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

A communication from the "Polish Jew," commenting on the arguments of "Alethes," a writer in the Commercial Journal, shall appear to-morrow.

The Next Mayor.

The Mayoralty is now engaging the attention of our citizens, and justly so, for the character of our city has suffered abroad to an alarming extent, during the past year; firstly, from the election of a person in the equivocal condition, and with the not less equivocal character of the present incumbent; and secondly, from the disgraceful events which have occurred during his administration. Our city has been disgraced,—deeply and most emphatically disgraced—in the eyes of all good, intelligent, and sensible men throughout the country; and in this disgrace every Pittsburgher partakes, for no distinction is made by persons at a distance. All are included in the loathing which is expressed for the act of selecting such a Mayor, and for the extraordinary and most disreputable events which have followed.

We have lately visited cities both east and west and everywhere we went, in the public conveyances and hotels, on the promenades, and in private circles, almost the first question always asked us, on meeting an old acquaintance, or on our introduction to a new one, was in reference to the Mayor of Pittsburgh, and the utmost abhorrence was expressed at the whole proceedings, and of astonishment, that any city with pretensions to character, refinement, and intelligence, could elect such a personage as Joe Barker to be their Chief Magistrate. We found that our city and its citizens had suffered in character to an extent really painful to contemplate by any one who regarded it as his home, and around which was gathered all his local attachments and home pleasures.

Such disgraceful events are not only a loss of caste and character, but they seriously affect our prosperity universally and in a pecuniary point of view. Intelligent persons with whom we conversed, who had formerly contemplated making their home among us, have entirely changed their intentions since the election of last year, following as it did our factory and pudd'er riots, and our street preaching excitements. Some went so far as to express the opinion that it was dangerous to hold property in Pittsburgh, and that its securities were wholly unsafe. However exaggerated the fears of such persons may seem to us at home, yet we should remember that they are the result of our own folly and neglect, and that we are suffering the legitimate effects of our own want of attention, or recklessness in regard to our highest municipal interests. We leave these truths for the serious reflection of every person who has any stake in the welfare of Pittsburgh, promising to return to the subject again.

The harsh reception given Hon. George Thompson, Member of the British Parliament, in Boston, is more to be attributed to the utter aversion of the American people to any interference with our family quarrels, from abroad, than to opposition to the peculiar views of that gentleman, in regard to slavery, or any other of the great reforms of the age which have engaged his attention. While we may dispute even fiercely among ourselves, regarding matters of domestic import, we all rally to reject foreign interference. If an American member of Congress should visit England, and make public speeches in favor of the repeal of the Union, or on some other existing topic, in a time of great excitement, he would most probably be told by John Bull, that he could manage his own matters without foreign interference. Each country has enough to do to correct its own evils, and no good ever comes of meddling in matters which do not directly concern us. Had Mr. Thompson visited this country under other auspices, and had kept aloof from such fanatics as Wm. L. Garrison and Wendell Phillips, he would have been treated with respect and courtesy every where, and would have had abundant opportunities of telling us of our faults without giving offence.

OHIO—*Central Rail Road.*—That portion of the Central rail road from two miles east of Newark to the city of Columbus has just been put under contract.

The foregoing, in connection with the work already in progress, comprises the entire line from Zanesville to Columbus. It is intended to push the work with energy till completed.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.—The following is the population of this flourishing manufacturing city, according to the census of 1850:

1st Ward	2,006
2d "	1,971
3d "	1,539
4th "	2,291
Putnam	1,674
West Zanesville	333
South Zanesville and Olympus	341
Total	10,355

A COLORED FREEMAN IN SLAVERY.—At a late yearly meeting of the Friends of Indiana, an interesting report was made by a committee of that body, detailing their efforts to rescue a free colored man from slavery. It seems that a colored man in Indianapolis was kidnapped from his father's house in 1842, and no traces of him were obtained until the summer of 1849. The Friends in Indiana then heard accidentally that there was a colored man held as a slave in Texas, who claimed to be a freeman, and that his parents were living in Indianapolis, Indiana. They procured the requisite documents, despatched an agent to Texas, and after considerable difficulties, the man was released by the Court, and taken back to his home.

REV. THOMAS H. STOCKTON.—By the following, from the Cincinnati Gazette, it appears they are again to have this eminent divine permanently in Baltimore.

"The Rev. Thos. H. Stockton has accepted the 'call' from the Baltimore congregation, over which he sustained the pastoral relation more than twenty years ago. Mr. S. came to Cincinnati about three years ago, in charge of the Sixth Street Church, and about one year since came out on the Bible platform, throwing off all denominational restraints, and had succeeded in establishing a permanent interest on this basis when an urgent invitation from old friends in the East, united to general ill health, and a reluctance on the part of his congregation to furnish immediately the means requisite for erecting a suitable building, decided him to accept this invitation, by which we are deprived of one of our most useful and eloquent divine."

The church to which Mr. Stockton goes is to St. John's, in Liberty street, Baltimore which, though Methodist Protestant, is somewhat on an independent basis in some respects.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—On Thursday an operation of some importance was performed at the Infirmary, in Washington City, by Dr. J. F. May, assisted by Drs. Miller, Johnston, Stone, and Garnet, of that city, and Drs. Weatherspoon and Coolidge, of the United States Army. The patient was Richard Eaton, aged thirty seven years. Three years ago he was taken with white swelling, or a scrofulous degeneration of the knee joint, as we believe his affection is technically termed. For seven months past, he has been bedridden, and it was the opinion of his medical advisers, that he could not survive another month if the continuity of the disease could not be arrested. His knee was as large as his head and the limb was badly affected, in all its parts, up to the hip. He evinced much courageous determination, and calmly awaited the operation, which, we must here remark, a patient has seldom survived. The preparations were all well made, and a very large number of spectators were assembled, when chloric ether was administered.—Dr. May then disarticulated the hip joint, and removed the entire limb, in a little over thirty seconds!—In twenty minutes ligatures were applied to the twelve arteries, without the loss of more than a half pint of blood. When the patient awoke, he was asked where was the seat of his pain? He replied that his knee and foot pained him. He was then told that the limb had been removed. He smiled in incredulity, and could not, for some time, believe the assurances of those around him.—The surgeons sat by him about three quarters of an hour before they finally dressed the part, lest secondary hemorrhage should ensue. He passed the evening and night well, and on Friday was cheerful and in high spirits, eating freely the food presented to him, and even smoking a cigar quite rakishly. Thus far, all indications are wonderfully favorable, but the surgeons do not encourage sanguine hopes of final recovery. The lips of the wound are not wholly unaffected by the disease that was ascending in his person.—[Wash. Repub.

For the Gazette.

D. N. WHITE, Esq.

SIR: It may be interesting to our importing Merchants to know, that the law on the subject of importations into Pittsburgh has recently been changed, so as to enable them to enter their merchandize in any of the Eastern ports, and pay the duties here. As the law was formerly, they were obliged to import by the way of New Orleans. In order that the subject may be fully understood, I send you the Act of 2nd March, 1831, together with the 19th Section of the Act of 28th Sept. 1850, with the request that you will publish the same. By the last mentioned Act, it will be observed that the provisions of the Act of 1831 are extended to such ports of entry on the seaboard of the United States, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
M. HAMPTON.

CHAP. 322. An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise, imported into Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places.

1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That when any goods, wares or merchandize, are to be imported from any foreign country, into Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, Wheeling, in the State of Virginia, Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, or into Natchez, in the State of Mississippi; the importer thereof shall deposit in the custody of the surveyor of the place a schedule of the goods so intended to be imported, with an estimate of their costs at the place of exportation, whereupon the said surveyor shall make an estimate of the amount of duties accruing on the same, and the importer or consignee shall give bond, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the surveyor, in double the amount of the duties so estimated, conditioned for the payment of the duties on such merchandise, ascertained as hereinafter directed; and the surveyor shall forthwith notify the collector at New Orleans of the same, by forwarding to him a copy of said bond and schedule.

2. *And be it further enacted,* That the importer or his agent is hereby authorized to enter any merchandise, imported as aforesaid, by the way of New Orleans, at that port, in the manner now prescribed by law; and the collector shall grant a permit for the landing thereof, and cause the duties to be ascertained as in other cases, the said goods remaining in the custody of the collector until reshipped for the place of destination; and the collector shall certify to the surveyor at such place the amount of such duties, which the said surveyor shall enter on the margin of the bond, as aforesaid given to secure the same, which goods shall be delivered by the collector to the agent of the importer or consignee, duly authorized to receive the same, for shipment to the place of importation, and the master or commander of every steamboat, or other vessel, in which such merchandise shall be transported, shall, previously to her departure from New Orleans, deliver to the collector duplicate manifests of such merchandise, specifying the marks and numbers of every case, bag, box, chest, or package, containing the same, with the name and place of residence of every importer or consignee of such merchandise, and the quantity shipped to each, to be by him subscribed, and to the truth of which he shall swear or affirm, and that the said goods have been received on board his vessel; stating the name of the agent, who shipped the same; and the said collector shall certify the facts as aforesaid, on the manifests, one of which he shall return to the master, with a permit thereto annexed, authorizing him to proceed to the place of his destination.

3. *And be it further enacted,* That, if any steamboat or other vessel, having merchandise on board, imported as aforesaid, shall depart from New Orleans without having complied with the provisions of this act, the master thereof shall forfeit five hundred dollars; and the master of any such boat or vessel, arriving at either of the ports above named, on board of which merchandise, as aforesaid, shall have been shipped at New Orleans, shall within eighteen hours next after the arrival, and previously to unloading any part of said merchandise, deliver to the surveyor of such port the manifest of the same, certified, as aforesaid, by the collector of New Orleans, and shall make oath or affirmation before the said surveyor that there was not, when he departed from New Orleans, any more or other goods on board such boat or vessel, imported as aforesaid, than is therein mentioned; whereupon the surveyor shall cause the said casks, bags, boxes, chests, or packages, to be inspected, and compared with the manifest, and the same being identified, he shall grant a permit for unloading the same, or such part thereof as the master shall request, and when a part only of such merchandise is intended to be landed the surveyor shall make an endorsement on the back of the manifest, designating such part, specifying the articles to be landed, and shall return the manifest to the master, endorsing thereon his permission to such boat or vessel to proceed to the place of destination; and if the master of such steam boat or vessel shall neglect or refuse to deliver the manifests within the time herein directed, he shall forfeit one hundred dollars.

4. *And be it further enacted,* That, the collector of the port of New Orleans shall permit no entry to be made of goods, wares, or merchandise, where the duty on the same shall exceed the amount of the bond deposited with the surveyor as aforesaid, nor shall the said surveyor receive the bond of any person not entitled to a credit at the custom house, nor for a sum less than fifty dollars and that, when the said bond shall have been completed, and the actual amount of duty ascertained and certified on the margin, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the surveyor of the port where the bond is taken, to deposit the same for collection in such bank as may be directed by the secretary of the treasury.

The following is the Section of the Act of 28th Sept., 1850, extending the privileges of the above Act to ports of entry on the seaboard.

SEC. 19. And be it further enacted, That the privileges granted by the act of second March eighteen hundred and thirty-one, entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, Saint Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places," be, and are hereby extended to any foreign merchandise intended for either of the ports mentioned in said act, which may be imported into such ports of entry on the seaboard of the United States, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and be thence transported, to either of the aforesaid ports by such inland routes as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, under such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, as he may prescribe, and subject to the forfeitures and penalties prescribed in and by said act of March second, eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Western Insurrection.

MR. WHITE—In the article from the Cincinnati Gazette, published in the Gazette of this morning there is a passage reflecting censure on Col. Thomas Butler, as gallant and worthy an officer as ever served in the American army. It is as follows

"General Neville applied to the Judges, Sheriff, and militia officers, for protection, and in reply was assured that the law could not be executed so as to afford protection, as the combination of the people in opposition to the law was too general, and it was apprehended that most of the *posse comitatus* would be found sustaining the rioters.—*A small detachment of volunteers from the garrison came out in defiance of the officers,* but were met by the insurgents, and compelled to surrender."

The statement in the first sentence of the above extract is substantially correct—the injustice to Col. Butler is contained in the last sentence, and especially in that portion which I have italicised. It does him, in fact, double injustice. In the first place, it intimates that the officers in Fort Fayette were unwilling to permit their soldiers to go to the assistance of Col. Neville, and exhibits them in the odious light of receiving their pay from the government, and yet not only refusing themselves to aid in enforcing the law, but also refusing to permit soldiers who were willing to do so.

It further intimates that these officers were too timid in spirit and too scant of energy to enforce the obedience of their soldiers.

Now, it so happens, that all this is utterly untrue, and a gross libel, though no doubt *unintentional,* upon Colonel Butler. So far from interposing in the slightest degree to refuse aid to defend General Neville's house, he had promptly detached 10 men from his feeble garrison and these men were in the house when the last attack was made, aided in the defence, and several of them were wounded, as the writer of this article saw, the next day on their return to Pittsburgh.

So far from there being any reluctance on Col. Butler's part, he was always prompt, eager, and energetic in rendering every aid in his power. Major Isaac Craig, son in law of Gen. Neville, in a letter to General Knox, Secretary of War, uses the following language—"*I feel particularly happy that Major Butler commands at this crisis.*"—Why happy? Because Major (afterwards Colonel) Butler was a patriotic, gallant, efficient, and well tried soldier, on whom the government and its friends could confidently rely.

The following extract from a letter from Major Craig to Gen. Knox, written the day after the burning of Gen. Neville's house, explains who the "*volunteers*" mentioned in the Cincinnati paper, were:

"Major Lenox, (the Marshal) Col. Neville, (son of Gen. Neville,) and myself, and two others, in attempting to get into the house with a supply of ammunition, were made prisoners, disarmed and confined, till the action was over, and then carried several miles to their rendezvous. They treated Maj. Lenox with the greatest indignity, and all of us with insult."

From the foregoing remarks, you will perceive that Col. Butler was no laggard or recreant in his country's service, but, on the contrary, a true, patriotic, and zealous soldier, and that the "volunteers" were not mutineers from the garrison defying the commands of Col. Butler, but the United States Marshal, and the relatives and friends of Gen. Neville. C.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1850.

The Census and Congress—Facts respecting the Progress of Population—Reception of George Thompson at Boston—Mob Law and the Fugitive Slave Law.

There is no necessity whatever for any speculation about the applicability of the existing law for the apportionment of representatives among the States. It is plain that the law of 1842, framed upon the census returns of 1840, will apply to all the elections for the present Congress, as well as to those which will occur next Spring and Summer as to those which have already taken place. It is not by any means certain that the full returns of the census now taking will be completed and declared in official form before next August, when the last State elections for Congress will be held. Some have given out that it will be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to communicate the results of the census to Congress at its next ensuing session, and to apply the new ratio or numerical rule of apportionment to all subsequent elections for Congress. This is neither true in point of fact, nor would it be just to those States which have held their elections under the existing ratio. The law for taking the census of 1850 requires the Secretary of the Interior to arrange and classify the returns "in the best and most convenient manner for use, lay the same before Congress at the next session thereof," This clearly refers to the next session following the making up of the returns. A subsequent clause requires him to transmit to the next House of Representatives and to the Executive of every State a certificate of the ratio of representation established in pursuance of the then last enumeration. These certificates will not be ready until after the adjournment of Congress, in March next, and of course will not be transmitted either to Congress or the States until December, 1851.

The returns are coming in most satisfactorily, and there is every reason to believe that the total population of the Union will closely approach, if it do not exceed twenty four millions of people. The duly classified returns will probably form the most intelligible, authentic, and valuable collection of statistics which has ever been prepared for any government extending over such vast and diversified territories as ours. By the assiduity and vigilance of the Superintendent, Mr. Kennedy, every contingency to throw difficulties in the way of the execution of the work, has been provided against, and every care has been taken to furnish explanations of the returns, where the anomalous character of the information collected seems to require it.

Some facts already elicited, though not yet officially known, are curious. The population of N. York City proper is said to be still 100,000 souls in advance of that of any other city of the Union, while Philadelphia is more than twice as populous as any third city. New York proper is said to have 517,000 inhabitants. Its Suburbs over the waters that divide it from Long Island and the main land have about 150,000 more. Baltimore has advanced in population more rapidly than any other city of the first or second class, having risen from 100,000 in 1840 to 180,000 in 1850. Wisconsin has increased in population more rapidly than any other State. Although it has been a member of the Union less than three years, the number of its white inhabitants already exceeds that of South Carolina, and at the present ratio of representation it would be entitled to five members of Congress, while upon the three fifths slave basis, Carolina would perhaps be entitled to one more than she now has. One hundred and six thousand will henceforth be the amount of population represented by each member of Congress. Most of the old Slave States will be reduced in the number of their representatives, nor does it seem probable that any of them will increase in this element of influence and power. The contrary has been claimed for Texas and Arkansas but without reason, though it is possible that Arkansas may have so large a fraction over 106,000 as to entitle her to an additional member. Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio will probably hold their own, notwithstanding their present large delegation. The North West will claim all that the States of the South and East will lose. But in the next decade, the Old or South Eastern Slave States will acquire a large additional population from the building up of manufacturing villages, which have a great effect in the arresting their comparative decline in the scale of importance.

The more extreme opponents of the Fugitive Slave Law should take a lesson from the scenes which marked the reception of the English liberal (or Democrat) member of Parliament, Hon George Thompson. Fifteen years ago, Mr. Thompson then chiefly known as an eloquent dissenting minister, came over to the United States and most improperly and injudiciously took an active part in the agitation then going on in this country on the subject of slavery. His interference exasperated public sentiment, gave rise to riotous disturbances, did no manner of good, and he left the country. He has since distinguished himself in reforming some of the abuses of the British Government, has on almost every occasion shown himself a bold and efficient champion of popular rights, and placed himself in the front rank of benefactors to the English nation. In these characters he deserves our respect. But I see something in the papers about a speech he made before leaving home referring to our political contentions, which was supposed to indicate a purpose of taking part in them. The result has been that the attempt to give him a public and formal reception at Faneuil Hall, in Boston, has been frustrated by a mob, consisting probably altogether of persons taking the pro-slavery side in the present controversy. It would seem they refrained from violence only because violence was not necessary to prevent him or his friends from speaking.

Now all this illustrates the importance of keeping legality always on the side of the right. I have continually endeavored to present to the opponents of the fugitive slave law both the wrongfulness and the impolicy of seeking to resist it by violent means. Mob law must at all times be condemned. If the enforcement of an iniquitous and even an unconstitutional act of Congress may be defeated by riotous demonstrations, of course those who take opposite views of that, similar questions may with equal propriety break up meetings called to denounce the law, may insult all who take part in them, and in short must be indulged in every kind and degree of disorder, necessary to suppress the liberty of speech and of peaceably assembling when attempted to be exercised by their adversaries. I believe the offensive features of the fugitive slave law will be repealed, but until they are, I perceive no alternative for a good citizen but to acquiesce in them.

In regard to this Mr. Thompson, I think the present an unfortunately chosen time for his visit to this country. It is very apparent that the sphere of his usefulness does not include these shores. Of course in saying this much, I do not commit myself to an approval of the infamous and incendiary appeals of such prints as the Washington Union, who have sought to stir up the people of the Northern cities to riot and murder by way of a welcome to Mr. Thompson.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

Hardly have the noise and confusion consequent upon the recent election died away, ere that restless spirit of calculation and intrigue, which has always been a historical characteristic of "modern democracy" in these parts, seeks to break ground in view of an event so far off in the future yet, as the next Presidential campaign. But so it is! I have it from perfectly reliable authority, that there was a meeting, last evening, at one of the up town hotels, composed of a dozen or more gentlemen, who generally give the cue to the "out door democracy," at which, after a great deal of deliberation and debate, it was resolved that Sam Houston, the "hero of San Jacinto," and sundry other harum scarum scrummages in Mexico and Texas, is, by all odds, the best nag to trot out for the sweepstakes of 1852. This little incident, taken in connexion with the daily puffing up of "Sam" in the New York Sun, and other presses of that ilk, are so many "straws" which show which way the wind blows, in this direction.

Barnum's agent returned yesterday from Havana, having in his pocket a lease of the Tacon Theatre for a fortnight—so that Jenny Lind will positively leave us at about the end of next week. At the concert last evening, at Tripler Hall, there were no fewer than three hundred persons, who had come all the way from New Haven, and other places along the line of the rail road, to listen to her warblings. On Wednesday, the fair Swede paid a visit to the Asylum for the Blind, throwing the poor sufferers there into an extacy of delight they confessed they had never experienced before; and yesterday, on her behalf, Sigs. Benedict and Belleti presented to Capt. West, of the steam ship Atlantic, a costly service of plate, as a mark of esteem for him, as a man, and for his kind attentions during the passage to Liverpool.

We are daily expecting the arrival, from Norfolk, of the U. S. store ship Fredonia. She will at once go upon the dry dock for repairs—so that she may be fitted out as soon as possible, for her trip to London, with such articles for the Great World's Fair, there, as our contributors here may desire to send—at the expense of Uncle Sam.—From what I can learn, the competition from New York will be pretty strong, as they will see when the store ship arrives at Victoria dock, "chock full" of Yankee knick nacks. How about Pittsburgh?

The new steam ship Baltic, the fourth of the Collins line, between here and Liverpool, sets out on her first trip at noon, to day, with about eighty passengers, and a very profitable freight—considering it is her trial trip (shippers never like to send their goods forward in a new vessel, if they can help it.) Among the notables on board, I see the name of Archbishop Hughes, of this (Roman Catholic) diocese, of whom, and of whose contemplated journey to Rome I had something to say in my last letter to the Gazette. Capt. Comstock says he is confident the Baltic will make the trip across in eleven days.

One of the most remarkable documents, in its way, which I have seen lately, is the official report of the Chief of the Police Department, which was last evening submitted to the Common Council. It is, indeed, a dark chapter in the mysteries and miseries of a great city like this, and makes one shudder at the rapid rate we are rivalling the crime hardened capitals of Europe. During the three months ending September 1st, there were no fewer than ten thousand and ten persons arrested for crimes against the laws of the State, showing an increase over the number of arrests during the previous quarter, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty six. This large increase of arrests were mainly for such offences as Assault and Battery, Disorderly Conduct, Intoxication, and Vagrancy, while there has been a proportionate increase in the number of arrests for the higher grades of crime. The aggregate arrests for assault and battery were 1073; for assault with intent to kill, 32; murder, 2; rape, 10; burglary, 60; forgery, 7; grand larceny, 163; intoxication, 3531; robbery, 16. The other misdemeanors embrace about every bad thing in the black catalogue of crime.

A great crowd assembled in and about the Court of Sessions this morning, it being understood that the case of Bennet vs. Graham would come up for a hearing. They were all disappointed, however, a motion prevailing that the case be laid over till next week. The editor of the Herald, I understand had made arrangements to leave for Havana on the Monday following the Saturday he received the dogging. Of course Graham's assault compels him to post pone his jaunts.

There has not been much going on in the business world since my last, calling for special remark. The abundance of capital in the street, and the very low rates demanded for loans, stimulate speculation at the stock exchange, and the upward movement on most all descriptions, noticed a few days since, continues. A large amount of Federal and State stocks go out by the Baltic, to day.

SPECTATOR.

SPEECH OF THE HON. JOHN M. CLAYTON.

History of the Taylor Administration.

The Philadelphia North American contains the speech of the Hon. John M. Clayton, made at a public dinner given to him at Wilmington, Del. on Saturday last.

After alluding incidentally to the recent election in Delaware, and the defeat of the Whigs for the first time in 25 years, which he attributes entirely to the nomination of a temperance ticket, he proceeds with a history of the administration of General Taylor, some portions of which are very interesting, but the crowded state of our columns forbids more than a few extracts from his remarks.

With regard to the Taylor Cabinet, and the influence they had on President Taylor, he says:—

There has never existed an administration in this government in which there was greater harmony and concert of action. In the gentlemen who composed it, the President entertained unbounded confidence, and they retained that confidence to the last moment of his life. (Applause.) Falsehood and calumny, directed against them, as it was, from so many quarters, failed to make any impression on his mind; and he adhered to them with a tenacity which was increased by his perfect knowledge of the injustice with which they were assailed.

Coinciding in sentiment with him on all important subjects, his wish was their law; and when he heard so often the pitiful aspersion that his Cabinet ruled him, knowing, as he did, how faithfully they carried out his views, while they were often made to bear the whole responsibility of his decisions, and actions, he scorned the attempts to alienate him from those whom he had selected as his advisers. It would be difficult for any man to know, standing outside of that Cabinet, the extent of the injustice done to its respective members, by the device, which was cunningly conceived as it was industriously propagated, that the appointments and even the actions of the Executive Government were dictated by the Cabinet, and not by the President himself—[Laughter.] I have repeatedly known a Cabinet minister abused for months by the whole opposition press of the country, on account of an appointment which he had never suggested or recommended, but which had been ordered by the President alone. The unsuccessful applicant for office often found a balm for his wounded feelings in the belief, which he chose fondly to cherish, that he was the victim of some Secretary, though he was a favorite of the President. (Laughter.)

The unpopular appointment here alluded to was probably that of James Watson Webb, as Minister to Vienna.

With regard to the Compromise measures, he expresses the opinion that the "Omnibus Bill" caused a delay of six months in the settlement of this difficulty, and the long and violent debate on it has stirred up the present excitement in the country. To Senator Pearce, of Maryland, he gives all the credit of having brought the difficulty to a close by the introduction of his Texas boundary bill. General Scott is highly extolled in the speech, and Mr. Clay frequently disparaged by indirect reference.

After alluding to the various undecided private claims which had been passed over by the preceding administration, and the abuse heaped on him for deciding against the Mexican Porte Tobacco claim, he thus speaks of the famous Galphin Claim:—

One of these old claims, which had been referred to a previous Secretary of the Treasury, came before my friend Mr. Meredith. He referred it to the proper law officer of the Government, the Attorney General, who, after a full review of the whole subject, decided the question in favor of the claimant. The justice of his decision would never have been impeached but for the unfortunate fact, as it turned out after the money had been paid, that the Secretary of War, Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, was interested in it—a circumstance which was entirely unknown to any other member of the Cabinet at the time of the decision. I did not know that there was such a claim in existence until many weeks after the money had been paid.

I suppose the motive which induced the Secretary of War to conceal his interest in the claim was one of delicacy; but I have a perfect conviction, without entertaining a doubt of the justice of the demand, that had the fact of his personal interest been known or mentioned at any cabinet meeting before the payment of the money, no settlement of that claim would have been made while Mr. Crawford remained a member of the administration. [Applause.] His conduct in offering, as he did, to Congress, to abide the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the legality of the claim—to waive every advantage of defence except that arising out of the law itself, and to return the money in the event of a decision against him by the Court, should have exempted him from that abuse which has been so profusely and unjustly lavished upon him.

In another portion of his speech he states that he tendered his resignation of the Department of State in June last, to President Taylor, through the hands of the Hon. Reverdy Johnston, on account of the duties being so burdensome and laborious, but he refused to accept it, stating that his retirement would "embarrass and distress him." Under these circumstances he withdrew his resignation, and adds:

His influence with me was such that I should never have ventured again to press the subject upon him; and when he had declared his sentiments and wishes, I felt that I would as soon have run away from the battle of Buena Vista as to have deserted him. [Applause.] And now, remembering within how short a time after this interview his manly frame and noble heart were laid cold in the embraces of death, I rejoice that I yielded to his wishes at any sacrifice of ease, or health, or fortune. [Great Applause.

The following are the concluding sentences of this interesting speech.

My fellow citizens, it will remain to me a subject of proud consolation that I enjoyed the perfect confidence and intimate friendship of this great and good man during the whole period of his administration: and that I labored with all the devotion of which I was capable to serve him faithfully as a member of his Cabinet. Knowing his qualities, as I did—and I think no man had a better opportunity of knowing them than I had—I believe I can speak of him as he was. I know that

"All the ends be aimed at were his country's"
[Applause.]

His moral, like his physical courage, was indomitable. No one ever approached the consideration of a great public question with more deliberation and caution, and when about to decide it, he "took each man's censure, but reserved his judgment." When he had determined, no one was more firm, or could be more, resolute in adhering to his purpose. He was one of the few men we meet with in this world, who can never descend to base, mean, or dishonorable action. [Applause.]

Though unpractised in the duties of civil administration before he entered the executive mansion, his strong and vigorous intellect, aided by a profound knowledge of human nature, for the acquisition of which no one ever enjoyed better opportunities, amply supplied the want of experience as a civilian; and the kindness and benevolence of his nature never failed to win the hearts of all who came within the circle of his intimate acquaintance. Surrounded by enemies who daily sought to stab the reputation he had earned by a long life of public service, his conscious rectitude enabled him to "smile at the drawn dagger and defy its point." (Applause.) This was his shelter amidst all the storms of political opposition; and the confidence of sincerity from all dangers, resulting from this consolation, never deserted him in his dying moments. When informed by his physician that his last hour was approaching, his simple remark indicated the feeling that had pervaded his bosom and sustained him through life: "I am not afraid to die," said the expiring patriot—"I have endeavored to do my duty." (Great applause. Mr. Clayton was here so overcome by his emotion that he was compelled to pause.)

This was the feeling which bore him unappalled through the perils of battle. This upheld him through that long and dreary night of blood and fire, when he won the first brevet in the war of 1812, by his successful defence of Fort Harrison against more than fifty times his number. In Florida, the scalping knife and tomahawk of the savage had no terrors for the soldier who felt that he had always endeavored to do his duty. Amidst the thunders of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, when he broke the Mexican power, and gave that confidence to his countrymen which insured their victory in all their subsequent contests in the blood stained streets of Monterey, and in that tempest of shot which was poured upon him and his little army on the proudest field of his fame, at Buena Vista—at the very moment when his garments were torn by the bullets of the enemy—the *mens conscia recti* still rose serene, self possessed, and triumphant, through the terrors of that conflict. (Great applause.) He was snatched from his country before an opportunity had been allowed to develop his whole system of civil policy, and on the very eve of the execution of purposes devised by him for the public good, the knowledge of which must now forever sleep with him in his grave. But he had done enough for fame; and while a sentiment of gratitude continues to throb in an American heart, his memory will be cherished as that of one of the few who were not born to die. (Loud and long continued cheering.

CONTINUOUS RAIL ROAD IRON.—Messrs. E. Pratt & Brothers have exhibited in the lower room of the fair at Washington Hall, a specimen of the continuous rail road iron manufactured at the Mount Savage Iron Company's Works, near Cumberland, Md. The rail does not differ in form essentially from the usual T. rail, but it is divided into two sections longitudinally, and a continuous rail is thus obtained by breaking the joints. This, it will be readily perceived, is an important improvement, entirely obviating the liability to give way at the joints, which is experienced in the use of other patterns of rail. The Utica and Schenectady rail road company, in New York, after thoroughly testing the rail by twelve months' trial, have contracted for the supply of 1,000 tons of it, the larger portion of which has already been sent forward. With this rail a greater speed may be obtained over the road, with equal safety and less wear and tear to the road and cars and it will no doubt soon recommend itself to general use.—*Balt. Amer.*

A remarkable Death Bed Scene.

The following is an extract from the life of John Randolph, of Roanoke, by H. A. Garland, which has just been published:—

Next morning—the day on which he died—Dr. Parish received an early and an urgent message to visit him. Several persons were in the room, but soon left it, except his servant, John, who was much affected at the sight of his dying master. The Doctor remarked to him, "I have seen your master very very low before and he revived, and perhaps he will again." "John knows better than that, sir."—He then looked at the Doctor with great intensity, and said in an earnest and distinct manner, "I confirm every disposition in my will, especially that respecting my slaves, whom I have manumitted, and for whom I have made provision."

"I am rejoiced to hear such a declaration from you, sir," replied the Doctor, and soon after proposed to leave him for a short time, to attend to another patient.

"You must not go," was the reply, "you cannot, you shall not leave me." John, take care that the Doctor does not leave the room." John soon locked the door, and reported, "Master, I have locked the door, and got the key in my pocket; the Doctor can't go now."

He seemed excited and said, "If you do go, you need not return." The Doctor appealed to him as to the propriety of such an order, inasmuch as he was only desirous of discharging his duty to another patient. His manner instantly changed, and he said, 'I retract that expression.' Some time afterwards, turning an expressive look, he said again, 'I retract that expression.'

The Doctor now said that he understood the subject of his communication, and presumed the will would explain itself fully.

He replied in his peculiar way—'No, you don't understand it—I know you don't. Our laws are extremely particular on the subject of slaves—a will may manumit them, but provision for their subsequent support, requires that a declaration be made in the presence of a white witness; and it is requisite that the witness, after hearing the declaration, should continue with the party, and never lose sight of him until he is gone or dead. You are a good witness for John. You see the propriety and importance of your remaining with me—your patients must make allowance for your situation. John told me this morning—'master, you are dying.'

The Doctor spoke with entire candor, and replied that it was rather a matter of surprise that he had lasted so long. He now made his preparations to die; he directed John to bring him his father's breast button—he then directed him to place it in the bosom of his shirt. It was an old fashioned large sized gold stud. John placed it in the button hole of the shirt bosom—but to fix it completely required a hole in the opposite side. 'Get a knife,' said he, 'and cut one.' A napkin was called for, and placed by John over his breast. For a short time he lay perfectly quiet, with his eyes closed. He suddenly roused up and exclaimed—'remorse! remorse!' It was thrice repeated—the last time at the top of his voice, with great agitation. He cried out, let me see the word; 'get a dictionary—let me see the word.' 'There is none in the room, sir,' 'Write it down then—let me see the word.'

The Doctor picked up one of his cards, 'Randolph of Roanoke'—'shall I write it on this card?' 'Yes, nothing more proper.' The word remorse was then written in pencil. He took the card in a hurried manner, and fastened his eyes on it with great intensity. 'Write it on the back,' he exclaimed—it was so done, and handed him again.—He was extremely agitated—'Remorse! you have no idea what it is; you can form no idea of it, whatever, it has contributed to bring me to my present situation—but I have looked to the Lord Jesus Christ, and hope I have obtained pardon. Now let John take your pencil and draw a line under the word,' which was accordingly done. 'What am I to do with the card?' inquired the Doctor. 'Put it into your pocket—take care of it—when I am dead, look at it.'

The Doctor now introduced the subject of calling in some additional witnesses to his declarations, and suggested sending down stairs for Edmund Badger.

He replied, 'I have already communicated that to him.' The Doctor then said, With your concurrence, sir, I will send for two young physicians, who shall remain and never lose sight of you until you are dead, to whom you can make your declarations—my son, Dr. Isaac Parish, and my young friend and late pupil, Dr. Francis West, a brother of Capt. West.'

He quickly answered—'Captain West, of the packet.'

'Yes, sir, the same'

'Send for him—he is the man—I'll have him.'

Before the door was unlocked, he pointed towards a bureau, and requested the Doctor to take from it a remuneration for his services. To this the Doctor promptly replied, that he would feel as though he were acting indelicately to comply. He then waived the subject by saying—'in England it is always customary.'

The witnesses were then sent for, and soon arrived. The dying man was propped up in the bed, with pillows, nearly erect. Being extremely sensitive to cold, he had a blanket over his head and shoulders; and he directed John to place his hat on, over the blanket, which aided in keeping it close to his head. With a countenance full of sorrow, John stood close by the side of his dying master.—The four witnesses—Edmund Badger, Francis West, Isaac Parish, and Joseph Parish, were placed in a semicircle, in full view. He rallied all the expiring energies of mind and body, to this last effort. 'His whole soul,' says Dr. Parish, 'seemed concentrated in the act. His eyes flashed feeling and intelligence. Pointing towards us, with his long index finger, he addressed us.'

"I confirm all the directions in my will, respecting my slaves, and direct them to be enforced, particularly in regard to a provision for their support." And then raising his arm as high as he could, he brought it down with his open hand, on the shoulder of his favorite John, and added these words—"especially for this man." He then asked each of the witnesses whether they understood him. Dr. Joseph Parish explained to them what Mr. Randolph had said in regard to the law of Virginia, on the subject of manumission—and then appealed to the dying man to know whether he had stated it correctly. "Yes," he said, and gracefully waving his hand as a token of submission, he added—"the young gentlemen will remain with me."

The scene was soon changed. Having disposed of that subject most deeply impressed on his heart, his keen, penetrating eye lost its expression, his powerful mind gave way, and his fading imagination began to wander amid scenes and with friends that he had left behind. In two hours the spirit took its flight, and all that was mortal of John Randolph, was hushed in death. At a quarter before twelve o'clock, on the 24th of June, 1833, aged sixty years, he breathed his last, in a chamber of the City Hotel, No. 41 North Third street, Philadelphia.

LATEST FROM SIR JOHN ROSS.—EXTRAORDINARY FLIGHT OF CARRIER PIGEONS.—We have learned from a private source, that on Friday last, two of the carrier pigeons taken by Sir John Ross, when he left the port of Ayr, and some of which were to be dispatched home in the event of his either finding Sir John Franklin, or being frozen in, arrived at Ayr, finding their way to the dovecote which they occupied previous to being taken away.—The pigeons arrived within a short time of each other; but neither of them, we regret to be informed, conveyed any thing in the shape of a letter or note of any kind. One of them, indeed, which may have had some document attached, was found to be considerably mutilated, its legs having apparently been shot away. The time they were liberated by Sir John Ross, is of course, uncertain; but, taking into consideration the well known powers of flight possessed by the carrier pigeon, it cannot have been very long since they left our gallant countrymen. The arrival of authentic news from the Arctic regions will be looked forward to with additional anxiety, from the probability which has now arisen that some tidings may have been heard of Sir John Franklin. Independent, however, of the interest which otherwise attaches to the extraordinary flight of the pigeons, it will be regarded by naturalists as a most remarkable incident. We do not recollect of any parallel to it. The distance the creatures traversed cannot be far short of 2,000 miles: and as they travel by sight, and not by scent, the fact is the more extraordinary. Sir John Ross, we believe, took five pigeons with him, which, it may be remembered, were stated, in the last accounts received of him, to be at the time all alive, so that there are still three more to be accounted for.—*North British Mail.*

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT to extend the privilege of franking letters and packages to Sarah Polk.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all letters and packages to and from Sarah Polk, relict of the late James K. Polk, shall be received and conveyed by post, free of postage for and during her life.

HOWELL COBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MILLARD FILLMORE.
President of the Senate.
Approved January 10, 1850.
Z. TAYLOR.

AN ACT giving the assent of Congress to the leasing of a portion of the margin of the Black Warrior river for the purposes therein mentioned.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled,* That the consent of Congress be, and it is hereby given to the corporation of the city of Tuscaloosa to lease to the Tuscaloosa Plank Road Company, so much of the margin of the Black Warrior river at the termination of said road as may be necessary for a warehouse and landing on said river, any thing contained in the act of Congress of the twenty-sixth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, "granting to the corporation of Tuscaloosa certain lots and privileges over the reservations and commons in said town," to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved May 23, 1850.

AN ACT making appropriations for the payment of navy pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the pay of navy pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one:

To pay invalid pensions, forty thousand dollars.

To pay the pensions of invalids who were wounded on board of private armed vessels during the last war with Great Britain, three thousand dollars.

Approved August 17, 1850.

REMARKABLE CASE!! EVIDENCE IN OUR MIDST!!

MR. KIER—Sir, I cheerfully comply with your request that I would give you an account of the almost miraculous cure of my little daughter's eye by the use of your "Petroleum."

She was attacked with a very sore eye in February or March last, when I immediately applied to the best medical aid in the city, by whom it was pronounced "a very bad eye" and all gave me no hope of doing her any good. After which I took her into the country to an old lady, who had been very successful in curing eyes. She told me that her case was hopeless, as she would certainly lose not only that one, but also that the other would follow—it being a scrofulous affection of the blood. And I do certify that at the time my father (J. B. Vashon) came to the conclusion that we had better try your "Petroleum," SHE WAS ENTIRELY BLIND of one eye. It is now about two months since she began its use, and she can now see with both eyes as good as ever she did; and, as far as I can tell, I believe she has, with the blessing of he Almighty, been cured by "Petroleum."

Yours, respectfully,
M. FRANCES VASHON COLDER.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 30, 1850.

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R. E. Sellers, 57 Wood street; D. M. Curry, D. A. Elliott, Joseph Douglass, and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny, also by the proprietor, S. M. KIER, no7:d&w Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh.

☞ DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.—The astonishing demand for this great medicine seems to be on the increase. Where it has been introduced, it has attained a popularity unprecedented in the annals of medical practice. Physicians are using it in many cases, at least when they can obtain it. Patients, however, need not be under the expense of asking medical advice, as they can purchase a box of the Liver Pills, with which directions will be furnished, which will work a speedy cure. The following letter from an agent shows its popularity in the section from which the letter is dated:—

Burnt Cabins, Bedford Co., Pa. March 23, 1847.

J. Kidd & Co., Wood st., Pittsburgh—

Gentlemen—We find we can sell a great many more of Dr. M'Lane's Pills than your agent left us. These Pills are rapidly rising in favor, and we have almost sold all that we had. If you can send us ten or twelve dozen more boxes, they will last perhaps until your agent can bring us a new supply.

T & J KELLY.

☞ For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 60 Wood street no16-d&w3

Office of Ohio and Penna. R. R. Co, Third st. PITTSBURGH, August 5, 1850.

THE Stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company are hereby notified to pay the eighth instalment of five dollars per share, at the office of the Company, on or before the 20th day of August. The ninth instalment on or before the 20th day of September. The tenth instalment on or before the 20th day of October next.

☞ The 7th instalment was called for on the 20th of July last.

aug5:dtf WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

MARRIED.

On the 20th instant, by Rev. George S. Holmes, EDWARD S. LAWRENCE, Esq., of Philadelphia, to Miss ARABINTHA M. A. STUART, of Monongahela City, Washington county, Pa. no21tf

DIED.

At half past 8 o'clock this morning, ISABELLA HUNTER.

Her funeral will take place this day, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of her brother in law, Chas. M'Kee, Ninth Ward, to the Allegheny Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend. no21

A Family Horse for Sale.

WILL be sold cheap, a gentle, well trained horse, either for a buggy, or for riding. Enquire at this office. no21 dtf

Pocket Chronometers.

W. W. WILSON, corner of Market and Fourth streets, has received by express, this morning, six splendid Chronometer Watches, twenty Jewels and eighteen Karats. These watches were made expressly to my order, and of superior workmanship.

Also, on hand, the largest and best assortment of Gold and Silver Watches ever offered for sale in this city. Gold Patent Lever Watches, from $30 to $100, three dozen on hand, from $30 to $40, of best quality gold, and warranted time. no21

R. C. STOCKTON,
(Late Johnston & Stockton,)
Bookseller, Stationer, Printer and Binder,

HAS on hand a very extensive stock of Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, not surpassed by any other in the city, in quantity, quality, or variety, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Printing and Binding of every description executed with neatness and despatch No 47 Market st. no22
[American, Post, and Chronicle, copy.]

FLOUR—64 brls received for sale by WM H JOHNSTON, no21 112 Second st

DRY PEACHES—36 bu in store, for sale by no24 WM H JOHNSTON

TIMOTHY SEED—1 barrels for sale by no22 WM H JOHNSTON

GREEN APPLES—210 barrels for sale by no21 WM H JOHNSTON

BROOMS—115 dozen for sale by no21 WM H JOHNSTON

KEG BUTTER—13 kegs for sale by no22 WM H JOHNSTON

SALERATUS—4 bbls just recd. per Michigan line and for sale low by JAMES DALZELL no22 No. 70 Water street

MOLASSES—21 bbls new crop S. H. Molasses just reed per S. B. Luella and for sale low by no22 JAMES DALZELL

SUNDRIES—50 boxes Candles; 15 bbls Saleratus; 2 casks do landing from Steamer Washington, and for sale by JAMES DALZELL no22

RYE FLOUR—10 bbls Rye flour, in store and for sale by ROBISON, LITTLE & CO no22 255 Liberty st

BUTTER—18 Kegs; 10 bbls fresh Roll reed. and for sale by no22 ROBISON, LITTLE & CO

HONEY—7 bxs received for sale by no22 ROBISON, LITTLE & CO

WOOLEN SOCKS—6 doz received for sale by no22 ROBISON, LITTLE & CO

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—50 sacks for sale by no22 ROBISON, LITTLE & CO

WOOL—6 sacks received for sale by no22 ROBISON, LITTLE & CO

RAGS—10 sacks received for sale by no22 ROBISON, LITTLE & CO

BLACK LEAD—1000 lbs best German, for sale by no21 R E SELLERS, 57 Wood st

ALCOHOL—10 barrels just received for sale by no21 R E SELLERS

SPTS TURPENTINE—10 brls for sale by no21 R E SELLERS

JUST received for sale at 57 Wood street,
Iodide Potash, Arctic Ether,
Syrup Iodide, Oil Cubebs,
Chinoidine, Solution Tin,
Arseniate Quinine, Calomel,
Cyanide Mercury, Red Precipitate,
Veratria, Bicarb. Potash,
no21 R E SELLERS

RICE—12 tcs fresh beat for sale by by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO no21 Front & Water st

COFFEE—500 bags now landing for sale by no21 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—150 bxs assorted brands now landing for sale by no21 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

WHITE FISH—110 brls and 20 hf brls for sale by no21 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

WINDOW GLASS—300 bxs assorted brands no21 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

CHEESE—60 bxs of good quality, for sale by no21 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

CASSIA—100 mats for sale by no21 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

RIO COFFEE—258 bags prime, for sale by no21 W & F WILSON

NEW RAISINS—200 bxs for sale by no22 W & F WILSON

NO 3 MACKEREL—150 brls for sale by no21 W & F WILSON

N. C TAR—105 large brls, for sale low, to close, by no21 W & F WILSON

NO 1 ROSIN—100 brls for sale low, to close, by no21 W & F WILSON

PENMANSHIP.

THIS important branch of Education can be obtained at Pittsburgh Commercial College. Students can enter for instruction either day or evening, or both, with the privilege of remaining till they write a good mercantile hand.

no21:d4t O. K. CHAMBERLIN, Instructor.

PITTSBURGH
Commercial College.
Corner of Third and Market streets.
CHARTERED A. D. 1850.

The only Chartered Institution of the kind in Penn'a.

FACULTY.

John Fleming, Principal Instructor in the Science of Accounts.

O. K. Chamberlin, Professor of Penmanship, Mercantile Computation &c.

Alex. M. Watson, Esq., Lecturer on Commercial Law.

The course of instruction includes Book Keeping, and its application to every branch of business, lectures on Commercial Law and Commercial Science, Penmanship, Mercantile Computation, &c.

Students can enter the College at any time, and when entitled, will receive a Diploma, signed by the Faculty and Examining Committee. no21

Wanted Soon.

AN intelligent well educated Lady, as a partner to aid in teaching a very nice Female School in the suburbs of our city. Wanted, places in our two cities or towns around, for several good Book Keepers and Salesmen, in wholesale or retail stores, or warehousemen; and for a number of men and boys of all ages. Money borrowed and lent, &c. Please call at ISAAC HARRIS' no21:d3t Agency & Intelligence Office.

FOR SALE—The Daily Gazette, and all our daily and several weekly newspapers. A variety of exchange newspapers from many of our principal towns and cities, and several kinds of Almanacs for 1851. A temperance chart and several maps. A mineral water and cupping and leeching sign. A small supply of books and stationery for sale cheap, by no21:d3t ISAAC HARRIS, Fifth street.

AKRON FIRE PROOF PAINT—10 tons just received for sale, wholesale and retail, by J & H PHILLIPS no21 7 & 9 Wood st

NEW INDIA RUBBER GOODS, just received at the India Rubber Depot—
24 Capes, with sleeves, long size;
12 extra heavy Pea Coats;
12 do Officers' Coats.
12 pairs Overalls;
2 doz Sou' Westers;
2 doz Dolls' Heads;
2 doz Lions;
2 doz Dogs;
2 doz pair Men's Short Gloves;
2 doz pair do Mittens; for sale by
no21 J & H PHILLIPS

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned is the legally constituted administratrix of the estate of Wm. Sutch, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby requested to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, and all those being indebted thereto are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber MARIA SUTCH, Adm'x.

Fifth Ward, Nov. 20,—no21:d3t*

NEW BOOKS.

A TREATISE on Popular Education. By James Mahew, A. M., late Superintendent of Public Instruction in the State of Michigan.

Alton Locke—Tailor and Poet; an Autobiography.

The History of Madame Roland. By John Abbot.

Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution. By Benson J. Lossing. No 9.

Received for sale by, R C STOCKTON Printer, Bookseller & Binder, no6 Cor. Third & Market sts.
(Journal, Post, and Chronicle, copy.)

ROLL BUTTER—7 brls prime fresh, received, and for sale by R DALZELL & CO, no20 Liberty st

KEG BUTTER—75 kegs for sale by no20 R DALZELL & CO

SALERATUS—25 tons in bxs and brls, for sale by no20 R DALZELL & CO

CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEEDS—10 brls of each, on hand and for sale by no20 R DALZELL & CO

SODA ASH—60 casks arriving via Pennsylvania Canal, for sale by ROBERTSON & REPPART no20.d10t

SACRED MUSIC.

THE new Carmina Sacra; or Boston collection of Church Music, comprising the most popular psalm and hymn tunes in general use, together with a great variety of new tunes, chants, motetts and anthems; the whole being one of the most complete collections of music for choirs, congregations, singing schools and societies, extant. By Lowell Mason.

A supply of the above received and for sale by JOHN H MELLOR, no20 81 Wood st

The Height of Folly.

TO pay $1 25 and $1 50 per pound for Black Tea, when the very best imported into the U States, is now selling by Morris & Haworth, in the Diamond, at 75 cents per lb. no20

EXCELLENT FAMILY TEAS, 50c per lb, for sale by [no20] MORRIS & HAWORTH

CANDIED Orange and Lemon Peel, for sale by no20 MORRIS & HAWORTH

PURE GRAPE JUICE, pale or dark, for sale by no20 MORRIS & HAWORTH

NEW HAMS—Just received from Cincinnati, and for sale wholesale and retail by no20 MORRIS & HAWORTH

Bear in Mind,

THE best of Wines and Brandies, suitable for medicinal or other purposes, can always be procured wholesale or retail at MORRIS & HAWORTH'S no20 Tea & Wine Store, in the Diamond

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he resides, situate in Elizabeth township, on the Youghiogheny River, three and a half miles above McKeesport, containing **147 acres**, with the privilege of one acre of coal, adjoining said farm, of which 90 acres are cleared. A large new brick house, log barn corn crib, and wagon shed, two apple orchards and elder mill. Terms easy. Title indisputable.

If sold soon, possession will be given on the 1st of April. [no20:d3t*] JOHNSON ELROD

WM. A. McCLURG & CO would respectfully inform their customers and the public, that they will hereafter be constantly supplied with FRESH OYSTERS, daily received from Baltimore. no20

GOSHEN CHEESE—A lot of very superior Goshen Cheese, just received and for sale by no20 WM A McCLURG & CO

SMOKED HERRING—Latest new sealed, in some order, just received for sale by WM A McCLURG & CO no20 256 Liberty st

A Paper for every Family.
THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY EXPRESS,
FOR THE HOME CIRCLE.

ABOUT the 1st of December, the subscriber will commence the publication of a Literary and Family Journal, with the above title, and intends that it shall be THE MOST ABLY CONDUCTED, THE MOST USEFUL, and consequently, THE MOST POPULAR Paper in the United States. An experience of many years in the Business Department of Godey's Lady's Book, united to ample pecuniary means, gives him advantages possessed by few for such an enterprise. The ablest writers will be engaged; among them

John Neal,	Alfred B. Street,
W Gilmore Simms,	E P. Whipple,
Mrs. L. M. Child,	Thomas Dunn English,
Miss G. M. Sedgewick,	R. H. Stoddard,
Mrs. A. M. F. Annan,	Mrs. E. J. Eames,
Caroline Orne,	Mrs. E. Oakes Smith,
Mrs. E. F. Ellet,	Nathaniel Hawthorne,
H. T. Tuckerman.	Park Benjamin.

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Bunch do do do do do
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References—Professor Silliman, Editor of Silliman's Journal; Professor O. M. Mitchell of the Cincinnati Observatory; Professor Robert Peter, of Transylvania University, Ky; Professor Chester Dewey, D. D., New York; Professor J. L. Cassel, Cleveland University, Ohio.

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