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☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 6 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a special time will invariably be charged until ordered out

☞ V. B. PALMER is Agent for this paper at his several agencies in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for us.

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

☞ PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL LIST.—Subscriptions for this valuable paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN.—Subscriptions and advertisements for this paper received and forwarded free of charge from this office.

☞ CINCINNATI DAILY GAZETTE.—Advertisements and subscriptions, for this paper, will be received and orwarded from this office.

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

A GERMAN DAILY PAPER.—We are pleased to learn that P. H. Mueler, Esq., intends to publish his paper, the "*West Pennsylvanische Staats Zeitung*," daily in the course of a few days. We are glad to find that this excellent German Whig paper is prospering. It speaks well for the intelligence and sound sense of our large and constantly increasing German population. Germans are the very persons to make good Whigs, and they would generally be such on their natural ratios, were they not deceived by the term "Democracy," and by the slanders heaped upon the Whigs by our cunning opponents. Germans are usually intelligent, conservative, quiet, and patriotic, only asking to be protected in their rights and left to work out their own fortunes. They are, therefore, Whigs in feeling and sentiment, and would all unite with the Whig party, but from a misapprehension of its true character and principles—Mr. Muller has done much to correct their mistake in this respect, and we heartily wish him success in his new enterprise, which we trust he will find both useful and profitable.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION IN LONDON.—We are glad to learn that some of our manufacturers and mechanics intend to send specimens of their skill to the World's Exhibition, to be held in London, next year. This is a matter of more real interest to our city than many imagine. It will be an advertisement of our city to the whole world, and will bring her peculiarities of position and trade into universal notice. That this will be of great advantage to us no one can doubt.

We had the pleasure of attending the Annual Exhibition of the Franklin Institute, in Philadelphia, a few weeks ago, and confess that we were both surprised and delighted at what we there saw. The immense collection of specimens of American art and skill, comprising every description of manufacture, were viewed by us with no less pride than pleasure; and thoroughly convinced us of the utility of such exhibitions. One is hardly aware of the extent, and beauty, and importance of American manufactures, until they are thus brought directly under his notice, and then he sees that we only need the fostering care of the Government, to equal, if not excel, all the nations of the earth.

We hope our Pittsburgh mechanics and manufacturers will see that our interests and properly represented at the Great World's Fair, and thus impress the millions who will be present, with a just conception of our real importance as a manufacturing city.

OUR GREAT WESTERN LINE OF RAILROAD.—We learn from the New York Tribune that Chauncey Rose, Esq. President of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company, has just completed a contract on favorable terms for the iron for the entire road, (about 70 miles). The whole quantity is to be delivered at New Orleans on or before May next, and it is intended to have the Road for the whole distance between Indianapolis and Terre Haute opened for traffic during the next Autumn.

This road is a very important link in the great chain connecting New York and Philadelphia by an almost air line with St. Louis. It traverses an exceedingly rich portion of the State of Indiana, connecting with the Madison and Indianapolis Road at Indianapolis; thus uniting by rail the Ohio River and the Wabash and Erie Canal. As a local Road this must be one of the most productive in the West, while as one link of the great East and West chain, its business will doubtless be very largely increased.

European Affairs.

The present condition of affairs, on the Continent of Europe is, of the most critical character, and the next steamer may bring us news of the actual commencement of a European War. The chances of peace or war are so equally counpoised, that a slight event may turn the scale.

The armies of Austria and Bavaria have entered the Electorate of Hesse, on one side, for the purpose of protecting the Elector in his attempts upon the rights of the people; and have entered the Hessians territory on the other side, for the avowed purpose of preserving the Liberties of Germany, and maintaining the integrity of its constitution, and territories. If those opposing forces engage in actual conflict, the whole Continent of Europe will be in a blaze of war.

MEETING OF CONGRESS—THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The second session of the present Congress will assemble at Washington on Monday week, 2d of December. The message of President Fillmore will be looked for with much anxiety. It will, in all probability, be sent in on Tuesday, the 3d. It will doubtless prove a clear, concise, comprehensive, yet decided, State paper. We perceive that it is suggested by the Philadelphia Inquirer, that, in order to facilitate the publication of the message generally throughout the country, copies for the press be forwarded in advance, under seal, to the post masters of the cities and towns to which the magnetic telegraph extends, with instructions not to open the package until the delivery of the message at Washington is announced by telegraph. The scheme is perfectly feasible, and it would not only prove a great accommodation to the press and the public, but it would save the government the usual expense of an express from Washington to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. Our present Post Master General, Mr. Hall, is the president, and his career thus far, at the head of one of the most responsible departments of the government, affords a guarantee that he will not be found tardy or reluctant in any movement of progress or reform calculated to disseminate important information at the earliest moment.—*Balt. Sun.*

We trust the suggestion made above will be carried out. The arduous and excessive labor of telegraphing and copying a President's Message will thus be avoided, and the document be much more correctly given to the public. We hope the President, if consistent with his sense of duty, will relieve the press from the great expense and labor of telegraphing the message, by acceding to the above suggestion.

SENATOR CLEMENS.—This gentleman, on Monday, the 4th instant, addressed the people of Madison county, Alabama, upon the recent act of Congress. There was an immense crowd in town, and he was listened to with marked attention.—He commenced speaking in the court room, but the crowd was so great he had to adjourn to the open air. The Huntsville Advocate gives a brief sketch of the points made by the speaker in reviewing each of the acts of Compromise, after which—

"Mr. Clemens said that he believed the South ought to acquiesce in what had been done. He referred to the early history of the country, to the confusion and anarchy which existed under the Confederation—and then drew a picture of the prosperity and happiness we have enjoyed since the adoption of the Constitution. He quoted from the messages and letters of Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson, and emphatically declared that no prudent man could look for any thing but dissolution and disaster from disunion.

Mr. C. spoke for about an hour. His speech was dignified, in fine taste, divested of every thing like party, and was strong and clear in argument, bold and decided in tone, and in its happy allusions and illustrations calculated to arouse the patriotic feelings which abide in every American bosom.—He spoke for the Union as became a Senator of the Union, and rebuked agitation and the agitators who are seeking to destroy the Union with the severity which they deserved."

In this speech Mr. C. placed himself by the side of his patriotic colleague, Colonel King, the time-honored and trusted favorite of the people of Alabama.

PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK AND OHIO.—These three great States have lately held their elections. On reference to the returns we find the aggregate vote to be as follows:

New York, for Governor,	429,445
Pennsylvania, for Canal Commissioner,	273,621
Ohio, for Governor,	265,449

New York polled 149,827 more votes than Pennsylvania, and the latter polled 13,509 more votes than Ohio.

DAVID COPPERFIELD, by Dickens, complete in one volume, has just been received at the popular periodical agency of J. B. Holmes, Third st., opposite the Post Office; also the "*Brother Jonathan* for the Christmas Holidays," a magnificent number.

Letter from the President.

The following letter is in answer to one addressed to the President by the owner of the fugitive slaves, Crafts and his wife, who have been the occasion of so much excitement in Boston, and has just been published in the Georgia papers.

The letter is dignified, courteous, and explicit. Its exposition of the opinions and resolutions of the President, in relation to the enforcement of law, will meet with universal approbation. No true patriot can find fault with the doctrines laid down, or the manner of treating them; and we consider it a very happy thing for the community that we have, at the head of affairs, at this critical time, so cool, clear headed, dispassionate, and upright a man. Although the owner of Craft has had rather more attention paid to him than he deserved, approaching the President, as he did, with mere newspaper paragraphs, yet we rejoice that Mr. Fillmore promptly used the occasion to let the whole country know—South as well as North—that under his administration, the laws shall be enforced:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, November 9, 1850.

To Robert Collins, Esq., Macon, Ga.

SIR: I am instructed by the President to inform you that your letter of the second inst., addressed to him, enclosing several slips from newspapers, in reference to the proceedings of a portion of the community in Boston, on the subject of the fugitive slave law, was received by him yesterday, and that he has given to the letter and its enclosures a careful perusal.

You state, in substance, that you are the owner of Craft, one of the fugitive slaves for which warrants of arrest were issued in Boston, and call the President's attention to the enclosed slips, taken mostly from Northern papers, by which he will perceive the manner in which your agent's were received and treated for merely asking that the slaves be returned according to the laws of the United States. That they have been arrested under various warrants, as kidnappers, and on other frivolous pretences, and unreasonable bail demanded; and that your friends have become their sureties for more than $20,000. You also say that the manner in which the officers have performed their duty will appear by the slips, and that the warrants now lie dead in the Marshal's office—You then speak of the pernicious effect of such proceedings, and of their tendency to disturb the harmony of the Union, and of the great importance of having the law faithfully executed; and finally inquire, "whether it is not in the power, and is not the intention of the Executive of the United States to cause that law to be faithfully and properly enforced."

To this the President directs me to reply that you cannot be more deeply impressed than he is with the importance of having every law faithfully executed. Every statute, in this country, passed in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, must be presumed to embody the will of a majority of the people of the Union; and as such, is entitled to the respect and obedience of every true American citizen; and the Constitution which the President has sworn to support, has made it his especial duty "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed." He has no thought of shrinking from this duty; in this or any other case, but will to the utmost of his ability, firmly and faithfully perform it.

But how is he to cause the laws to be executed? First, by appointing proper officers to fill the various offices and discharge their various functions with diligence and fidelity, and if any shall be found incompetent or unfaithful, by removing them, where he has the power of removal, and appointing more competent and faithful officers in their places.—And, secondly, in extreme cases, "whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed, in any State, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings," or by the powers vested in the civil officers with the posse which the law authorizes and and requires them to call to their aid, it would be his duty to call forth the militia, and use the army and the navy for the purpose of overcoming such forcible combinations against the laws. But in either case, prudence and justice require that there should be more satisfactory evidence of official delinquency, or forcible resistance, than mere rumor, or newspaper statements; and yet these are all which have been furnished in this case.

If any marshal neglects to perform his duty, the law gives a right of action to the aggrieved party for the injury which he may sustain, and if he refuses to perform it, the same law has imposed upon him a heavy penalty. But if he refuses, or wilfully neglects to perform it, when this shall be satisfactorily made to appear to the President, then, in addition to his liability to the aggrieved party, it would doubtless be the duty of the Executive to remove him from office and appoint another in his place. But your letter contains no proof of this kind, and therefore seems to require no action. It is equally clear that no case is presented justifying a call upon the militia, or the use of the army to execute the laws, and the President has no much confidence in the patriotism and devotion to the laws which have always characterized a large majority of the people of Boston, that he cannot for a moment believe that it will ever be necessary to call in any extraordinary aid to execute the laws in that community.

Individuals may become excited, and may in the heat of the moment offer resistance to the laws, but he has no doubt that in such an event, so much to be lamented, the good sense of the community would soon rally to the support of the civil authorities, and that there upon the law would triumph. But no direct fear to assure you, that, if unfortunately, he shall find himself mistaken in this, and the painful necessity should arise, he is resolved to perform his duty by employing all the means which the Constitution and Congress have placed at his disposal to enforce the law.

As to the complaint that your agents were cojectively prosecuted, and hold to bail in unreasonable amounts for pretended offences, the President directs me to say that, however, he may regret any such injustice and incivility, he is not aware that he has the power to remedy the evil. If the complaints against your agents be unfounded, the defendants will doubtless be acquitted, and if *malicious*, they have their remedy in an action for a *malicious prosecution*. But all these are judicial questions over which the Executive can exercise no control and the evil complained of results from the acknowledged right of every individual to prosecuting on the ground or give to the flames the on any one for an alleged offence or violation of right.

The President feels the importance of avoiding, as far as practicable, all causes of irritation between the North and the South, and especially on the exciting subject of slavery. Were he permitted to act, he would suggest the importance of permitting the laws to take their usual courses and that every thing like intimidation and illegal or unjust annoyance should be scrupulously avoided. Every effort should be made to cultivate a fraternal feeling. We should be a people of one interest and sentiment, knowing no local division, and tolerating no sectional injustice. Our Union, so dear to the heart of every true American, can only be preserved by a strict observance of the Constitution and impartial administration of the Laws.

I am, sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. S. DERRICK,
Acting Secretary.

Holden's Dollar Magazine, for December, has been received, and is capital number. Holden keeps up a very spirited Magazine at a low price.

Col. Thos. H. Benton, and family, arrived here on Saturday morning last, on the Steamer Paris, en route for Washington City.

FLOGGING ON BOARD THE U. S. FRIGATE ST. LAWRENCE.—Several men on board the United States frigate St. Lawrence, have published, in the Tribune, an account of the treatment of the men on board that vessel, during her late cruise, which, if true, should be looked into, and if false, for the credit of the service, should receive an authorized contradiction. They say:

"In the St. Lawrence, just paid off, flogging was of a common occurrence, and especially on a Sunday. No time was given for consideration, but for the most trifling fault, and in some cases, for none at all, men were flogged. The—James Werner, for taking a little fresh water to wash a sore finger with; John Carter, for not saying off his hole; Charles Andrews, for whistling; Andrew Maurer, was kept nine days at the pumps for refusing to take a jacket that did not suit him; Vincent Macebo was severely beaten with a boat hook, by Mr. Toscq—contrary to the rules of the service—that he was obliged to go on the sick list.

"While this treatment was common to the men, the officers set them but a costly example. Many were frequently drunk. For instance—one Period Midshipman was so beastly drunk at a public ball on board, that he actually hauled a lady on the deck. Nothing was said to him about it.—Again—another Period Midshipman was drunk almost daily, and when paid off was unfit for duty.

The effect of this treatment is, that respectable American citizens will not join the Navy. Out of sixty six petty officers, thirty five were foreigners, and a much larger portion of the men.

LARGE DAMAGES FOR A FORCIBLE EJECTMENT FROM A RAILWAY CAR.—In the case of Thomas Keyes vs. W. B. Lawton and others, for assault and battery, tried before the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, the Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $10,000. The Providence Journal says that the action was brought for an assault committed upon the plaintiff while a passenger in the Stonington cars by the defendants, who were officers in the carrand for a forcible ejectment from the cars. We understand that the assault for which this suit was brought commenced by a controversy between the plaintiff and brakeman about the smoky condition of the cars, and ended by the former being thrown from the train and seriously injured.

The York, Pa. Republican notes an execursion of fifteen miles on the York and Cumberland Railroad. The entire line is expected to be opened on the 1st of the ensuing month. Mr. George W. Fulton, of Baltimore, has been appointed superintendent of the York and Cumberland Railroad.

In Overton (Tenn.) the census taker found a lady named Stevens, whose age was one hundred and twenty years. She was married at the time of Braddock's defeat. Her youngest son is a smart lad of seventy.

Gen. Winfield Scott.

The following remarks of Honorable JOHN M. CLAYTON, at the Wilmington Dinner, in reference to General Scott, which we noticed yesterday. We copy from the report in the North American:

Among the volunteer toasts was one to "*The Whig Press*," to which, being loudly and pertinaciously called for by the company, Mr. McMichael of Philadelphia, rose and replied in substance as follows:

Mr. McM. said that he was glad to see his friends around him enjoying themselves with so much zest, not only because the occasion was one which properly invited it—an occasion intended to honor, and honored by the presence of, one of the great men of the country—but because it furnished satisfactory proof that their recent defeat had not in any degree dispirited the gallant Whigs of Delaware. There was no reason why they should be dispirited, because as they all know and as every one who chooses to examine might prove, their defeat was the result of causes and combinations which could not again be made to operate. But, said Mr. McMichael, if, without being regarded as obtrusive, and without intending to commit any one but himself, he might be allowed to make a suggestion, he would point to a means of certain victory, and that was, that they should rally under the glorious banner of Winfield Scott. [The suggestion was received with vociferous applause] Mr. McM. remarked further, that this was a theme upon which at this time it would not be proper for him to expatiate; but knowing, as he did, the intimate relations which had long subsisted between Mr Clayton and Gen. Scott, he would ask his distinguished friend, to whose beautiful and truthful eulogium on the lamented Taylor they had all listened with such saddened emotions, to say what he knew in regard to the surviving hero, a request in which he hoped the company would join him.

The call for Mr. Clayton here being loud and general, he rose and said:

Fellow citizens: I do not intend, on an occasion like this, to make a political speech; as I have been requested by my friend from Pennsylvania to give my opinion of General Scott and of his services to this country, and as you have seconded the request so warmly and earnestly, I cannot refuse to do so.

I have lived to honor one gallant soldier of my country, and I hope to live to do justice to another. The memory of Taylor is embalmed in the hearts of his countrymen, and their voice has consecrated his name in tones louder and more emphatic than were ever uttered in token of their affectionate remembrance of any of their illustrious dead, except the father of his country himself.—There still lives a hero worthy of the highest honors a nation's gratitude can bestow; and he here is The Conqueror of Mexico, (loud applause,) Winfield Scott, whose name will never perish while a history of his country is preserved.—(Burst of applause, long continued.)

I do not design at this time entering into the brilliant career of this gallant soldier; but I cannot help reminding you of some of the leading acts of his extraordinary life.

He commenced his career as a soldier in the war of 1812. He was distinguished, in the first instance, by his exercions at the Battle of Queenstown, where he rendered so long connection with the American Behaviour. The Spartan epitaph at Thermopylæ has stirred the heart and thrilled the nerves for hundreds of years that are passed.—"Go, stranger, and tell the Lacedæmonians that we died here, *in obedience to the laws.*" The spectacle of an American General, after such a train of victories, at the head of such an army, every soldier of which was devoted to their chief, and ready to die, only surrendering his office but submitting to a court martial, then believed to be packed for the purpose of degrading him, was an evidence of devotion to the laws, and of a willingness to the laws of his country, under the strongest possible temptations to resist them, rivaling the example of Washington himself, at the most brilliant period of his life, when he resigned the command of his country's armies, and laid his victorious sword at the feet of an American Congress. (Tempestuous applause.)

Fellow Citizens: I dwell not upon those events which have so recently occurred; I dwell not upon events with which you are all familiar; I dwell not upon the battles which he fought; but I would ask, where is the Statesman, American Union whose sons have not been led to victory under his banner, and who have not shed their blood under the flag that he commanded! (Applause.) Where is that unknown part of the territory of the United States where an American people is found resident, in which, with such a man as Winfield Scott to enforce the laws to which he himself has furnished no striking example of obedience—any man would dare to resist, or even think of resisting them? Why, South Carolina herself was her proudest trophies under his lead. Not a son of her Palmetto regiment, not one of his children, children of that State, would dare to raise his parricidal arm in opposition to the "Father of the Army of the United States"—the Hero who has shown that the greatest glory is patriotism, and that the truest honor, as well as the best of omens, is "to draw the sword for our country." (Great applause.)

I need not assure you, my fellow citizens, that I have not said this much for the purpose of introducing the name of Gen. Scott here for any political purpose; but in justice to him, knowing him as well as I do, appreciating him as I do, as one of the most distinguished patriots, and one of the greatest warriors, of the age, I could not, upon this occasion, say less than I have said in obedience to the call with which I have been honored.

SENATOR DOWNES, OF LOUISIANA.—The following patriotic and sensible remarks are extracted from a letter from Senator Downes, of Louisiana, to a portion of his constituents. In answer to the question, whether he was in favor of secession from the Union, he says:

"That, we have not gained all we claimed or were entitled to, is not a sufficient reason why we should war with our brethren of other states inconsiderately. In a Republic—especially a confederated Republic—all cannot always have their own way. There must often be dissatisfaction, excitement, and complaint, which can be soothed and quieted only by that spirit of compromise and concession in which our institutions originated; but this is no reason why we should make war on each other, or secede from the Union. We do not rage to the ground or give to the flames the homesteads of our childhood, because all the family do not precisely agree in opinion always on the management of it. We do not sever the conjugal ties for every little dissatisfaction or disconcert.—Why should we, then, dissolve the Union on slight ground? We of the South have gained much by the adjustment. It was proved in the debates, and time will demonstrate it. We have lost nothing certainly of principle. But if we had lost, in fact, what is it? Is it sufficient to justify civil war? This is the issue now raised in some quarters. Is it being prevented from going with our slaves to California? We were prohibited, not by Congress, but by the people of the State, in the same way as we were previously prevented from going to fifteen other States. We were satisfied with fifteen free co-States, but the moment another comes in shall we secede or fight? But California, it is said, is a large State. True, but she is not half so large as Texas, a slave State, brought into the Union five years ago. Our Northern brethren complained of that as we do of this, but they did not make war on us, nor ought we now to make war on them, nor will we. Why not secede or fight because Illinois or Indiana are free States, as well as because California is? They are much nearer, more important and valuable to us than California with all her gold; and so of other free States. But I will pursue the theme no further.—It is to me too clear to leave a doubt, or make argument necessary."

A number of the Whigs of Philadelphia having tendered the compliment of a public dinner to Hon. James Cooper, one of the United States Senators from Pennsylvania, in total en of their approval of his course in Congress, that gentleman declines the honor on the score of previous engagements. He sends the committee a letter, however, from which we quote the following extracts:

"The time has come when sectional animosities will endure no further aggravation, if North and South are to continue to live together in the bonds of fellowship. The Union is strong, it is true; but it is no particular form of words, no device of language in the Constitution which binds it together and gives it its strength. It is the affection which the people bear it as the legacy of their fathers, and one of the fruits of the Revolution, which makes it strong, and which continuing will make it permanent. But let that affection be withdrawn from it, and the law which declares it at the several States shall constitute a Union I will be as flax touched with fire." As soon as either of the great parties into which the people of the country are divided shall adopt a mere geographical creed, prescribing a course of political action repugnant to any of the obligations of a Federal character enjoined upon the citizen by the Constitution, each party must sink into an impotent, feeble minority, or the Union be dissolved. The Constitution will cease to be a bond of union the moment its violation becomes habitual, in pursuance of any organization embracing any thing like a minority of the people, no matter upon what pretence of obedience to a higher or holier law such organization may be founded. Let this Whig party, therefore, be imposed on by no pretence, nor seduced by any fallacious hope of temporary success to submit to a circumscription of its old and cherished principles by the adoption of a local creed for objects merely sectional. Fidelity to the Constitution, obedience to the laws, and a desire to promote the welfare of the whole country should continue to be its distinguished characteristics."

A Family Cast Away on Lake Superior, Seven Days Without Provisions.

We are indebted to George Witherell, Esq., of this city, just returned from a Summer residence at Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior, for the following facts:

A Mr. Griswold, wife, and small child, with a boy about seventeen, the son of a Mr. Haverstraw, set out a few weeks since in a skiff from Eagle Harbor, to reach Eagle river, some ten miles distant up the coast. Witherell was engaged building a Government Lighthouse on the point projecting out into the Harbor from the main land, and saw the company as they rounded the point, on their pleasure voyage. It was then blowing quite strongly off land, and fears were entertained that a shift of the wind would beach them on a lee shore. Determined to have plenty of room, the little craft was observed to put out some distance into the lake, and was soon lost sight of. It never reached its destination. Days and weeks passed, nothing was heard from the wheel and yawl. After which I took her into the country in an old lady, who had been very successful in curing cancers. 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. R. Vashon) came to the conclusion that was had better not take the journey, I was in a REMARKABLY 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, believe she has, with the blessing of he Almighty, been cured by "Petroleum."

Yours, respectfully,
M. FRANCIS VASHON COLDER.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 30, 1850.

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R. K. Sellers, 57 Wood street; D. M. Curry, D. A. Fahnestock, Joseph Douglass, and H. P. Stevenson, Allegheny, also by the proprietor,

S. M. KIER &
Canal Basin, Seventh st. Pittsburgh.

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

DENTIST. DR. D. HUNT, Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets. oct1-dtp1m

R. P. TANNER & CO., 52 Wood st, between Third & Fourth, SHOE WAREHOUSE,

Are now receiving their very large and superior Fall Stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS;

Also, BONNETS and FLOWERS, all of the latest styles, and expressly adapted to the wants of the trade. It has been selected with great care, and as to sizes and quality, is not surpassed by any stock to be found either east or west. Our customers and merchants generally are invited to call and examine, as we are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, Goodyear's Patent Rubber Shoes of all kinds aug22:dtf

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS
CITIZENS'
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Pittsburgh.

C. G. HUSSEY, Pres't. ——— A. W. MARKS, Sec'y
Office—No. 41 Water street, in the warehouse of G. H. GRANT.

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to insure all kinds of risks, on houses, manufactories, goods merchandise in store, and in transitu vessels, &c

An ample guaranty for the ability and integrity of the institution, is afforded in the character of the Directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known to the community for their prudence, intelligence, and integrity.

DIRECTORS—A. G. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. Bing, Edward Heserdine, John Haworth, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier. apr30:tf

FALL IMPORTATION OF HARDWARE.
LOGAN, WILSON & CO.
139 WOODSTREET,

Are now prepared with a large and fresh stock of English, German, and American Hardware, to offer superior inducements to buyers. Those wishing to purchase will promote their interest by looking through our stock, as they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. aug15

DIED,

On Sunday morning, 24th inst., JAPIS, second son of Henry L. and Mary Ridgwalt.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock, on Monday afternoon.

☞ THE Fifty Third Anniversary of the Young Men's Bible Society will be held this evening, in the Third Presbyterian Church, commencing at 7 o'clock.

Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Douglass and the Rev. E. Burkett, and reports of the doings of the Society for the last year, will be read.

MR. WEBSTER—SIR—You will please announce the name of GEORGE C. MORGAN, as a candidate for the Mayoralty, subject to the ratification of the Whig Convention. Mr. Morgan's claims will be strongly urged by a host of friends, he being both capable and honest. [oct28:dtc] MANY CITIZENS

WILLIAM H. M'KNIGHT,

TENDERS his services to the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, as a general Business Collector and Conveyancer. He will attend to the collecting and securing of claims in this and adjoining States and Counties; selling and renting property; drawing of deeds, bonds, mortgages, and other instruments of writing. All business in his line attended to with promptness and care.

Refer to H. A. Weaver, Edwd. Campbell, jr., F. C. Flanigin, Esq., John Morrison, Esq., William McCandless, Esq., Geo. S. Hays, Esq.

Office, with Joseph Weaver, Esq., Fourth street, near the Mayor's Office. no22:w6mT

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