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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.
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See next page for Telegraphic News.

The communication of our friend "A Whig and no mistake," is inadmissible without some slight modification.

Our report of the beautiful lecture of Hon. Walter Forward, and the letters and communications of our correspondents, occupy all our space to-day; but our readers will find our paper none the less interesting on that account.

We beg leave to direct the attention of our readers to the Address of Dr. Brown to the Alumni of Jefferson College,—and also to the appeal of the Sisters of Mercy Hospital. It will be a shame if our citizens let this excellent charity suffer for want of support. Who will step forward and lead the way in some plan to assist the Sisters of Mercy in their labor of love?

The Tariff.—On Monday last, a resolution was offered in the House of Representatives at Washington, by Mr. Eckert, of Pennsylvania, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill based on the Tariff of 1842, which passed by a vote of 96 to 93. All the ayes are Whigs, and all the nays Locofocos, but three. The Pennsylvania Locofocos, among the rest, voted against the Tariff.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

We hardly think our readers would thank us for inflicting upon them one of Mr. Walker's interminable Free Trade Essays, just after the people of this State have put an emphatic veto upon this favorite Locofoco theory. Having given the President's message, on account of its official character, we shall not place another Locofoco essay before our Whig readers merely because it is dignified with the title of the Report of a Secretary. We can give our readers something more interesting. We therefore content ourselves with the following abstract, from the New York Courier which contains all that is really essential to know, and as much probably as the most of our readers have time to peruse:

To total resources of the year, including a balance of $1,701,251 on hand at its commencement, were $58,394,701:—the total expenses $58,241,167—showing a balance in the Treasury of $153,534. At the close of next year it is estimated that there will be on hand a balance of $2,853,694:—in 1850, it is put at $5,040,542.

The Secretary states the average annual revenue under the Tariff of 1842 at $23,895,208:—that under the tariff of 1846 at $30,902,489. He then proceeds to point out the bad consequences that would have followed the continuance of the Tariff of 1842, and the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. The result of protection he urges would have been the destruction of commerce, the great importance of which he then sets forth. Specific duties moreover, he says constantly increase, as the foreign article falls in price,—which proposition he illustrates at length. Our manufacturers, he says, do not desire the restoration of the tariff of '42, because it stimulated too much competition.

Our exports of breadstuffs during the year amounted to $37,472,751,—double the amount exported under the Tariff of '42. Our tonnage also increased from 2,839,046 to 3,150,502 tons. The most of this increase is attributed to the present Tariff. A re-enactment of the Tariff of '42 will increase smuggling,—great advantages for which exist along our coast, as is shown by elaborate tables.

Mr. Walker refers to the revulsions of Europe, which have injured our trade, and then enters upon an elaborate vindication of Free Trade principles, in opposition to those of Protection,—enforced by the example of the several States of the Union, among which free trade prevails. A large section of the report is occupied with this argument, which is skilful and plausible though not particularly new. The repeal of the British Corn Laws is attributed to our arguments. The protective system is characterised as 'agrarian' and a war upon property.

A Cutter has been sent to Oregon to enforce the revenue laws there. No duties can be collected in California as yet. It is recommended that other collection districts on the Pacific Coast be authorised. Reference is made to the facilities for Commerce in the Pacific,—to the propriety of sending steamers there and to the great desirableness of a Railroad across the Isthmus of Darien.

The Secretary recommends that an act be passed allowing goods to be taken across the Isthmus to our Pacific ports, the same as from one port to another on the Atlantic Coast.

Consuls are needed at Chagres and Panama.

Drawback should be allowed on goods exported by the Rio Grande.

A variety of suggestions in regard to our trade in these new possessions are submitted. Reciprocal free trade between Canada and Mexico and the U. States is recommended.

The Mexican tariff imposed upon Mexico during the war greatly increased our means, and set a salutary example to belligerents in future wars.

The Secretary strongly renews his recommendation for a branch mint in the city of New York. It is urged as necessary in order to secure to the city command of her due proportion of coin. The storehouse of the goods of the Union, he says must become the storehouse of its specie.

The department since March, 1845, has coined at our mints the sum of $35,717,709. Much more would have been coined, had there been a branch mint at New York. The branch mint would also greatly aid the operations of the assistant treasurer.

The merchants of New York, from Jan. 1, 1847, to Nov 30, 1848, paid $35,360,678 for duties. The amount of specie received during the same period by the assistant treasurer at New York was $57,228,369, and the coin disbursed $55,496,269.

The subtreasury system is vindicated against the State bank deposite system.

The transaction in regard to the loan of $16,000,000 in March last, are detailed. The whole premium obtained was $487,168.

The public debt has been punctually paid whenever it became due. Statements are made showing that this has been done at every period of our history.

Our present debt is about $65,304,450,—less than *half* the annual interest on the public debt of Great Britain.

Our whole public domain unsold amounts to 1,442,217,837 acres.

The Secretary advises that power be given the department to purchase all the public debt exclusive of Treasury Notes without premium, and also to purchase at the market rate any portion of the rest of the debt. Details are given of the purchase already made. Reasons are given why the debt should be discharged as rapidly as possible.

The Coast survey is making rapid progress.—Six sections of coast have been surveyed and six new shoals discovered.

Improvements in our Light house system are urgently recommended.

New Standards for weights and measures and the adoption of the decimal system are urged.

A Scientific Commission is asked to survey the mineral lands of California.

The Warehousing system is reserved for a special report. Its progress has been successful and satisfactory.

The secretary makes some suggestions concerning the organization of the Treasury Department, the separation from it of the Land Office, supervision of the Marshals and the appointment of an Assistant Secretary. He advises also the detachment of the Indian Office and the Pension Office from the War Department; that of the Patent Office from the State Departmen; and the organization of them all under a new head, to be called the *Secretary of the Interior*. The whole expense would not exceed $20,000 per annum.

The Report closed with invoking the blessing of Heaven upon our beloved Union.

Cost of the Passage to California.—The cost of getting to San Francisco by the Chagres route, using the mail steamers, is about $375; say $150 to Chagres, $20 across the Isthmus, and $200 from Panama to San Franciso. By taking second cabin passages, however, the cost will be reduced about $90; and by taking sailing vessels instead of steamer to Chagres, the passage may be made for $250. The voyage via Vera Cruz and Acapulco may probably be made in rather less time, but not cheaper. The passage via Panama will probably average 35 days from New York. The distance from Panama to San Francisco is about 3,500 miles.

The prices of passage in the U. S. ships, from Panama to the ports respectively named on the Pacific coast, are as follows:

Panama to	Realejo,	700 miles, in state rooms,	$64
Do.	Acapulco,	1500 miles, do.	125
Do.	San Blas, }	2000 do. do.	175
Do.	Mazatlan, }		
Do.	San Diego,	3000 do. do.	225
Do.	San Francisco,	3500 do. do.	250

Passage in the lower cabin at a deduction of one fifth from the above rates.

Passage in the forward cabin from Panama to either of the above named ports, $100.

Pay in advance, in all cases!

The Hon. Solon Borland has been elected by the Legislature of Arkansas to be a Senator of the United States for six years, commencing the 4th March, 1849. [He had previously been elected to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. A. H. Sevier, who resigned to take the appointment of Minister to Mexico.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington, Dec. 11, 1848.

In the Senate to day, Mr. King of Ala., called up the resolutions which Mr. Bagby left as a legacy to an ungrateful country, upon the constitutional powers of the government. He was enabled to do this, through the operation of a joint resolution passed at the close of the last session, providing for the resumption of all unfinished business in the state on which it was left in the journal of the previous session.

Mr. Johnson disposed of these precious abstractions, by deliberately moving that they be laid upon the table. This was agreed to after a very short conversation.

The same Mr. King proposed to re-constitute the standing committees of the Senate, by adopting as nearly as circumstances would permit, the arrangement of last session. A very few changes were made, such as the placing of Mr. Atherton at the head of the finance Committee, instead of Mr. Lewis deceased.

Neither Mr. Hale nor Mr. Allen were at first proposed for any committee, but Mr. Upham having declined serving on that upon enrolled bills Mr. Hale was magnanimously appointed.

The remainder of the short session of the day, was spent in Executive session.

In the House of Representatives, the morning was consumed in reversing the action of the House on yesterday, upon a bill to prevent money being paid out of the contingent fund of either House, except by a joint resolution. The object of this was to curtail or to control the immense expenditures of the Senate out of the contingent fund placed at its separate disposal. The bill was yesterday passed as far as an engrossment. Mr. Evans, of Md., this morning moved to reconsider all the votes upon the bill, and after a struggle of considerable length, his motions were successful, and the bill was referred to the Committee on public accounts.

Mr. Cobb then said that he considered this disposition of the bill equivalent to a rejection of it, for it was well known that it could not again be reached, he therefore presented a joint resolution in the nature of a new joint rule, imposing about the same restrictions upon the making of payment out of the contingent fund, as prescribed in the bill.—This was defeated through the failure of the previous question. It goes over with other debateable matter.

Mr. McLean, of Baltimore, proposed to refer the subject of printing and publishing the debates to a select committee, with instructions to ascertain the least rate at which it can be done, and report accordingly. There seems to be an unappeasable hankering after the expenditure of public money, on this pretence of giving publicity to the vapid and worthless oratory of members which no inducement could prevail upon any but an official reporter to touch. There is more printed now than is read.

We have no especially interesting news. Mr. Douglass' compromise plan does not appear to take, nor does it improve on better acquaintance, even in the view of its friends. The opinion seems gaining ground that nothing can be done at this session towards the adjustment of the slavery question.

The California gold fever is rapidly becoming an epidemic. Yesterday I was in a brokers' office, when I heard a gentleman inquire concerning the sale of stocks in New York, on Saturday. Sir, said the broker, nothing was or could be done in Wall street on Saturday. The gold mania broke out, and all other business was suspended. I suppose this is literally true. All the spare shipping is taken up for California. There will be an immense emigration over the Isthmus of Panama this winter and next spring, expecting to get vessels for San Francisco on the other side.

JUNIUS.

Washington, Dec 11, 1848.

The long report of Mr. Walker on his system of finance was received by the Senate to day, and occasioned a lively debate. Mr. Jefferson Davis said it was very long and very profound, and a very complete, thorough and satisfactory defence of the financial measures of the honorable gentleman at the head of the Treasury Department.—He therefore moved the printing of 20,000 extra copies.

For the identical reasons nomed by Col. Davis Mr. Cameron, of Pa., thought the country would desire to pay for the printing, and provide for the circulation of the smallest possible number.—Ten thousand would be an ample supply, the more especially as he had learned, on inquiry, that there was quite a large number of the old ones of last year on hand, which it seems nobody would take away. As to the enlightening the people upon Mr. Walker's financial system, he thought the country had already decided upon it and against it. There was no use of pleading after judgment rendered. His system had broken down the democratic party in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hale thought Mr Cameron was mistaken in supposing that any decision had been made on the tariff question, by the result of the late election. The only question involved in the election at the north, so far as he knew, was whether Gen. Taylor or Mr. Van Buren was the better free soil man among the candidates. The whigs every where at the north ran Gen. Taylor as the only real, true, and genuine Free Soiler and they denounced Mr. Van Buren as an interloper, an outsider. After the great free soil triumph secured in the election of the former, he should look for the adoption of the most radical measures to give effect to the principle.

Mr. H. Foote, of Miss, felt it a duty to say that the gentlemen labored under a serious mistake.—Gen. Taylor had been elected as the most decided anti free soil man in the field. He had been supported on that ground throughout the South, and his election was deemed a little more signal defeat of the Wilmot Proviso than the success of General Cass would have been.

And thus the debate ran on for an hour, the Democrats amusing themselves by a nice little wrangle over Mr. Walker's last work on free trade, and the whigs prudently and wisely allowing them to settle the dispute among themselves. I believe the subject was finally referred to the committee on printing. The Senate adjourned at one o'clock, without doing any thing else.

In the House the speaker presented the list of standing committees for the session. They are not materially different from those of last session. Mr. Greely, of N. Y., is placed on that upon public lands, and Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, on the Ways and Means.

Mr. Ashmun withdrew the resolution authorizing a contract to be made with the Intelligencer and Union newspapers, to publish the House debates and proceedings at a high price, when twenty other newspapers are daily doing the same work for nothing. It seems that the editors of the Intelligencer declined taking a contract which they saw would subject them to a vast deal of aspersion and abuse, and so the project fell through.

A Pensylvania member offered a resolution that the committee on commerce be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for the modification of the tariff of 1846, based on the principles of that of 1842. This resolution was adopted, ayes 96, nays 93—so they will enquire at the least.

The House adjourned at about half past two o'clock, seeming to think they had done very well in patiently sitting through the call of the States for resolutions, &c.

We have no purely political news of importance.

JUNIUS.

Mr. Clay and General Cass.—The following letter has been furnished for publication to the correspondent of the Philadelphia North American. It is said to have been written by General Cass immediately after his reading Mr. Clay's address to his constituents, exculpating himself from the charge of "bargain and sale:"

[copy] *Detroit, April* 14, 1825.

"Dear Sir: I have just finished the perusal of your masterly address to your late constituents, and I cannot refrain from expressing to you the high satisfaction it has afforded me. It is a triumphant refutation of the vile slanders which have been propagated respecting the motives of your conduct in the peculiar circumstances in which you were recently placed. You may safely commit your character to the judgment of your countrymen and of posterity. They will not fail to award you full justice.

"I must ask your indulgence for this almost involuntary tribute to your claims and services. So strong is the expression which your appeal has made upon me, that I could not restrain this expression of my feelings.

"With warm regard, I am, dear sir, sincerely yours, LEW. CASS.

"Hon. H. Clay."

Important.—Samuel Fegely one of the representatives elect to our State Legislature, was suddenly prostrated by a paralytic stroke, a few days ago, and is still seriously ill; so much so, that it is doubtful whether he will be able to take his seat in the Legislature. As the House is a tie this is exceedingly important.—*Philadelphia N. American.*

The Hon. Walter Forward's Lecture.

Pursuant to the notice in our paper of yesterday, we now proceed to present our readers with the promised extracts from this lecture.

Mr. Forward, having been duly introduced to the meeting, proceeded to say:

Happiness is both the end and the impulse of all human enterprize. Beset with present wants and troubled with the impending future, mankind exhibit a spectacle of restlessness, attended with a desire in every one to better his condition: such is the true character—the actual condition of humanity.

The supply of man's natural wants is a necessity which may be controlled, indeed, by laws, but in the absence of personal fear would be permanent and inexorable. Artificial or voluntary wants are also impressed with the same character. Thus necessity in the first instance originates the feeling of selfishness, and the plans that spring from society, and the multiplication of the arts are found by experience to influence it. Selfishness, therefore, is the central power, the motive principle of the mere natural, unregenerate man, whether his condition be that of barbarism or that of civilization. It constitutes his theory of happiness—his entire life is dedicated to its service: even those moral and intellectual attributes that distinguish him from the brute creation, are entirely constrained to this service. With this endowment—the endowment of fear—he contemplates the future, is thoughtful of its wants and its perils, and assiduously endeavors to provide against them. He looks, moreover, on a world of men, exactly like himself, who want every thing that he wants; and the supply falling short of the desires of each, aggressions upon one another are matters of course. He must, therefore, be armed against those evils. This can only be done by appropriating to himself a power that shall be an overmatch for all assaults that can reach it. Thus, the love of wealth and power, and 'the world and self,' as the Scriptures express it, are found at the bottom of all the enterprises of unregenerate man; and this love of self and the world have no assignable limit. Turn the ox to the hay stack, or the dog to the bone, he will fight for the temporary monopoly; but when he is full, he will turn away for other cattle and dogs to be satisfied also. But the law of selfishness is imbued with no such temper—with no such moderation. This selfishness is a love that is inflamed by its own success, and the man never yet lived that had enough. Each individual of this unregenerate family covets the entire earth. He says to his soul, 'What a delightful thing it would be to own it all—to call it mine—to hold it as my sole property—the continents, the islands, the seas, the rivers, the banks, the towns, and the cities—to call all these mine, what felicity that would be!' But it does not stop here. He would appropriate the atmosphere as his property, with the light of the sun and moon, and call even the stars his own. The love of dominion over others is no less lamentable and insatiable. The story of Alexander may be fabulous, but it is, nevertheless, true to nature.

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But you may select any one of the affections and each one of them will be impressed with the same family stamp of infinity. It is the interest of every man, whether good or bad, that every other man should respect his person and his possessions, and refrain from aggressions upon either. The interest of every other man is felt to be the same—every one perceives the need of protection against the encroachments of his neighbors and associates. On this principle it is, that associated thieves establish laws of property, and thieves and robbers, as they are, maintain them inviolate. Suppose a population depraved and immoral, this constitutes no reason why every man should not desire the existence of some supreme authority to which he might look, and on which he may rely.

Neither life nor property can be enjoyed without the safeguard of a supreme authority. The wicked, therefore, who covet everything, who grasp every thing, who would concentrate all things in themselves—these—as well as the just and kind hearted—are driven to take shelter under some common government.

Fear, therefore, and distrust, and concious insecurity, mutually and universally felt, were, in the first instance the causes of society and of government. The like fear and distrust gave laws and immunities to industry and to the interchange of its products, for in supplying human wants which, even in the normal state were many, it would happen that the lines of individual pursuit would cross each other at every step, and quarrels break out which would end in the severest contests, and he who was superior in strength became the arbitrator of the destinies of the other.

In this predicament, each individual is made habitually to feel the interest which he himself has in the maintainance of a common sovereignty, and distributive justice is made the standard of civil and social duty.

The necessities which gave birth to government for the protection of property and person most have been felt in the primitive intercourse of nations, and doubtless led to some regulation of that intercourse. Now although the existence of a government, and of some common rules, are essential wherever human beings are brought into contact, and are the inevitable resort of the depraved and malignant, as well as the good and virtuous, it does not follow that authority is conferred upon the wisest and the best, or that justice will be equally distributed. The fact of society and government is one thing—their proper existence is another. * * * * * *

From the considerations produced it would seem that civilization itself had its origin in necessity.

Now let us contemplate the wonderful arrangements of providence in awakening and stimulating the faculties of mankind, bringing them into more intimate confidence and brotherhood, disclosing the advantages of corporate institutions in the promotion of the common good, in directing their very selfishness to beneficial results, and thus bringing good out of evil.

Firstly—The globe itself is formed into so many compartments, distinguished from each other by climate, soil, and relative situation; each possesses peculiar natural resources—resources which are denied to others, or possessed by them only in an inferior degree. The oceans, the seas, and the rivers are but fields for industrial adventure, to which men are naturally tempted, in the hope of bettering their condition. This diversity of resources enables the people of one locality to supply its own wants, ministering in its turn to the wants of another, and so with nations. Mutual advantage begets mutual intercourse and exchanges—new wants spring up, and discover new objects and enjoyments, till the resources of one region are distributed to every other. * * * * Paradoxical as it may appear, all this may be accomplished through the operation of mere selfishness.

Here it is proper that I should explain the meaning of the words, 'unregenerate' and 'unreclaimed.'

There are two great principles to which we trace all motives of human conduct—selfishness and benevolence. The former is dignified with many high sounding epithets—such as 'ambition'—'the love of glory'—'a passion for fame,' but it is, in its essence the love of engrossing all property and all power to itself. It loves its own liberty, but it loves not the liberty of others as well as its own.—It loves its own good independent of the common good, and for its own ends, and puts on a guise suitable to its attainment.

But there is another class of men who are exponents of an opposite principle—who in all things act with reference to the good of others as well as themselves. They recognize the rights of others and their own by the spontaneous will; and the living principle and bond of their society is benevolence—while that of all countries and commonwealths of selfish men is found to be nothing else but mutual distrust and mutual fear—the result of mutual antagonism.

This view of the instance of selfishness furnishes the distinction above assumed between the regenerate and the unregenerate. Morally speaking, it serves for every practical purpose. Men may, in their day dreams, imagine that great talents, high refinement, and scientific knowledge will raise them from the lower category referred to, and instal them in the higher; but truth, and the God of truth forbid the usurpation. Selfishness is still a barbarian, whatever arrogant exterior it may assume.

Christianity was given to a world universally governed by selfishness. It proclaimed a new theory of self dominion, of social order, and of government. It said to every one—'Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you,' and you should seek 'others' good, rather than your own.' It grouped all men into a common brotherhood. It exacted the same duties from all, and assigned to all the same rights.

Now, whether Christianity be supernatural and heaven decended or not, it is most clearly, in its science as well as in its theory, a system of pure benevolence. It may be perverted—it may be tortured by creeds—it may be scandalized by hypocrisy—still the system itself when seen in its original integrity is truly one which proclaims—'Peace on earth, and good will towards men,' and is a perfect contrast to the system of selfishness.

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The infusion of this new principle into governments and social intercourse, and the transactions between men and nations, if universal and thorough, would, of course, regenerate the entire character, and change the moral face of the world. This is so obvious a truth that words would be thrown away in any attempt to make it plainer.

But what is the issue to which these reflections bring us? *Cui bono*—the discussion? I will tell you.

First: As men, as citizens, as merchants, as mechanics, as students and enquirers after truth, you may be able to institute a rational comparison between selfishness and benevolence, and ascertain the comparative influences of these on governments and nations denominated and professing to be Christian.

Second: You may be led to consider whether mutual distrust and fear, or mutual love and brotherhood form the best basis of any system of governmental organization.

Third: (and this is the leading consideration,) You may be induced to look more narrowly into the structure and spirit of ancient society, with their systems of property, social order and national intercourse, and carefully to mark the gradual transition that has been going on from a minor to a higher and better state of things.

In all this you will perceive that the regeneration of mankind is mainly due to the spirit of benevolence engendered by Christianity. You will perceive further, that the amelioration spoken of is still in progress, that its advance has been, of late years, and continues to be, a pledge of still better days to come.

Let us now compare briefly the ancient state of the world with its systems of selfishness, to the present state of the world under the influence of Christianity.

The ancients had literature and science, and here and there a moralist of high bearing; but their moralists were few, and their fate tells of the vast and deep seated depravity which they ventured to rebuke.

[The learned lecturer then took a brief but connected glance at the morals of the ancients. He observed that the social system of Athens, the best among the Greeks, might be pourtrayed if decency did not forbid—that if we consulted Plutarch we would find that the lives of the Greeks were altogether brutal—that the Spartans might truly be designated a "den of theives," and that the Romans were cunning and dissimulative, as might be seen in their interpretation of treaties—that they were violators of justice, cruel in war, holding it lawful to put their captives to death or carry them into slavery.]

"There is," said he "a fatality—an emblem of death lurking in every system of pure selfishness, whether national or international; whether corporeal or social. A little reflection will show us that it cannot be otherwise. If two individuals meet in conflict, the conflict must end in the subjugation of one or other of the parties. And so of nations. The presence of a third power in that portion of a population which may not have committed themselves blindly to either side, may awe the victorious into something like moderation; but history shows that contingencies do arrive in which the third power is too weak to be feared, and then the victors revel in their victory and exercise their power over all alike.

[The learned lecturer here cited the history of Marius, Cæsar and Anthony—observed that the slavish Greeks would have conquered and enslaved the Romans if they could, but that the slavish Romans were the strongest, and the Greeks were subdued; that Asia, Egypt, Spain, Gaul, Britain, and a vast portion of Germany were brought under the Roman yoke; that the selfishness that subdued foreign nations renewed its insatiable rapacity at home, that such rapacity might sometimes be continued for a long period, but that it could not last forever, and that the Roman empire was at last overthrown by its own internal diseases.]

The government established successively by these hordes, was also cursed by the same moral plague, and bowed in their turn, to the dominion of the strongest. No truth is more demonstrable than this, that social order cannot be forever maintained by mutual antagonism, distrust and fear; that all systems of policy must, in the nature of things, be mortal—must inevitably perish. The only element of immortality in both social and political institutions is benevolence, under which equal rights are willingly and spontaneously conceded by each to all, and by all to each—where every one loves not merely his own liberty but the liberty of others. The extent to which this prevails in a commonwealth is the true mark of its advancement—the true measure of its civilization. So long as it prevails, it will be impossible for civil liberty to be on the decline, because it is inseperable from it.

I have adverted to the ancient governments and nations called free. You have seen at a glance what they were—what they aimed at and if you have read what they did, you may have been led to wonder that the retributive scourge of Almighty Providence was withheld so long.

After the promulgation of Christianity, benevolence was seen to insinuate itself like an imperceptible haven into the barbarism of the age, and a slow but certain amelioration of the condition of mankind was the consequence.

[The learned lecturer referred to the codes of law and jurisprudence adopted in the reigns of the Constantines as an evidence of this.]

Learning and wealth, and science and power, and what is called civilization may be possessed in an eminent degree by a nation, but neither of these nor all of them together will beget right feelings in the bosom towards other individuals, or generate the habit of doing good to every one, and of doing it always.

But how could a theory of love, based on the natural equality of mankind—how could such a system make its way but by very slow degrees in a world of natural distrust, antagonism and fear?—It did however maintain its ground, and gain some accessions of strength in the worst of times. The benevolence even of the darkest days had caught something of the new science of humanity.

[The learned lecturer here referred to the 15th century as having given a new impulse to the human mind as exhibited in the invention of gunpowder, fire arms, printing and the discovery of the mariner's compass, and observed that it was striking that these inventions should have appeared just at a time when the world seemed most fit to receive them.]

From this era we may date the contrast in the entire system of Christendom to that of the ancient world. Spain, drunk and infatuated with the lust of gold had sent her ships and her armies to South America, where the doctrines of benevolence and the recognition of human rights had advanced in England and Holland and other countries in Europe.

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[The lecturer then took a rapid glance at the history of Europe and America from the 15th to the 15th century observing that the American government had had no precedent.]

'How eventful,' said he, 'was the 15th century—how wonderful the triumphs of science, the inventions of genius, the expansion of the useful arts. But the current century is more wonderful still, as exhibited in the steam press, steam ships, rail roads, and the telegraph that annihilates space and in an instant enables us to converse with far distant friends, and places them as it were side by side. And benevolence has been hand in hand with American enterprise. Who dreamt forty years ago of independence amid the barbarianism of Africa? Yet America has reared a fortress of liberty upon its shores and unfurled her triumphant banner. Our language is there, our saints are there, our arts are there, Christianity is there, the songs of liberty, and of Zion are there. Who that loves mankind that reposes upon the justice and mercy of Providence—who that looks with interest and with hope upon the struggles of benevolence can doubt that Africa will be yet redeemed from her idols and add her store to the confederation of Christian republics! [Applause.]

[Mr. Forward then adverted to the progress of education and the estimation in which it was held, as evinced by the great provision made for our common schools—to the efforts made for the propagation of religion as proved by the self-sacrificing missionary—and to the combined efforts for the promotion of science, literature and art, as manifested in such institutions as that to whose members he then had the honor of addressing himself.]

He concluded. Lyceums and literary institutions are springing into popularity. The discovery is now made that education is not incompatible with manual industry—that sooner or later, every man with health and a good understanding can be learned, if he will, and the time will certainly arrive, when society will take its deepest impress from the realization of this great fact. This glorious country has a theatre wide enough—large enough—to furnish a place and a price for the best efforts of all her sons. Starting from the ocean—diversified with the most propitious climates—intersected by mighty rivers, tempting the adventurous—hills and valties, characterized by the most exuberant fertility, what nation of the globe was ever so favored—what nation was ever charged with so weighty a stewardship?

How inspiring then is the hope—the assurance, that the young men of the country are resolved worthily to bear this stewardship! [Applause.] * * Here your lots have been fortunately cast, and the fault, if not the regret, will be your own, if your time and talents be not made subservient to a happy destiny. [Applause.]

For the reasons stated in our paper yesterday, we have not been able to present our readers with this entire lecture, but have presented them with such portions as we were able to snatch, under the circumstances.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 13, 1848.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Dispatch of this morning contains an article headed "Gen. Simon Cameron, United States Senator," which suggested a few thoughts to me, as to its origin and object of its appearance at this particular time; which, if they have not occurred to you before, may be of use to you as one of the guardians of the Whig interests. Gen. Cameron's term of service expires next March, and an election must be held for a successor this winter, who, it is generally supposed, will be a Whig. But Simon Cameron has no idea of being superseded if he can help it by any of those subtle intrigues with which his brain is constantly teeming. We all know that he owes his election as Senator to the votes of the Whigs in the Legislature, and some 15 or 16 disaffected Democrats who were opposed to the caucus nomination. Now the tables are turned, and the Whigs have the power in their hands to elect one of their own party in his stead, if they only hang together. Simon is therefore obliged to set his sails on the other tack, and his object and aim is to induce the Democrats (out of spite at the Whigs) to vote in a body for him, and also to secure a sufficient number of disaffected Whigs (some 9 or 10 will, I think, be sufficient) to secure his re-election. This is a strong game, but if any man in this commonwealth can accomplish it, Simon Cameron is that man, and be assured he is busy at it now. The article in the Dispatch may therefore be looked on as a small ingredient used by him in manufacturing public opinion for this occasion. The next article of the kind may probably appear in some small "Whig" paper, back in the country, from which it will be copied into a metropolitan democratic paper in his interests, and pointed at as an evidence of Whig sentiment. The Middletown Bank is a useful institution to its officers when elections are on hand.

I am not disposed to give the General credit for the honesty and disinterestedness of purpose which the Dispatch ascribes to him, in his efforts to have the appropriation made to Ritchie & Heiss of $20,000, because I *believe* he was *interested* in having it paid. I believe he advanced the money to enable Ritchie & Heiss to make the purchase, else why is it that $45,000 government money were reported by the Secretary of the Treasury as being deposited, from the spring of 1845, until last spring, in Cameron's Bank of Middletown, where there was about as much use for our public money as there would be in the Bank of France, unless this $45,000 was intended as a kind of collateral security to Cameron for the money advanced by him to Ritchie & Heiss. And why is it that Mr. Niles of Connecticut who voted against the tariff of 1846, and that Senator from North Carolina who resigned his seat on account of instructions from his legislature to vote against it, were abused in most scandalous terms by the "Union," the former for voting against it, and the latter for not keeping his seat and voting for it notwithstanding his instructions, while Cameron not only voted and spoke against it without one word of condemnation from old Ritchie, but ever since he has been in Washington has been the most influential man with the administration, and the *only* channel by which public favors could be obtained by Pennsylvanians. His favorites have been preferred in all cases over the *old* friends of James Buchanan and the supporters of Francis R. Shunk.

These are only surmises with me, but in view of all the outward circumstances, they have all the appearance of facts. It would be well for members of the Legislature, before lending their support to such a man as Cameron, to inquire a little into his character and past history. For instance, his payment of the annuities to the Kickapoo, or some other tribe of Indians, in the rag money of the bank of Middletown, which his partner in the speculation took from them, in payment for goods, at enormous profits, in a store he had established among the nation, the object being to appropriate the specie which the Government was sending on to their own use, as soon as it arrived. But in this they were foiled, for the agent of the United States at St. Louis, hearing of the operation, stopped the money there, and ordered the repayment of the Indians in specie. This was the most unfortunate of Simon's numerous speculations, but it shows sufficiently the kind of man he is.

I am a plain, decided Democrat, of the strictest sect, and one who hates to see rascality in high places encouraged, and I hope the Whigs will avoid doing so, by voting in a body for one of their own men, whom they can trust, and the Democrats by refusing to support a half and half Democrat, whom no body can trust.

AN OUT AND OUT DEMOCRAT.

Navy.—The U. S. steamship Supply, Lieut. Com'g Pennock, forty six days from Gibraltar, arrived in Hampton Roads on Thursday night, and went up the next day to the anchorage. She has the following passengers—Lieut. Comd'g Wm. F. Lynch, Commander of the Dead Sea Expedition, Lieut. Sherburne and Henry Bedloe, Esq., of New York. We learn from the Herald that Lieut. Lyhch took passage for Washington on Friday afternoon in the steamer Osceola, and we presume the public will soon have his report on the Exploration of the Dead Sea, which cannot fail to be highly interesting.

The U. S. frigate Constitution, Captain Gwynn, sailed from Boston on Saturday, for the Mediterranean station.

Theatre.—Mr. Hackett makes his last appearance this evening in his famous character of Sir John Falstaff, in Shakspeare's popular Comedy of Henry 4th, Oxley as Hotspur, Prior as Prince of Wales, and Roys as King Henry.

THE SABBATH.

On Tuesday eveng, 19th inst., at 7 o'clock, a public meeting will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr Herron's,) to consider the claims of the Sabbath. All friendly to a better observance of the Lord's day, are hereby respectfully invited to attend.

The committee of arrangements are the Rev. Dr Rodgers, Rev. Dr Cook, Rev. J. F. M'Laren, and Rev. Nathaniel West.

P. S. The pastors of Churches have been invited to preach on the subject of the Sabbath, on to morrow, 17th inst. dec16

Religious Notice.—The Rev. Mr. Bonhomme, the converted Jew, will preach in the Methodist Protestant Church, East Common, Allegheny on to morrow (Sabbath) evening, at 6½ o'clock.

Notice to the Antimasons and Whigs of the City of Pittsburgh.—The Whig Committee of Conference met at the Old Court House in the Common Council Chamber pursuant to a call of the Chairman, on Monday evening, the 11th inst. Wm. M'Candless, President in the Chair. J. M. Brush and James B. Murray, Secretaries.

The following resolution was offered by J. M. Brush and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Whigs and Antimasons of the city of Pittsburgh will meet on Saturday evening Dec. 23d, at 7 o'clock P. M., at their usual places of holding primary meetings, to elect five delegates from each Ward to meet in convention at the Old Court House, on Wednesday Dec. 27th at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for Mayor.

WM. M'CANDLESS, Prest.

J. M. Brush, } Secretaries.
J. B. Murray, }

Mayoralty of Pittsburgh.

Mayoralty.—Messrs White & Co. Gents: Please to announce the name of Capt John Herron as a suitable person for the office of Mayor of this city. dec8-dtf FIFTH WARD.

Mayoralty.—B. C. Sawyer, Esq. will be supported in the Convention for the nomination of Mayor, for his long, faithful and zealous services as a Whig. dec6-dtf FIFTH WARD.

Messrs White & Co. Gents: Please to announce the name of Mr Henry Wilkinson as a suitable person for the office of Mayor of this city. nov27 FIRST WARD.

Mayoralty.—Mr Editor: Please announce that Chas. B. Scully, Esq. will be a candidate for nomination for the office of Mayor. nov22-tf SECOND WARD.

Mayoralty of Allegheny City.

Mayoralty of Allegheny City.—Mr Editor: You will please announce the name of Mr Jonathan Ruch, of [illegible] Ward, Allegheny, for the office of Mayor, subject to the decision of the Whig and Antimasonic Convention. nov[illegible] MANY VOTERS.

Allegheny Ward Meetings.—The Antimasons and Whigs of Allegheny are requested to meet on Saturday evening, the 16th inst., at 6½ o'clock, at their usual places in each Ward, to elect two delegates to the Convention to meet on Wednesday evening following, at the Town House, to put in nomination a candidate for Mayor, and a candidate for Director of the Poor, and also to nominate candidates for city officers.

JAMES TASSEY, Sec'y of last Convention. dec14

Third Ward Primary Meeting.—The Whig and Antimasonic citizens of the Third Ward are requested to meet at the School House, in said Ward, on Saturday next, Dec 16th, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a suitable ticket to be supported at the coming Ward election.

By order of the Committee. dec14

Use the Proper Means.—If you wish to be successful in any undertaking, you must always use the proper means. Therefore, if you have a cough, use Jayne's Expectorant and be cured, for it is the proper means. Have you Asthma or difficulty of breathing, then the only efficient means to cure you is to use Jayne's Expectorant, which will immediately overcome the spasm which contracts the diameter of the tubes, and loosens and brings up the mucus which clogs them up, and thus removes every obstruction to a free respiration, while at the same time all inflammation is subdued and a cure is certain to be effected. Have you Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pleurisy, or in fact any Pulmonary Affection, then use Jayne's Expectorant and relief is certain, and you will find that you have used the proper means.

For sale in Pittsburgh at the Pekin Tea Store, 72 4th street near Wood. jan17

M'Lane's Worm Vermifuge.—The popularity which this medicine has acquired in Western Pennsylvania, is a sure guarantee of its excellence. The following gentlemen, highly respectable citizens of Allegheny and Beaver counties have used this Vermifuge in their families and offer the assurance of its great medical properties:

James Stratton, Fourth-st. Road, Pittsburgh.
Mary J. Stratton, " "
Mary Stratton, " "
Mary Burk, Beaver county.
Sarah Hasberger, Manchester, near Pitt.
Margaret Landsey, "
James Burk, Squirrel Hill.
Agnes Burk, "

For sale at the drug store of J KIDD & Co. 60 Wood st. dec11

W. M. Wright, M. D., Dentist,

Office and residence on Fourth street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank. Office hours from 9 o'clock to 12 A. M., and from 2 o'clock to 5 P. M. sep14-ly

MERCY HOSPITAL.

THE small balance acknowledged as on hand at the date of the Report of the Board of Visitors, being now spent, the Sisters of Mercy have not for its support one dollar belonging to the Institution.

There are now twenty eight patients in the house. The Sisters beg leave to appeal to the public for aid to meet the expenses necessary for keeping up the institution.

Subscriptions and donations will be solicited by Rev. James O'Connor, or will be received by any of the following gentlemen, members of the Visiting and Building Committees:

W. Ebbs, John Snyder,
Henry M'Cullough, C. Ihmsen,
Luke Tiernan, P. Mulvany,
John S. Cosgrave, J. C. Cummins,
James Blakely. dec16-d1w

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THE undersigned will offer for sale or lease, at public outcry, on the 14th January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, a valuable tract of Coal Land, 51 acres, more or less, situate on the Youghiogheny river, immediately above Lock No. 2, and 5 miles east of Elizabethtown. For terms apply to the subscriber, on the premises. RACHAEL DAGGETT. dec16-w3t*S

FRESH ARRIVAL.—W. M'Clintock offers to those wishing to furnish houses, the handsomest assortment of Carpeting ever brought to this market, comprising in part the following varieties: Rich style Velvet Pile; Axminster Tapestry, Brussels, extra super 3 ply, super 3 ply, superfine and fine Ingrain Carpets, to which he most respectfully invites his friends and the public, to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Wareroom, No. 75 Fourth st, Pittsburgh. dec16

TWEEDS AND CASSIMERES.—2 cases gold mix'd brown and black Tweeds, 1 do Fancy Cassimeres just rec'd and for sale at manufacturers prices. MURPHY & LEE, liberty st, dec16 opposite 5th.

LOST.—On Wednesday last, a pair of gold cased Spectacles, on Market or Fourth street. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at the store of JOHN S DILWORTH, dec16 27 wood st.

WAS FOUND.—A Purse with a small amount of money in it, at the head of Wood street. The owner can get it by calling at the warehouse of Church, Carothers & Co. dec16-d1t

SUGAR.—13 hhds prime N O Sugar, just received and for sale by the subscriber at 4½ cents per lb., cash currency. JOHN D DAVIS, Auct. dec16 corner of Wood and 5th sts.

FOR SALE.—Two Young Horses—will work well in either double or single harness, will be sold low. Inquire of ELLIOTT & ENGLISH, dec16 78 wood st.

BLANKETS.—1 case pearl drab, suitable for overcoats, for sale by dec16 MURPHY & LEE.

DRAB COATING.—1 case Drab Coating, very heavy, just rec'd. dec16 MURPHY & LEE.

BLUE COATING.—1 bale blue Blanket Coating; for sale by dec16 MURPHY & LEE.

SPERM OIL, (winter strained)—Best quality, rec'd and for sale by dec16 BRAUN & REITER.

RHUBARB ROOT.—2 cases rec'd and for sale by dec16 BRAUN & REITER.

CARB. OF AMMONIA.—1 cask rec'd and for sale by dec16 BRAUN & REITER.

SAL SODA.—5 casks rec'd and for sale by dec16 BRAUN & REITER.

BUTTER.—65 kegs No. 1 keg Butter, in good shipping order, just rec'd and for sale by dec16 BROWN & CULBERTSON.

FINE FLOUR.—105 bbls fine Flour, just rec'd per stmr J B Gordon, and for sale by dec16 SELLERS & NICOLS.

ALCOHOL.—5 bbls Alcohol, just rec'd and for sale by dec16 JOHN D MORGAN.

LAMP BLACK.—1 casks just rec'd and for sale by dec16 JOHN D MORGAN.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, (Genuine)—Just rec'd and for sale by dec16 JOHN D MORGAN.

Pittsburgh and Allegheny Infirmary,
(Located in Allegheny City, Fleming street, continuation of Sandusky—near N. Commons.)

THIS Institution is now in successful operation, under the management of a competent matron and nurses. The Medical Staff is composed of the following physicians: Drs. Addison, Gazzam, Dale, Brooks, Morgan, Bell, Lange and Cornman, the two last of whom attend to the German patients. The object of the Infirmary is not to be a mere receptacle, but a curative retreat for the suffering and the sick—the charity is therefore limited to accidents and acute diseases, except in extreme cases. As many patients of this character will be received gratis, as the funds will permit. Individuals, Churches, Beneficial Societies, Families, &c., who wish to provide an asylum for sick friends, members and domestics, can do so at from $3 to $5 per week, according to attendance, room, &c. All applications for permits must be made to Dr Addison, Penn street, Dr Gazzam, 6th street, Dr. Brooks, 3d street, Dr. Lange, Hand street, Dr. Morgan, Penn street, Dr. Cornman, Penn street, 5th Ward, and Drs Dale and Bell, second bank, below Federal street, Allegheny city.

Subscriptions and contributions for this charity, may be made to the Rev W. N. Passavant, Director of the Institution, or to the following Bankers, who have kindly consented to receive them: Messrs Kramer & Rahm, N. Holmes & Sons, S. Jones & Co., Wm. Larimer, Jr., Hoon & Sargent, Hill & Curry, and H. D. King. dec16-d1t

SCOTCH SNUFF.—1 tierce for sale by dec16 JOHN D MORGAN.

POW'D JAMAICA GINGER.—For sale by dec16 JOHN D MORGAN.

GROUND MUSTARD.—1 bbl for sale by dec16 JOHN D MORGAN.

MOLASSES.—50 bbls prime N.O. per Messenger, for sale by dec16 FRIEND, RHEY & Co.

LARD.—22 bbls No 1 Leaf Lard, 65 kegs do do do. for sale by dec16 FRIEND, RHEY & Co.

PEACHES.—194 sacks Peaches, for sale by dec16 FRIEND, RHEY & Co.

LEAD.—2160 pigs soft Galena Lead, for sale by dec16 FRIEND, RHEY & Co.

CASTOR OIL.—20 bbls best quality, for sale by dec16 FRIEND, RHEY & Co.

COTTON.—101 bales Cotton, for sale by dec16 FRIEND, RHEY & Co.

FEATHERS.—15 sacks for sale by dec16 FRIEND, RHEY & Co.

FLAXSEED.—37 sacks, 1 bbl, 1 keg, to arrive; for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & Co. dec15 front st.

FEATHERS.—29 sacks to arrive, for sale by dec15 ISAIAH DICKEY & Co.

GINSENG.—2 sacks, to arrive, for sale by dec15 ISAIAH DICKEY & Co.

CORN MEAL.—A small lot very good, just rec'd and for sale by dec15 ARMSTRONG & CROZER.

LARD.—2 bbls new Lard, on consignment, by dec15 ARMSTRONG & CROZER.

FEATHERS.—2 sacks on consignment, by dec15 ARMSTRONG & CROZER.

CORN BRUSHES.—16 doz on consignment, by dec15 ARMSTRONG & CROZER.

RECEIVED THIS DAY—
6 pcs new style Tapestry Brussels Carpet,
1 do do do do for stairs.
Those wanting fine carpets will find it to their interest to call at W. McCLINTOCK'S, dec15 75 Fourth st.

SAND PAPER, (Hornbrook's)—10 reams assorted numbers, received and for sale by dec15 BRAUN & REITER.

EMORY.—10 kegs assorted sizes, rec'd and for sale by dec15 BRAUN & REITER.

BLACK LEAD, (washed)—3000 lbs of a superior quality, rec'd and for sale by dec15 BRAUN & REITER.

NAILS.—200 kegs assorted, just rec'd and for sale by dec14 BROWN & CULBERTSON.

SUNDRIES.—20 bbls pure Cider Vinegar, 10 do do Cider, 15 bxs Pearl Starch, rec'd and for sale by dec14 BROWN & CULBERTSON.

TEAS.—7 packages Young Hyson, 20 do Gunpowder, 15 do Imperial, 20 Black Teas, just rec'd and for sale by dec14 BROWN & CULBERTSON.

L. HERSEY, Manufacturer of Steam Boat and Family Blankets, Batting, Cotton Mattrasses and Comforts of all sizes. Warehouse No. 29 Water street, Pittsburgh. dec14

PEACHES.—100 bush of Ohio Peaches, halves, rec'd and for sale by W & R M'CUTCHEON, dec14 152 liberty st.

CHEESE.—150 bxs Cheese, rec'd and for sale by dec14 W & R M'CUTCHEON.

BARLEY.—19 bbls Barley, rec'd and for sale by dec14 W & R M'CUTCHEON.

BUTTER.—4 bbls prime Roll Butter, rec'd and for sale by dec14 W & R M'CUTCHEON.

NAILS.—100 kgs Roger & M'Nickle's Juniata Nails, assorted, received and for sale by dec14 W & R M'CUTCHEON.

TRUNK BOARDS, &c.—60 bundles Nos 5, 6 and 7, Bonnet do 10's gross, Binder's do, various numbers, in store and for sale by dec14 BROWN & CULBERTSON.

NEW MOLASSES.—100 bbls prime N O, just rec'd and for sale by dec14 BROWN & CULBERTSON.

MOLASSES.—25 bbls new crop N O Molasses, landing from stmr Hail Columbia and for sale by dec14 JAS DALZELL, 24 water st.

COTTON.—50 bales Cotton, in store and for sale by dec14 JAS DALZELL.

PIG METAL.—1 tons Hanging Rock Metal, landing and for sale by dec14 JAS DALZELL.

PEA NUTS.—150 bush Tenn Pea Nuts, in store and for sale by dec14 JAS DALZELL.

STAR CANDLES.—18 bxs landing and for sale by dec14 JAS DALZELL.

NAILS.—200 kegs assorted, for sale by dec14 S F VON BONNHORST & Co.

SHEET IRON.—10 tons Nos 24 and 26, Juniata, for sale by dec14 S F VON BONNHORST & Co.

CIDER.—50 bbls sweet Cider, for sale by dec14 S F VON BONNHORST & Co.

LARD.—2 bbls fresh, for sale by dec14 S F VON BONNHORST & Co.

VINEGAR.—20 bbls pure Cider Vinegar, for sale by dec14 S F VON BONNHORST & Co.

WHITE BEANS.—10 bbls for sale by dec14 S F VON BONNHORST & Co.

CIGARS.—10,000 Half Spanish, for sale by dec14 S F VON BONNHORST & Co.

PIPES.—20 bxs clay Pipes, for sale by dec14 S F VON BONNHORST & Co.

FLOUR.—150 bbls Flour, just rec'd on consignment and for sale by dec13 ARMSTRONG & CROZER.

PEA NUTS.—53 sacks just rec'd and for sale by dec13 ATWOOD, JONES & Co. water st.

MOLASSES.—300 bbls Molasses, oak barrels, arriving per stmr Saranak, and for sale by BURBRIDGE, WILSON & Co. dec12 water st.

GUM SUSPENDERS.—20 doz low priced, just rec'd by dec13 SHACKLETT & WHITE.

ROCKET POWDER.—300 lbs for sale by dec13 J S DILWORTH, 27 wood st.

FLOUR.—450 bbls extra Flour, for sale by dec13 J S DILWORTH.

BUTTER.—4 bbls Roll Butter, for sale by dec13 J S DILWORTH.

FLAXSEED.—20 bbls Flaxseed, in store and for sale by dec13 J S DILWORTH.

APPLES.—187 bbls Green Apples, just landing and for sale by dec13 J S DILWORTH.

N. O. MOLASSES.—230 bbls Molasses, in fine order, landing from stmr Saranak, for sale by dec13 BAGALEY & SMITH.

LARD, &c.—29 kegs Lard, 15 bbls White Beans, landing and for sale by dec13 BAGALEY & SMITH.

FANCY CASSIMERES.—2 cases new style Fancy Cassimeres, bright figures and very handsome goods, just opened by dec12 SHACKLETT & WHITE.

VELVET CORDS.—Two trasses heavy large stripe Genoa Cords, just received by dec12 SHACKLETT & WHITE.

COFFEE.—100 bags Rio Coffee, just rec'd and for sale by dec12 ATWOOD, JONES & Co.

BEANS.—20 bbls white, for sale by dec12 J D WILLIAMS, 110 wood st.

FEATHERS.—10 sacks Tennessee, for sale by dec12 J D WILLIAMS.

APPLES.—20 bbls Russets, for sale by dec12 J D WILLIAMS.

RAISINS.—20 bxs M R; 10 do Layer, 40 do 3, 6 and 12 lbs, for sale by dec12 J D WILLIAMS.

CURRANTS.—5 bbls Zante, for sale by dec12 J D WILLIAMS.

SCALED HERRING.—20 bxs for sale by dec12 J D WILLIAMS.

SUNDRIES.—300 bxs Raisins; 20 mats do, 30 boxes shelled Almonds; 50 do Malaga Figs; 2 tes drum do; 2 cases Sicily Liquorice, 1 bbl Mason's Blacking, just received and for sale by dec5 BROWN & CULBERTSON.

DEMIJOHNS.—Of all sizes, kept constantly on hand by C. IHMSEN, dec11-2w 1st and 2d sts.

PICKLES.—10 bbls Pickles, rec'd on consignment, and for sale by C H GRANT, dec11-11 41 water st.

MUSICAL BOXES.—1 doz Musical Boxes, that play a variety of airs, waltzes, quadrilles, just rec'd at dec11 Z KINSEY'S, 57 market st.

MAMMOTH PENS.—Just received, one case of mammoth Gold Pens. Persons having much writing to do, will find great ease in using these pens, as they do not cramp the fingers, and have fine smooth points. W W WILSON, dec11 corner 4th and market sts.

LARD OIL.—10 bbls best winter strained Lard Oil, landing from stmr Messenger and for sale by dec11 JAS DALZELL, water st.

CREAM CHEESE.—200 bxs prime cream cheese, in store and for sale low to close consignment, by dec11 JAS DALZELL.

FRESH ROLL BUTTER.—15 bbls prime Roll Butter, in store and for sale by dec11 JAS DALZELL.

BUTTER.—10 bbls fresh Roll, 5 kegs do, received this day and for sale by dec11 TASSEY & BEST.

LARD.—5 kegs in store and for sale by dec11 TASSEY & BEST.

PEARL ASH.—20 casks fresh quality, on hand and for sale by dec11 TASSEY & BEST.

TOBACCO.—20 kegs 6 twist, prime article, received and for sale by dec11 TASSEY & BEST.

WINDOW GLASS.—100 bxs 8x10; 75 do 10x12, 50 do 10x14, on hand and for sale by dec11 TASSEY & BEST.

SCORCHED SALTS.—14 bbls for sale by dec11 S F VON BONNHORST & Co.

BROOMS.—20 doz gilt handled, for sale by dec11 S F VON BONNHORST & Co.

LOAF SUGAR.—30 bbls for sale by dec11 S F VON BONNHORST & Co.

CHEESE.—200 bxs West Reserve, for sale by dec11 S F VON BONNHORST & Co.

ALCOHOL.—5 bbls just rec'd and for sale by dec11 J KIDD & Co.

FIRE AND WEATHER PROOF PAINTS.—1600 lbs just received and for sale by dec11 J KIDD & Co.

ARTISTS' CANVASS, on Stretchers, all sizes, constantly on hand and for sale by dec11 J KIDD & Co.

FANCY SOAP, ass'd—75 bxs on hand and for sale by dec11 J KIDD & Co.

ROLL BUTTER.—10 bbls roll butter, fresh, just received and for sale by dec9 S & W HARBAUGH.

CLOVER SEED.—30 bbls clover seed just received and for sale by dec9 S & W HARBAUGH.

AUCTION SALES.

By John D. Davis, Auctioneer.

Large Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

On Monday morning, Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold, the entire stock of an extensive retail dry goods store, belonging to a firm who is declining business, embracing all the variety usually kept in such an establishment.

Consisting of superfine cloths, cassimeres, sattinets, jeans, white, yellow, brown and scarlet flannels, blankets, pilot cloths, calicoes, prints, de laines, merinos, alpacas, dress silks, black satin, mantua and satin ribbands, ginghams, Irish linens, French linen cambric hdkfs, shawls and hdkfs in great variety, damask linen table cloths, fancy vestings, gloves, hosiery, ginghams, bleached and unbleached muslins, white and colored sewing thread, Buffington spool cotton, pins, needles, buttons, sewing silk, woollen comforts, hoods, &c.

The Goods are now ready for examination.

At 2 o'clock,
Groceries, Queensware, Furniture, &c.
At 6 o'clock,

An invoice of new and valuable gold and silver watches, just received from an extensive importing house in New York, musical instruments, clothing, fancy articles, suitable for holiday presents, &c.

dec15 JOHN D DAVIS, Auct.

Books at Auction.

On Saturday evening, Dec. 16, at 6 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold, a large collection of new Books, embracing a general assortment in the various departments of literature and science. Splendid annuals in rich bindings, family and pocket bibles in great variety, blank books, letter and cap writing paper, cheap publications, metallic pens, quills, wafers, &c. dec15 JOHN D DAVIS, Auct.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATER.

C. S. PORTER .... Manager.

MR. HACKETT FOR ONE NIGHT MORE.

Saturday, December 16, will be presented Shakspeare's play of

HENRY IV.

Sir John Falstaff .... Mr. Hackett
Hotspur .... Mr. Oxley
Prince of Wales .... Mr. Prior.
King Henry 4th .... Mr. Roys.
Lady Percy .... Miss Porter.
Irish Jig .... Miss Walters and Mr. Goodwin

To conclude with the

ROMP.

Rosalla Tom Boy .... Miss Cruise.

Monday—MR. B. B. TAYLOR will appear.

Notice.—The Gallery will remain closed during the cold weather. 2d and 3d Tier, 35 cents.

DANCING.

MR. GOODWIN respectfully informs the gentlemen of Pittsburgh that his present quarter will expire on Thursday, the 21st of December.

Those gentlemen who were disappointed in becoming pupils, on account of Mr. G.'s classes being filled up, will please make early application to the next session. Mr. G. can be consulted at his Academy every Tuesday and Thursday, from 1 to 5 o'clock, and 8 to 10, evening. Mr. G.'s first Cotillion party will take place on Thursday evening, Dec. 21st.

Mr Goodwin invites parents and guardians to his Juvenile class, to witness his improved style of Dancing. dec16-d1w

QUADRILLE PARTY.

A. BONNAFFON'S first party will take place on Friday, the 15th inst., at his rooms, Washington Hall.

Subscriptions to the Six Parties for Gentlemen, not scholars, during the session, $7, and no reduction made for non attendance, for Masters, not scholars, $5; for Misses, not scholars, $3. Any scholar for one quarter will have the privilege of attending the parties for the whole season. No scholars taken for half quarter. Those learning two quarters, will be taught Waltzing and the Polka, free of charge.

Application for Gentlemen's tickets for the Parties must be made to A. B. personally, as no tickets will be sold at the door. The object of this arrangement will be appreciated by those wishing to be in select company.

No Ladies' tickets will be granted after the first party to any gentleman, subscriber or scholar, except to an old scholar of A. B.'s. No children admitted except scholars or subscribers. No Lady will be admitted without her ticket.

This rule will be strictly enforced, in order to keep out some who would not be invited. Therefore, those Ladies neglecting to bring with them their tickets will be disappointed, and they to bear the blame, as A. B. is determined not to be called from his duties in the room to attend the door.

Parents are particularly invited to attend. For more particulars, apply to A. B.

Gentlemens' tickets for the evening will be limited to twenty. dec14 1t

AGENCY FOR PATENTS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ZENAS C. ROBBINS, Mechanical Engineer and Solicitor for Patents, will prepare the necessary Drawings and Papers for applicants for Patents, and transact all other business in the line of his profession at the Patent Office. He can be consulted on all questions relating to the Patent Laws and decisions in the United States and Europe. He will procure rehearings on rejected applications for Patents, discover and point out the novel features—if there be any—prepare new papers, and obtain Patents in all cases where there is any novelty involved. Persons at a distance, desirous of having examinations made at the Patent Office, prior to making application for a Patent, may forward (post paid, enclosing a fee of five dollars) a clear statement of their case, when immediate attention will be given to it, and all the information that could be obtained by a visit of the applicant in person, relating to the novelty of their invention, and the requisite to be taken to obtain a Patent therefor—should it prove to be new—will be promptly forwarded to them by mail.

All letters on business must be post paid, and enclose a suitable fee where a written opinion is required.

Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.

He has the honor of referring, by permission, to—
Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, late Commissioner of Patents,
" Judge Cranch, Washington, D. C.
" Julius Rockwell, Massachusetts,
" J. B. Bowlin, Missouri,
" Willis Hall, New York,
" Robert Smith, Illinois,
" J. H. Relfe, Missouri,
" J. A. Rockwell, Connecticut,
Captain H. M. Shreve, Missouri.

And to the following testimonial from the Hon Commissioner of Patents:

To all whom it may concern:

Washington, Nov 23, 1848.

During the time I have filled the office of Commissioner of Patents, and for some time previous, Zenas C. Robbins, Esq., has followed the business of Patent Solicitor in this city, and has been in the daily prosecution of business in the line of his profession at the Patent Office.

I am well acquainted with Mr. Robbins personally, and believe him to be a man of integrity and ability, to whom persons at a distance may safely entrust their business. I am pleased to have the opportunity to say that he is faithful to the interests of his clients, and has been, thus far, very successful in the practice of his profession. EDMUND BURKE.

dec15-d&w2t8

JAMES W. WOODWELL,
Modern and Antique Furniture,
83, Third Street, Pittsburgh.

A large and splendid assortment of Furniture, suitable for Steamboats, Hotels and private dwellings, constantly on hand and made to order.

The present stock on hand cannot be exceeded by any manufactory in the western country. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give me a call, as I am determined my prices shall please. Part of the stock consists in—

Tete a Tete;	Buffet Etaqeie;
Louis XIV Chairs;	Queen Elizabeth chairs;
Tea Poyes;	Fruit Tables;
Toilet Tables;	Louis XV Commoder;

French Mahogany Bedsteads; Piano Stools;
30 sofas with Plush and Hair-cloth covers;
50 Mahogany Rocking Chairs;
40 doz Parlor do;
30 " Fancy do;
25 centre Tables;
20 pair Divans; 4 pair pier Tables;
15 marble top Dressing Bureaus;
8 Wardrobes, 8 Secretaries and Book cases,
20 marble top Wash Stands;
4 pair Ottomans;
8 pair fancy Work Stands;

A very large assortment of common chairs and other furniture too numerous to mention.

Steam Boats furnished on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. dec15

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a farm situated in Peters township, Washington county, Pa., adjoining lands of Joseph Moss, widow McLoney, heirs of Wm. Watson and others, containing 156 acres, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, on the road leading from thence to Pigeon Creek meeting house, and 7 miles east of Canonsburgh, on which is erected a large two story brick house, containing four rooms on each floor, and a large hall well finished, a new frame bank barn, fifty feet by thirty-six, with stabling under for horses and cows, together with all other necessary out buildings; a young orchard of apple and peach trees, all grafted, with a sufficiency of timber and meadow land, and limestone in abundance. The land is of excellent quality, all in grass, being well calculated for a stock farm, with water in every field. It is convenient to school houses and churches of different denominations, and also to excellent steam mills and coal banks. For terms and information, inquire of Edward Wright, on the premises, or the subscriber living on the farm adjoining.

dec14-w6t*S JOHN WRIGHT.

BOOK KEEPING.—A person of long experience in Book Keeping offers his services in that capacity, permanently, or would for the present devote his time to the adjustment and settlement of books and accounts. The best of references as to capacity, &c., will be given. Apply at the store of C H GRANT, dec15 41 water st.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—A general meeting of the contributors to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, will be held at the Apollo Hall, in Fourth street, on Thursday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the consideration of a special report of the Managers, embracing various subjects of importance to the Institution.

By order of the Board. THOS BAKEWELL, dec15 President.

City papers please copy till 21st inst.

MAP OF CALIFORNIA, OREGON & TEXAS.—From the latest authorities; By S. Augustus Mitchell, with an accompaniment—Historical, Descriptive, Geographical and Statistical. For sale by dec15 R HOPKINS, Apollo Buildings, 4th st.

BROOKS' OVID.—The Metamorphoses of Publius Ovidius Naso; elucidated by an analysis and explanation of the Fables, together with English Notes, Historical, Mythological and critical, and illustrated by pictorial embellishments; with a clavis. By N. C. Brooks, A. M. dec15 R HOPKINS.

BLK MIXED YARNS.—185 lbs 2 thd Country Yarns, rec'd this day on consignment from the manufacturers, and for sale low by the bundle. dec15 F H EATON & Co, 4th st.

MOLASSES.—50 bbls new crop N. O., just received; 11 do Sugar House, in store and for sale by dec15 SELLERS & NICOLS.

EGGS.—4 bbls fresh eggs just landing and for sale by dec9 S & W HARBAUGH.

CALOMEL.—150 lbs just rec'd and for sale by dec4 J KIDD & Co.

SEEDS.—12 bbls prime clover Seed, 10 bags Timothy Seed, for sale by nov30 L S WATERMAN.

CHEESE.—100 bxs prime W Reserve, for sale by nov30 S F VON BONNHORST & Co.

S. SALTS.—11 casks for sale by nov30 S F VON BONNHORST & Co.

FLAT BOATS.—30 Flat Boats, from 100 to 122 feet long, for sale by J SCHOONMAKER & Co. nov30 24 wood st.

SILK STRIPED ALPACAS.—1 case silk striped Madonas, just rec'd and for sale by MURPHY, WILSON & Co, dec9 48 wood st.

FRESH ROLL BUTTER.—10 bbls in store and for sale by (dec9) McGILL & ROE.

KEG BUTTER.—20 kegs butter in shipping order dec9 McGILL & ROE.

LARD IN KEGS, just received. dec9 McGILL & ROE.

DRIED FRUIT.—Peaches and apples in sacks ready for shipment. dec9 McGILL & ROE.

BEANS.—40 bbls small White Beans, in store and for sale by dec9 J S DILWORTH.

CRAB CIDER.—60 bbls in store and for sale by dec9 J S DILWORTH.

FEATHERS AND WOOL.—16 sacks prime Ky Feathers; 2 do Wool, rec'd and for sale by dec9 C H GRANT.

STEAMBOATS.

CINCINNATI & PITTSBURGH

DAILY PACKET LINE.

THIS well known line of splendid passenger Steamers is now composed of the largest, swiftest, best finished and furnished, and most powerful boats on the waters of the West. Every accommodation and comfort that money can procure, has been provided for passengers. The Line has been in operation for five years—has carried a million of people without the least injury to their persons. The boats will be at the foot of Wood street the day previous to starting, for the reception of freight and the entry of passengers on the register. In all cases the passage money must be paid in advance.

SUNDAY PACKET.
The ISAAC NEWTON, Capt. A. G. Mason, will leave Pittsburgh every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, Wheeling every Sunday evening at 10 P. M.
May 29, 1847.

MONDAY PACKET.
The MONONGAHELA, Capt Stone, will leave Pittsburgh every Monday morning at 10 o'clock, Wheeling every Monday evening at 10 P. M.

TUESDAY PACKET.
The HIBERNIA No. 2, Capt. J. Klinefelter, will leave Pittsburgh every Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, Wheeling every Tuesday evening at 10 P. M.

WEDNESDAY PACKET.
The NEW ENGLAND No. 2, Capt. S. Dean, will leave Pittsburgh every Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, Wheeling every Wednesday evening at 10 P. M.

THURSDAY PACKET.
The BRILLIANT, Capt. Grace, will leave Pittsburgh every Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, Wheeling every Thursday evening at 10 P. M.

FRIDAY PACKET.
The CLIPPER No. 2, Capt. Crooks, will leave Pittsburgh every Friday morning at 10 o'clock, Wheeling every Friday evening at 10 P. M.

SATURDAY PACKET.
The MESSENGER, Capt. S. Bane, will leave Pittsburgh every Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, Wheeling every Saturday evening at 10 P. M.

NEW LISBON AND PITTSBURGH DAILY LINE OF CANAL AND STEAM PACKETS,

1848.

(VIA GLASGOW.)

Leaves Pittsburgh daily, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Glasgow, (mouth of the Sandy and Beaver Canal,) at 3 o'clock, and New Lisbon at 11, same night.

Leaves New Lisbon at 6 o'clock, P. M., (making the trip canal to the river during the night,) and Glasgow at 9 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 3 P. M.—thus making a continuous line for carrying passengers and freight between New Lisbon and Pittsburgh, in shorter time and at less rates than by any other route.

The proprietors of this Line have the pleasure of informing the public that they have fitted up two first class Canal Boats, for the accommodation of passengers and freight, to run in connection with the well known steamers CALEB COPE and BEAVER, and connecting, at Glasgow, with the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati and other daily lines of steamers down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The proprietors pledge themselves to spare no expense or trouble to insure comfort, safety and dispatch, and ask of the public a share of their patronage.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS
G. M. HARTON, } Pittsburgh.
S. & W. HARBAUGH, }
R. HANNA, & Co. } New Lisbon.
my11-tf J. HARBAUGH & Co. }

NOTICE.—The steamer BEAVER, C. E. Clarke, master, will leave after this notice, for Wellsville punctually, at 9 o'clock in the morning. je13

1848. 1848

PITTSBURGH & BROWNSVILLE
Daily Packet Line.

FEBRUARY 1st, 1848. FEBRUARY 1st, 1848

LEAVE DAILY AT 8 A. M. AND 4 P. M.

The following new boats complete the line for the present season: ATLANTIC, Capt. James Parkinson; BALTIC, Capt. A. Jacobs, and LOUIS M'LANE, Capt. E. Bennett. The boats are entirely new, and are fitted up without regard to expense. Every comfort that money can procure has been provided. The Boats will leave the Monongahela Wharf Boat at the foot of Ross st. Passengers will be punctual on board, as the boats will certainly leave at the advertised hours, 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. jan31

FOR MEMPHIS AND BOLIVAR.
The new substantial steamer PITSER MILLER, Chas. S. Frisbee, master, will leave for the above ports on Tuesday the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.
The Pitser Miller will take freight for Louisville, Evansville, Cairo, Hickman, Randolph, Memphis and Bolivar.
For freight or passage, apply on board. dec13

FOR NEW ORLEANS.
The fine fast running steamer SARANAK, M'Intyre, master, will leave as above, on Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to dec15 GEO B MILTENBERGER, Agt.

REGULAR LOUISVILLE PACKET.
The splendid new steamer VERMONT, Wm Haslett, master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports to-day.
For freight or passage, apply on board. dec12

FOR ST. LOUIS.
The fine new light draught steamer ZACHARY TAYLOR, Lucas, master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports this day.
For freight or passage, apply on board. dec12

FOR ST. LOUIS.
The fine new and substantial steamer MT. VERNON, H. Kountz, master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on dec15

FOR LOUISVILLE.
The splendid new steamer TELEGRAPH No. 1, Haslep, master, will leave for above and intermediate ports this day, at 10 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to BURBRIDGE, WILSON & Co. dec9 GEO B MILTENBERGER.

PITTSBURGH & WHEELING PACKET.
The swift steamer CONSUL, Webber, master, will leave regularly for Wheeling, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock precisely.
Leave Wheeling every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, a. m. precisely.
The Consul will land at all the intermediate ports.—Every accomodation that can be procured for the comfort and safety of passengers has been provided. The boat is also provided with a self-acting safety guard to prevent explosions. For freight or passage apply on board or to DAVID C HERBST, feb4 corner of 1st and Smithfield sts.

REGULAR WHEELING PACKET.
The new and splendid steamer ST. ANTHONY, D P Kinney, master, will run as a regular packet between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, leaving this city every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and Wheeling every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 o'clk, A. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board or to JAMES MAY, Agent.
The St. Anthony is a new boat, and for speed and accommodations cannot be surpassed by any boat on the river. nov16

PITTSBURGH AND LOUISVILLE PACKET LINE.
The new and splendid fast passenger packet, TELEGRAPH No. 2, Mason, master, will leave for Cincinnati and Louisville on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to BURBRIDGE, WILSON & Co. or GEO B MILTENBERGER.
Steamer Peytona will leave Louisville for New Orleans, on arrival of Telegraph No. 2. Passengers can go direct, and can have berths secured here if desired. nov16

EXPRESS WAGON LINE,
TO AND FROM
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia,
(VIA CHAMBERSBURG.)

TIME, FIVE DAYS—RUNNING DAY AND NIGHT.

THE public are respectfully informed that this Line will commence running on the 27th inst. A car will leave Philadelphia daily with the Mail Train to Chambersburg and from thence by Wagon, with a relay of horses, running day and night. We will be prepared to forward 6000 lbs. freight daily. Apply to nov20 D LEECH & Co.

PIONEER TRANSPORTATION LINE.
1848.
BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND PITTSBURGH.
Time, 5 days.
Merchandise transported at Canal rates.
FORSYTH & DUNCAN, Agents, Water street, Pittsburgh.
FRAILEY & MARSHALL, Agents, nov17 47 Light street, Baltimore.

BURKE & CO'S FAST EXPRESS

FOR CUMBERLAND, BALTIMORE, AND THE EASTERN CITIES.

THE Proprietors of this Line have put on New Stock, and are prepared to forward packages of all descriptions daily, at the lowest rates.
J. C. BIDWELL, Agent, Water street, Pittsburgh.
ROBINSON & BOEHM, oct31 92 South Charles st, Baltimore.

ECLIPSE TRANSPORTATION LINE.
1848.

SHIPPERS and others are informed that this Line continues to run daily. Produce and merchandise receipted for by FIVE DAY LINE, and regular wagons, at low rates and specified time.
J C BIDWELL, Pittsburgh.
nov14 ROBINSON & BOEHM, Baltimore.

1848. TRANSPORTATION. 1848.

S. ADAMS & CO., Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Zanesville and Dresden, and Proprietors of the summer Ohio; also of S. Adams & Co.'s daily line of Canal Boats.
With our present facilities we are prepared to ship property any rout without delay. dec2-d2w*

CARPETS! CARPETS!—Constantly receiving at W. M'Clintock's, 75 Fourth street, every variety of Carpets, consisting in part of Axminster, of most beautiful patterns, Velvets, latest patterns imported, very rich, Tapestry, Brussels, 3 ply, sup. and Venetian, all of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased in this market. Importing and purchasing from the manufacturers, enables us to compete with the eastern market. nov15

BLACK ALPACAS AT 12½ CENTS.—A A Mason & Co, 60 Market st, have in store 100 pieces black Alpacas at 12½ cents per yard, the best goods which we have ever sold for that sum. dec9

SUNDRIES.—1500 bushels dried peaches, 100 bush els chesnuts, 12 sacks feathers, 12 do wool, 2 do ginseng, just received per steamers Magnet and Pioneer, and for sale by dec9 C H GRANT.

GOLD PENS.—Just opened another case of splendid gold pens of the best manufacture, and superior to any heretofore sold, and warranted by dec9 W W WILSON.

WRAPPING PAPER.—300 rms rag and straw crown, double crown and medium wrapping paper, for sale by dec9 WICK & McCANDLESS.

GROUND NUTS.—200 bushels Tennessee ground nuts for sale by dec9 WICK & McCANDLESS.

CLOVER SEED.—10 bbls received and for sale by dec9 WICK & McCANDLESS.

GOLDEN SYRUP.—In bbls, half bbls, and 10 gallon kegs, in store and for sale by dec4 JAS A HUTCHISON & Co.

SPTS. TURPENTINE.—40 bbls in fine order, for sale by nov23 J SCHOONMAKER & Co.