From the National Intelligencer.

Tribute to Mr. Webster.

We are indebted to a friend for a copy of an Address delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Bowdoin College, Maine, at its anniversary in September last, by the Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Albany, New York. If our limits permitted we should be happy to transfer to our columns the whole of this able, learned, and eloquent address, which adds much to the already exalted reputation of this distinguished scholar and divine. But we are unable to do so. We cannot, however, forbear from laying before our readers an extract from it, conveying a tribute to the eminent gentleman whose name is at the head of this paragraph, as just as it is eloquent. It comes opportunely to rebuke the reckless animadversions which a few of the clergy of New England and elsewhere—some in Congress and some out—have poured forth upon Mr. Webster.

Such a tribute from a gentleman of Dr. Sprague's learning, piety, and Christian patriotism, cannot fail to have its just influence upon all candid and sober minded men.

The subject of the Address is "the Perpetuity of Intellectual Influence." The following is the extract:

"If I were to select from the whole intellectual nobility of the present day one whose influence, especially as a statesman, furnish as apt an illustration of my subject as any other, I should have no occasion to look beyond New England; and the name to which I refer has already become so much the property of history that delicacy does not forbid me to allude to it; while yet it is so much a household word that necessity hardly requires that I should pronounce it. That illustrious man, nearly half a century ago, was hard at work at a neighboring college in the cultivation of his intellect; and he has been hard at work, almost ever since, for the welfare of his country. I speak not of the distinctive hue of his political opinions, or of any particular position he may at any time have assumed; but, overlooking all party distinction, I speak of him as an earnest, honest, far seeing patriot; a man of wisdom and a man of might; great as truly in repose as in action; in thoughtful moderation as in resistless power. I honor him as fit to a balance wheel in our political mechanism, which shall give to each and every part of it a steady, safe, and effective operation.

I honor him as one who has more than once shown himself able to stand up in serene grandeur amidst warring elements, and to make his voice heard above the loudest swell of the storm, declaring for his country, his whole country, forever. I honor him as one who has given additional value to the privilege of being an American, and whose name we have only to speak to rebut many of the paltry calumnies of other nations. There have been periods in our history when all parties have united in a tribute of homage to his public character; and even when he had appeared on the arena of political combat, and mingled in the hottest of the fight, he has never stood in so much as an equivocal attitude in respect to either dignity or integrity; and his very adversaries have been constrained to do him honor. His vocation has been that of a statesman; and there his influence and his honors have chiefly centered; and yet he has occasionally brought an offering to the cause of literature, which has given him a place among her most renowned benefactors. The productions of his pen, distinguished alike by chaste simplicity and rugged strength, may fairly challenge comparison with the most classic productions of antiquity. His thoughts are like a chain of diamonds, and his style like a crystal stream. Even Plymouth Rock and Bunker Hill have been invested with new attractions by the power of his eloquence; and as long as the one stands a witness for religious freedom, and the other a witness for civil freedom, each will be a witness also to the majesty of intellect. Yes, he will live on through all coming time; will live a continually brighter and stronger, and more widely diffused life. And if the State where he was born and nurtured, or the State in which most of his public life has been passed, should venture an attempt to monopolize his fame, or hereafter to build his monument, his country would cry out that he belonged to her; the world would cry out that he belonged to her; and these universal claims would be echoed and re-echoed by each passing generation."

A Journeyman Printer.

The Albany Dutchman furnishes the following brief biographical sketch of Mr. John Paterson, a man whose vast and various attainments would, but for his secluded habits and innate modesty, have long since won fame and fortune. The "Learned Blacksmith," unwilling that his light should be hid, took the tide at its flood and has made the most of his acquirements. But Mr. Paterson, eminent as a Mathematician and a Linguist, having quietly and diligently given his days to the space box and his nights to study, is comparatively unknown. He is nevertheless an honor to his craft and to his country. [illegible] been born at Morristown, [illegible] Jersey, having 1799; he is, therefore, in his 51st year. At the age of four years, he removed with his parents to Canada. His father was a shoemaker by trade, and died poor; his mother is still living and resides in Canada, near the city of Hamilton. Mr. Paterson was apprenticed to an uncle to learn the house carpenter's business. At this employment he continued about three years when his uncle met with a reverse of fortune, which compelled his nephew to pursue some other calling for a livelihood.

His next attempt to be useful was as office boy to a country physician, with whom Mr. P. remained till he was nearly as well *read* in Medicine as his employer. It is, doubtless, to "the Doctor's Library" that Mr. Paterson is mainly indebted for the literary tastes by which his after life has been so singularly distinguished.

Quitting the doctor, we shortly after find him in Buffalo, where he acted as clerk in a drug store for about three months, when the offers and well filled shelves of Salisbury, a stationer of that city, induced him "to throw physic to the dogs," and take a position under the tree that brought blushes and aprons into the world—the tree of Knowledge. In connection with their bookstore, the Messrs. Salisburys published a paper called the *Buffalo Gazette*, which paper having contained a libel, the proprietors were sued, and judgment rendered against them for $8,000. They at once proceeded to smuggle their stock into Niagara, Canada, and sent John there for the purpose of disposing of it. He obtained part of a building occupied by a printer, and then disposed of the stock of books in about eight months.

Being again thrown on his own resources, he agreed to set type for Mr. Ferguson, publisher of the Niagara Spectator. At this time, the celebrated Robert Gourlay contributed to its columns, and being a radical reformer, he libelled the Government. For this species of enjoyment, Mr Ferguson was imprisoned, his paper ceased its existence, while Paterson was again compelled to seek his fortune elsewhere. It was his intention then to go to Montreal; but finding it impossible to raise the necessary funds to carry him there, he was compelled to "*foot it*" to Black Rock, and not having means sufficient to pay his ferriage, returned to Buffalo. At this latter city he remained three years, during which time he learned his trade (that of a printer) in the office of D. M. Day, publisher of the Buffalo Journal. After having visited and worked in a number of places, he took up his residence in this city, in the year 1822, a residence that he has continued to this day. His first work in Albany, he found at E. W. Skinner's.

The degree of A. M. was conferred on Mr. P. in the year 1836, by Union College.

As we mentioned last week, Mr. Paterson is a scholar in every sense of the term. He is not only thoroughly versed in every branch of mathematics, but can read and write Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and Arabic, with as much ease and fluency as he can English. In the different living languages he is equally well posted up, and is probably the only man on earth who can converse in every language spoken in Europe. His great work, "The Calculus of Operations," has just been issued from the press, and is, in the opinion of scientific men, one of the most profound productions that the Mathematical world has yet given to society.

From what we have written above, the reader will perceive that Mr. Paterson is not only a self made, but a most persevering man. With no aid but industry, and no higher salary than that which is bestowed on a *Journeyman Printer,* Mr. Paterson has become not only thoroughly acquainted with every department of human knowledge, but has acquired a handsome little property, and owns one of the best select libraries in the city. The latter contains some 3,000 volumes, while its estimated worth is put down at six thousand dollars.

A week ago we stated that John Paterson, of Albany, was the most extraordinary man in America. The above facts, we think, prove it. In our opinion, nature will produce a half dozen Shakspeare's before she produces another man whose acquirements will compare with those belonging to this modest, unpretending printer. To our young men, the history of this unaided genius should act as a stimulus to exertion. Having the same means of progression, they should endeavor to emulate his success.

Before we conclude this rather hasty sketch, we may as well render it a little more complete, by stating that Mr. Paterson married in 1823, Miss Orilla Bosworth, by whom he has had five children—the eldest, Eliza, is married to Charles G. Russ, of this city. Mr. P. still works at journey work—his present employer being Joel Munsell, of State street.

Cultivation of Cotton in Ceylon.—The subject of cotton cultivation appears to be spreading throughout the British colonial possessions. The last accounts from Ceylon show that in that island the subject is considered to be one of material importance, while, from the great mass of information collected on all the principal points worthy of notice, it would appear, that its capabilities of producing cotton of fine quality and in large quantities are unquestionable. The soil and climate are considered to be superior to India for the purpose, and a competent authority has declared that it can be grown equal in quantity and cheaper in price than that of the United States. About twelve thousand square miles of land are mentioned as admirably suited for its cultivation, and it is thought that in about three years from the time of its being put under cultivation, more than one million bales would be produced annually. The natives have raised crops sufficient for their own use from time immemorial, and the native cloth is strong and useful. It has also been shown that cotton in great abundance can be grown in Africa, on the west coast, fully equal in quality to that of the United States. Samples already received from Liberia have been valued at from 7 1-4d. to 8 3-4d. per pound.—*English Paper.*

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 24, 1850.

WHIG CITY NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.

JOHN J. ROGGEN.

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

☞ 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 forwarded from this office.

Rupture with Austria.—There is some little excitement at Washington, at the present time, in reference to a correspondence which is now going on between the Austrian Minister, Baron Gerolt, and the Secretary of State. It appears that Austria is quite indignant at our having sent an agent to Hungary, during her recent struggle, to express to that unfortunate nation our sympathy for her cause, and our willingness to acknowledge her independence so soon as she had established a government. We understand that the President assumes a very high attitude in reference to this matter, and will show the Imperial Court that this government—while it will violate none of the rights of nations—will not hesitate to assert its own dignity and its duties to liberty and humanity. From present aspects, we should not be surprised if a rupture should take place, as we understand that a most powerful letter was addressed to Baron Gerolt, during the last week, in reference to this matter, which will greatly excite the ire of the Austrian Government when it is received. It was in reference to this that General Cass requested, early last week, that his Austrian Resolutions might lie over for the present, as he had just received some gratifying information which would probably render them unnecessary. The clever correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, Mr. Grund, who is always posted as to what is going on at head quarters, hints strongly at the probability of our having a brush with Austria.

Jenny Lind in Pittsburgh.—We are authorised by Mr. Barnum, to say that Jenny Lind will positively visit Pittsburgh in the early part of March, and will give one concert. The tickets are to be sold at auction.

The Tariff—Mr. Corwin's Report.

The able arguments of Mr. Corwin in favor of adequate protection to American Industry have fell like a bomb shell into the camp of the Free Traders; while the friends of home labor have taken fresh courage, and with renewed energy are struggling for the defence and succor of the vast interests concerned.

The leading presses of the country speak in high terms of the report, as a most clear, logical, and able State paper. The *New York Tribune* says that "if it could only be *read* with candid attention by our whole voting population, we believe it would suffice of itself to secure a beneficent change in our National Policy."

The *New York Commercial* hopes no reader will lay it aside without a careful perusal, and adds:

"Mr. Corwin has supplied the country with facts that ought to be carefully studied and weighed in all their legitimate results. He seeks to establish no vague theory, but to enlighten the public mind on a great practical question; one upon which every voter ought to be well informed, that he may so exercise his franchise as to foster that policy which will most beneficially operate upon the country, and most permanently promote its prosperity. The political axiom laid down by the Secretary is that such discriminating duties should be imposed on foreign manufactured articles as shall operate as a stimulus to role supply. Thus only can the country rely upon its own resources, when pressed by those contingencies to which, however remote they may at present seem, it is necessarily more or less exposed.

At present we stand in this position. Our exports for the last fiscal year [illegible] one hundred and ninety two millions of dollars, while the imports exceeded one hundred and seventy eight millions. The disproportion between the two, it is expected, will next year be greater; say, exports one hundred and sixty five millions, and imports two hundred and fifty millions. The fact being that while the demand for manufactured articles is increasing, our ability to manufacture for ourselves is regularly decreasing under the operation of the present tariff. It is not difficult surely to see where this will lead us—to what mortifying dependence upon and embarrassing indebtedness to Great Britain, when we might by a more judicious and mildly protective system gradually acquire the power of supplying our own necessities and of profitably employing our own rapidly augmenting population.

We are satisfied that the fostering of American industry—the protection of our labor [illegible]—is a moral duty on the part of our Government. Nothing else will so truly and permanently establish peace among ourselves, promote popular comfort and contentment, and increase the attachment of the masses to their country, their laws and their institutions, as abundance of employment. These attachments it is the duty of every government to promote. Home manufacturers increase and supply such labor. The present tariff discourages if it does not annihilate this phase of national industry, and limits, curtails cuts down, the amount of labor to be supplied to the people. It is of little use to say that at present the supply of labor is equal to the demand.—It is not so evidently so as it once was. It will become less so every year; and it is high time that a public policy should be adopted which will look to future prospects as well as or more than to present convenience."

The *New York Courier and Enquirer* speaks of Mr. Corwin's report, as follows:

"Mr. Corwin's report has been received with universal favor. It is a plain, clear, straight forward business document; and that portion of it which is devoted to an examination of the present tariff, is especially able and impressive. The engrossing nature of the questions which have recently agitated the country, has diverted public attention, in a great degree, from this important subject. But it cannot much longer be evaded—The stoppage of manufacturing establishments throughout the Northern and Eastern States, the depressed condition of the iron works of Pennsylvania, and the downward tendency of all branches of American industry, will compel Congress to take some action upon this subject at no distant day.

Mr. Corwin states, moreover, that the exigencies of the government will demand a revision of the present Tariff. Existing laws will not raise as much revenue as will be required. And in re-adjusting the rates of duty, public sentiment will demand that some attention be paid to the interests and the necessities of American labor. The present law lays a higher duty upon the raw material, than upon the goods manufactured from it. What is this but paying to foreign, a premium over American labor?

Now that the slavery agitation has ceased, and we are again to have the benefit of quiet and temperate councils, we trust that this subject will receive from Congress that degree of attention which its importance demands."

These extracts will suffice to show our readers the opinions entertained by the best presses in the country on this report, and on the vitally interesting subject it dilates upon. One thing is very certain, if there is not some modification of the present ruinous Tariff, which will meet with general acquiescence, and relieve our suffering home industry, it will be a powerful element in the next Presidential contest. By that time the country will be so prostrated that it will be impossible for politicians to hold the masses to party fealty.—There is an opportunity now to take the question out of party issues and party strife, and to settle it on broad and beneficent grounds. The administration is willing to aid all in its power in this patriotic work, and if the Democrats of the Northern States will join in the effort, the work can be efficiently done. If they neglect this golden opportunity, they will leave a potent engine to be wielded for their overthrow in 1852.

Scarcity of Silver.—The scarcity of silver coin is at present attracting a good deal of attention both in this country and Europe. The withdrawal of this coin from circulation has been going on for some time in this country, and several descriptions have become so scarce that a considerable premium is obtained by the brokers, especially for Mexican and Spanish dollars. We notice that an increased coinage of gold dollars, half eagles, and eagles, is supplying this scarcity. The London Times, in an article on the same subject, says:

"That in proportion as silver comes to be displaced by gold in countries where it has hitherto been in extensive circulation, its further relative rise will be checked, because its uses, and the consequent demand for it, will be diminished. A decrease in the intrinsic value of each metal may then be looked for, although not in equal proportions; and the only way in which it will be possible that this fall can be traced thereafter will be by ascertaining from time to time the general exchangeable relation between them and other commodities so as to compare the purchasing power of both with what it was at former periods."

It is stated that Wall street is almost barren of the commodity; half dollars are quoted at two per cent. premium, and Mexican dollars are at a premium of 5 per cent.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1850.

The Position of South Carolina—Critical State of Things—The Tariff.

If we judge from probable signs, South Carolina is preparing herself for resistance to the laws of the United States. The bill appropriating three hundred thousand dollars for "putting the State in a condition of defence," has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and is no doubt now a law. I perceive that one of its provisions creates the office of Inspector General of Artillery, with a salary of two thousand dollars per annum. I do not believe that there is any intention of expending any considerable part of this money in warlike preparations, but such indications of insurrectionary purposes cannot but arrest attention. How far the contemplated proceedings are in contravention of the clause in section 10, article 1, of the Constitution, which ordains that "no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, *keep troops*, or ships of war, *in time of peace*," may be doubted. Consequently it may become a serious question when the right of the Federal Executive to intervene for the protection of the Union against threatened danger. It will strike every one who reflects upon the condition of public feeling in South Carolina, and the action of its public authorities, how indefinite and unsubstantial are her complaints against the Union and Federal Government. It is only lately that there has been any discussion upon the question within the State. All said or written has been one sided denunciation. Upon what occasion, and for what purposes, does she now propose to rush upon the desperate extremity of war and revolution? Her complaints resolve themselves into these allegations of grievance. California has excluded slavery, and with that exclusion has been admitted into the Union; and the people of the North continue to express adverse opinions upon the peculiar institution of the South. To talk about aggressions in a case like this is simple fatuity. In fact all assertions of aggressions is the most transparent pretence, and when a pretext so manifestly false is made the justification for insurrection, it argues badly for a peaceful adjustment. The insurgents demand no remedies, and therefore their imagined wrongs can not be redressed. They propose no terms, and therefore no concession which it is possible to make them, will divert them from their designs. Almost the only motive of action which they ascribe to themselves, and which other people can understand, is a blind, unreasoning hatred of the Union, and of the citizens of the Northern States. Without arguing upon the abstract right of secession, it is apparent that South Carolina cannot be permitted to withdraw from the confederacy alone. She would leave the Union in the bitterness of enmity, and would remain in the midst of our territories an enemy still. It cannot be; there is no parallel case in the world's history. If she desert the Union now, she will be brought back, like other deserters, in fetters and shame. Secession may be a natural right, but like many of the natural rights of a man before he becomes a citizen, once abandoned, it can never be resumed.

It appears that if South Carolina persists in the course for which only these warlike preparations can be intended, bloodshed will be unavoidable. There is no possibility of compromise. The first overt act of resistance to the Federal laws, those for the collection of revenue, for example, must subject the perpetrators to the pains and penalties of treason. But it is probable that the appropriations and other menacing intimations of the fearful things South Carolina has in store for her adversaries, are left to be applied or not, according to the discretion of the Governor, which discretion, it is probably expected, will be prudently exercised.

We shall get smoothly through the business of the session, with the exception of that part of it which relates to the Tariff. I regard the result of the movements now making in reference to that subject with the greatest solicitude. The want of time, and the impediments which the rules throw in the way of any business which cannot command a majority of two thirds, renders it extremely doubtful, in my mind, whether any effectual reform of the present oppressive system can be obtained this winter. I desire that all who are interested in obtaining the relief which substantial protection alone can afford, may know the precise position of affairs, and not indulge in delusive hopes. Nothing but the most vigorous exertions can spur Congress on to the work expected of it. Every day's inaction renders the prospect of final relief less encouraging.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1850.

Mr. Ewing and his Assailants—The Census Bureau—World's Fair—Jenny Lind's Last Concert.

I was not mistaken the other day in assuring your readers that Mr. Ewing would prepare himself [illegible] satisfactorily, all the assaults upon the patriotic administration, of which he was lately a member, in regard to the removal of Weller and Lane. Mr. Ewing, finding that his forbearance in declining to avail himself of the facts which had come to his knowledge officially was turned into a weapon against him, seems to have gone to the Departments, in his capacity of Senator, as his assailants had done, and there found the amplest materials with which to repel their attack. Yesterday, Bradbury's resolution concerning removals again coming up, Mr. Ewing resumed the discussion it had provoked, and replied to Gwin, Whitcomb, Cass, and Dodge. He completely turned the tables upon them, and so far as they attempted any reply, they confined themselves to the denunciation of proscription, which comes with such peculiar grace from democrats, who have practiced and lived upon the doctrine since entering upon their political existence. They carefully avoided facts. The duty of a reply was devolved upon Mr. Bright, of Indiana, who was not in his place to day. He is doubtless cramming himself for a grand lamentation over Genl Lane. This gentleman's case is a great card with the opposition, and I have no doubt that those of his friends who are so anxiously making him out a martyr to his principles, have serious thoughts of using him in a scrub race for the presidency.

The organization and proceedings of the Census Bureau are subjects of pride and satisfaction to every American who has had an opportunity to become acquainted with them. The first object of course has been to obtain the most accurate possible enumeration of inhabitants in the United States. From the extreme care which marks every operation of the bureau, there can be no doubt that this will be accomplished in a manner to command the confidence of the most skeptical. The returns are coming in with rapidity, and in them, when all shall be collected, may be found, written out in a fair round hand, the name of every dweller within the wide extended borders of this Union. The system for the detection and correction of errors, seems to be as nearly perfect as can be devised. So far as received, the returns are creditable to the fidelity, accuracy, and intelligence of those employed in making them. The labor and responsibility of supervising and directing such a work, may be estimated from the fact, that nearly three thousand assistant Marshals have been engaged in what may properly be called the field operations, in enumerating the inhabitants, and collecting the great variety of statistical information required by law. The Superintendant, Mr. Kennedy of your State, has issued a number of circulars to these agents, propounding inquiries, the answers to which will be of unquestionable value to the legislator, the political economist, and the historian. When duly collated and prepared for publication, the results of these labors will be such as to excite the admiration of all who may inspect them.—The compendium of the seventh census of the United States, if prepared upon the enlightened and comprehensive plan of the Superintendant, will present, in the most compact and commodious form, an authentic exposition of the population, sanitary and social condition, wealth and resources of the United States. It will be unequalled by any work of the kind ever undertaken in any country, and will, of itself, constitute a mine of wealth and knowledge, in the shape of facts and details, ascertained under the guarantee of official authority, which may be drawn upon in the next decade, without fear of exhaustion.

The most distinguished men of our own, and the representatives of foreign countries, after examining the system upon which the inquiries are conducted, and results analyzed and recorded, have passed the warmest commendation upon it. Time must be given for the full developement of the system, and performing the labors which it embraces. Nor must money be grudged in giving it full effect, though I understand that there is no expectation that the whole cost of the work will exceed the estimates of Congress. But it would be folly to impair the value of the work proposed to be done by undue impatience for the results, or by a niggardly parsimony in respect to expenditure.

I was indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Kennedy, for permission to examine the operations of the bureau, and found every part of them replete with interest, and progressing with regularity and all desirable speed. Returns from Massachusetts, and the territory of Minnesota, are alone complete. Generally the Marshals and assistants at the South appear to be more dilatory than those at the North, though Kentucky furnishes a most creditable exception. The returns are nearly all in from that State. So they are from Western Virginia, while from the Eastern district of that State, and the Western district of Pennsylvania, next to none at all. From Alabama, and one or two of the other Southern States an earnest demand is made for more time within which to render returns, the limit now being the first of February.

In making my acknowledgments to the Superintendant of this bureau, for the civility shown me, and in remarking upon the ability with which he appears to preside over it, I would not detract from the credit due to the able and distinguished Chief of the Department, Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, without whose concurrence and authority the admirable arrangements I have briefly sketched, could not have been adopted.

The proceedings of Congress have not been of much consequence for some days past. The bill from the Post Office Committee for the reduction of postage, upon which I wrote on Saturday, is now under discussion to day in the House. The debate will cease on Monday, and there is little doubt that the bill will then pass. There is a chance that it may be amended so as to establish a uniform rate of five cents, instead of that of three cents for prepaid, and five for unpaid letters. For my own part, I cannot but think that there ought to be a discrimination in the rates for long and short distances, say five and three cents. A very important reduction, however, is certain to take place.

The Central Committee of the National Institute have applied for the U. S. ship of the line Ohio, to transport the articles for the world's fair to London. They think they will obtain that noble vessel. The articles ought to be in London by the 1st March next, and to that end, it will be necessary that they shall leave New York on the first of February, or before. The fact ought to be generally known.

Jenny Lind's Concert last night was a magnificent affair. The building was filled, and the enthusiasm unbounded; still, I confess the evening passed off less pleasantly than that of the previous concert. Jenny was evidently jaded, and the selection of pieces was injudicious. Think of any mortal woman undertaking to accomplish Hail Columbia alone! Yet it was down on Jenny's list. To say that she attempted it is enough. I need not say that it was, from beginning to end, an elongated screech. There was also a good deal of unnecessary and ungentlemanly disturbance.—The occasion of it satisfied me that the cheering of public men, the President alone always excepted, at public places of amusement, is a practice that ought not to become common.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.

Primary elections, ordinarily, excite but little interest or attention, in large cities, out of, and away from, the immediate circle of the professional politicians, though the fact is one that reflects no credit upon the people at large, who are always ready enough to complain, if bad nominations are made, when the truth is, the cause of the grievance rests with themselves. Some of these sort of citizens, I verily believe, would rather live in Russia, or in Turkey, where a Czar or a Khan saves the people the trouble of governing themselves. A man who cannot afford half an hour, or is too indolent to attend the primary elections in his district, is not fit to be an American citizen. He is not a Republican. Instead of living in New York, or Philadelphia, or Pittsburgh, he should emigrate at once to the more congenial clime of St. Petersburgh or Vienna. Yet there are hundreds, nay, thousands, of such persons among us.

These thoughts are suggested by the fact that the Whig party of this city is to hold its primary elections, to choose, on Monday next, the officers who locally are to govern it the ensuing year. And I give utterance to them here, because the disasters which have overtaken the party in this maredian, the few months past, are felt more or less among our friends in other parts of the country. These disasters never would have occurred, if the masses of the people had done their duty, in time, at the primary elections. Our stay at home Whigs begin to see and acknowledge these facts, and therefore it is expected the elections of Monday next will be more generally participated in than any we have had here for a long while. I do not believe any body will attempt to make the issue one between "Seward" and "Fillmore." There are good influences at work, referred to in a former epistle, which will prevent any such mischievous division.

The steamship Africa, which comes to this port from Liverpool, direct, has now been at sea twelve days, and is therefore hourly expected. News from Europe is now more anxiously looked for than it has been since the breaking out of the Revolutions of 1848—and no wonder, for, at latest dates, the peace of not only Germany, but of the whole Continent, seemed to be hanging on a hair. Capitalists and business men here see in a general war a lucrative opening for American enterprise, speculation, and commerce, but there are others, again, who fear that so wide spread a conflagration, as this German one threatens to be, would not leave us altogether unscathed. Civilized nations, now a days, are so intimately connected with one another, socially as well as morally, that a shock which is given to one, or two, almost of necessity, reverberates throughout the whole family.

The workmen engaged in the extensive rope and cordage manufactories of Williamsburgh, have united in a memorial to Congress, praying for such a modification of the present tariff, as will not absolutely take the bread out of their mouths. There are in the immediate vicinity of that village (opposite New York, on the Long Island shore) many large factories, making, in the aggregate, from 20,000 to 30,000 tons of cordage every year. Up to 1847, the time when the present tariff began practically to injure the laboring interests, these establishments manufactured their cordage almost exclusively by American labor. Since that time, however, the importations from abroad have been so excessive, as not only to throw thousands of workmen out of employment, but even threaten with total annihilation this important branch of domestic industry. The most industrious workmen in the factories now, can hardly make more than three or four dollars per week. It is in this way that Locofocoism invites the serfs of Russia to rob and beggar the laborers of America!

The "first" snow storm of "the season" is visiting us to day. The stranger, however, is rather bashful, looks thin and weakly, so that he is not likely, on this occasion, to make a very lasting impression.—The North River is firm and fast, now, above Hudson, and if the present cold weather continues a few days longer, Jack Frost will bring his icy embargo down to our own doors.

There is a remarkable "vitality" in the Stock Market, at present—to employ a Wall Street phrase. In Erie there is considerable speculation afoot, which occasions a wide fluctuation in prices, from day to day. The bonds of 1869, sold, to day, at 102 1-2, the "income" do at 95 1-4, and the "certificates" at 97. The "stock" is held at 87.—Government securities generally, are very firm, and in fair demand. Pennsylvania five per cents are held at 93 3 8.

Cotton—Cotton has sold to the extent of 3000 bales, since my last, at full 1d decline—since the America's news—on Uplands and Floridas. Holders are waiting now for the Africa's advices before operating largely.

Flour—Sales the three days past, 22,000 bbls at 4,75 for common state, 4,87 1-2 for strait do., mixed Michigan 4.81 1-4; Indiana and Ohio 4.81 1-4, pure Genesee 5a5 12 1-2, fancy Michigan 4,93, Southern brands 5,25a5,75.

Grain—Wheat is in good request for milling, at 120 for white Genesee, and 112 1-2 for red do, fair Canada 105, in bond: Rye 70a77c. Barley 88c.—Corn is in active request at 64 1-2a55 for round yellow. Oats 45a47c.

Ashes—Ashes are 5,50a5,62 1-2 for pots, and 5,91 1-4 for pearls.

Provisions—Mess pork has advanced 37 1-2, Ohio sells at 12ac2.37 1-2. Beef is lower, sales of country mess at 8.37, prime do. is dull at 15a15,20. Ohio lard is steady at 7 3-4a7 7-8, kegs 7 3 4. Dressed hogs 5 1-2.

Iron—English bar is in speculative demand, at 36,50a37 6 mos. Sales 60 tons Scotch pig, to arrive, at 19,27, cash.

Coal—Sales 150 tons inferior Liverpool, at 6a7; 100 do., Alabama at 4,50, 4 mos., other kinds dull.

SPECTATOR.

Complete Census of Maine.—We find in the Portland Advertiser the following official table of the complete census of that State. It does not sustain the estimate made by the Maine papers, and which we have previously given:—

Counties.	1850.	1840.	Increase.
York,	60,094	54,023	6,071
Cumberland,	79,547	68,660	10,887
Lincoln,	74,503	63,512	11,391
Hancock,	34,372	28,610	5,726
Washington,	38,711	28,309	10,402
Kennebec,	62,524	55,804	6,720
Oxford,	39,766	35,339	1,427
Somerset,	35,591	33,912	1,679
Penobscot,	63,093	45,705	17,389
Waldo,	47,229	41,535	5,694
Piscataquis,	14,735	13,138	1,597
Franklin,	20,027	20,800	
Aroostook,	12,535	9,413	3,120
	583,026	501,796	82,003
Deduct decrease of Franklin county,			773
			81,230

The census for 1850 does not include 1375 inhabitants residing north of the St. John River, which were included in the census of 1840, but being in the territory ceded to Great Britain by the boundary treaty, are now out of the State. The population living within the present limits of the State in 1840 was 499,921. The actual increase is therefore 83,105, or in the ratio of 166 per cent.

The Census of Philadelphia.—The full returns of the census of Philadelphia show a population of 406,358, and an increase in the last ten years (in 1840 it was two hundred and fifty eight thousand and thirty seven) of one hundred and forty eight thousand two hundred and twenty one, or fifty seven per cent. The following are the returns for the several districts:

	Population.	Houses.	Families.
Old Philadelphia,	121,417	16,272	20,178
Northern Liberties,	47,223	6,854	8,056
Spring Garden,	58,895	9,150	10,501
Kensington,	49,776	7,555	9,066
Southwark,	38,799	6,451	7,559
Moyamensing,	26,967	4,096	5,269
Suburban Districts,	60,250	10,377	11,276
	406,358	60,755	71,905

Virginia is gathering now, the fruits of free trade, and right bitter are those fruits to many of our citizens. They come in the shape of bankruptcy to the individual, and the destruction of positive and existing values to the State. Whilst it ruins the one, it tends to impoverish the other.—We see in the Valley Whig of the 13th inst., is advertised to be sold, under a deed of trust, the Ætna Iron Furnace, together with all the personal and real estate attached to it. Another establishment of the same kind, we see from an advertisement in the same paper, is about to close its operations. These manufacturing and mining agencies sprung up under the protecting wing of the tariff of 1842, and have sunk under that of 1846—they were nursed by the one, and have been destroyed by the other. The failure of these enterprizes cannot be attributed to the bad management of their owners; for we see the same effects elsewhere, and their universality points to one universal cause.—*Rich. Whig.*

Daniel Webster and the Union.—The following is an extract from Mr. Webster's oration, delivered in 1843, on the occasion of the completion of Bunker Hill Monument:

"In the seventeen millions of happy people who compose our American community, there is not one man who has not an interest in that structure, just as there is not one who has not a deep and abiding interest in the events which it was designed to commemorate. The respectability, I may say, the sublimity of the occasion, depends entirely on its nationality. It is all—all American. Its sentiment is comprehensive enough to embrace the whole American family, from North to South, from East to West; and it will stand, I hope forever, emblematic of that Union which connects us together. And woe betide the man who comes here to day with sentiments any less than wholly American. Woe betide the man who shall venture to stand here with the strife of local jealousies, local feeling, or local enmities, burning in his bosom. All our happiness and all our glory depends on our Union. The monument itself, in all that is commendable in its sentiment and character, depends upon the Union. I do not mean to say that it would not keep its position if the States were rent asunder by faction or violence: I do not mean that the heaving earth would move it from its base, and that it would actually totter to its fall, if dismemberment should be the affliction of our land; and I cannot say that it would mingle its fragments with those of a broken constitution. But in the happening of such events, who is there who would dare to look up to it? Who is there that from beneath such a load of mortification and shame as would overwhelm him, could approach to behold it? Who is there that would not expect his eye balls to be seared by the intensity of its silent reproof? For my part, I say, that if it be a misfortune, designed by Providence, for me to see such a time, I will look at it no more, I will avert my eyes from it forever."

York and Cumberland Rail Road.—The following letter to the editors, from a friend at York, will be read with gratification by the stockholders of the Company and all who are interested in the promotion of the trade of Baltimore. The completion of this short but important work forms a new bond of union between our own city and the State of Pennsylvania:

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

YORK, Dec. 19, 1850.

Gentlemen—I had the pleasure of passing over the entire line of the York and Cumberland Railroad yesterday, in the first regular passenger car which has yet traversed it, and in company with quite a large party of ladies and gentlemen.—Among the company were Mr. N. Goldsborough, the Engineer in charge, and on the return trip, Judge Kirk, one of the Directors of the Road and two ladies of his family. Mr. Hodges, of the Engineer corps, was also with the party over some miles of the route. It gives me great pleasure to say that the road is perfectly safe and permanent—the track very smooth and substantially laid, and the trip was made without a single incident to mar its pleasure or the sense of personal security of the company. The excursion having been gotten up at a few hours' notice by Mr. Gordon, of the liberal and enterprising company of contractors, afforded the most unmingled gratification to the party, and on our return ladies and gentlemen united most heartily in Mr. Hambley's suggestion of a vote of thanks to Mr. Gordon for the pleasant party which he had given. On Monday next a formal opening of the road is to be made, in which all who participate will enjoy a delightful, safe, and interesting excursion, and the hospitality of the liberal contractors who spare no pains to minister to the enjoyment of their guests.

☞ Since the above was put in type, an advertisement from the President of the Company has been received, announcing that the invitations to the proposed excursion have been issued by the contractors, without consultation with the Board. It will be found in another column.—*Balt. American.*

President Fillmore and the Hon. Daniel Webster have addressed letters to the Maryland Reform Convention, acknowledging the receipt by them of the resolutions of that body in regard to the adjustment measures passed at the late session of Congress. We give below the communication of Mr. Fillmore:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1850.

My Dear Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report and resolutions "on the acts of Congress forming the Compromise," &c.; adopted by the Maryland Reform Convention, which you forwarded to me, and beg leave to express the high gratification which I derived from their perusal. I trust that my future conduct will justify the confidence expressed by the Convention, that I will faithfully perform my duty in the present crisis; and I am gratified with the assurance of the co-operation of the people of Maryland in any emergency which may require it in support of the Laws and Constitution of our country.

Truly yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

The Trial of Commodore Jones.—The Court Martial for the trial of Commodore Jones is now in session at Washington, and composed as follows:

Commodore Stewart, President; Captains Ballard, Sloat, Shubrick, Reed, Perry, Warrington, Downs, and Kearney, members; Mandeville Carlisle, Judge Advocate. Walter Jones is counsel for the accused. The charges and specifications were read by Mr. Carlisle, Judge Advocate, against Com. Jones.

He is charged, a correspondent of the Herald says, with fraud in speculating with the public money in gold dust—with scandalous conduct towards his subordinates of the Pacific squadron, and with oppression in unlawfully hanging two men under sentence of illegal court martial, the death penalty only being allowed on board a ship beyond the limits of the United States.

Commodore Jones put in his answer. He was willing to stand his trial on all the charges, but took exception to the fifth charge of oppression in unlawfully hanging the two men. His conduct had been approved, or the opinion of the Attorney General of the extent of his jurisdiction after California had become part of the United States, had never been received. But if he had transcended his authority by a court martial, with a sentence and penalty of death within the limits of the Union, the case was beyond the jurisdiction of this court, and must be tried by the laws of the land as a case of murder. The two men were hung for mutiny and attempted murder of an officer in discharge of his duty in the ship's launch in the Bay of San Francisco. Their object was to drown him and escape to the mines. There were five men—the two that cast Gibbon overboard were convicted and hung by the unanimous judgment of the court. The officer, whose body had been picked up on shore and restored to life, appealed for the others, and they were saved.

The Commodore appeals to the services of a long life, to the approval of the department, to the state of confusion existing in California, the temptations of the mines, and the frequent attempts at mutiny, in justification of his conduct as Commodore of the Pacific.

A Washington letter in the New York Courier says:

A concerted movement will probably be made for a modification of the Tariff at an early day. It is manifest, from the complexion of the next Congress and especially from the overwhelming majority of the opposition in the Senate, that no change can be effected, unless a crisis should occur, for in commercial affairs, for several years. Now is the time for any demonstration that may be intended, and for a nimmediate concentration of all the influences which can be enlisted. If this session should be allowed to close without extending relief to the suffering manufacturing interests it will be difficult to predict, or even anticipate when a better opportunity can be expected.

There are many considerations of policy connected with the approaching Presidential canvass which will operate judiciously at this time, and which cannot be readily enlisted hereafter.

Dissolution postponed.—Georgia having decided against Disunion, and Mississippi concluding to postpone the event, South Carolina stands "alone in its glory." All the chivalry of the Palmetto State, therefore, have come to a dead stand still. South Carolina must stay a little longer in the Union or go without company. Thus situated she may consent to hold over. "Father Miller" was just as sure that the world was coming to an end as South Carolina is of going out of the Union; and yet that wise and good man consented to two or three postponements. There is therefore, a precedent in favor of forbearance. And, as the world survives "Father Miller," who knows but the Union may out-live Gov. Seabrook?—*Albany Evening Journal.*

French Spoliation Claims.—The Philadelphia Ledger says that the merchants of that city, who are proprietors of a large proportion of the French claims prior to 1800, have again presented their long-deferred demands to the consideration of Congress, with a firm belief of obtaining final justice, and the face of many a weather-beaten old sea captain lights with joy at the thought that a debt assumed by "our own government" fifty years ago will yet be paid. Of all contracts, treaty stipulations are the most sacred; and this claim is doubly guarantied, first, by the faith of treaties, which secured us peace with France at a most eventful period of our history; and secondly, by the Constitution, which provides indemnity for all private property taken for public use. More than half the Legislatures of the States have adopted resolutions invoking the payment of these claims by Congress, and Congress has passed an act to pay them, which was vetoed by President Polk. As tardy justice is better than its total denial, the present Congress will no doubt terminate this long postponed indemnity for domestic spoliation.—*Baltimore American.*

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.

aug6:dtf WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

Improvements in Dentistry.

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

REFER TO—J. B. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton.

CARD.

A Middle aged Lady, who is capable of governing children, is an orderly housekeeper, and willing to take charge of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan Asylum, would hear of a good situation and high salary by applying to

MRS SAMPLE
MRS EDRINGTON, or
MRS ROBINSON.

de17

☞ Families should never be without a supply of M'Lane's Vermifuge—At this season particularly, when worms are so troublesome and so frequently fatal among children, parents should be watchful, and on the first appearance of those distressing symptoms which warn us of the presence of worms, at once apply a powerful and efficacious remedy. This remedy we can now supply, confident that it only requires a trial to convince all that it richly merits all the praises that have been lavished upon it. It is safe and infallible. Volumes of certificates might be produced, showing its great medical virtues.

☞ For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 60 Wood street.

de21-d&wS

DIED,

At Galena, Illinois, on the 19th instant, Mrs Margt Ledlie, an old and respected citizen of this city, aged 74 years.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A LARGE variety of French, English, and American Fancy Stationery, suitable for Christmas and New Year Gifts, such as, Papier Mache, Pearl, Ivory inlaid, and Bone Card Cases and Porte Monaies. Porte Monnies with profiles of Washington, Franklin, Byron, and Taylor, etched in ivory.

Ornamental Paper Weights, of Glass, Marble, Alabaster, and Bronze. Bohemian Glass Wafer Stamps, and Weights, with flowers and other beautiful designs curiously moulded in the centre. Gold Pencil Cases, with and without Gold Pens. Portfolios, various patterns. Rosewood Work Boxes. Portable Writing Desks Backgammon Boards. Chess men Scrap Books. Herbatium's Music Portfolios. French Note Paper, embossed, silver and colored edge,—lace, and other styles, with envelopes to suit. Porcelain Inkstands, richly gilt, a great variety. Paint Boxes.

The above, with many other fancy articles in the stationery line, for sale by

W S HAVEN, Stationer,
de24 Corner Market and Second sts.
[Post, Journal, and American, copy]

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ALEXANDER & DAY have just received by express splendid WOOL LONG SHAWLS of the most desirable patterns and colors, viz. Blue and Orange, Drab and Blue, Drab and Brown, Grey and Black, &c.

Beautiful French Habit Cloths for Ladies' Cloaks, French Merinos, Brocade French Poplins, Silks, Turc Satins, and other handsome goods for ladies' dresses, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

de21:dtw ALEXANDER & DAY

India Rubber Toys

JUST received by express from New York, for the Holidays, a great variety of those beautiful and durable Toys, consisting in part of the following:—60 doz assorted sizes Doll Heads, Dogs, Lions, Fishes, Rattles, Bell and Parlor Balls, &c &c, for sale at the Goodyear Rubber Depot, Nos 7 & 9 Wood st

de21 J & H PHILLIPS

Murphy & Burchfield

ARE fully supplied with suitable goods for Holiday Presents, such as,

Handsome Dress Silks;
do French Merinos, Poplins, &c
Needle Worked Collars;
Shawls, Scarfs,
Fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c.
And invite the calls of buyers. de24

QUADRILLE PARTIES.

I RESPECTFULLY inform my patrons and pupils, that my first party will take place on Friday, the 27th instant, at Wilkins Hall, Fourth st. No lady will be admitted without her ticket. No children except scholars and subscribers will be admitted. Any one violating this rule will be charged as scholars. Tickets for gentlemen visitors for the evening will be limited to ten; apply to A. B personally, as no tickets will be sold at the door. The quarter in dancing may commence at any time, so as to get twenty lessons before the middle of April. For more particulars, apply to

A. BONNAFON,
de21:d3t Market st

ADAM HARDIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,

(Late from Edinburgh, Scotland,)

WOULD respectfully acquaint the public that he has commenced practice in the above profession, and by careful attention to whatever is entrusted to him, he hopes to give satisfaction.

In connection with James Hardie, Horse Shoeing and Blacksmithing in general will be carried on, at the corner of Tunnel street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

de24:d1y

Silver Coin Wanted,

FOR which the highest premium will be paid at the Exchange Office of A WILKINS & CO.
de24 Cor. of Third & Market sts

A GREAT MASS MEETING of all the citizens, will be held at Washington Hall, on Wood st, between Fifth and Virgin alley, on Tuesday evening, the 24th instant, to nominate for the Mayoralty of Pittsburgh, A CITIZENS' CANDIDATE for the WHOLE PEOPLE.

Let the friends of good order, without reference to party politics, who are in favor of a Citizens' Candidate, rally from their workshops and places of business, and nominate for themselves some good man, [illegible] who will be the Mayor of the [illegible] the mere officer of a party.

By Order of Many Citizens.

[illegible] December [illegible]

House for Sale.

FAMILY and WORK HOUSES—Persons wishing either description are requested to call at Brown's Stable, Third st [de24] R E SELLERS

DRIED FRUIT—Dried Peaches;
do do pared;
do Apples; just received, and for sale by WM A McCLURG & CO,
de24 256 Liberty st

BEESWAX—1 cask for sale by
de24 WM A McCLURG & CO

SYRUP—17 brls received and for sale by
de24 J S DILWORTH & CO

N. O. MOLASSES—30 brls new crop for sale by
de24 J S DILWORTH & CO

TOBACCO—100 bxs 5's 8's 12's 1 lb lump, for sale by
de24 J S DILWORTH & CO

PEACHES—75 bu prime just received by
de24 J S DILWORTH & CO

BUTTER—12 brls prime fresh roll;
30 kegs prime packed, just landing by
de24 J S DILWORTH & CO

TANNERS' OIL—40 brls in store
de24 J S DILWORTH & CO

BUTTER—10 brls Ohio Butter;
20 kegs do; for sale by
McGILLS & ROE
de24 257 Liberty st

TUBS—15 dozen in store and for sale by
de24 McGILLS & ROE

TOBACCO—50 bxs 5's for sale by
de21 McGILLS & ROE

NO. 1 LARD—5 brls and 5 kegs just rec'd for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
de24 221 & 223 Liberty st

CHEESE—100 bxs W R Cheese in store for sale by
de21 MILLER & RICKETSON

ECONOMY CRAB CIDER—20 brls in store
de24 MILLER & RICKETSON

OIL MEAL—50 bags in store, for sale by
de24 S. & W. HARBAUGH.

SODA ASH—40 casks rec'd for sale by
de21 S. & W. HARBAUGH

POTASH—10 casks in store and for sale by
de24 S & W HARBAUGH

WINDOW GLASS—400 bxs assorted sizes, city brands, received and for sale by
de24 S & W HARBAUGH

BUTTER—10 brls fresh roll, for sale by
de24 S & W HARBAUGH

CHEESE—460 bxs rec'd for sale by
de24 S & W HARBAUGH

CHEESE—240 boxes W. R. Cheese,
150 do Cream Cheese, for sale by
de24 WICK & M'CANDLESS.

CHESTNUTS—5 bags this day rec'd for sale by
de24 WICK & McCANDLESS

BROOMS—40 doz superior Corn Brooms for sale by
de24 WICK & M'CANDLESS.

FEATHERS—Prime Ky for sale by
de24 WICK & M'CANDLESS.

GINSENG—4 pkgs for sale by
de24 WICK & McCANDLESS

FLAX—14 sacks on hand and for sale by
de24 WICK & McCANDLESS

POTASH—22 casks pure for sale by
de24 WICK & M'CANDLESS.

BUTTER—58 pkgs on hand and for sale by
de24 WICK & McCANDLESS

PEARLS—24 casks first sorts, for sale by
de24 WICK & McCANDLESS

SALERATUS—35 casks and 40 bxs for sale by
de21 WICK & McCANDLESS

WRAPPING PAPER—200 rms crown
200 rms medium;
100 rms cap, for sale by
de24 WICK & McCANDLESS

TAR—200 brls N C Tar;
40 hf brls do for sale by
de24 WICK & McCANDLESS

PROFESSOR A. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS,
OR, MEDICATED COMPOUND.

INFALLIBLE for renewing, invigorating, and beautifying the HAIR, removing the scurf, dandruff, and all affections of the scalp, and curing eruptions on the skin, diseases of the glands, muscles and integuments, and relieving stings, cuts, bruises, sprains, &c. With this preparation, "there is no such word as fail." The first journals in America, medical men of the highest eminence, prominent citizens of all professions, and ladies who have used it for years in their dressing rooms and nurseries, admit it with one accord, that for imparting vigor, gloss, luxuriance, and curl to the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, healing wounds, curing contusions, sprains, stings, &c., and relieving diseases of the skin, the glands, and the muscles, it has no equal among the multitude of compounds advertised in the public prints, or used in private practice. In cheapness as well as efficiency, Barry's Tricopherous is unrivalled. The immense cash sales of the article, have enabled the inventor to supply it at retail at 25 cents per bottle, which is from 50 to 100 per cent less than the price of any other preparation for the hair now in use. The scientific treatise on the hair and the skin embracing the valuable directions for the culture and preservation of nature's choicest ornament, in which each bottle is enclosed, is alone worth the money.

The affinity between the membranes which constitute the skin and the hair which draws its sustenance from this triple envelope is very close. All diseases of the hair originate in the skin of the head. If the pores of the scalp are clogged, or if the blood and other fluids do not circulate freely through the small vessels which feed the root with moisture, and impart life to the fibres, the result is scurf, dandruff, shedding of the hair, grayness, dryness and harshness of the ligaments and entire baldness, as the case may be. Stimulate the skin to healthful action with the Tricopherous, and the torpid vessels, recovering their activity, will annihilate the disease. In all affections of the skin, and of the substrata of muscles and integuments, the process and the effect are the same.—It is upon the skin, the muscular fibre, and the glands that the Tricopherous has its specific action, and in all affections and injury of these organs, it is a sovereign remedy.

Sold, in large bottles, price 25 cents, at the principal office, 137 Broadway, New York, and by the principal merchants and druggists throughout the United States and Canada. de24:d3m 3p

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

IN the matter of the View of the Beaver Road in Reserve Township. No. 171. December Term, 1850. And now to wit, December 23d, 1850, Report of Viewers filed, confirmed nisi, and ordered that notice thereof be given, by publication two weeks in the Pittsburgh Gazette. By the Court.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A SIGHT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ONE of the finest ornamented cakes ever seen in the Twin Cities, will be set in the window of P. H. Hunker of Fifth street, on Christmas eve. It will weigh nearly three hundred pounds, will be tastefully iced and ornamented, and surmounted by a representation of Waltham Cross, in England—all done in sugar and glass. It is a splendid piece of work, gotten up with much trouble and expense, in order to maintain the former reputation of his old establishment. His patrons, and the public generally, are invited to call and be agreeably surprised, even if they do not wish to purchase. They will also find Cakes, Candies, Fruits, and all the other fixings for Christmas.

Call at No. 11 Fifth street. P. H. HUNKER,
de23 Baker and Confectioner.

PRESENTATION BOOKS,

AT the Educational Repository, No 65 Market st, may be found the most splendid collection of Annuals and Gift Books. The stock comprises every variety of richly bound and illustrated Gift Books. Also, Episcopal Prayer Books, and Presbyterian Hymn Books, Bibles, &c., for sale at the lowest prices.

de23

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

W. W. WILSON has a very large and rich assortment of Fine Watches, Jewelry, and Variety Goods, suitable for Christmas and New Year Gifts—ornamental and useful, for sale very low, at corner of Market and Fourth streets. de23

Perfumery and Fancy Articles suitable for Holiday Presents.

PREPARATIONS for the Growth and Preservation of Hair, viz:—

Eau Lustrale; Bear's, Rose, and Macassar Oils;
Pomatum, in pots and sticks;
Indian Vegetable Oil; Bandoline Fixateurs;
Lip Salve; Cold Cream;
Amadine for Chapped Hands;
Hanel's and Rousel's Hair Dye;
Cologne Waters, at all prices, from 6 cents to one dollar per bottle.
Perfumes for the Handkerchief;
Shaving Creams and Soaps.
Toilet and Fancy Soaps of every variety.
Together with many fancy articles too numerous to mention here. S. N. WICKERSHAM
de21 Cor of Wood & Sixth sts.

TYROLEAN TOYS.

THE undersigned has just opened a large stock of Tyrolean Toys, and various other goods never seen here before. The finest wooden works of skill, as well as the nicest playthings for children, expressly selected for the holidays, which he is determined to sell very low, wholesale and retail, by

JOHN HEMMERT,
de23:d2w 93 Smithfield street

Gift Books for the Holidays.

LEAFLETS OF MEMORY, edited by Reynold Coates, M. D., splendidly bound in Turkey morocco.

The Iris, edited by Professor John S. Hart, bound in Turkey morocco, with numerous illuminations and engravings.

Gems of the Season, elegantly illustrated.

The Keepsake, a gift for the holidays, bound in Turkey morocco, with illuminations.

The Crystal Fount, for 1851, edited by T. S. Arthur, with engravings.

Sons of Temperance Offering, for 1851, by T. S. Arthur.

The Christmas Tribute, for 1851.
Irving's Offering, " "
Snow Flake, " "
Forget Me Not, " " by Mrs. E. S. Smith
Friendship's Offering, " "

Gems of Beauty, or Literary Gift, for 1850; edited by E. Percival, bound in Turkey morocco, with numerous illuminations and engravings.

The Rose of Sharon, a religious souvenir, for 1851, edited by Mrs Caroline M. Sawyer.

Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, various editions, elegantly bound and illustrated.

Read's Female Poets of America, containing portraits of Mrs E Oakes Smith, Mrs F S Osgood, Mrs L H Sigourney, Mrs E F Ellet, Mrs Emma C Embury, Mrs Amelia B Welby, Mrs S J Hale, Mrs E C Kinney, Miss Ann C Lynch, Miss Sara J Clarke, (Grace Greenwood)

Shelly, Goldsmith, Burns, Moore, Coleridge, Howett, Milman, and Keats; Coleridge, Shelly, and Keats; Pope, Byron, and Woodsworth's Poetical Works.

Also, a large collection of papier mache, papiertic, albums in morocco and papier mache binding; also, a large collection of splendid Juvenile Books, with other works, for sale by R C STOCKTON,
Late Johnston & Stockton, corner Market and 3d sts
de21 [Chronicle and Post copy.]

FOR CHRISTMAS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his numerous customers that his stock of Toys and Fancy Goods, suitable for the holidays, is now open in his large wholesale ware rooms, No 114 Market st, up stairs, comprising the largest and most splendid assortment of Christmas Presents ever offered in this city—imported direct by myself, and for sale by

de21:d4t C YEAGER

HOLIDAYS.
GIFT BOOKS! GIFT BOOKS for 1851
AT HOLMES' LITERARY DEPOT,

Third st, opposite the Post Office.

OUR Saviour, with Prophets and Apostles
The Souvenir Gallery, a Gift Book
The Sacred Annual, do
The Iris and Illuminated Souvenir
The Gem of Beauty
The Rosary of Illustrations
The Leaflets of Memory
The Flora Keepsake
The Gem of the Season
The Winter Blossoms
The National Temperance Offering
The Sons of Temperance Offering
Christian Souvenir and Missionary Memorial
The Keepsake of Friendship
The Amaranth, or Token of Remembrance
The Irving Offering
Whig Portrait Gallery, with 32 Engravings of Distinguished Whigs
The Token of Friendship
The American Keepsake
The Snow Flake
Gem of the Western World
The Crystal Fount
The Christmas Blossoms
The Christmas Tribute
The Garland, or Token of Friendship
Scenes in the Life of our Saviour
The Ladies' Gift
The Forget Me Not
The Lily of the Valley
The Gift, a token of Friendship
Young Ladies' Album de21:d4t-9p

WORK BOXES AND WRITING DESKS—The largest assortment of Paper Mache, Rosewood, and Mahogany Work Boxes and Writing Desks, ever offered for sale in this city—all of my own importation and will be sold low by [de21:d4t] C YEAGER

TOY BOOKS, &c—A fine assortment of Toy Books, Annuals, &c, suitable for Christmas and New Year presents, for sale by C YEAGER
de21:d4t

To Merchants and Manufacturers.

A GENTLEMAN of energetic business habits would invest and take an active interest of $10,000 or $10,000 in any safe and profitable business. Negotiations held strictly confidential. Address "A" Gazette Office. de23:d3t

ANY person with a capital of three to Four Thousand Dollars, desirous of purchasing an interest in a safe manufactory, over which he will have control, with a salary and one half of the profits, can hear of such an opening by addressing "B. H." Pittsburgh Post Office. de23

SHORTS—1000 bu this day rec'd for sale by
de23 SHRIVER & BARNES

PITTSBURGH
Commercial College.

Corner of Third and Market streets.

The only Chartered Institution of the kind in Pitts'gh.

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.

Those desiring a complete knowledge of Book Keeping and its application to every branch of business, also an elegant and rapid penmanship, are invited to call and examine the arrangements.

Lecture on Commercial Law every Monday evening.

Reference to any of the resident city merchants.

de13

PIG IRON—15 tons hot blast Hanging Rock, for sale by de23 JAS A HUTCHISON & CO

CLOVERSEED—25 brls for sale by
de23 JAS A HUTCHISON & CO

MACKEREL—100 brls No 3 Mass. for sale by
de23 JAS A HUTCHISON & CO

SYRUPS—24 brls Golden Syrups;
6 kegs do
18 brls Clarified do, just received and for sale by JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO
de23 Ag'ts St Louis Sugar Refinery

Numbering Houses and Pittsburgh Directory.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for numbering houses or Pittsburgh Directory will please call at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, corner of Wood and Third streets, between the hours of 9 and 2 o'clock, and settle their bills. Subscribers and those wishing to purchase the Pittsburgh Directory will also please call. SAML FAHNESTOCK

Pittsburgh, Dec 21, 1850.—de21:d2w

Wines.

25 QR. casks Port Wine, various brands;
25 qr casks Sweet Malaga, Gira brands;
in store and for sale by W & M MITCHELTREE,
de21 Liberty street

HAVANA SUGAR—25 bxs white just received for sale by BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM
de21 116 Water st

SUNDRIES—30 hhds prime N. O. Sugar;
75 brls do do Molasses;
100 bags Rio Coffee;
20 bxs Lemons; to arrive, for sale by
de21 BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM

MYERS & CO'S SPECIFIC, for all diseases of the Urinary Organs, Leuchorrea, Inflammation of the Bladder, Kidneys, &c. Price $1 50 per bottle.
Sold by R E SELLERS, No 57 Wood st
and by A. B. & D. Sands New York. de21

SPOOL COTTON—3600 doz rec'd direct from the manufactory, and for sale by
de21 C ARBUTHNOT

TABLE CLOTHS—Linen, brown and bleached Damask and Diaper patterns for sale by
de21 C ARBUTHNOT

FIRE CRACKERS for sale by
de21 C ARBUTHNOT

BUTTER—20 brls roll just received for sale by
de21 S & W HARBAUGH

LARD—50 brls leaf lard received for sale by
de21 S & W HARBAUGH

CIGARS—30,000 common, received for sale by
de21 S & W HARBAUGH

TALLOW—50 brls received for sale by
de21 S & W HARBAUGH

2 FLAT BOATS, 120 feet each, for sale by
J SCHOONMAKER & CO
de21 24 Wood street

150 LBS assorted Plasters in rolls, for sale by
de21 J KIDD & CO

BALSAM COPAVIA CAPSULS—3 gross for sale by [de21] J KIDD & CO

ARTIFICIAL LEECHES—1 case just received and for sale by J KIDD & CO
de21 60 Wood st

INDIA INK—10 lbs for sale by
de21 J KIDD & CO

GARRETT'S SCOTCH SNUFF—500 lbs for sale by
de21 J KIDD & CO

NOTICE.

THE annual meeting of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rail Road Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Ravenna, on Wednesday, the first day of January next, at ten o'clock, A. M. At which time and place twelve Directors are to be elected to serve the ensuing year.

S. FOLJAMBE, Secretary
Office of the C. & P. Rail Road Co
Ravena, Nov. 30, 1850 de20:d5t

Muspratts' Patent Soda Ash.

236 CASKS, mostly Glass Makers', still on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, for cash or approved bills, by W & M MITCHELTREE,
Liberty st

AMUSEMENTS.

POWER'S GREEK SLAVE.

THIS "world renowned statue" will be exhibited at Philo Hall, over the Post Office, for a few days, commencing Monday, December 23d.

Hours of Exhibition, from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M.

Admission, 25 cts; season tickets, 50 cts. Pamphlets, 5 cents

P. S.—The Statue is the property of Mr. Power, and is exhibited for his benefit de23

LECTURE ROOM, ATHENEUM BUILDING,
Liberty Street,

Open EVERY EVENING, for a short season,

Bayne's celebrated series of gigantic

PANORAMAS,

ENTITLED

A VOYAGE TO EUROPE,

Embracing magnificent views of Boston, its Harbor, Halifax, the Atlantic, Liverpool,

LONDON,

From the Thames, passing under the Bridges, and ending with a magnificent view of the

THAMES TUNNEL,

Brilliantly Illuminated, and both banks of the beautiful

RIVER RHINE.

An Exhibition every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Admission, 25 cents. Children, under 12 years of age, 15 cents.

Doors will open at 6½ o'clock; Panorama to commence moving at 7½ o'clock. de14:d3w

PITTSBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,
Athens' Hall, 44 Grant street.

REV. W. H. PADDOCK, M. A., Principal;
W. T. McDONALD, M. A., Associate.

THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of pupils on Thursday, the second day of January next. Circulars, explaining the object of the Institution, mode of instruction, course of study, discipline, terms, &c., may be had at the stores of Mr. G. R. White, and Messrs Kay & Co., or of the Principal, at the Monongahela House, from 2 to 4 P. M., of each business day of the week. de21:dtf

The Exchange Hotel for Rent.

THE term of the present lessee expiring on the 1st of April next, the proprietor of this extensive and well known Hotel, is about to put it in a state of thorough and complete repair, and offers it for rent on liberal terms. Enquire of

W. O'H. ROBINSON, Att'y at Law,
de19:d2w 99 Fourth street.
(Post copy.)

TOBACCO—80 bxs fives just rec'd for sale by
de19 HARDY, JONES & CO

SALTPETRE—100 bags crude Saltpetre;
90 kegs Dupont's ref'd do, for sale by [de19] W & F WILSON

NECTAR LEAF TOBACCO—34 bxs for sale by
de19 HARDY, JONES & CO

SIX TWIST TOBACCO—16 kegs No 1, for sale by
de19 HARDY, JONES & CO

S. H. MOLASSES—30 brls St Louis Sugar House Syrup Molasses, on consignment, for sale by
de19 W & F WILSON

BARNUM'S
PATENT PLANING MACHINE.

THESE Machines, while they possess equal facilities with any other, removes all the objections formerly urged against machine planing for Ship or Steamboat building or fine Ceiling, &c., by finishing the material with the grain, leaving no indentations on the surface, as in all machines using pressure rollers in planing, by the chips and knots collected, passing between the planed surface and feed rollers; thereby destroying work designed for painting. Contracts may be made for their construction or use, or the formation of a Joint Stock Company or Companies, in any part of the United States, to successfully prosecute the business, by applying to DANIEL BARNUM, Snowden's Wharf, Philadelphia, where the machines are in constant operation. de19:d10t

FISH—100 brls No 3 Massachusetts Mackerel;
60 brls do Halifax do for sale by [de19] W & F WILSON

DRIED PEACHES—500 bu for sale by
de19 W & F WILSON

DRY APPLES—100 bu in store and for sale by
J & R FLOYD,
de19 Round Church Building.

SODA ASH—31 casks Johnston's brand, landing this day, and for sale by J & R FLOYD

RIO COFFEE—230 bags prime green, for sale by
de19 J & R FLOYD

TEAS—84 hf chests Y. Hyson, Imp. and Gunpowder for sale by [de19] J & R FLOYD

TANNERS' OIL—23 brls Bank Oil, in good order for sale by [de19] J & R FLOYD

MOLASSES—31 brls new, in store, for sale by
de19 J & R FLOYD

GINSENG & BEESWAX—23 bags Ginseng;
1 cask Beeswax;
Now landing from steamer Tuscarora, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & CO
de19 Water & Front sts

FEATHERS—129 bags landing from Tuscarora, by
de19 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

LARD—44 brls No 1, now landing, for sale by
de19 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

TALLOW—1 brl No 1;
17 brls No 2, now landing, for sale by
de19 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

TALLOW OIL—10 brls now landing, for sale by
de19 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

PEA NUTS—63 bags now landing, for sale by
de19 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

PEACHES & APPLES—31 bags Dry Peaches;
19 bags Dry Apples,
now landing by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

SUNDRIES—16 brls No 1 Lard;
1 brl Grease;
2 brls Tallow;
27 bags Feathers; to arrive on steamer Cumberland No 2, for sale by
de19 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

PLANTATION MOLASSES—20 barrels new crop, just received and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
de19 221 & 223 Liberty st

WHITE HAV. SUGAR—20 bxs just rec'd for sale by de19 MILLER & RICKETSON

PLANTATION SUGAR—32 hhds prime old crop, on consignment, and for sale by
de19 MILLER & RICKETSON

N. O. SUGAR—10 hhds new crop, landing, and for sale by ROBERT DALZELL & CO
de19 Liberty st

MOLASSES—45 brls new plantation, for sale by
de19 ROBERT DALZELL & CO

TABLE SALT—200 sacks, 20 lbs each, Ground Table salt, in store and for sale by
de18:dujat W M GORMLEY, 271 Liberty st

COD FISH—6000 lbs prime in store, for sale by
de18 dujat W M GORMLEY

BEAVER BUCKETS—25 doz Blue Beaver Buckets, on hand and for sale by
de18:dujat W M GORMLEY, 271 Liberty st.

MOLASSES—40 brls plantation Molasses;
10 brls battle ground, S H Molasses, receiving per steamer North River, for sale by
de18 JAMES DALZELL

SUGAR—12 hhds new crop Sugar;
5 brls Loaf Sugar, receiving from steamer North River, and for sale by
de18 JAMES DALZELL

LARD OIL—8 brls winter strained, receiving from steamer Cincinnati, and for sale by
de19 JAMES DALZELL

GUM DEMAR—1 case for sale by
de17 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

POWDERED TURKEY UMBER, for sale by
J SCHOONMAKER & CO
de17 24 Wood street.

NEW MUSIC.

ROSIGNOL Polka, Soiree Polka, Scotch Polka, Coquette Polka.
Jenny Lind's Bird Song
do Echo do
do Herdmen's Song
Casta Diva, as sung by Jenny Lind
The Dew is on the Blossom; Jenny Gray
I have something sweet to say
I am dreaming of thee
O, would I were a boy again
Blanche Alfred. Ben Bolt
Cornecracker Cotillions. Allegheny Cotillions
Louisiana Belle, with variations
Love Not, quickstep.
Thou hast wounded the spirit
Jeanett and Jeanott
Shower of Pearls Waltz
Silver Lake Polka. Received and for sale.

N B—A large stock of New Pianos to arrive this week. JOHN H. MELLOR,
dec20 81 Wood st

WE certify that instalments, amounting to forty-two thousand five hundred dollars have been paid in cash on the Stock of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, and that the debts due and unpaid were nine hundred dollars, on 30th November last.

GEORGE THOMPSON, Sec'y & Treas'r.
CHARLES LENNIG, President.

Affirmed to and subscribed this 17th day of December, 1850. N. BUCKMASTER, Ald.

de18:d3w

FRUIT—50 bxs fresh M. R. Raisins;
25 hf bxs do do
25 qr bxs do do
10 casks fresh Zante Currants;
6 bxs do Citron; just rec'd for sale by
W M GORMLEY,
de18:dujat 271 Liberty st, above Hand

HIDES—100 dry Hides;
32 dry Calf Skins;
1 bundle Deer Skins; landing for sale by
de19 ROBERT DALZELL & CO

ROLL BUTTER—10 brls in store, for sale by
de19 ROBERT DALZELL & CO

CHEESE—300 bxs in prime order, for sale by
de19 ROBERT DALZELL & CO

Washing Fluid.

IT is used for washing clothing of any description. White goods are bleached and perfectly cleansed. Callicoes and other printed colored goods are improved in their appearance, and the colors look brighter after being washed in the Fluid. It is used without soap or any other preparation—it is less trouble to use it, and requires less time to perform the work—it cannot possibly injure the fabric, and it is far cheaper than any other preparation. It has no odor of itself, and of course imparts none to the clothing, which is made much softer, whiter and cleaner than by any other process of washing. It contains neither turpentine, ammonia, camphene, potash, or acids of any description—can do no possible injury to the health, and will not affect the skin unless used unnecessarily strong. 25 cents per quart.

Sold by R E SELLERS,
dec19 57 Wood st

JULES HAUEL'S SHAVING CREAM—Where is the man who does not appreciate the luxury of an easy shave? If any there be, we do not address ourselves to him. But to all others we say, if you wish to render shaving a pleasure, purchase a box of Jules Hauel's Almond Pistachio or Ambrosial Shaving Cream. It is utterly impossible to find words to describe the feelings of a person who has been used to Shaving with ordinary soap, upon making trial of this for the first time. It is a combination of wonder, admiration, and pleasure.

JULES HAUEL'S SHAVING CREAM is exceedingly emollient, rendering the stiffest and most wiry beard soft and pliable, producing an admirable lather, and by its extremely mild nature allaying all irritation, and preventing that unpleasant and stiff feeling of the skin which is so often experienced after shaving. Gentlemen using Jules Hauel's Shaving Cream may face the coldest and most piercing winds immediately after its use, without the skin becoming chapped. And those who once use it, we can safely say will never use any other.

One great advantage, which will be especially appreciated by those who wear whiskers, is the fact that it will not discolor the beard, which most soaps will do, giving a sandy or rusty appearance to the edge of the whiskers. Jules Hauel's Shaving Creams are delightful preparations, compounded with skill, to the utter exclusion of all articles calculated to render the operation of shaving unpleasant, and will be appreciated by all who make trial of them.

Prepared only by JULES HAUEL, Perfumer and Chemist, 120 Chestnut st., Phila.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by B. A. Fahnestock & Co., and R. E. Sellers, Pittsburgh; and John Sargent, and J. Mitchell, Allegheny City.