacks Feathers; 13 sacks Ginseng; 25 sacks Goober Peas; 6 sack Dry Apples, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & Co.
Rear Water and Flood sts.

CORN—8 bbls shelled corn landing.
McGILL, BUSHFIELD & ROE.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR for sale by
McGILL, BUSHFIELD & ROE.

FEATHERS—27 sacks now landing from str Lady Byron and for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & Co.

COON SKINS—One sack now landing from str Lady Byron and for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & Co.

CRUSHED SUGAR—55 bbls Levering's crushed Sugar for sale by
WICK & M'CANDLESS.

PULVERIZED SUGAR—40 barrels Levering's for sale by
WICK & M'CANDLESS.

LOAF SUGAR—100 barrels Nos 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 for sale by
WICK & M'CANDLESS.

SPICES of all kinds for sale wholesale by
WICK & M'CANDLESS.

SULPHUR—1 bbl flour Sulphur for sale by
JOHN D MORGAN

GINGER—1 bbl ground Ginger for sale by
JOHN D MORGAN.

GLUE—3 bbls No 1 Glue for sale by
JOHN D MORGAN.

TURPENTINE—1 bbl Venice Turpentine for sale by
JOHN D MORGAN.

NEATS FOOT OIL, pure, for greasing harness, for sale by (febtdk) JOHN D MORGAN.

BACON—700 pcs hog round Bacon on consignment and for sale by JOHN SCOTT & Co.
No 7 Comm