THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out

☞ THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

See next page for Telegraphic News.
For Local Matters see next page.

Ill health has prevented an earlier notice of the rejoinder of the Post, to our remarks on Friday, in relation to the destruction of the Union Factory by fire. This rejoinder is a tissue of abuse, and nothing else. Our article is denounced as a libel on the Post and the Democratic Party, and "false in fact, and false by insinuation," and by more epithets of a like sort. No effort, however, is made to rebut our arguments—not one single falsehood is pointed out—the editor of "self-respect" will not permit him to reply in detail.

There was nothing in our remarks to touch the editor so keenly, but its *truth*. That was the two edged sword which has wrung such a howl of agony from him. Our statement amounted to this, and this only—that the excitement originated by the riots, and fomented and kept up by the course of the Pittsburgh Morning Post, has caused our insurance offices to decline taking risks on cotton factories, unless at ruinous rates,—and that, owing to the same cause, the Union Factory would not be rebuilt; and that it would prevent any further investment, or re-investment, of capital in that branch of business, in this city and vicinity, for years to come; and until an entire change takes place in the conduct and feelings of those who possess the means of so much mischief.

This the Post calls "false" "libellous"—the "cool effort of a base, malignant heart!" False in what respect? Is it false that insurance has been more difficult to be obtained, and that the rates have been increased, in consequence of this excitement?—Has the Post the hardihood to deny so palpable a fact? We have since understood, from another factory, that their rates have been materially increased since the riots, and that they were compelled to go to New England for insurance, and that it was at last effected with difficulty.

Is it not *true*, that the Union Factory will not be rebuilt, and that this decision is owing principally, if not wholly, to the vexatious interference with their business, by the Post, and a set of meddling, officious charlatans, who affect to manage the affairs of the operatives, although they could never manage any successfully of their own?

Or, will the editor say, that his course has not necessarily produced such a state of affairs? He may say, if he will, that he did not design it do so—that he only wished to gain a little cheap political capital for his party, and a character for a little extra love for the working classes for himself—and that he had no wish to injure the business of the place, and destroy its manufacturing interests.—This may be possibly true. But if so, it proves the wisdom of the saying, that "fools should not be trusted with edge tools." A flippant, conceited, and intensely selfish coxcomb, in charge of the terrible engine of the press, is more dangerous than a cool headed knave, for he has not sense enough to perceive the consequences of his own conduct.

But let his motives and wishes be what they may, the effects of his course are evident. It has inflicted a direct injury upon the Cotton Manufacturing business of this city, so great and ruinous that it only exists here from sheer necessity. The buildings and machinery are here, and the proprietors are compelled to go on, but they would gladly sell out at a great sacrifice, and quit a pursuit which has brought them, since these troubles began, nothing but vexation, anxiety, obloquy, and loss.

These are sorrowful truths, and for the honor and prosperity of our city, we would gladly bury them in oblivion; but malignant diseases require severe remedies, and we feel assured that unless the evil is checked by the strong power of a stern public opinion, before it extends further, other branches of business will feel its blighting influence, until our city will become a place rather to be shunned than sought for, by those intending to embark in manufacturing operations.

The Post puts forward as its ever ready excuse for all its sins against the welfare of the city, its attachment to the Ten Hour Law. But this shall not serve it. It went further than this, and became the apologist for rioters, and the assailant of nearly every person connected with the proprietorship of the factories, and encouraged and kept up a spirit of dissatisfaction, heart-burnings, jealousies, and every evil passion. It is only a day or two since, that it called the prosecution of the persons convicted of a wilful and palpable riot, and who set at defiance the laws of the Commonwealth, and forcibly entered into possession of the property of peaceable citizens, "malicious and dastardly"—"*a malicious and dastardly prosecution*"

Let such language be uttered by the press, and winked at by the community, and whose property is safe? If it is "malicious and dastardly" to prosecute the factory rioters, it would be equally so to punish those guilty of the same offence in regard to other business and other descriptions of property, until peace and safety would be strangers in our streets.

With the Ten Hour Law we have no especial quarrel, could it be made general; though we have strong doubts of the propriety of any such interference with individual rights. But to compel our manufacturers to work under its operations, when others in the same business, with whom they come into direct competition, are free from its restrictions is the rankest oppression, and is nothing less than legislating the destruction of our own manufacturing interests. It is a suicidal folly, of which Pennsylvania, of all the States in the Union, ought not to be guilty. It can do no good to the operatives, as it imperatively decrees that there shall be no further increase of this description of labor, and it condemns the factories already in existence to a ruinous competition and a sickly existence.

FROM CANADA—THE EXCITEMENT INCREASING.—Advices from Montreal down to Thursday evening, represent the people as, (morally speaking) up in regard to the bill for paying rebellion losses. Numerous meetings still continue to be held in various parts of Upper Canada. In Belleville the notorious Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, but for his speedy departure would have been ridden on a rail. The Toronto papers are warmly engaged in discussing the question of annexation to the United States. At a grand concert of the Philharmonic Society, held at Donegana's Hotel, at which about 800 persons were present, his excellency the Governor General was treated with marked signs of disrespect. The ferment is far from subsiding.

A NEW RAILROAD.—The Ohio Legislature has chartered a railroad from Portsmouth, on the Ohio river, along the east side of the Scioto river, through Piketon, in Pike county, and by way of Chillicothe, Circleville, Amanda and Lancaster, to Newark, in Licking county—with the right to connect at this point with any other railroad. The capital is not to exceed $2,000,000; the charge for passenger transportation must be within 3½ cents per mile, and freight 5 cents per ton; and the road is to be commenced in less than three years.

A JUDICIAL DECISION has just been made that the regular mailing of a newspaper for a length of time is *prima facia* evidence of its reception, and that receiving a paper for a certain length of time, and not ordering the same discontinued, was sufficient to hold a person liable for the subscription price, notwithstanding he may never have ordered the paper sent.

TRACT SOCIETY.—In another column, we publish the Annual Report of the Allegheny Tract Society. From Mrs T. F. DALE, the Treasurer, we learn that the Society is $150 in debt. We hope the benevolent and religious citizens of these cities will not permit so worthy an object to fail for want of adequate support.

WALL PAPER.—Among the fine stocks of wall paper on sale in this city, that of Mr. S. C. Hill, on Wood street, is among the most attractive. His stock is large, choice, and new, and his patterns all of the latest styles. See advertisement.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Samuel Roseburg, Postmaster at Pittsburg, (Pa.) vice C. McKibbin.

David Powers, Sandusky, (O.) vice W. B. Smith

Francis A. Wells, Steubenville, (O.) vice Whittaker O'Neal.

William P. Millard, Galena, (Illinois,) vice John A. Slaymaker.

REVIEW OF A REPORT

Prepared and read by Professor Lemuel Stephens, of the Western University, proposing a plan of instruction for a Pittsburgh High School, by Professor Charles Elliott, of the same Institution.

It is very much the custom of the present age to depreciate, without any reference to its demerits or intrinsic excellence, every thing that has been long established. The hoary head is no longer honorable, even though found in the way of righteousness. Age is associated with debility and decay, and, therefore, the tree that has numbered several centuries of luxuriant growth, though laden with the choicest fruits, must be cut down, and cast, root and branches together, into the fire.

This tendency to radical change is seen in all the departments of society. The Socialist assails existing institutions as the offspring of a rude period, when the rights of man were imperfectly understood, and proposes a re-organization of society on principles better adapted, in his opinion, to develope the germs of perfectibility, that lie dormant in human nature. Orthodox principles of religion are also attacked on the ground that this age is too far advanced for the reception of dogmas of faith. The Bible must conform to modern scientific discoveries, otherwise its credentials of miracle and prophecy will fail to establish its authority. Education, too, must be shaped to accomplish industrial and utilitarian ends, without any reference to the developement of the mind itself. That must be assimilated to the improvements of the age, and improvements must not, as they ought to do, take the shape and form of properly educated and well directed mind. In a word, the moral and intellectual part of our nature must be subordinated to that great material hinge, called the universe, and all our immortal energies buried beneath the lumber of the physical world.

There is always danger in extremes. On the one hand, we may adhere with too much tenacity to the customs and practices of the past; and on the other, we may indulge too far a spirit of innovation. *In medio tutissimus ibis*—the middle course is safest—is a maxim that ought to be remembered and incorporated with our conduct. Avoid Charybdis on the one hand, and Scylla on the other, and then our vessel will steer with safety over the whirlpools of the giddy and busy life.

The preceding remarks are intended as introductory to a review of a report prepared and read by Professor Stephens, of the Western University, proposing a plan and course of studies for a Pittsburgh High School. The report, considered in itself, was very able, and did credit to the accomplished and learned gentleman who prepared it.—Had it been an address delivered with the intention of setting forth the utility and advantages of physical science, without any reference to an educational scheme, no notice, except a highly complimentary, would have been taken of it; but standing yesterday, as it does, to a system, it contains many things objectionable. The whole complexion of the report—more than any direct statement—gives, *in a system of education*, an undue prominence to physical science, exalts to the first importance what is connected with the industrial pursuits of life, and casts into the shade those branches of study which are most essential to the highest intellectual and moral developement. Its amiable author may have been influenced by reasons which it known, would greatly modify his statements, but a review must have reference to the reports as it is not to any private sentiments which its author is known to entertain. The reason assigned for advocating almost exclusively the claims of the physical sciences is, that in our Schools, Academies and Colleges, they do not receive their due proportion of attention. If that is the fact, Professor S. was right in endeavoring to introduce them to public attention and favor. But on this point there is a difference of opinion, and many will, no doubt, think that Professor S. proceeded upon a false assumption. If we may judge from the catalogues of our Academies, Female Seminaries and Colleges, and from the proficiency of our graduates in the studies that generally compose a liberal course of education, we would infer that the physical sciences meet with their due share of attention. For one who is thoroughly adapt in mental and moral science and logic, ten can be found who are skilled in the natural sciences. It is the mental and moral sciences that are neglected, and it always will be the case as long as man is more inclined to look *outward* and *down*, than to look *within* and *up*. "Know thyself," is the language of mental and moral science: know the material world, that of physical. For the former knowledge, man has little desire; to the acquisition of the latter, the hoarding of wealth and all his mundane connexions contribute.

It is impossible to determine the relative importance of any branch of study, unless we view it with relation to some system, or with reference to an end to be accomplished. The question, then, arises, what is the end to be accomplished by the course of studies generally pursued in our Schools, Academies and Colleges? All will concur in the answer, the education and developing of his intellectual, moral and physical powers, in order to fit him for the performances of his duties, as a moral, intellectual and social being.

But we can have no adequate idea of what education ought to be, unless we have a clear conception of that complex creature—man. What then, is man—his constitution, relations and destiny?

Man is composed of soul and body. By means of his soul, he is allied to the world of spirits, by means of his body, to the world of matter. The mind is endowed with faculties which, in their exercise, obey certain laws; the body possesses functions, some of which perform the parts allotted to them without any volition on our part; others follow the dictates of the immaterial principle. Without strict regard to metaphysical analysis, the faculties of mind might be divided into the intellectual and moral faculties, and the faculties of taste. By the first, we apprehend the abstract relations of things, and the truth or falsehood of propositions; by the second, we discover the moral quality of actions, and derive the feelings of obligation; by the last, we appreciate the beauty and sublimity of art, and the external world. The body is a mere instrument of perception and action, while at the same time it forms the habitation of the spirit in this subliminary sphere.

But our idea of man must be very defective, if we view him in an isolated capacity only, and contemplate his faculties and high endowments without reference to the great spiritual system, of which he forms a part. As a member of such a system, he is a subject of moral law, administered by the Legislator of the Universe. This law does not view him as an *unit-like*—a being whose end is himself—but as one, whose chief end is to glorify his creator by the highest cultivation and active employment of those mental and moral faculties, with which he is so munificently endowed. He must not labor with too much eagerness, to secure the greatest happiness and wealth possible for the present term of existence, but to fit himself for that world of realities of which this forms only the vestibule. This is his high destiny. In order to do this, we must not estimate things according to their present importance, but according to their influence on our future well being. The question ought to be, how shall such a pursuit best fit us for the noble destiny, to which we are allied; not, how shall it advance us in wealth or fame, while our end kept steadily in view, things would assume their proper positions and stand related to each other in their due proportions. The spiritual would be placed first, the physical second.

If the writer has not been sufficiently explicit and systematic on the nature of man, he trusts he will be excused on the consideration that he offered it unnecessary. He is not reasoning against infidels and materialists, but against those who admit the moral and intellectual dignity of man, and who will readily acknowledge that the whole material universe is only the scaffolding of that spiritual system, which is intended to abide forever. Here we agree with that wonderful sage of antiquity, Plato, and with the infallible word of Revelation—Spirit is oldest and first in importance—matter youngest and secondary. Creation, with all its harmony of arrangement and beauty, is but an *effect* of mind; shall we not, then, study the wondrous cause?

Having glanced briefly at the end to be accomplished by education, and at the constitution, relations, and destiny of man, the writer will now enter upon the consideration of such an educational system as he thinks adapted to a being so wonderfully made—so complex in his relations, and so noble in the design of his creation. His moral and intellectual part being confessedly superior to his bodily organization; his relations to the world of spirits and eternity being of more commanding importance than his relations to matter and time; and his duties to his Creator being of higher obligation than any thing else that can claim his attention, it follows that every thing that deserves the name of education ought to have primary reference to the cultivation of his moral and intellectual powers. It ought to aim to draw out and direct the highest faculties of his nature, and to train the mind to habits of close investigation, discriminating analysis, comprehensive generalization, and discursive reasoning. For this end the student must be made acquainted with the relations of being, the properties and laws of matter and mind.

So far as the cultivation of the moral part of our nature is concerned, the writer attaches very little importance to any merely intellectual pursuit.—Theology itself may be studied without any beneficial influence upon the heart. That which corrects the moral obliquities of our nature must be sought from another source than science. The Bible offers the means of reformation to all who will submit themselves to its cure. How far that ought to be introduced into our schools and colleges, does not fall in with the object of the present discussion. But there are sciences, which, from their very nature, bring the mind into closer connexion with moral and religious subjects than others. They also accustom the mind to that kind of evidence on which our holy religion rests. In this respect they may be considered as having a more direct moral and religious bearing than the demonstrative and experimental. The writer uses the terms demonstrative and experimental with reference to mathematics and the physical sciences.—This is in accordance with scientific nomenclature, and is correct; but the term experimental might be applied to other sciences besides those which are called the physical. A man may experiment with mind as well as with matter.

It is not intended at present to consider science as an end, or an object of pursuit, but as an instrument in developing the mental faculties. What science, or sciences are best adapted for this purpose? Science is the comparison of phenomena, and the discovery of their agreement or disagreement, and exists in the mind. It not exists in the mind, how, then, can it be made an instrument in training the mind? Manifestly, by directing the mental powers to the comparison of phenomena, and the marking of their agreement, or disagreement. This is the whole process of education.—What phenomena ought first to be presented? Our senses will of course direct us first to those of the external world, and with these we will form our first acquaintance. But we cannot generalize, nor reason without the use of language; at least, without its assistance, we cannot communicate our thoughts and conclusions to others. Language may, therefore, be considered as the vehicle of thought and the instrument of reasoning, and, consequently, it ought to be first in every system of education. For the common purposes of life, one's native tongue is sufficient but for the highest intellectual developement a more philosophical knowledge is required than can be derived from any single language. The greater the number of languages that we learn, the more extensive will be our knowledge of the different modes of thinking among mankind; and the more we will multiply our individual natures into the general nature of man.

All this may be allowed, and still the question may be asked, what languages are best adapted for our training in philology? May not the German and French, or some other modern language take the place of the Latin and Greek, as an instrument of education?

Language has its facts as well as its laws, and if studied at all, as there is no general language, it will be necessary to select some particular one. Now, a dead language, the phenomena of which are fixed, has a decided advantage over a living one, which is subject to perpetual change. Its permanent of form affords us better opportunities, for philological anatomy, and for giving fixed ideas of the general analogy of language. Of all dead languages, the Greek and Latin, with the exception as scholars say, of the Sanscrit, have attained to the highest perfection of grammatical structure. And beyond all comparison, their literature is more rich and varied than that of any other dead language. It is not a matter of wonder, then, that they have been selected to impart to youth the elements of philological training.

In order to obtain clearer conceptions on this subject, it may be necessary to show the particular manner in which the study of the classics disciplines the mind.

Suppose then, a student with his Virgil or Homer before him. What is the object to be attained? It is manifestly to arrive at the meaning of his author. In doing this, he makes himself acquainted with the signification of particular words. His next task is to arrange these words according to their dependencies and agreements, so as to make a consistent sense. To do this successfully, there is the exercise of various faculties. Memory is employed in remembering words; comparison is exercised in observing their relations and agreement, and judgment in applying the principles of grammar. But the exercise does not end here. If the pupil is faithful to himself, he will cultivate his taste in selecting the happiest and most appropriate expressions of his own language, in which to clothe the sense of the original, he will mark the differences of idiom, make himself acquainted with the geographical and historical facts connected with his subject, and inform himself with regard to every allusion to political, social, and domestic life. The study of the classics, if properly pursued, is not the mere memorizing of words and guessing the meaning of a passage, but it is the exercise of memory, comparison, judgment, and taste. In separating compound sentences into their elementary parts, the mind goes through a process of analysis, in combining these parts according to the principles of syntactical structure, recourse is had to the opposite process of synthesis; and in thoroughly comprehending the subject, contribution is laid on almost every department of human knowledge. This can be easily illustrated by reference to one of our English Classics. To under stand Milton, for example, requires not only a thorough knowledge of the English language, but also of mythology, theological opinions, and many other subjects. When in his lofty verse, he speaks of that crystalline sphere, whose balance weighed the trepidation talked, he becomes altogether unintelligible to the reader, unless he has some knowledge of the Ptolemean system of astronomy; and without some acquaintance with the diseases of the eyes, obscurity must rest on that passage in which, referring to its blindness, he says "so thick a drop serene hath quenched their orbs, or dim suffusion veiled."

There is a higher exercise in studying the ancient classics than any which has been mentioned. In them we have some of the highest exertions of the human mind, the fountains of history, the wells of poesy, the highest efforts of oratory, the most subtle speculations of philosophy are there. They require then, the application of logic and criticism, that is, analyze the structure of arguments, the affinities of thought and the principles of taste is the highest walk of mind, and all this a thorough and comprehensive study of the classics requires. The instances are very rare, however, in which this is done during a collegiate course. All that can be done there is to teach the eaglet the use of his wings, and train him for loftier flights.

Time will not permit us to show that the study of the classics cannot with advantage be superseded by any else. Reference will merely be made to a passage in Prof. S.'s report, in which speaking of drawing, he remarks "it cultivates those very qualities of mind, only with surer results," (it was so printed, but Prof S. read it "only with surer results for practical purposes,") which it is our aim to cultivate in the study of the ancient languages." Without detracting in the least from the great advantages to be derived from drawing, the writer is of opinion that the author of the report has been misled on this subject by too great a partiality to what has merely an industrial bearing. From hints and elsewhere, which are incorrect, and not entitled to belief. In some instances, the caterers for the public appetite for news and news, who send off these reports on the lightning wires, may hit the nail on the head; but as a general thing said reports should be received with a wide margin of allowance.

The late official editor is all the time striving to make his readers believe, that if this Administration make as many changes in the important offices of the government as the Polk Administration made, Gen. Taylor will falsify all his pledges made before his election. He also asserts, over and over again, that Mr. Polk was not proscriptive, though an avowed partisan, and that he did not, like Gen. Taylor, go into the Presidential office with the avowal, that he would be the President of the whole people, and not of a party, and therefore that Mr. Polk had a better right to turn out his political opponents and put his political friends in their places, if he had been pleased so to do than Gen. Taylor has

These are not the exact words of the late official editor, but they convey the substance of what he has been declaring on the subject.

Now in what, and on what occasion, did Gen Taylor declare, that he would, if elected President, keep conspicuous partisan Locofocos in all the prominent offices of the government, because they would happen to occupy these places at the time of his inauguration? On what occasion, and in what document, did he declare that he would not make changes in the principal offices of the government? When and where, and to whom, did he declare, that if elected President he would not turn out Whigs from the principal offices of the government filled by honest and capable men, agreeing with him in political sentiment? When, where and to whom did he intimate any of these things? Certainly not in either of the Allison letters. Would it not puzzle the venerable editor of the "Union," to point out some of the pledges made by Gen. Taylor, which would more militate against his removal of his political opponents from office, than the pledges of Mr. Polk militate against his removal of Whigs from such offices as happen to be in their possession at the time of his inauguration?

If he can, let him do it, and we will give the evidence. As version alone will not answer. Let us have the documents.

But the venerable editor is strangely forgetful when he asserts that Mr. Polk was not proscriptive in the same sense—and to a much greater extent—than he now charges proscription upon Gen. Taylor. Where was there a whig left in an important office? Where even was there a Tyler man left save Henry A. Wise, and two or three others, who were suffered to remain through fear, or a sinister motive.

Look also at his Army Appointments, where all patriotic whig volunteers were proscribed from all chance of reaching high and honorable stations, because those stations were conferred upon Locofocos. And such appointments as many—of them were

Again is the venerable editor's memory at fault when he asserts that Mr. Polk did not profess to be the President of the whole people, rather than of a party. Look at his inaugural does it not expressly contradict the venerable editor's assertion! Look at his speech on New York, when on his Presidential tour to the North—and he not there declare that he was not the President of a party, but of the people! True, he immediately thereafter went into Tammany Hall and gave the right hand of fellowship to his ultra Locofoco brethren of that dens of Locofocoism. But nevertheless he made the assertion.

The venerable editor exclaims "But Mr. Polk, who stood confessedly a party man, is refused the smallest modicum of praise, when General Taylor is overwhelmed with adulation because he, a professed no party man, has failed thus far to remove three democratic officers, who are admitted to be honest, capable and faithful."

What a pity! Mr. Polk is refused the smallest modicum of praise! Why don't every body praise him unmercifully as the editor of the "Union" has long been and is still doing? POTOMAC.

Foreign Items.

The 150th anniversary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was held on the 8th inst., in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The Society was instituted in 1729 by five persons, including the Rev. Dr. Poray. Since 1733 it has distributed bibles, prayer books and other religious and useful works both at home and abroad to the number of ninety-four millions.

The British Admiralty have resolved on another arctic expedition, in search of the missing one under Sir John Franklin. The North Star, a frigate in ordinary at Sheerness, is fitting out, and will start for Baffin's Bay in six weeks.

Mr. Alfred Smee, the surgeon to the Bank of England, and inventor of the battery which bears his name, has announced important discoveries in animal electricity. By a test which he terms electro voltaic, he has discovered that the termidations of the sensor nerves are the telegraphs which carry the sensation to the brain, and the motor nerves carry back the volition to the muscles. The brain he infers to consist of five distinct voltaic circles, which, upon theoretical grounds, he believes to be sufficient to account for all mental phenomena. Mr. Smee has succeeded in making artificial fish, and artificial muscular substance. Should these researches be fully confirmed by other investigators, they must be regarded as the most important physiological discovery of modern times.

The statistics of London are, in many respects, curious. There are, for example, in that city of two and a half millions of inhabitants, 1611 butchers, 250 sausage makers, 58 tripe dealers, 2256 bakers, 471 pastry cooks, 15 muffin bakers, 2716 grocers, 586 cheese and butter dealers, 365 hahmongers, 1209 fruit and vegetable dealers. There are 703 boarding and lodging houses, 320 dining rooms, 853 coffee shops, 398 hotels, 126 breweries, 4237 publicans (and sinners!) 760 beer shops, 770 wine merchants. There are, also, 1795 surgeons, 715 chemists and 137 hospitals. There are, also, 3191 attorries, 1692 barristers, 127 special pleaders and conveyancers, and 112 proctors. The proprietors of art and invention is attested by new occupations.—There are 15 dealers in gutta percha, 11 average slaters and adjusters (railways.) Education is not without its representatives. There are 951 private academies, 139 district and parochial schools, 50 collegiate institutions, and 67 other schools. There are 35 teachers of dancing, 53 of drawing, 4 of elocution, 54 of languages, 9 of mathematics, 251 of music, 3 of navigation, and 15 of writing. There are 421 master printers, 760 publishers, and 281 book-binders.

The cost of collecting the revenue in England is 7 per cent, in France 11½ per cent, and in Belgium, 43 per cent. of the gross income

The steamship Great Britain has been sold in England for £25,000 to go to California

The Baltimore Globe says that the Marquis estate, one of the finest properties on the Island, and which 17 years ago brought £50 000, had been sold at auction for £3,000.

The National debt of England says Mr Rigley Wason, in his revised arithmetic, is £772,000,000, and the aggregate capital of England and Ireland £7,750,000,000, so that ten per cent. of the capital would pay off the debt. It is as if a man with a capital of £7,750 was indebted only to the amount of £772. In ten years he would propose ten years as the time for paying the debt, and thinks it *would be very easy for the owners of realized property to do it.*

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURGH, March 30.

SENATE.

Reports of Committees.—Mr. Matthias from the Committee on Corporations reported the bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania Copper Company with amendments

Mr. Crabb, Judiciary reported the joint resolution providing that the Constitution be so amended as to require applicants from other States for divorces to have resided twelve months within this Commonwealth—with a recommendation that it be negatived.

Mr. Mason moved to proceed to reconsider the vote by which was passed, on Wednesday, the bill for the sale of the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, which motion was not agreed to—yeas 7, nays 15.

Mr. Johnson, from a select committee, reported a bill to restrain corporations from issuing obligations otherwise than in gold and silver, with an amendment to the House amendment.

The bill being taken up, was amended and discussed by Messrs. Small, Johnson, Darsie, (Speaker,) King, Smyser, and others, until the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Laird (Banks) reported against re-chartering the Lancaster Bank, being a minority report.

Senate amendments to the bill extending the charter of the Farmers' Bank of Bucks county, were concurred in.

Several amendments to the bill for the protection of miners and laborers, were concurred in.

The General Election District bill, after some debate, was referred to a committee of conference

The bill to incorporate a bank at Danville was discussed, and negatived—yeas, 26, nays, 42.

The bill providing for the transfer of the Bank of Delaware County, was taken up, and after an ineffectual attempt to amend by Mr. Laird, passed final reading

The bill for the erection of Pine county was taken up and debated until the hour of adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill establishing the new county of Pine was negatived.

The supplement to the Act incorporating the Western Bank, was taken up, considered, and passed.

The Senate bill to restrain corporations from issuing obligations redeemable otherwise than in specie, was taken up and concurred in.

The remainder of the session was engaged in the consideration of private bills.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Ladies Tract Society, of Allegheny, present the Annual Report of their proceedings for the past year, and their present condition

They are happy to be able to state that the number of distributors has increased during the year, and there are now thirty Ladies, who each distribute, on an average, 90 tracts a month. Since their last Annual Report, there have been distributed, 21,292 tracts—19,000 English and 3,216 in the German language—9,575 copies of the American Messenger have been sold and given—4,820 English and 1,055 German. A number of the books published by the American Tract Society have been sold, and Bibles furnished from the Ladies' Bible Society of Allegheny.

In many cases children have been found, who were induced to attend Sunday School. Any cases of poverty or sickness, have been reported to the Ladies Benevolent Society.

Although tracts have been refused, the distributors have generally been received well, and in many cases the monthly visit has been joyfully welcomed. The distributors have found that the fact that these tracts are published by an *American Board*, composed of members of different religious denominations, has gained them admission in many places where they would have been rejected, had they been the publications of any particular sect. Most of the refusals have been from Roman Catholics, almost all Protestants being willing to accept them

Many interesting reports of distribution have been given to the Society, which encourage them not to weary in well doing, but to continue this labor of love, feeling assured that the monthly presentation of a printed page, containing the truth of God, cannot but have an influence for good, upon those who receive them, although it may be long before the seed thus sown shall bear fruit.

LOUIS. J. WADE, Sec'y.

ALLEGHENY, March, 1849.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

As one of the selected papers to publish the proceedings of the Board of Trade, you were entitled to have the Report of the Committee on the subject of the Allegheny boundary, as early as any other paper, and I intended that you should have it. The manuscript was sent to the office of the morning Post, with instructions to let you have early *proofs*. On inquiry, I find the reason why my orders were not complied with arose from a person connected with the paper, stealing away a portion of the manuscript, and not returning it until it was too late to send you the proof. This act led to some of those printers' errors, which, when they occur, are always unpleasant.

Yours, J. HARPER,

Sec'y. of Board of Trade.

PREMIUM LEMON SUGAR.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly, William street, N. Y. and for sale by A. Jaynes, No. 6 Fourth street. This will be found a delightful article of beverage in families, and particularly for sick rooms

BAKER'S BROMA.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a combination of Cocoa nut; nutrient, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth st mch14

M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.—The Proprietors of this great medicine have received hundreds of certificates attesting the excellence of the medicine. They extract the following one among hundreds.

LOUISVILLE, April 10, 1847.

Messrs J. Kidd & Co—Gentlemen This is to certify that a child of mine was afflicted with worms. I procured various kinds of Vermifuge and administered them, but with no effect. I then purchased a vial of M'Lane's celebrated Vermifuge, (from Sand Tennavine, druggist, of our city,) and after giving a full dose, the child discharged a full quart of worms. The health of the child improved immediately. I would recommend Dr M'Lane's Vermifuge to the public, as one of the most safe and effectual remedies for worms now in use. J. H CUTTER, Merchant

For sale at the Drug Store of

ap3 J KIDD & Co

W. H. Wright, M. D., Dentist, OFFICE and residence on Fourth st., opposite the Pittsburgh Bank. Office hours from 9 o'clock to 12 A.M., and from 2 o'clock to 5 P. M. sept4-ly

WM. A. WARD, Dentist, Penn street, 3 doors above Hand st Office hours from 9 till 5. mch31

Improvements in Dentistry. DR G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—TOOTHACHE CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—J. B. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. ja19

DIED,

On Tuesday 3d April, ROBERT BAILEY, Sr., aged 81 years

His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on this day, Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence near East Liberty, and proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery.

Boarding Wanted, IN a private family, for a Gentleman and his Lady, who will furnish his room if required Location in First or Second Ward of the city Address J. B., Box 50, Post office, and give name and location, which will be attended to. ap4

HAMPTON, SMITH, & CO.

DRY GOODS JOBBERS,

NO. 54 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH,

OFFER FOR SALE by piece or package, one of the largest stocks of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, to be found in any establishment East or West, and at as small advance on cost as will be offered anywhere. fully solicit an examination of our stock by others who may have thought of going East as they will find they may be saved that time and expense. In our assortment will be found—

10,000 pieces English, French and American Prints
2,000 do do do Gingham
1,000 do Scotch, French and American Lawns,
500 do Organdies, Mu-lins, Ginghams, &c
500 do Bareges, Toile de Etennies, Pasha Checks, Brilliante
500 do Plain and Fancy Linen Ginghams,
500 do Mode, Black and Fancy Alpacas,
200 do Belgian and American Cloths,
500 do Newest styles Cassimeres,
500 do Plain and fancy Satinetts,
1500 do Jeans, Tweeds, Merino Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, &c
1500 do Men's Cotton Summer Wears.

Newest styles Velvet Riding Cords, Croton Cloths,
Drap D'Ete, Cloths, &c
Fancy Silk and Marseilles Vestings, Irish Linens,
Brown Linens, Brown Hollands, Paddings,
Canvass, Buckrams, Crash Diapers, &c
Apron Checks, Shirting Stripes, &c
A very handsome variety of newest styles Bonnet and Cap Ribbands
Also Laces, Fancy Nette, Cambrics, Jaconets;
Mull, Swiss, Boot Muslins, &c
Ladies and Gents' Lisle and Silk Gloves;
Hosiery and Cotton Gloves,
Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c
Every description of Variety Goods;
500 bales Brown Sheetings,
100 do Fine Brown Shirtings and Drills;
75 cases Bleached Shirtings,
75 bales Tickings.

We shall keep fully our Stock throughout the season.

PITTSBURGH, March 23, 1849. mch23:d2w&wtu5

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.

THE proprietor of a valuable Grist and Saw Mill, in a healthy and excellent wheat growing neighborhood, in Temperanceville, Belmont county, Ohio, offers the property for sale. It is a merchant mill, with four run of stones, and one saw, all in good repair, nearly new, with steam and water power, to suit the season, and a large country custom. Adjoining the mill is a tract of twenty-three acres of good LAND, with a first rate Coal Bank near the mill

I will also sell a new brick Store House, with a new and well selected stock of goods, the only one in the place, and the best place for selling in that part of the State. It will all be offered on terms which can hardly fail to attract the attention of an industrious and enterprising man—and room to employ a good capital in doing a cash and produce business, if being the manner I have done business for the last two years. Persons at a distance will want information, will please address the subscriber by mail

apl:wtu&2T R GALLAGHER

Allegheny County, ss.

THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all persons interested in the Estate of WILLIAM GIBSON, late of Elizabeth township, deceased—Greeting:

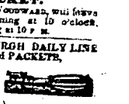
WE command you and every of you, that in your proper person you be and appear in your proper persons before an Orphan's Court at Pittsburgh, on the 29th day of April, 1849, then and there to show cause, if any you or either of you have, why the Court should not grant the petition of David Wilson, Administrator of said estate, praying for the sale of a tract of Land acres and twelve perches, of which the said decedent died seized, more particularly described in said petition. Witness the Hon Benjamin Patton, President of our said Court at Pittsburgh, this 19th day of March, A. D 1849. DANIEL M'CURDY, Clerk.

All persons interested will take notice of the above

ap4:w2T JOHN FORSYTH, Sheriff.

EXPRESS PACKET LINE,

FOR PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.



The Swift and Heavy Passenger Steamboats as follows, at 9 o'clock at night:

Kentucky—Capt H Truby, Wednesday, April 4.
Louisiana—Capt J P Thompson, Thursday 5
Indiana—P Burley, Friday, 6
Ohio—A Craig, Saturday, 7.
Kentucky—H Truby, Sunday, 8
Louisiana—J P Thompson, Monday, 9.
Indiana—P Burley, Tuesday, 10.
Ohio—A Craig, Wednesday, 11.
Kentucky—H Truby, Thursday, 12
Louisiana—J P Thompson, Friday, 13.
Indiana—P Burley, Saturday, 14.
Ohio—Capt. A Craig, Sunday night, April 15th.

For passage apply to W SUTCH,
Monongahela House,
or D LEECH & Co, Canal Basin

ap4

CLOTH STORE.

ROBINSON is opening the largest importation direct of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS and TRIMMINGS, imported for this market, which for richness and finish excel any.

Post Buildings, corner Fifth and Wood streets.

ap4:2w

WINDOW GLASS—200 lbs 8x10; 150 do 10x12, 50 do 10x14; just rec'd and for sale by S F VON BONNHORST & Co

ap4

FEATHERS—250 lbs prime, just rec'd and for sale by ap4 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

POTATOES—200 sks rec'd and for sale by TASSEY & BEST

ap4

DRIED APPLES—40 bbls on hand and for sale by TASSEY & BEST

ap4

ROLL BUTTER—15 bbls rec'd and for sale by TASSEY & BEST

ap4

LARD—25 kegs on hand and for sale by TASSEY & BEST

ap4

LARD OIL—15 bbls No 1 Lard Oil, for sale by TASSEY & BEST

ap4

CHEESE—46 bxs cream Cheese, just rec'd and for sale by ap4 HARDY, JONES & Co

CHEESE—100 bxs landing and for sale by ap4 ROBT DALZELL, Liberty st

APPLES—60 bbls in store, for sale by ap4 ISAIAH DICKEY & Co

CHILLED ROLLS.

THE subscribers have the sole right of Harley's Patent Chilled Rolls, for the manufacture of CHILLED ROLLS, &c., are prepared to supply all orders at short notice.

All persons are forbid infringing on said Patent

ap3:d1m&w3mT BOLLMANS & GARRISON

B. CANFIELD, (late of Warren, Ohio,) Commission and Forwarding Merchant, and wholesale dealer in Western Reserve C