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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 want of space, and time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office

CINCINNATI.—C. W. James, No. Hermann street, Cincinnati, is our agent for the city. Advertisements and subscriptions handed to him, will receive prompt attention.

☞ SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

☞ For interesting articles the reader is referred to our first page.

NOTICE.

We wish it distinctly understood that *our regular carriers* are not allowed to sell papers to persons not regular subscribers—nor to receipt for subscriptions. Our carriers are permitted to take the names of persons wishing to subscribe, but payment for the same will only be acknowledged by the receipt of the office clerk.

We commence, to day, Mr. Clay's great speech on the slavery question, in an abbreviated form, and shall try and conclude it by Wednesday, so as to have it all in our Weekly paper. We give all those portions of the most immediate interest to our readers, with such remarks as keep up the continuity of the discourse. It is an exceedingly able and eloquent effort, and shows that while age has sobered, it has not subdued the fire of his genius. After a long life spent in the active service of his country, his opinions and appeals will not go unheeded.

Dr. Webster and the Press Again.

No good can probably be accomplished by a further discussion of this subject. If we understand our neighbors of the *Journal* aright, previous respectability—by which we mean a character for uprightness, honor, and morality—should be a bar neither to the judgment of the public, nor the censures of the press, when a person is accused of a crime. To this opinion we dissent until a judicial investigation has proved the guilt of the accused—where reasonable doubts exist on that subject, his previous good character should be permitted to weigh in his favor, and cause a suspension of the judgment of the community. The presumption in such cases is, that the accused is innocent. Men do not jump at once from a life of virtue to the commission of the most horrible crimes, except in some extraordinary instances, which are exceptions to the general rule. When a man has led a dissolute and reckless life, and has destroyed all the finer feelings of his nature, and has seared his conscience by a course of wickedness, we are not surprised to hear that he is charged with an aggravated offence, and if our judgment run to a swift conclusion of his guilt, it is a penalty he pays for that lack of respectability which he has neglected to preserve.

As to Dr. Webster, he may be one of the exceptions to which we have referred, but his guilt yet remains to be proved, as he has heretofore maintained an unblemished reputation, every principle of justice and humanity demands of us to suspend judgment until the question of his guilt or innocence is judicially decided.

As far as our observation has extended, the respectability of a person accused of a crime has rather militated against him, with a portion of the press and of the public. An abandoned, reckless fellow, meets with sympathy, and his offences are extenuated. The very depth to which he has carried his own degradation excites pity, and he is treated with very questionable lenity. But let a person who has hitherto borne an unimpeached character, be charged with the commission of a crime, and there is no limit to the horror and indignation visited upon his devoted head. His previous respectability, instead of shielding him from past judgment, is used against him. It is to this we object, as wholly wrong in theory, and practice. A good character, worthily possessed, is a priceless treasure, which neither money nor honors can buy, and which should be respected by all who prize what is good and lovely in society.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

We could not, with our present limits, give the whole of Mr. Clay's great speech, on his resolutions, delivered in the Senate, on Tuesday and Wednesday, of last week, without taking several day's space for the purpose. As this speech, however, is principally an elaboration of the points noticed in his remarks introducing his resolutions to the Senate, which we have already published, it is not as necessary for the proper information of our readers, to give the whole of the present effort, as if this was an original statement of his position. We shall content ourselves, therefore, with some of the most interesting and eloquent portions.

His exordium is very fine, as follows:—

Mr. President, never on any former occasion have I risen under feelings of such painful solicitude. I have witnessed many periods of great anxiety, of peril, and of danger in this country, but I have never before risen to address an assemblage so oppressed, so appalled, and so anxious; and, sir, I hope it will not be out of place to do here, what again and again I have done in my private chamber, to implore of Him who holds the destinies of nations and individuals in his hands, to bestow upon our people his blessing, to calm the violence and rage of party, to still passion, to allow reason once more to resume his empire, and may I not add of him too, sir, to bestow on his humble servant now before Him the blessing of his smiles, and of strength and ability to perform the work which lies before him? Sir, I have said that I have witnessed other anxious periods in the history of our country, and if I were to venture, Mr. President, to trace to their original source the cause of all our present dangers, difficulties, and distraction, I should ascribe it to the violence and intemperance of party spirit. To party spirit Sir, in the progress of this session we have had the testimony of two Senators here, who, however they may differ on other matters, concur in the existence of that cause in originating the unhappy differences which prevail throughout the country on the subject of the institution of slavery. Parties, in their endeavors to obtain the one the ascendancy over the other, catch at every passing or floating plank in order to add strength and power to each.

We have been told, by the two Senators to whom I have referred, that each of the parties at the North, in its turn, has moved and endeavored to obtain the assistance of a small party called Abolitionists, in order that the scale in its favor might preponderate against that of its adversary. And all around us, every where, we see too many evidences of the existence of the spirit and intemperance of party. I might go to other legislative bodies than that which is assembled in Congress, and I might draw from them illustrations of the melancholy truth upon which I am dwelling, but I need not pass out of this Capitol itself. I say it, sir, with all deference and respect to that other portion of Congress assembled in the other wing of this capitol; but what have we witnessed there? During this very session one whole week has been exhausted—I think about a week—in the vain endeavor to elect a door keeper of the House. And, Mr. President, what was the question in this struggle to elect a door keeper? It was not as to the man, or the qualities of the man, or who is best adapted to the situation. It was, whether the door keeper entertained opinions upon certain great national measures, coincident with this or that side of the House. That was the sole question which prevented the election of a door keeper for about the period of a week. Sir, I make no reproaches—none, to either portion of that House; I state the fact, and state the fact to draw from it the conclusion, and to express the hope that there will be an endeavor to check this violence of party.

Sir, what vicissitudes do we not pass through in this short mortal career of ours? Eight years, or nearly eight years ago, I took my leave finally, and, as I supposed, forever from this body. At that time I did not conceive of the possibility of ever again returning to it. And if my private wishes and particular inclinations, and the desire during the short remnant of my days to remain in repose and quiet could have prevailed, you would never have seen me occupying the seat which I now occupy upon this floor. The Legislature of the State to which I belong, unsolicited by me, chose to designate me for this station, and I have come here, sir, in obedience to a sense of stern duty, with no personal objects, no private views, now or hereafter, to gratify. I know, sir, the jealousies, the fears, the apprehensions which are engendered by the existence of that party spirit to which I have referred; but if there be in my hearing now, in or out of this Capitol, any one who hopes, in his race for honors and elevation, for higher honors and higher elevation than that which he may occupy, I beg him to believe that I, at least, will never jostle him in the pursuit of those honors or that elevation. I beg him to be perfectly persuaded that, if my wishes prevail, my name shall never be used in competition with his. I beg to assure him that when my service is terminated in this body, my mission, so far as respects the public affairs of this world and upon this earth, is closed, and closed, if my wishes prevail, forever. But, sir, it is impossible for us to be blind to the facts which are daily transpiring before us. It is impossible for us not to perceive that party spirit and future elevation mix more or less in all our affairs, in all our deliberations. At a moment when the White House itself is in danger of conflagration, instead of all hands uniting to extinguish the flames, we are contending about who shall be its next occupant. When a dreadful crisis has occurred, which threatens inundation and destruction to all around it, we are contesting and disputing about the profits of an estate which is threatened with total submersion.

Mr. President, it is passion, passion—party, party, and intemperance—that is all I dread in the adjustment of the great questions which unhappily at this time divide our distracted country. Sir, at this moment we have in the legislative bodies of this Capitol and in the States twenty-odd furnaces in full blast emitting heat and passion, and intemperance, and diffusing them throughout the whole extent of this broad land. Two months ago all was calm in comparison to the present moment. All now is uproar, confusion, and menace to the existence of the Union, and to the happiness and safety of this people. Sir, I implore Senators, I entreat them, by all that they expect hereafter, and by all that is dear to them here below, to repress the ardor of these passions, to look to their country, to its interests, to listen to the voice of reason—not as it shall be attempted to be uttered by me, for I am not so presumptuous as to indulge the hope that any thing I may say will avert the effects which I have described, but to listen to their own reason, their own judgment, their own good sense, in determining upon what is best to be done for our country in the actual posture in which we find her. Sir, to this great object have my efforts been directed during this whole session. I have cut myself off from all the usual enjoyments of social life, I have confined myself almost entirely, with very few exceptions, to my own chamber, and from the beginning of the session to the present time my thoughts have been anxiously directed to the object of finding some plan, of proposing some mode of accommodation, which should once more restore the blessing of concord, harmony, and peace to this great country. I am not vain enough to suppose that I have been successful in the accomplishment of this object, but I have presented a scheme, and allow me to say to honorable Senators that if they find in that plan any thing that is defective, if they find in it any thing that is worthy of acceptance but is susceptible of improvement by amendment, it seems to me that the just and patriotic course is not to denounce it, but to improve it—not to reject without examination any project of accommodation having for its object the restoration of harmony in this country, but to look at it to see if it is susceptible of amendment or improvement, so as to accomplish the object which I indulge the hope is common to all and every one of us, to restore peace and quiet and harmony and happiness to this country.

Sir, when I came to consider this subject, there were two or three general purposes which it seemed to me to be most desirable, if possible, to accomplish. The one was, to settle all the controversy and difficulties arising out of the subject of slavery. It seemed to me to be doing very little if we settled one question and left other disturbing questions unadjusted. It seemed to me to be doing but little if we stopped one leak only in the ship of State, and left other leaks capable of producing danger, if not destruction, to the vessel. I therefore turned my attention to every subject connected with the institution of slavery, and out of which controverted questions had sprung, to see if it were possible or practicable to accommodate and dispose of the whole of them. Another principal object which attracted my attention was, to endeavor to form such a scheme of accommodation as that neither of the two classes of State's into which our country is so unhappily divided should make an unconditional surrender of any great principle. I believe, sir, the series of resolutions which I have had the honor to present to the Senate accomplishes that object.

Sir, another purpose which I had in view was this: I was aware of the difference of opinion prevailing between these two classes of the States. I was aware that, whilst one portion of the Union was pushing matters, as it seemed to me, to the greatest extremity, another portion of the Union was pushing them to an opposite, and perhaps not less dangerous extremity. It appeared to me, then, that if any arrangement, any satisfactory adjustment could be made of the controverted questions between the two classes of States, that adjustment, that arrangement, could only be successful and effectual by exacting from both parties some concessions—not of principle, not of principle at all, but of feeling, of opinion, in relation to matters in controversy between them. My first five resolutions which I have prepared fulfil that object. I believe, sir, that you will find, upon that careful, rational, and attentive examination of them which I think they deserve, that neither party in some of them make any concession at all; in others the concessions of forbearance are mutual; and, in the third place, in reference to the slaveholding States, there are resolutions making concessions to them by the opposite class of States, without any compensation whatever being rendered by them to the non slaveholding States. I think every one of these characteristics which I have assigned, and the measures which I proposed, is susceptible of clear and satisfactory demonstration by an attentive perusal and critical examination of the resolutions themselves.

[Mr. Clay then takes up the resolutions, seriatim. The first one, with regard to the admission of California, he soon disposes of. He lays down the broad principle that every State has the undoubted right to regulate her own interior institutions—the right to admit or reject slavery.]

Why, sir, no one contends now, no one believes that with regard to those Northwestern States to which the ordinance of 1787 applied—Illinois, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan—no one can now believe but that any one of those States, if they thought proper to do it, have just as much right to introduce slavery within their borders, as Virginia has to maintain the existence of slavery within hers. Then, sir, if in the struggle for power and empire between the two classes of States, a decision in California has taken place adverse to the wishes of the Southern States, it is a decision not made by the General Government. It is a decision respecting which they can utter no complaint towards the General Government. It is a decision made by California herself, which California had unquestionably the right to make under the constitution of the U. States.

[The second resolution, which is for establishing Territorial Governments in the new Territories, without any restriction in regard to slavery, is next considered. He lays down what he calls two *indisputable truths*—"the first is, that by law slavery no longer exists in any part of the acquisitions made by us from the Republic of Mexico; and the other is, that in his opinion, according to the probabilities of the case, slavery never will be introduced into any portion of the territories so acquired from Mexico." On the first part of the proposition, he makes the following forcible remarks:]

I take it then, sir—and availing myself of the benefit of the discussions which took place on a former occasion on this question, and which, I think, have left the whole country under the impression of the non existence of slavery within the whole of the territory in the ceded territories—I take it for granted that what I have said, aided by the reflection of gentlemen, will satisfy them of that first truth, that slavery does not exist there by law, unless slavery was carried there the moment the treaty was ratified by the two parties, and under the operation of the Constitution of the United States. Now, really, I must say, that upon the idea that so sacred a thing as the ratification of the treaty the constitution of the United States spread itself over the acquired territory and carried along with it the institution of slavery, the proposition is so irreconcilable with any comprehension or reason that I possess, that I hardly know how to meet it.

Why, these United States consist of thirty States in fifteen of them there was slavery, in fifteen of them slavery did not exist. Well, how can it be argued that the fifteen slave States, by the operation of the constitution of the United States, carried into the ceded territory their institution of slavery, any more than it can be argued on the other side that, by the operation of the same constitution, the fifteen free States carried into the ceded territory the principle of freedom which they from policy have chosen to adopt within their limits? Why, sir, let me suppose a case. Let me imagine that Mexico had never abolished slavery at all; in others the concessions of forbearance are mutual; there never was a more just, more self evident proposition than that which is assembled in Congress, and I might draw from them illustrations of the melancholy truth upon which I am dwelling, but I need not pass out of this Capitol itself. I say it, sir, with all deference and respect to that other portion of Congress assembled in the other wing of this capitol; but what have we witnessed there? During this very session one whole week has been exhausted—I think about a week—in the vain endeavor to elect a door keeper of the House. And, Mr. President, what was the question in this struggle to elect a door keeper? It was not as to the man, or the qualities of the man, or who is best adapted to the situation. It was, whether the door keeper entertained opinions upon certain great national measures, coincident with this or that side of the House. That was the sole question which prevented the election of a door keeper for about the period of a week. Sir, I make no reproaches—none, to either portion of that House; I state the fact, and state the fact to draw from it the conclusion, and to express the hope that there will be an endeavor to check this violence of party.

Sir, what vicissitudes do we not pass through in this short mortal career of ours? Eight years, or nearly eight years ago, I took my leave finally, and, as I supposed, forever from this body. At that time I did not conceive of the possibility of ever again returning to it. And if my private wishes and particular inclinations, and the desire during the short remnant of my days to remain in repose and quiet could have prevailed, you would never have seen me occupying the seat which I now occupy upon this floor. The Legislature of the State to which I belong, unsolicited by me, chose to designate me for this station, and I have come here, sir, in obedience to a sense of stern duty, with no personal objects, no private views, now or hereafter, to gratify. I know, sir, the jealousies, the fears, the apprehensions which are engendered by the existence of that party spirit to which I have referred; but if there be in my hearing now, in or out of this Capitol, any one who hopes, in his race for honors and elevation, for higher honors and higher elevation than that which he may occupy, I beg him to believe that I, at least, will never jostle him in the pursuit of those honors or that elevation. I beg him to be perfectly persuaded that, if my wishes prevail, my name shall never be used in competition with his. I beg to assure him that when my service is terminated in this body, my mission, so far as respects the public affairs of this world and upon this earth, is closed, and closed, if my wishes prevail, forever. But, sir, it is impossible for us to be blind to the facts which are daily transpiring before us. It is impossible for us not to perceive that party spirit and future elevation mix more or less in all our affairs, in all our deliberations. At a moment when the White House itself is in danger of conflagration, instead of all hands uniting to extinguish the flames, we are contending about who shall be its next occupant. When a dreadful crisis has occurred, which threatens inundation

A Night at the White House. President's Levee. Beauty, Fashion, &c.

WASHINGTON, January, 1850.

At 8 o'clock in the evening, carriages began to move briskly along the avenue, and, entering the gates of the crescent lane which winds around in front of the White House, one after another deposited their precious burthens at the steps of the great mansion. In less than an hour, from a hundred to a hundred and fifty of these vehicles had driven around the lane, entering at the East gate, depositing their loads at the door and then ranging in single file along another side of the carriage-way, with their horses' heads all turned in a western direction, or had passed out of the great western entrance. Of these many were of the private carriages of foreign ambassadors or other diplomatic characters, the different members of the Cabinet, and of private citizens, but mostly consisted of public hacks and cabs.

Along the avenue leading to the Presidential mansion might be seen numerous persons of both sexes, winding their way thither on foot, regardless of the moist and muddy condition of the streets and pavements, and the damp and smoky atmosphere which enveloped them in a thick and chilly cloud.

Arriving at the mansion, to our surprise, we found the spacious portico in frost literally swarming with a crowd of rough and uncouth cabmen, hackmen, and private coachmen, who had besieged the entrance and choked up the way to it, so as to render it extremely difficult to force a passage through them, especially when accompanied by ladies. This want of regulation, we ascertained, was attributable to a dereliction on the part of the Auxiliary Guard, a body of the city police, who are stationed, like sentinels, at the entrance doors of the mansion, on such occasions, while one or two act as Sergeant at arms in the interior.

As you enter the principal door, a second door is opened at the right by a negro servant or lacquey in plain livery, who directs you to the cloak room, a small ante chamber still further at the right and immediately connecting the great lobby room with the ladies' dressing room. Here are servants ready to receive you or your cloak, over coat, hat, umbrella, cane, and over shoes with any of which you may be encumbered. You attach your card to your cat or cloak, place them in the care of the servants and call for them whenever you please, always certain of your own proper articles. At times, however, the number of visitors is so great, that it is impossible to find room for the proper disposal of their superfluous articles of dress, and not unfrequently the ante chamber becomes half filled with them, thrown down promiscuously in piles about the floor.

Beyond this ante chamber is the ladies' dressing room. They are all obliged to pass through this room, which ought to be called the "Gentlemen's Observation or Ogling Room," as crowds of them prefer to remain here as long as decency dares to sanction it, in order to come in close contact and enjoy a great share of the fair and blushing faces that peep out from under hoods and handkerchiefs which covers their heads. When a lady enters the dressing room, she is met by a female attendant who divorces her of her shawl or cloak, hood &c., which are carefully laid aside, bearing some mark by which they may be easily recognised when called for. The lady then takes a seat and her attendant kneels at her feet, and removes her over shoes, unlaces her gaiters and takes them off, replacing them with tight shoes or delicate slippers of morocco or satin. The toilet completed, the lady steps to the door of the ante room and informs her companion of her readiness to be presented, which her escort has then to take back door into the main hall and thence to the President and the great East Room where they mingle with and are soon lost in the vast assemblage.

The President stands just inside the door of the "Reception Room," a comparatively small room, intervening between the "Green Room" and the "Dining Room," and fronting on the southern side of the mansion. He is all smiles and congratulations welcoming all his friends, whether he has ever seen them before or not, and wishing them in the frankest and kindest manner, health and happiness. The visitors press upon him, each taking him by the hand and usually saying, "Mr. Pres. I'm glad to see you looking so well to-night, how is your health, sir?" To which taking each cordially by the hand, he humorously replies, "I thank you, thank you, very well, thank you; I'm glad to see you very glad to see you," and the same form going without further ceremony or interruption. Occasionally some brave soldier or officer who served his country with credit and honor, in the war with Mexico, and perhaps under the immediate eye and supervision of the "Old Hero" himself, makes his appearance at the door. The great black eyes of the old man dilate under their massive and thickly shaded covers, and sparkling with intense delight as he welcomes his old friend and comrade, seem to shed a brilliant lustre over his rough, time and weather beaten visage, and give him an aspect of peculiar and great moral power and dignity.

The scene is exceedingly plain, and like his manners altogether unostentatious. His entire suit consists of plain cloth, not of the finest texture—his cravat is a black silk tied closely round his neck, and partly concealed by his shirt collar, which is thrown open, exhibiting a carelessness predominant among military men who pay more regard to the interests of their country, than to a personal display on any occasion, be it ever so great or important. I confess I could not avoid watching the old gentleman's hands, which really appeared to feel uncomfortable in a pair of brown linen gloves! When close, for a minute, he kept continually pulling and tugging at the gloves—smoothing one hand over the other and interlacing his fingers, as if conscious all the time that their freedom had been curtailed. There was, also, an air of awkwardness about his manner of using them, as if they had been more accustomed to grasp the hilt of the sword, than taking hold of the delicate fingers of many of his guests richly encased in soft and snow white kids.

Passing from the old General, we were presented to his daughter, the accomplished Mrs. Bliss, who always acts in the capacity of hostess on these "court occasions." She was standing in the middle of the same room—her back resting against the centre table, surrounded by a host of admiring friends of both sexes—she received us with a polite courtesy and the blandest smiles.—Her part, during the whole evening, was performed with great dignity of manner, and with an ease and grace that would well become any princess of an earthly court. Her face is remarkable for its complacent beauty, and her figure is rather slight and faultless. No one would ever take her to be the daughter of her illustrious sire, judging from the total absence and want of family resemblance. While the old General's face is very strongly marked with the frown and a rigid exhibition of all those well known traits of firmness, determination, courage and benevolence; her's is the sweet and benignant smile of the rainbow, unfettered, full of mind, indicating a natural refinement of intellect, and a moral excellence, sublime in its own gentle and tender beauty. Whilst in figure, the veteran of Mexico, is short but stout, long in body, rigid, compact, and powerful; with a frame of iron or adamant—her's is the delicate structure of the fawn, with its grace and gentleness, and appears as lithe and flexible as the gazelle. Her father's eye is large, full of fire, and expression, and black as night—her's is sufficiently large, mild in expression, melting with kindness and sympathy, and reflecting back

"*The glorious rays of Heaven's shrouded Hue*"

In one personal feature alone she mirrors forth her sire—in a double row of teeth, strong, white and beautifully regular. They are a predominent feature in the President, and so they are with his lovely daughter.

In dress, she is as simple and unostentatious as her republican father. She was neatly attired in a plain pink tulle of light muslin, with the short arm sleeves and neck edged with narrow point lace. Not an ornament or jewel of any description was to be seen about her person, and in this respect proved the truthfulness of that well known maxim, 'beauty, when unadorned, adorned the most.'

Let us look at the Great East Room—that room, famous above all others for being and for having been the recipient of more eminent beauty and distinguished talent than any other in the country. Here we have a dazzling sight! A room, nearly a hundred feet in length, and forty or more wide, with walls and ceiling in proportion to its immensity. It is not a hall, nor a saloon, nor a ball room, although it has been and can be made into such, but it is the President's Drawing Room.

Several hundred persons are here moving restlessly about like the waves of the sea when in commotion. Uncovered arms and necks, smiling faces, laughing crowds, men and women of all ages, sizes, and complexions, jostling and bowing and promenading out of each other's way, groups of ladies strolling about it, double files around the outer edge of the room—"lookers on in Vienna," standing here and there in blank amazement, a splendid chandelier, with a thousand lights, pouring its light dropping from the brilliant chandeliers through their pendant prisms and scattering its rainbow radiance over the whole scene, fill one with a degree of awe and sober respect, which is very different from that they behold in the shifting scenes of the great panorams before him to excite his mirth and wit, he cannot resist.

The portable gravity of a reverend Senator, who is making his way through the crowd, with his wife and daughters—the strained rigidity of a matronly old lady, the widow of some high officer or dignitary, the forced solemnity of a ministerial representative from another court, combined with the swallow tittering tattle of the young ladies, and the gallants in white cravats and super serviceable moustachios, the fussy twaddle of numerous old "gentlemen" in breeches, as well as petticoats, the glittering white arms and uncovered necks, the flashing of diamonds, in wreaths and rings and bracelets and necklaces; all impress one with an idea of his own insignificance, and lead him insensibly to the conclusion that 'this is a great country.'

The first acquaintance I met after wedging myself into the rare crowd, was the veteran hero of "San Jacinto." I ran, or rather was pushed, "bump" up against him. He turned around to apologize, for he is one of the politest, as well as most distinguished men of the age, and recognizing me, introduced me to Miss E——, of Connecticut, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of ex Gov. E——, of that State; who was hanging on his arm, and looking up into his eyes with all the intelligence and bewitching influence of her sex. Next I saw the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Ewing, with his fine face beaming with intelligence and open manly feeling. The room had become too close for him, and he was making his way toward the reception committee, to have a chat with the President. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Att. General of the U. S., was also there, sharing the pleasure of his friends in meeting and conversing together. Numerous Senators, foreign ambassadors, Governors and ex Governors, of different States, together with a host of distinguished characters of all official, part official, of semi official dignity and greatness, added their presence to the interest of the occasion.—*Cor. N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

There is much good sense, sound logic and refined sentiment in the following paragraph from the Salem Gazette;

"GRATUITOUS PRINTING."—There is no such thing as doing any thing gratuitously in a printing office. Somebody must pay for every thing that is done. Not a line can be set that does not cost money for the setting. Either the printer must pay the whole, or the advertiser must pay his share. The only question to be asked by the publisher, who is to pay the money for the labor, what ground has this party or individual to require me to pay for the promotion of his objects.?

WORSE THAN HAYNAU.—A short time since, on the plantation of Mr. James Holly, about four miles below Monticello, Miss., the overseer took one of the negro men on a bridge, where he fairly whipped him to death, and then concealed the body.

RESULT OF DRINK.—Alfred Acoff, intemperate, aged 26, was found frozen to death imbedded in the ice on a pool at Philadelphia on Monday.

"PUNCH" says, in reference to the alarm which recently prevailed that the Thames would overflow its banks, that at present the watery old gentleman is confined to his bed, and is likely to remain so for some years.

GROWTH OF LONDON.—Two hundred miles of streets have been added during the last seven years. Villages which a few years since were ten or twelve miles distant are now part of the metropolis.

Lord Byron's grandson, a lad of fourteen years of age, the eldest son of "Ada," is a Midshipman in the British Navy.

In the Senate on Monday, Mr. Cooper presented a memorial, praying for the abolition of flogging in the Navy—also a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania, praying the repeal or modification of the tariff of 1846.

"I thought it was Calforney that was trying to get in," said Mrs. Partington, as she read the last ballotings for Clerk in the House of Representatives, "but it's Mr. Forney. But I s'pose its anonymous to the same thing; they've only dropped the proviso."—*Utica Gazette.*

Commodore Daniel Turner, of the United States Navy, died suddenly at Philadelphia, on Monday night, where he had just arrived with a view to spend the winter.

DR. MCLANE'S WORM REMEDY.—McLane's Vermifuge has long been admitted to be the best medicine ever discovered for expelling worms from children. The following certificate speaks volumes in its favor:

Marengo, Wayne county, N. Y., June 23d, 1847.

I certify that I have used McLane's Vermifuge, and found it all that it is recommended to be. I have sold it, and have in all cases found it to be an effectual cure. WM. S. FANCHEE.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., No. 60, corner of Fourth and Wood st.; Pittsburgh. [feb9-d&wlw3

A Cure and Certificate at Home.

☞ READ WHAT IS SAID OF THE PETROLEUM.—I hereby certify that about two weeks ago I was seized with a violent attack of *vomiting and purging* Cholera Morbus, with very distressing pains in the stomach and bowels, which was completely relieved by two teaspoonful doses of Petroleum, taken in a little wa ter. After having taken the first dose, I slept soundly and comfortably for three hours. (Signed)

HENRY WISE, Jr.,

On board the steam boat Ariadne.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11th, 1849.

I am Captain of the Ariadne, and was a witness to the astonishing effects of the Petroleum, in the case of Henry Wise, who is one of the hands on the boat.

(Signed) NIMROD GRABELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11th, 1849.

☞ See general advertisement in another column

PREMIUM LEMON SODAS.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly William street, N. Y., and for sale by A. Jaynes, No. 70 Fourth street. This will be found a delightful article of beverage in families, and particularly for sick rooms.

COCOA'S BROMA.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a combination of Cocoa with other substances, highly nutritious, and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Drug Store, No. 70 Fourth st. mch14

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. L. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, discovered to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of the same, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—TOOTH ACHE cured in five minutes, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth st., Pittsburgh.

REFERENCE—J. D. M'Faddon, & D. Eaton. ja19

DR. D. HUNT,

Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets. oct1-diyh

DIED,

On Friday, the 6th inst., in Belmont co., Ohio, Mrs. GERTRUDE, aged 34 years, consort of Mr. William Arthurs, and sister of Joseph and James W. Woodwell.

C. ARBUTHNOT

HAS just returned from the Eastern Cities, and is receiving a large variety of seasonable Goods, to which he respectfully invites the attention of merchants and peddlers. No 84 Wood st. feb11

Erie Canal—Election of Officers.

THE Stockholders of the Erie Canal Company are notified that an Election will be held at the office of said Company, in Erie, on Monday, the 6th day of March, to choose Seven Directors for the ensuing year. feb11-d3w WM. W. REED, Sec'y.

TABLE DIAPERS.

W. R. MURPHY keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Bleached Linen Table Diapers of different widths and qualities. Also—Table Cloths and Napkins, Towelling Diapers and Towels, and a full assortment of home furnishing goods. feb9

Rasprati & Sons' Patent Soda Ash.

32 CASKS will shortly arrive, direct from the manufacturers, via New Orleans, per ships Alaia, Rosalinda, Jersiea, and Austria, which will be sold, on arrival, at the lowest market price, by

W & M MITCHELTREE,

feb 11 160 Liberty st.

☞ They will also receive large supplies during the spring via Philadelphia and Baltimore

MOURNING PRINTS—Handsome black & white, black and black and dove colored Prints, for Mourning, to be found at the Dry Goods House of

feb11 W R MURPHY

SADDLE HORSE—A fine dark sorrel Riding Horse, 7 hands high, a good traveler, on hand and for sale by ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO.

feb11 192 Liberty street

DRIED APPLES—50 bu rec'd and for sale by

feb11 S J B CANFIELD

CHEESE—500 lbs extra Cream, for sale by

feb11 S J B CANFIELD

JEWELRY, Gold and Silver Watches, Bead Bags, Bar Clasps, Steel Beads, &c., rec'd and for sale by

feb11 C ARBUTHNOT

RIBBONS—Bonnet, Cap, and Mantua Ribbons, rec'd and for sale by

feb11 C ARBUTHNOT

POUCHONG TEA—10 hf chests Black Tea, just received and for sale by

feb11 C H GRANT,

41 Water st

TEA—10 (6 lb) Caddies, finest, for family use; just received by

feb11 H GRANT

CLOVER SEED—40 bush just received on consignment, for sale by R A CUNNINGHAM,

feb11 No 6 Commercial Row, Liberty st

BUTTER—7 bbls Fresh Roll, on consignment, for sale by R A CUNNINGHAM,

feb11 No 6 Commercial Row, Liberty st

BACON—3,000 lbs Hog Round, just rec'd on consignment, for sale by R A CUNNINGHAM,

feb11 No 6 Commercial Row, Liberty st

CLOVER SEED—292 bbls prime, in shipping order, for sale by S WATSON,

feb11 31 Water and 62 Front st

SUGAR & RICE—25 hhds prime (new crop) Sugar; 21 tcs do Rice; Landing from str. Paris, from N Orleans, for sale by

L S WATERMAN

MOLASSES—500 bbls N O, new crop, just rec'd and for sale by

feb11 L S WATERMAN

ROLL BUTTER—10 bbls Fresh, for sale by

feb11 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK

APPLES—30 bbls Romanites, for sale by

feb11 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK

GLASS—8x10 in store and for sale by

feb11 STUART & SILL, 118 Wood st

CHEESE—200 lbs in store and for sale by

feb11 STUART & SILL

CORN BROOMS—100 doz in store and for sale by

feb11 STUART & SILL

VINEGAR—25 bbls prime Cider, for sale by

feb11 STUART & SILL

VENISON—200 Hams dried, for sale by

feb11 STUART & SILL

CLOVER SEED—75 bs prime new, for sale by

feb11 JOHN WATT & CO

GLASS—500 lbs assd, in store and for sale by

feb11 JOHN WATT & CO

CHEESE—50 cts Goshen; in store and for sale by

feb11 JOHN WATT & CO

BROOMS—200 doz for sale by

feb11 JOHN WATT & CO

DRIED FRUIT—900 bg new Peaches, for sale by

feb11 JOHN WATT & CO

FEATHERS—100 sacks now landing, for sale by

feb11 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO, Front st.

GREASE—20 bbls in store and for sale by

feb11 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

LARD—105 bbls No 1, now landing, for sale by

feb11 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

CHEESE—300 boxes for sale by

feb11 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

BACON—2 casks Hog Round,

4 do Sides; for sale by

feb11 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

1850.

PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE!

Two Daily Lines of Express Packet Boats, and Rail Road Cars,

TO PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE,

Via the Great Central Rail Road and Penn's Canal

TIME—Sixty Hours.

FARE—Ten Dollars through.

236 miles Rail Road.

150 do Canal.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR PASSENGERS.

THE PROPRIETORS have built an additional Line of superior new and comfortable Packets, to connect with the new Central Rail Road. On the opening of navigation, a packet will leave every morning at six o'clock, and every evening at nine o'clock; crossing the Portage Rail Road in daylight; at Jackstown take the splendid Cars of the Central Rail Road, 200 miles to Philadelphia. A *limited number* of passengers only will be carried on these packets, so as to insure comfort. This route, for safety, speed, and comfort, is not equalled by any now in use to the Eastern Cities.

For passage or information apply to

W. SUTCH, Monongahela House;

Or to D. LEECH & CO., Canal Basin.

N. B.—On the 1st May next the Central Rail Road will be open to Huntingdon, which will shorten the time through several hours. feb11

CLOVER SEED—100 barrels prime new, in store and for sale by

DROWN & KIRKPATRICK,

feb9 144 Liberty st.

M'ALLISTER'S OINTMENT,

Containing no Mercury, nor other Mineral.

THE following testimonial was given by the celebrated Dr. Wooster Beach, the author of the great medical work entitled "The American Practice of Medicine and Family Physician."

"Having been made acquainted with the ingredients which compose McAllister's All-Healing Ointment, and having prescribed and tested it in several cases in my private practice, I have no hesitation in saying or certifying that it is a Vegetable Remedy, containing no mineral substance whatever; that its ingredients, combined as they are, and used as directed by the Proprietor, are not only harmless, but of great value, being a truly scientific Remedy of great power; and I cheerfully recommend it as a compound which has done much good, and which is adapted to the cure of a great variety of cases. Though I have never either recommended or engaged in the sale of secret medicines, regard for the truly honest, conscientious, humane character of the Proprietor of this Ointment, and the value of his discovery, oblige me to say thus much regarding it. W. BEACH, D. D."

New York, April 22d, 1846.

BURNS.—It is one of the best things in the world for Burns.

PILES.—Thousands are yearly cured by this Ointment. It never fails in giving relief.

For Tumors, Ulcers, and all kinds of Sores, it has no equal.

If Mothers and Nurses know its value in cases of Swollen or Sore Breast, they would always apply it. In such cases, if used according to directions, it gives relief in a very few hours.

Around the box are directions for using McAllister's Ointment in cases of Sore Throat, Bronchites, Nervous Affections, Palsy, Tetter, Chilblain, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Quincy, Sore Throat, Bronchites, Nervous Affections, Palsy, Disease of the Spine, Head Ache, Asthma, Deafness, Ear Ache, Burns, Corns, all Diseases of the Skin, Sore Lips, Pimples, &c., Swelling of the Limbs, Sores, Rheumatism, Piles, Cold Feet, Croup, Swelled or Broken Breast, Tooth Ache, Ague in the Face, &c.

From the Reading Eagle

There was never, perhaps, a Medicine brought before the public, that has in so short a time won such a reputation as McAllister's All-Healing or World Salve. Almost every person that has made trial of it speaks warmly in its praise. One has been cured by it of the most painful rheumatism, another of the piles, a third of a troublesome pain in the side, a fourth of a swelling in the limbs, &c. If it does not give immediate relief, in every case, it can do no injury, being applied outwardly.

As further evidence of the wonderful healing power possessed by this salve, we subjoin the following certificate, from a respectable citizen of Maidencreek township, in this county:

Maidencreek, Berks co., March 30, 1847.

Messrs. Ritter & Co.—I desire to inform you that I was entirely cured of a severe pain in the back, by the use of McAllister's All-Healing Salve, which I purchased from you. I suffered with it for about 20 years, and at night was unable to sleep. During that time I tried various remedies, which were prescribed for me by physicians and other persons, without receiving any relief, and at last made trial of the above, with a perfect favorable beyond expectation. I am now entirely free from the pain, and enjoy as night a peaceful and sweet sleep. I have also used the Salve once for tooth ache and other complaints, with similar happy results. Your friend, JAMES MCALLISTER.

Sole Proprietor of the above medicine.

Principal Office, No 33 North Third street, Philadelphia.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

AGENTS IN PITTSBURGH.—Brazier & Butler, corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets; and L. Wilcox, Jr., corner of Market street and the