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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.

FOR LATEST Commercial Intelligence, Domestic, Market News, River News, Imports, Money Markets, &c. see third page.

**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.**


LETTER BOX.—The "*Gazette Letter Box*," has been removed from its old situation, a window nearer the Post Office.

MINISTER TO BRAZIL.—Our New York correspondent, in his letter published yesterday, hints at the probability that our member of Congress, Mr. HAMPTON, will be sent to represent our Government near the Court of Brazil. This is correct—at least it is true that Mr. HAMPTON's numerous friends have urged his appointment at head quarters with a zeal and cordiality very flattering to that gentleman, and we have reason to believe that he has won for himself, by the ability and industry with which he has discharged his duties in Congress, an interest with the members of the administration which has secured to him their warmest regards, and which will dispose them to claim his services in any position they may think will be most useful to the country, and most agreeable to himself—Should Mr. HAMPTON receive this appointment, which is quite probable, his constituents in this glorious Whig district, while they will sincerely regret the loss of his services in Congress, will nevertheless accept the compliment as conferred upon themselves, and will feel grateful to General TAYLOR for thus honoring them in the person of their Representative.

THE LEGISLATURE.—This body adjourns to day. As soon, therefore, as possible, we will try to let our readers know what has been done. Among the bills which did not pass, we are pleased to see, are those for the division of this county, and for the change of the government of the Insane. The General Manufacturing Law has passed both Houses. We will publish it as soon as possible. It is one of the most important measures which has passed the Legislature. An amendment to the General Appropriation Bill has passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 52 to 31, providing that whenever there shall be a surplus of $150,000 in the Treasury, over and above the payment of the ordinary expenses of the Government, and the interest on the public debt, and surplus shall be appropriated to the completion of the North Branch Canal, and the work shall be forthwith commenced. Another amendment has also been adopted, providing for avoiding the Philadelphia Inclined Plane—the Canal Commissioners to select the route.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—Old Mr Ritchie, it is said, will soon leave the Washington Union, to make room for Mr Burke, commissioner of patents, and Col. Forney, at present editor of the Pennsylvanian. These gentlemen are to purchase the concern at $50,000. Father Ritchie goes out a *half a million* better than he went in.

The above is from the Youngstown Ohio Republican, a true blue Locofoco organ, and we may therefore suppose it to be good authority in such matters. If it be true Father Ritchie has become a *capitalist* of the first rank.

HOW IS THIS?—The "Post" does not notice the new Democratic paper, the "Mercury," at all that we can see—does not even tell its readers that such a paper exists. One would suppose that as an item of news, the existence of a new Daily Democratic paper would be sufficiently interesting to the readers of the Post to deserve a notice, even if common courtesy did not prompt the editor to welcome its appearance as a colaborer in the cause of modern Democracy.

"THE INAUGURATION OF GENERAL TAYLOR" is the title of a large Wood Engraving representing the President in the act of delivering his inaugural, surrounded by the various dignitaries of the land. It purports to have been drawn on the spot, by William Croome. For sale by Johnston & Stockton, and by Work & Holmes.

J. B. SWEITZER, Esq., has received his commission from Washington, as District Attorney General for the United States' Courts in the Western District of Pennsylvania. We congratulate our young friend on his promotion to so honorable a post, and we feel the utmost confidence he will honor the office.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—The latest telegraphic accounts show that Anthony (Whig) is elected Governor, by about 1,500 over all others. The Free soil vote was 466. For Congress, in the Eastern district, King(Whig) is elected by 1,547 majority, in the Western it is thought there is no choice by the people. Legislature largely Whig.

## Appointments by the President.

CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS.

John J. Walker, Collector, Mobile, Alabama *vice* James E. Saunders.

Joseph D. Hall, Collector, District of St. Johns, Florida, *vice* Charles Byrne.

William R. Watson, Collector, Providence, Rhode Island, *vice* Benjamin Cowell.

Moses Richardson, Naval Officer, Providence, Rhode Island, *vice* Silas A. Comstock.

LAND OFFICERS.

Peter J. Walker, of Alabama, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Lebanon, Alabama.

Edgar Conklin, of Wisconsin, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Thomas E. Burch, of Missouri, to be Register of the Land Office at Plattsburg, Missouri.

William W. Adams, of Arkansas, to be Register of the Land Office at Little Rock, Arkansas.

INDIAN AGENTS.

David D. Mitchell, of Missouri, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, Missouri.

Charles N. Handy, of Missouri, to be Indian Agent at Osage river Agency.

John Wilson, of Missouri, to be Indian Agent at Salt Lake Agency, California.

James S. Calhoun, of Georgia, to be Indian Agent at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Thomas Wistar, Jr., of Pennsylvania, to be the Commissioner authorized by the second clause of the fourth article of the treaty concluded with the Menomonie tribe of Indians on the 18th October 1848.

MARSHALS.

Joseph Bates, of Texas, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Texas.

Solomon Meredith, of Indiana, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Indiana.

Charles H. Knox, of Michigan, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Michigan.

POSTMASTER.

Alpheus S. Williams, Postmaster, Detroit, Michigan.

INSPECTOR OF PENITENTIARY.

John T. Towers and Thomas Donoho, of Washington, and William H Edes, of Georgetown, to be Inspectors of the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia.

## APPOINTMENTS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Andrew J. Dorn, of Missouri, to be Indian Sub-Agent at Neosho Sub-Agency.

William H. Bruce, of Wisconsin, to be Indian Sub-Agent at Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Wm. Prentiss, of Illinois, to be Indian Sub-Agent on the Sacramento and San Joachin rivers, California.

Ebenezer Childs, of Wisconsin, to be Agent to accompany the Exploring delegation of the Menomonie Indians, under treaty of 18th October 1848.

George J. Thomson, of Virginia to be Pension Agent at Wheeling, Virginia.

John Cocke, Jr., of Tennessee, to be Pension Agent at Knoxville, Tennessee.

## APPOINTMENTS BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

S. H. McPherson, Postmaster, Pomonky, Charles county, Md., *vice* J. Harris, resigned.

Stephen B. Ford, Postmaster, Northeast, Cecil county, Md., *vice* Richard L. Thomas.

James S. Jones, Postmaster, Snow Hill, Worcester county, Md., *vice* R. T. Walters.

John P. Brown, Postmaster, Charlestown, Jefferson co., Va., *vice* J. Harris.

John Pople, Postmaster, Rockville, Montgomery county, Md., *vice* H. F. Viers, resigned.

THE BANK OF CHRISTIANSBURG.—The Loco mad dog cry has been also raised against this Bank. Yet no Bank in the State has ever been conducted with more caution and prudence. It too is perfectly solvent—and among the safest of the old banks of the State. No one need fear its failure. It has better men to conduct it than the Loco Bank which failed there a few years ago.—*Canton Repos.*

☞ YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—A regular meeting of the Association will be held at the Hall, Fourth street, on Tuesday evening, April 10, at ½ past 7 o'clock.

ap9:2t D. W. BELL, Secretary.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1849.

The work of retribution and reformation is going on rapidly. A considerable number of removals and appointments have been made to day; and it is well understood that more are preparing. Mr. Warren, the new head of the appointing bureau in the Post Office Department, is doing his work thoroughly, expeditiously, and neatly. Even the Democrats say that he is doing the business handsomely up. Very few of them are so foolish as to regard the groans and imprecations of the Union at these changes with any thing but mockery. They laugh at it as a well acted farce. They know that their party professes proscription as a part of its political religion, that it is perhaps the only one of its professions of principles that it observes, and that this is one that it never at any time nor for any cause departs from. They know moreover that during the twenty years that they have had uninterrupted sway, except during the thirty days of Harrison's time, the name of Whig, aye the suspicion of it has been enough to condemn any applicant for office. Therefore, they understand that the Whigs are now to be brought into a participation of the offices of the country.

I understand that during the month of March there were some two hundred and thirty odd appointments to post offices, some of the former incumbents of which had been removed for cause, and some had resigned. In regard to these removals in this Department, it should be understood that Judge Collamer found a vast accumulation of serious complaints and charges against post masters, which had either been presented and disregarded by the former chief of the department, or had been reserved for the change of administration, because those who preferred them were aware of the uselessness of impeaching the official conduct of the political favorites of the past dynasty. These charges are now, of course, taken up, considered, and acted upon. I do not mean to say that all who have been dismissed have been superseded for malfeasance in office, but I call attention to the facts I have stated, as an explanation that ought to be made. The number of new appointments during the present month will of course be much larger than during the last, because now Mr. Warren has his hands in, and is in the way to ascertain more readily than at first.

It seems to be becoming understood upon both sides that wherever removals are made, or vacancies occur, Whigs will be appointed. Among the appointments announced to day, are those of Ignatius Meed to be commissioner of public buildings in this District, at a salary of $3,000, and Thomas Fitman to be warden of the Penitentiary—salary, $1,500. The first is a respectable mechanic, and a prominent Whig. He succeeds Dr. Douglass from Connecticut, who has been very unpopular from the beginning of his official career, owing to some unfortunate disagreement between him and the mechanics and workmen with whom he has to deal. So far as I know, however, he is a worthy and able man.

Mr. Collier, the Collector of San Francisco, will leave town for St. Louis to morrow morning. He has been directed to be ready to set out from St. Louis across the wilderness and deserts by the first of May. He is accompanied by several of his subordinates and deputies; and it is understood that the party will be escorted by a company of dragoons. I am informed that he has appointed a brother of Dr. Wood, of Baltimore, a surgeon in the army, and son in law of the President, a Deputy Collector. San Francisco has already attained the rank of a port of the third class, in the importance and amount of its business, in the Union.—However, I do not wish to be supposed one of those who hold an extravagant opinion of the permanent value of this acquisition. I consider California nearly worthless, after you deduct the advantages of possessing its only important harbor, on the bay of San Francisco, and its gold deposites and quicksilver mines. The gold will soon become exhausted, and will be of little or no ultimate benefit to us. There probably is some good tillable country along the Sacramento and adjoining the Oregon line, but I venture to doubt whether the whole region acquired under the treaty will sustain a population equal to that of Michigan, and to affirm that, if we could get back the whole of that part of Oregon to which Mr. Polk affirmed our right was clear and unquestionable, which he gave away to the British, including the whole of Vancouver's Island, with its coal beds, we should be the gainers.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1849.

Among the reformations of the day is the dismissal of Mr. Baggs, Post Master at Detroit, and the appointment of Mr. Williams, a Whig in his place. Mr. Baggs is well known throughout the north-west, as the editor of the Cass organ at Detroit, and a thorough going Hunker, of the most uncompromising sort. He has invited and defied dismissal, and probably desired it, being confident of his ability to make more capital for Cass Democracy out of than to keep in the office.

It is rumored that Mr. Switzer, of Pittsburgh, was yesterday appointed District Attorney, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and that a Marshal was appointed for the Eastern District. The precise facts however will reach you in advance of this letter.

According to another rumor, Richard Wallach Esq., who rendered such good service last year as the President of the Rough and Ready club, will be to-day, or soon as practicable, appointed Marshal of the District, and that changes will soon be made in all the other important offices of the Federal District. Ten or a dozen temporary Clerks in the Treasury have been recently dropped because the appropriation under which they were employed has run out. A few of the Democratic correspondents are expressing a world of virtuous indignation at this occurrence,—but that will neither restore an exhausted appropriation, nor get the clerks back into their places.

The Union in reference to some remarks of mine on the protocol, undertakes to state that Mr. Clayton has addressed a note to Sr. De la Rosas, the Mexican Minister, informing him that this Government could not recognize the validity of the protocol, and should hold Mexico to the literal observance of the treaty, as it stood without that addition. This announcement on the part of the Union ought not to be lightly passed over. It may be well founded, or have some foundation, although it must be confessed very little confidence used to be placed in the givings forth of the Union upon diplomatic affairs, while it was the organ. I will not undertake to say what the tortuous and dishonest policy of the past administration may have compelled Mr. Clayton to say or do towards the representative of Mexico. As to foreign countries the act of one administration is the act of the American government, with reference to our periodical changes every four years. It is well remembered what indignation was excited throughout the United States, when Mr. Van Buren, as Secretary of State, in 1829, instructed the American Minister at London, to inform the British government that the then existing administration would not be governed by what he called the narrow policy of the former one in some pending negotiation.—To what extent President Taylor, Mr. Clayton, and even Congress, have been committed and bound by the acts of Polk and Buchanan in the iniquity of the protocol business, will not probably be developed until after a searching investigation by the Senate next winter.

In Connecticut the Hunkers have united upon the Barnburner candidates for Congress, and the consequence is that three of them are elected—this is a Whig loss of three members. This loss will, in all probability, be more than made up in Virginia, on next week. I do not consider the Whig majority in the House doubtful in the least. The cause of Seymour's running so well in Connecticut for Governor and carrying all on his ticket along with him, are well understood here, and are known to have little connection with politics. He was the hero candidate, was a soldier in the late war, and performed a most brilliant and distinguished part at Chapultepec, and in other battles at the head of his regiment. In Virginia the Whigs will have some of the same eclat and alluring charms of military reputation on their side.

The statements to the effect that the administration in pursuing a niggardly course in respect to the appointment of diplomatic functionaries in order to save money in their outfits &c., &c., is almost indicrous, although circulated by some usually well informed whig correspondents. It seems that notwithstanding all the financial short comings of the late Managers, there was at the disposal of the government on the first of this month, more than a million of the loan, which had not been and was not then called for, and is now available. Besides the assertion that the Treasury would even test so inconvenient the expenditure of $50,000 or $100,000 for Diplomatic purposes, is simply an absurdity. The latter sum would more than cover the whole additional expense, if all the ministers and charges abroad were at once recalled and their places supplied by new appointees. The supposition reminds me of a claim in a treaty between a naked African Chief, and the agent of the Queen of Great Britain stipulating for the payment by the latter of £45, but accompanied by a careful proviso, a customary form, that the payment shall be made at such time and place as shall not cause inconvenience to her Majesty's Treasury. It is possible that it has been resolved to make no important change in this branch of service till July 1st, but I do not believe it; still less do I believe that the determination would be based upon financial reasons.

JUNIUS.

## A REPLY

*To a Review, by Professor Charles Elliott, of the Report of a Committee, on the Deficiencies of Popular Education in the city of Pittsburgh, as which was proposed the establishment and plan of a City High School.*

PROFESSOR ELLIOTT—*My Dear Sir*

After reading your Review of the Report of a Committee on the peculiar wants of this city, in regard to the opportunities for a practical education, in which was recommended the establishment of a Public High School, as the first step towards supplying these wants, and after having heard objections to that report, similar to your own, advanced by one or two other gentlemen connected with the University, I hasten to explain the object of the Report, which you seem to have misapprehended, to make some remarks on the University, and to defend the studies which we recommended to be cultivated, from the objections you have brought against them.

If the Report had been misunderstood by the public generally, I should take blame to myself for want of sufficient clearness, but I believe it has not. And I more than suspect that your misapprehension of our object arises from a kindly, but to my mind, mistaken wish to see the University sustained on its present foundation. We will come to that point bye and bye. The object of the report was to bring before the public the limited amount of education obtained in the Public Schools of the city, the incomplete and planless course of study generally pursued in the private and higher schools by youths who are destined for active life, and to propose the establishment of a city High School. We then showed that certain branches of knowledge have a peculiar bearing on the industry and prosperity of this city, and recommended that a prominence should be given to these studies, in the course to be pursued in the High School. In making this apparently natural suggestion, we did not aspire to originality nor eccentricity, but supposed it to be the dictate of common propriety. Our object was not to lay down the entire course of study to be pursued in the school, nor to dwell on the importance of studies already generally acknowledged, nor even to enumerate them all. We are not conscious of an indifference to morals; we did not think of excluding the cultivation of the morals of the pupils, and we did not think of mentioning it, for we presumed that this was a fundamental principle of all good education. We did not even think of passing condemnation on the ancient languages, nor any other branch of human knowledge; at the same time, not regarding the study of those languages as of the most immediate importance to the public at large, we did not think of recommending them as primary objects of pursuit in the proposed High School.

There is another reason, which even have had entertained your own opinion of their importance, might have prevented us from making the ancient languages the ground work, (or when pursued to their full extent you know they are only a ground work) of education in this public city school. Namely, the plain impracticability of such a limited plan of education, in such a school. The Committee would surely have exposed themselves to the charge of Quixotism had they brought forward the plan of a school, in which the pupils should pursue a course of Latin and Greek requiring eight years for its completion, even where it occupies more than half of the pupil's time. To confer the benefits of which you speak, this period would be still too short. The Boston Latin school, employs six years in fitting boys for college. The Germans give twelve years to the study of these languages in the schools, preparatory to the Universities. The average time spent in their study by college students in our country, is at least nine years, and still, you say yourself, that the high benefits which the study of the ancient languages is calculated to confer on the mind, are not attained only in very rare instances during a collegiate course. What then would you expect in our High School?

Besides, you would not confine the course in the High School to a limited range of studies. In addition to the languages, you mention mathematics, logic, metaphysics, moral philosophy, studies of taste, the natural sciences, and to sum all up in your own words, "the system of education proposed in a High School, ought to be as general as the objects of education itself." I know of no existing institution which would realize the idea here expressed. The University of Paris is the nearest approximation. The Free Academy of New York is attempting something of the kind, but in addition to erecting a building at the cost of $45,000, it has a yearly appropriation of $20,000 for the support of the teachers. I fear they are attempting too much, and you would have us attempt more. I confess, my dear sir, after reading your truly learned and courteous review, I feel an unsufficient confidence in my ability to propose to bring your plan of education within the time and means of those who intend to devote their lives to active pursuits, of those who are to become our mechanics, our artizans, and our merchants.

If we would propose a scheme of popular education which is to be accomplished in our own day and generation, we must not suffer ourselves to soar above the world of realities and stubborn facts however homely that world may be. In this sense, I admit that the study of the physical sciences has a tendency to make us "look outward and upward." Now if we look at the most favorable precedents in our country, take for instance the excellent High School of Philadelphia, we find that they are unable to retain their pupils for a longer period than four years, and that the larger number leave at the end of two years. The Committee for the government of the Free Academy of New York have thought best to limit the course of study in that institution to the period of four years. They say in their report, "to make the course short more extended would prevade a still more fatal objection, or a small number, but it would increase the expense of instruction in a large ratio, and act to keep down the number of annual admissions. It is desirable to adopt as elevated a standard as is compatible with the general objects for which the Free Academy was instituted. It is equally important to offer its advantages to as large a number as is consistent with this aim. It is not of course expected that a very large proportion of those entering will remain during the entire four years.—We certainly cannot expect to retain our pupils a longer period.

Now I am almost willing to abide by your decision, whether the time of these lads, destined for the most part for practical employments, cannot be more profitably employed at school than in getting a smattering of the ancient languages. Even if a few of the pupils might be willing to remain for the period of eight years, their education could be only carried on at a great expense, entirely disproportionate to the general expenses of the school. Therefore, a due regard to the principle of affording the greatest benefit to the greatest number would render any provision for that class of study denis inexpedient. I look on the proposal to make the ancient languages a part of the course of study in the Pittsburgh High School, a futile one, considered simply in regard to its practicability, without touching the question of its utilitarianess. On this question I have little to say at present, because the discussion does not seem to be called for. I am content to repeat a remark contained in the report, of which you take no notice, viz: that the study of the ancient languages is valuable not only as a preparation for professional education, but as every one who devotes himself to the fullest cultivation of his mental powers; this, however, the majority of mankind do not, and cannot do. A great many can give four years to an education in a higher school, very few can give eight or ten. For the many, therefore, the modern languages should be made the place of the ancient. Properly pursued, the French and German languages require a mental exercise the same in kind, if not in degree, as the study of Latin and Greek, with the advantage that they are acquired in half the time, and are of much greater utility when acquired.

With these explanations of the objects of the report, and the facts with which we have to deal, I think you will not insist upon making the ancient languages the leading objects of pursuit in the Pittsburgh High School, nor even wish to introduce them at all at the outset, for you say yourself, in one part of your review, that "for the common purposes of life, one's native tongue is sufficient," whereas, it has been shown clearly enough in the report, that the knowledge that can be acquired in common schools of the physical sciences is not sufficient even for the common purposes of life.

In this connexion, and before considering your objections to the class of studies proposed to be pursued in the High School, I have a few remarks to make concerning the University, and the course which some of its friends have seen fit to pursue in reference to the establishment of a City High School. The Western University has lately enjoyed the confidence and attachment of a considerable portion of our community. The Trustees have exerted themselves to the best of their ability for several years past to make it a useful institution. The late President of the Board has devoted the most unwearied exertions and his extensive personal influence to commend the institution to public favor and patronage. The present President, who is at the same time Principal of the College, is an equally devoted and able friend not only of the University, but of education and of humanity. The teachers, I am sure, have labored to the best of their ability to give efficient instruction. There is, however, a radical obstacle in the way of the success of that institution, and this obstacle must be speedily removed, or the University will sink into its former dormant state. The University must be endowed. The tuition fees are higher than in the colleges around us, and still they do not enable us to employ as many teachers as are absolutely required in an ordinary college course, except by making extra charges on the pupils. The necessity for endowment will appear from the following consideration:—Although the tuition fees in the University are high, still the education of its students is not one half, nor even one third so expensive as in similar institutions in our country. The last report of the Regents of the New York University, shows that the expenditure in Columbia College, for the past year, was $154 60 for each student taught. In New York University it was $155 20. State support or the income from endowments thus enables colleges to give students advantages which cost $150 or $200 for which they pay thirty or fifty dollars. How is it possible for an unendowed college to enter the field of education against such tremendous odds?

By dint of hard labor the present and late professors in the University have maintained the college course at a high standard, while they received their main support from the income of the preparatory school. At a great personal sacrifice, the teachers, and particularly the late excellent principal, Dr. Dyer, who did not support himself on the income he received, have brought the college classes to such a state of advancement that they will compare well with the classes in our eastern colleges. The trustees have not gone on the plan of asking endowments to an institution; yet in prospect but they found teachers who were willing to incur the labor and expense of first making the college worthy of support. That labor has been cheerfully and faithfully performed. It remains to be seen whether the public, or the wealthy friends of the University really value that labor. If they do, they will not suffer it to be lost. Let men be estimated by their deeds, not by their speeches. Dr. Dyer left the University and his classes quietly and in silence, without a word at parting. That ominous silence spoke volumes to us all. For seven years he had labored devotedly to build up the college; he had accomplished his mission with us. His duty to himself and his family would not permit him to remain longer, but he saw that the future still was dark, and in prudence and honesty he left us without a word.

And it was not now for a man who had never bestowed a dollar on the University, although he was solicited for assistance in the time of our greatest need, and when others in no way connected with the institution gave liberally to our relief, even if that man happens to be a member of the Board of Trustees, a man who might give his hundreds of thousands and still remain wealthy, the man who principally opposed, and by his influence defeated a proposition made by myself about two months ago, to the Board of Trustees, so to modify the instruction in the University, as to adapt it to the wants and bring it within the means of the mass of this community, it was not for such a man to come before the people convened for the purpose of extending the blessings of education to the humblest individual, and under a mawkish pretence of attachment to the University, to classical learning, and the education of the heart, to condemn a reported plan of higher education for those who are to conduct the active pursuits of this city, and to seek to embarrass us and defeat our project by proposing to accomplish the objects of the High School by making it a department of the University. At the first meeting that gentleman introduced his proposition by courting the committee and praising their report. At the last meeting he pursued the opposite course. After commending himself to the favor of "the masses" by describing his own early education in what would be called a "ragged school," and saying in effect that the report was a weak one, he brought against it three objections. First, That the committee attached no value to classical learning. He knew better. For on the former night, in reply to his courteous inquiry—what we had said on this point—I explained that we had spoken of the importance of classical studies not only to professional men, but to all who devote themselves to the perfect cultivation of their minds, and in the printed report which had been several days before him, he had seen, or ought to have seen not only this but other allusions to the value of classical studies. His second objection was, that we had made no provision for the cultivation of the heart. This is also one of your objections, my dear sir, and I shall speak of it as its importance deserves, before I get through. The third and last objection to the report was, that no mention was made in it of Astronomy, among the sciences to be pursued in the High School. The gentleman knew perfectly well that the committee had neither the intention nor the power to prescribe in its details the course of study to be pursued in the High School. They merely called attention to the class of studies which have the most direct bearing on the prosperity of this city, and which in their opinion, should be leading studies in the proposed school. It was asking quite too much of them that they should stultify themselves by enumerating every branch of human knowledge as the course to be pursued in a public school. They appreciated the noble science of Astronomy as highly as the gentleman himself, but having a natural disposition to keep within the pale of common sense, they could not be induced to recommend the especial cultivation of Astronomy as a study particularly adapted to the wants of this community, and to be pursued in a school which from its nature must be located somewhere under the canopy of our own special smoke cloud, often of so dark a cast that even the fortune of that gentleman could not purchase a telescope powerful enough to penetrate it.

Here the gentleman concluded his review of the report, and proceeded to state the proposition for a school he was designed to prepare the way—namely that a committee of nine be appointed to wait on the Trustees of the University, to see if the objects of the High School might not be accomplished by a union with the University. Now, as you, sir, also look with favor on this proposition, I beg you to give it a moment's consideration. To realize, in any way, the objects of the High School, the tuition fees of the pupils, sent from the Ward Schools to the University, must be paid by the wards or the city from money raised by taxation. Indeed the gentleman, on the former evening had so explained his plan of union. Every parent who might wish his child to be educated at the University would have forethought enough to allow him to be sent there through the public schools of the wards, whereby he would save the payment of our tuition fees of thirty or forty dollars a year and yearly appropriate for years, we should have the University converted into a free school supported by taxation. Just the thing we are asking for, except that the entire control of the school would be in the hands of a private corporation, irresponsible to the people and which draws its own varying and fluctuating only requires to be stated. The other result which by a bare possibility might ensue, would be that weak minded persons might prefer to send their children to the University from private schools, for the sake of the distinction which the pretension of a High School would give them over the free pupils, whereas it is admitted on all hands that any such distinction existed at all, it would be of the most pernicious tendency, and would inevitably destroy the institution. What do you think of the wisdom which originated this *economical compromise*? No, sir whatever may be the fate of the University, those who believed that gentleman's proposition are entitled to the full and entire merit of having at least for once rescued that institution from threatened destruction out of the hands of its pretended, or its ill advised friends. I have felt that these explanations were needed to the friends of the University, and in justice to myself, for while a teacher in the University, I have been called upon to oppose a measure having for its ostensible object the benefit of the institution.

It is to be hoped that the establishment of a city High School will have the effect to place the University on the only sound basis to ensure its prosperity, viz. a support, in a measure, independent of tuition fees. With its present constitution, it could never answer the purposes of a school to its patrons for the business avocations of the city. First because the college course of study is the prominent feature in the institution and before the community, and because a graduate's degree is the honor to which the more advanced students naturally aspire, and for which they shape their studies, to allow them to be shaped, though but superficially, pay, and I am glad to say it has entirely succeeded. The skin of my head is now clear from humor or dandruff, my hair is daily growing thicker, and in a healthy state. It is therefore with the utmost confidence I recommend your Hyperian Fluid to be all you represent it. I am, yours truly,

SAMUEL CHAPMAN.

For sale by L. WILCOX, Jr., corner Diamond, and corner of Fourth and Smithfield sts. ap5:6d

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

**W. M. 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. sep14-1y

## EDUCATION.

MRS A MISS GILLAND respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have procured and removed their school to a roomy and convenient house on Locust street, second dwelling east of Federal st., where they are prepared to take a few boarding scholars as well as a few more day scholars, and where their exclusive attention will be devoted to instruction in all the ordinary branches of English education.

Strangers are referred to Mr. Wm. Eichbaum, Mr. John B McFadden and Mr. F Eaton of Pittsburgh, Mr A Short and Mr George Reiter of Allegheny city. ap10:6t

## MALLEABLE CASTINGS.

THE subscribers having built a furnace for the manufacture of Malleable Castings, are prepared to fill orders in this branch, at the Cumberland Foundery at every kind. We are also the original manufacturers of an improved tirate bar, for the advantages of which we refer purchasers to the Agents in Philadelphia, and the following boats. Monongahela, New Eng. and Sa. 2, Brilliant, Lake Erie, Beaver, &c.

KINGSLAND & SCOTT, Sandusky st., between Robinson and Lacock, sts. Allegheny, Pa. ap10:6w

## GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!! GOLD!!!

THE subscriber, wholesale manufacturer of JEWELRY, invites wholesale dealers and peddlers throughout South and West—also, country store keepers to call and examine his stock of Jewelry, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or approved acceptances. Constantly on hand and manufacturing, a large assortment suitable for city or country trade.

E. G. A. BAKER,

corner of Fourth and Branch sts., Philadelphia ap10:6m

JUST RECEIVED, at the sign of Plane and Saw, 400 pts twisted and cut Trace Chains; 1000 lbs Wrot and Horse Nails, and for sale by

HEBER LAUFMAN, 78 wood st

CREAM CHEESE—88 bxs; and 1 bbl Roll Butter, just rec'd per emir Lake Erie, for sale by

J B CANFIELD, Water st; between Smithfield and Wood

CHEESE 135 bxs now landing, for sale by

ap10 ISAIAH DICKEY & Co, Front st

RYE FLOUR—22 bbls Rye Flour, for sale by

ap10 RHEY, MATTHEWS & Co

WRAPPING PAPER—1200 reams crown, double crown and medium, for sale low by

ap10 RHEY, MATTHEWS & Co

BARLEY—400 bush Barley, just rec'd and for sale by S & W HARBAUGH,

ap10 53 water and 101 front st

LEATHER 6 bundles Leather, in the rough, rec'd and for sale ap10 S & W HARBAUGH

FLOUR—50 bbls Holmes' extra Family Flour, just landing and for sale by

ap10 S & W HARBAUGH

GREEN APPLES—31 bbls Green Apples, just rec'd and for sale by ap10 S & W HARBAUGH

LINSEED OIL—20 bbls just landing, for sale by

ap10 S & W HARBAUGH

LOOKING GLASSES—Very cheap, for sale.

ap10 C ARBUTHNOT, 84 wood st

SHAWLS Black, Thibet and White Crape, for sale

ap10 C ARBUTHNOT

TABLE CLOTHS—Linen, Cassimere and brown, for sale. ap10 C ARBUTHNOT

LARD OIL—5 bbls in store and for sale by

ap10 JAMES A HUTCHISON & Co

COTTON—64 bales Cotton, for sale by

ap10 JAMES A HUTCHISON & Co

BACON—20 cake prime Kentucky cured shoulders, just rec'd on consignment and for sale by

ap10 JAMES A HUTCHISON & Co

BACON SIDES—5 casks in store and for sale by

ap10 JAMES A HUTCHISON & Co

BOTTLE CORKS—67 bales quart, pint, and short soda water Velvet Corks, just rec'd and for sale by B A FAHNESTOCK & Co,

ap10 corner 1st and wood sts

ROSE PINK—Of superior quality, for sale by

ap10 J SCHOONMAKER & Co

ALUM—15 bbls for sale by

ap10 J SCHOONMAKER & Co

POTASH—24 cake prime Potash, rec'd and for sale by ap10 WICK & M'CANDLESS

GREEN APPLES—60 bbls rec'd and for sale by

ap10 WICK & M'CANDLESS

DRY APPLES—20 sks for sale by

ap10 WICK & M'CANDLESS

DRY PEACHES—15 sks for sale by

ap10 WICK & M'CANDLESS

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, April 4.

SENATE.

The Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, in compliance with the resolution of this body, setting forth the amount and kind of money paid by said Bank to the holders of State loans from and since the first of August last. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The amendments of the House to the bill to extend the charter of the Lancaster Bank were concurred in.

The bill for the regulation and continuance of a system of education by common schools, was taken up on third reading, and after being discussed by Messrs. Johnson, Smyser, Overfield, Brooke, Lawrence and Rich, it was read a third time and passed.

The House bill, creating three additional judicial districts, passed finally by a majority of 29.

HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Auditors appointed to audit and settle the accounts of the Western Savings Institution of Philadelphia.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill to prevent the opening of streets and roads through burial grounds, and for the protection of Cemeteries, were concurred in.

The orders of the day having been suspended for the purpose, the House proceeded to consider the bill to incorporate the Reading Manufacturing Company, in lieu of which the general manufacturing bill was previously substituted, pending the question on the final passage of the bill.

The previous question was called by Mr. Little and sustained, and the main question being on the final passage of the bill, it was agreed to—yeas 52, nays 37. So the bill passed.

The private calendar was then resumed in its order, and the bills which yesterday passed committee of the whole up to number five hundred and fourteen were read a second and third time and passed.

*Afternoon Session.*—The General Revenue bill was taken up and passed.

The Appropriation bill was then called up, and progressed in until the hour of adjournment.

HARRISBURG, April 5.

SENATE.

Mr. Matthias moved an additional section, that in all criminal prosecutions, or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted, and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts.

Mr. Small advocated the section, and Messrs. Johnson and Hughes opposed it. The section was negatived. Yeas 11; nays 17.

Mr. Matthias offered a new section, vesting power in the Controllers of Public Schools to confer degrees, which was agreed to.

The bill to extend the charter of the Bank of Germantown was passed. Yeas 17, nays 6.

The bill to extend the charter of the Monongahela Bank of Brownsville passed. Yeas 21, nays 7.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting resolutions of the Legislature of Missouri on the subject of slavery. Laid on the table.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A message was received from the Governor, nominating the following gentlemen as President Judges in the districts named, which were taken up and unanimously confirmed.

2d District—M. N. Ellis.

23d District—David F. Gordon.

24th District—George Taylor

11th District—William Jessup.

13th District—Horace Wilson.

19th District—Daniel Durkee.

The three new districts created by the bill passed yesterday:

The bill incorporating the Penn Mining and Smelting Company, was passed.

The supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was lost by a vote of 15 to 17.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Smyth, the bill to authorize the sale of the Williamsport and Elmyra Railroad, was taken up and passed committee of the whole.

Mr. Packer advocated the bill and explained its merits.

The bill was then read a second and third time and passed—yeas 70, nays 10.

Mr Long from the committee of conference on the General Election bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. G. T. Thorn, the House proceeded to the reconsideration of the bill to incorporate the Danville Back, by a vote of—yeas 46, nays 28.

The bill hung upon second reading. Mr. Pearce moved to postpone its consideration indefinitely which, after much discussion, was negatived; yeas 35, nays 46. The bill then passed through second readings by sections, and the vote on transcribing it third reading was, yeas 44, nays 42. The bill was then allowed to lie over.

The bill supplementary to the act of 1834, relative to the organization of Courts of Justice was taken up, and after having been amended so as to make it a perfect omnibus, was discussed up to the hour of adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The licence bill was taken up and passed finally. The consideration of the Appropriation bill was resumed and occupied the attention of the House until the adjournment.

**Bogle's Hyperion Fluid,** is the best article for the hair in use. The following speaks for itself—A letter from the Rev Mr Chapman, Sandwich, Mass late of the "Olive Branch."

BOSTON, April 6th, 1848.

MR. BOGLE—Sir—I consider it a duty I owe you as well as to those who may be troubled with their head and hair as I have been, to acknowledge the efficacy of your Hyperion Fluid by the use of which I have derived so much benefit. For twelve years I was troubled with a disease of the head, the skin of which was covered with a black coal of very hard, tar, (for such is its worst form,) which entirely covered the pores of the skin, caused severe headache, and entirely unfitted me for study, my hair also grew thin, dry and fell, at last began to turn bald and grey, to cure which I tried all the advertised articles of the day, (and their name is legion) without derriving any benefit. I heard of your Hyperion Fluid, and although it was highly praised by those who had used it, yet I was afraid it was but another humbug of the day, but was induced to allow them to try it, and I am happy to say, to my pay, and I am glad to say it has entirely succeeded. The skin of my head is now clear from humor or dandruff, my hair is daily growing thicker, and in a healthy state. It is therefore with the utmost confidence I