PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 7, 1851.

WHIG CITY NOMINATION FOR MAYOR
JOHN J. ROGGEN.

WHIG NOMINATION FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY CITY,
HUGH S. FLEMING.

TERMS OF OUR DAILY.—As we announced to our readers some time since, the terms of our Daily paper have been changed, from seven dollars to six dollars per annum, *in advance*, or seven dollars payable half yearly, to take effect from the first instant.

We are again compelled to notify anonymous correspondents, that if they refuse to furnish us with their names, they must not expect the insertion of their communications, unless in cases where the editor is willing to take the entire responsibility.

We are indebted to the Hon. Thos. H. Benton, for Public Documents.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP CITY OF GLASGOW, AT PHILADELPHIA.—This fine vessel arrived at Philadelphia, from Liverpool, on Thursday last, amid every demonstration of enthusiasm, and joy.

This is the beginning of a new era in the history of Philadelphia as a commercial city. With the Central Railroad connecting with every part of the Great West on one side, and a steam marine connecting directly with Europe on the other, both united with large and substantial capital at home, Philadelphia bids fair to become the first commercial city of the Union.

New Yorkers will smile at this; and it must be admitted that it will require the long continued energies of our sister city to overtake her gigantic rival in the race for mercantile supremacy; yet when we look at her central position, her shorter and better road to the valley of the Mississippi, her unbounded manufacturing facilities, her already immense opulence—which, like a sleeping giant only needs to be roused up—and last and best of all, her ocean steamers, which can come up the Delaware without either difficulty or delay, why should it be thought extravagant to expect to see Philadelphia resume her old place as *the first commercial city of America?*

Our prosperity, and the prosperity of Pennsylvania is identified with that of Philadelphia, of course we rejoice to see her go a head. The contest between her and New York is one of generous rivalry, in which both will be benefited.

A Fugitive Case.

Our readers will remember that Gov. Quitman, of Mississippi, was indicted in the District Court, for the Eastern District of Louisiana, on a charge of a criminal participation in the late invasion of Cuba. The United States District Attorney, Horatio J. Harris, wrote to Governor Quitman, informing him of the fact, and asking him to appear and give bail, according to law, "in any reasonable time," &c.

To this very polite and delicate mandate, his excellency condescended to reply at the "first leisure moment." He first affects to treat the charge with contempt, and then goes on to say, "but as those who brought about this prosecution are perfectly aware of my political position as Governor of the State of Mississippi imposes upon me solemn and responsible duties, which do not leave me at liberty to consult my private inclinations, especially when the consequences of my action might result in a suspension of the executive power of a sovereign State, to which my primary allegiance is due."

This is nullification in a new form. It appears, however, that the Attorney General, not thinking his arguments altogether satisfactory, addressed a second note to his excellency, threatening him with arrest if he did not give the required bail. To this he replies:

"I again assure you that if I felt at liberty to pursue my personal inclinations, I would hasten to meet the charges exhibited against me, and confront my accusers, but upon full reflection, I have concluded that the highest obligations which can bind my conscience, and highest duties of allegiance to my State, forbid me from voluntarily placing myself in a position in which I cannot [illegible] with the [illegible] perform the [illegible]

"I therefore respectfully decline making any voluntary pledges for the surrender of my person, except that heretofore proposed, of meeting the indictment promptly, on the termination of my present office, if the same shall be acceptable. As an individual, charged with a violation of an act of Congress, and asserting no innocence I have no favors to ask from Government; but, as a citizen, and a public officer, I may be permitted to suggest the entire absence of any necessity for pressing, to serious consequences, a prosecution which, so far as the public interest, and I am reputed to be concerned with it, certainly deserves to be considered as frivolous, when a short delay will quietly effect all proper objects of the [illegible]

"The Government can scarcely hope to involve one seriously in the charges preferred. But should it be that the indulgence of some sympathy for the oppressed people of Cuba, calls for the infliction of some punishment, it seems to me that the offended laws of the country would be amply vindicated by the eventual punishment of the offender, without deeming it necessary to invade the government of a State, forcibly seize upon her Chief Magistrate, remove him from the performance of his duties, and actually suspend, for a time, the Executive powers of a sovereign State."

A warrant for his arrest was then issued by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana; but Judge S. J. Gholson, of the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi, refused to sign it, and so his excellency is yet at large, and the highest judicial authority of the nation is thus contemptuously trodden under foot.

We care not to comment upon such transactions, but the intelligent reader will not fail to perceive that the dangerous doctrines so long and vehemently put forth by some Southern politicians, are beginning to assume the more grave form of overt acts.

We are desired to say to those interested in telegraph enterprises, that a line from Pittsburgh to Clarion, via Freeport Kittanning and Brady's Bend Iron Works, would pay well. At Clarion it would unite with a line from Bellefonte to Erie, already in operation. This would connect this city with the coal and iron regions of the Allegheny, and would be a great mutual benefit.

HOLSTEIN AND DENMARK.—The difficulty between these belligerent parties is by no means settled.—Gen. Willisen, who has so long maintained the war with Denmark, under adverse and discouraging circumstances, has resigned, and Gen. Von der Horst, who has fought through the whole contest, takes the command. Holstein will will not submit to the terms proposed by Austria and Prussia. But should there be no other resistance to despotic power on this continent of Europe, before the lapse of a few months, the people of Holstein will be compelled to submit.

The Legislature of Massachusetts met on the 1st instant, and was organized by the election of Henry Wilson, Free Soiler, as President, and Chauncy L. Knapp, as Clerk. Mr. Wilson had a majority of 5 votes. Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., Democrat, was chosen Speaker of the House, and Lewis Jocelyn, Dem., was elected Clerk.

STATE OF IOWA.—The Governor of this State, Stephen Hempstead, Esq., was inaugurated at Iowa City on the 1st ult. It is thought that the Legislature, now in session, will appropriate funds for the erecting and furnishing a mansion house for the Executive of the State.

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY ON THE LAKES.—A detailed statement of the disasters which have occurred on the lakes during the past season is published by the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser. The figures have been derived from authentic sources, and exhibits a loss of three hundred and ninety-five lives, and $553 926. Among the vessels entirely destroyed are ten steamboats, twenty one sail craft, and one propeller. Of the lives lost 250 resulted from the burning of the steamer Griffith, 65 from the explosion of the Anthony Wayne, and 33 from the collision of the steamer Commerce.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The Detroit Free Press states that there is every reason to believe that the above named road, to run from Niagara river to Detroit river, will be speedily completed. The link of 228 miles is the only one between the Mississippi river and New York city not in process of actual construction.—It is said that, in connection with this road, a contract has been made by the Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad for the building of a suspension bridge of sufficient capacity for railroad purposes, to be completed in eighteen months.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1850.

Holidays and Business—Mr. Benton on California—Representation of Sections.

The members of the House have, in many instances, preserved a discreet seclusion to-day, which will enable them to commence the third of the new year with a sobered view of the realities of life and the duties of their position. It was not without some foreknowledge of future events that the majority of that respectable body adjourned over from Tuesday to Friday. The exercises of the first of January are apt to be followed by head aches on the second, and it is thought that the opening of the present year of grace has not exhibited an exception to the rule. The Senate showed the associate branch an example which perhaps will not be without its effect a year hence. They resolved to close up their holiday frolicking with the first, and accordingly assembled to-day with an honest purpose of doing something.

Mr. Bright gave us his promised instalment of the beatification of the martyred Lane, that saint militant who was sacrificed by Gen. Taylor while enjoying in fancied security the fruits of his labor and success in the shape of the governorship of Oregon. Mr. B. is a well meaning man, who wishes nothing more than to be a democrat, but who feels that the first duty of a democrat is to entertain and manifest an intense and fraternal sympathy for such brothers in the faith who happen by any chance to get out of office. Bright's speech, therefore, was what all expected, a respectably dull obituary notice of the departed functionary Gen. Lane of Indiana. He had by great industry raked together a rather formidable pile of reports, letters, &c., going to show Lane's gallantry in battle, which was well established before; and the causes of the disorderly retreat of the second Indiana regiment from the field of Buena Vista, which was a subject not at all in controversy. It is but justice, however, to admit that Mr. Bright conclusively showed, that the retreat of that regiment was not owing to any want of courage in the men composing it, but rather to a defect of presence of mind and conduct on the part of its Colonel. Mr. Ewing will reply to Mr. Bright on Monday.

Mr. Benton and Dr. Gwin had an animated passage concerning the bill introduced by the latter gentleman for the settlement of the land claims of California, which, as I stated the other day, are estimated by him to comprise tracts worth together 100,000,000 dollars. Col. Benton said in substance that the bill was in fact a practical scheme for despoiling the old inhabitants of California of their real property, though he did not charge that such was the design of it. The Colonel alluded to the charge or intimation that had been made that he and Col. Fremont were extensively interested in California land claims. He said he would demonstrate the falsity of it by proposing to bring all the cases of conflicting titles ultimately before the Supreme Court of the United States.—With all my respect for Benton as a senator and a statesman, I must say that his monstrous bill, introduced and pressed with so much warmth two or three years ago, to constitute Col Fremont commissioner and auditor upon his own pecuniary claims against the government in connection with his acts as a military commander in California, and the vast tracts of land which Col. Fremont now affects to own there, do raise a presumption against his disinterestedness in this matter. But no bill of the sweeping character of Gwin's will pass the Senate and House at this session, though I warn the country to be prepared for an immense amount of loose legislation, to be consummated about the kalends of March. Oh! those kalends of March! I fear they will be as fatal to the Treasury as the memorable *ides* of the same month, nineteen hundred years ago, proved to "Imperial Cæsar," now "dead and turned to clay."

I have talked with many members upon the prospects of the desired tariff reform, and they seem but little encouraged by recent indications. Still I do not despair of favorable action at this session. I was not quite as clear and intelligible in my remarks some days since upon the position of a portion of some of the western members as I might have been, but I written a little more deliberately. Not a few of them declare their determination to continue with the representatives of any other section which will cooperate with them in defeating any movement looking towards an increase of the rates of duty, and yet avow their firm and unalterable resolution to resist any plan for the appropriation of any part of the public lands, until they get the power to take them all for the exclusive advantage of the western States, when they will do so without further scruple.—They expect the returns of the present census, and the apportionment to be made thereupon will give them this power. Now the truth is, by a little judicious concession and conciliation they can get a portion of the public lands for their State purposes, and the whole country can get an alteration of the tariff. And to convince them of it I will revive my table of representation by sections. I give the following estimates of comparative strength in the 33d Congress, which will assemble in December, 1853,—adopting a some what new classification:

	1850.	1853.
6 New England States,	31	28
3 Middle free States,	63	61
7 North-western States,	48	57
16 Total, free States,	142	146
Allow for fractions,		4 — 150
3 Middle Slave States,	22	17
5 South-eastern "	32	28
7 Western slave "	37	31
Total slave States,	91	76
Allow for fractions,		4

I find that, owing to the required addition of two fifths of the slave population, which I have not before allowed for, the ratio of population to a representative will be less than I supposed. Allowing twenty five per cent increase for slaves, the number will be about 3,060,000, of which twelve hundred thousand must be deducted.—This will leave according to present estimates, twenty two millions of people as a representative basis, giving about ninety two thousand for one member of the lower House. We find that the fourteen States west of the Alleghenies have now 85 members; under the new apportionment they will have, probably, about 91. This will leave them in a minority of only fifty one, whereas now they are in a minority of sixty three. If any body supposes that more land can be seized or more rail roads built at public expense with 91 than with 85 out of 233 members, he may comfort himself under the delusion. These facts should be maturely considered, and action should be shaped accordingly. In this way only can parties in this Congress be brought to understand one another. JUSTUS.

WASHINGTON, January 3, 1850.

The Union Meeting for the 22nd February—A Pernicious Scheme—A Pretty Quarrel—Printing the Austrian and Hungarian Correspondence.

There is a great difference between a movement for the Union, or a "Union movement," and the union party, and that distinction is likely to become pretty generally recognized, before much more flummery is spoken or written on that subject. A few days ago the Intelligencer had a sensible article pointing out the difficulties in the way of the proposed assembling of a mass union convention at this city on the 22d of February, calling attention to the objection, among many others, that the accommodations here were so limited, that no considerable number of mass conventionists could even find food and shelter for a day and night in or around the city. The so-called Democratic organ, which frets and fumes along its uneasy course here, after backing and filling, now beating on, and now bearing off, with characteristic stupidity, for several weeks, at length this morning comes out against the pretended recommendation of a convention of States, but endorses the attempt to get up a popular convention under the eaves of the Capitol. This was to have been expected, as any thing that may tend to continue and increase agitation, may be expected from that quarter. It is also quite proper and natural that a petty local organ should snatch at any scheme of this kind to give a temporary consequence to the local politicians who cluster about and with it its pur ous, and at the same time strike a blow at the whig party, which always has been and always must be injured by such proceedings. It is not weal and appropriate that all such manoeuvers should greedily seize upon such a plan to bring the legislation of Congress into contempt by convening mass meetings of persons excited by the hypothetical and deceptive cry of "the Union in danger," under the windows and in the very lobbies of the House and Senate. And finally, no man who has intelligently observed the course of the Washington Union, since Polk and his partizans raised the territorial and slavery issues, will feel any surprise that its editor should seek, now that all his schemes of private advantage are drawing to a disgraceful close, to bring the union of the States into contempt by getting up tumultuary popular discussions to settle "the value of this Union," here at the Federal Capital, and by familiarizing the minds of the people, through such means, with the idea of disunion.

The whole thing is seen through and the meeting will not take place. Nevertheless we hear that a good many people at a distance are preparing to come and it is even said that the Union Convention in Georgia on some authority in that State, has appointed a set of delegates to attend, and that it contemplated to make Speaker Cobb, President of the meeting.

By the way I would direct your attention to the personal dispute which has arisen between F. J. Grund, Esq., the "Observer" of the Philadelphia Ledger, and the "X" of the Baltimore Sun, and the Democratic organist. Grund is called a Swiss writer, but not, that I know of, for any good reason. There can be no doubt of this; he is one of the ablest contributors to the press in America, and one of the most learned and accomplished men—until within a few months he has been a bitter opponent of all northern sentiments in politics and a partizan of an advanced sect of Southern pro slavery politicians. He now probable sees that their plans and thoughts all tend to disunion, and he has lately taken a more liberal and conservative course. Some of his recent articles exposing and denouncing the "provincialism" of the newspaper here which, with ridiculous arrogance, calls itself a national organ, are specimens of an admirable style of political writing. They tell with great effect here where all the parties to this pretty little quarrel are well known.

I should have noticed the reconsideration of the adverse vote upon the printing of the extra copies of Mr. Webster's letter to Chevalier Hulsemann, the Austrian Charge, on Hungarian affairs. On Friday last, Judge Douglass moved the reconsideration of the vote refusing to print 10 000 extra copies, and it prevailed by about two to one, and then five thousand copies were ordered without a division. This is as it should be, and is a compliment well deserved to the surpassing ability manifested by Mr. Webster in this controversy. If I may venture the opinion, I should say that Mr. Clay evinced some little personal feeling in the matter of the printing, which may, however, have originated in a feeling of irritation toward Mr. Clayton, between whom and himself there certainly cannot be any love lost. JUSTUS.

Will you do me the favor to republish the following paragraph of my letter of the 26th ult., on the treasury report, with some corrections.—Careless writing and inaccurate type setting both conspired to make it nearly unintelligible as printed.

"Financiering is a cheap trade. Free Trade Democracy can turn out every year any number of "complete calculators." When Mr. Woodbury did up the financiering for Mr. Van Buren, what beautiful rule and figure work he used to turn out! How beautifully the sliding scale of the compromise of 1833 worked. That feature of the irregular fall of duties to the level of twenty per cent, was the concession insisted upon and obtained by free trade in that once memorable adjustment. Down went the duties step by step, on one side of the ladder; down went the country on the other until, singular coincidence! both reached the bottom together. The tariff came to the horizontal of twenty per cent, and the government and people to bankruptcy, at identically the same moment. This was the very apotheosis of the anti-protective idea, and Mr. Woodbury's successor was enabled to announce the perfect success of that gentleman's system, and to proclaim that the "country was done to a turn" in 1843. "That system had nine years to run, Mr. Walker's has been in existence but four. But the times are faster, now, and the verdict will have to be made upon his work somewhat sooner.

I look upon Mr. Corwin's report as a most excellent history of our condition. The foreign debt of the country is increasing with such fearful rapidity, as to render it almost certain that unless we resolutely stop in our career of foolish extravagance, and apply the proper corrective our mercantile and national credit will sink as low as they did in 1841 and 1842, when the stocks of the government could not be sold at par, and when for the want of means to pay, the [illegible] reduced their imports to an amount yielding but seven millions in duties for the half year, ending June, 1843.

There is nothing settled yet as to action on this subject this winter. JUSTUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK, Jan 2.

New Year's passed off pleasant, yesterday—judging from the many happy looking faces to be seen hurrying to and fro, making their annual calls—a custom inherited from the old Dutch Knickerbockers of this Island. The snow which fell the night previous, was the [illegible] for the sleighs for the first time this winter.

Mayor Woodhull, has at length, (much to the gratification of the consumers) vetoed the "the famous Gas Contract," as the press term it, made by both Boards of the Common Council. It was alleged by consumers that the contract (for eighteen years) was too long, especially as there is two years of the old contract yet to run. The consumers have called a meeting for to-morrow night to sustain the Mayor in his course.

The case of Long, the fugitive slave, is still undecided. The colored men of this city held a meeting on Tuesday, to make arrangements for receiving subscriptions towards defending the cause of Long in the Courts of this city, and if need be, in the Supreme Court of the United States, and to have the legality and constitutionality of the proceedings ably argued. The course marked, it is said, may involve the expenditure of several thousand dollars, and should more be contributed than may be necessary in the cause of Long, the balance is to be kept to be used in similar cases should they occur. Previous to their adjournment, they appointed Horace Greely, of the Tribune, as the recipient of any monies that may be contributed.

The passengers and mails by the "Baltic," which put into Provincetown on Sunday, arrived in this city Tuesday evening. Among the passengers I notice the names of D. S. Curtis, of Boston, bearer of despatches from the legation at Paris and London, Kendall of the New Orleans "Pic," and Hansen the celebrated violinist.

From the annual Statement of the Common Council it appears that the Board of Aldermen have held 109 meeting during the year, the total cost of which amounts to $7632. The Board of Assistant Aldermen have held 160 meetings, the cost of which is $7,200, making a total of fourteen thousand dollars.

The U. S. ship of war Preble, Com. Glynn, 118 days from San Francisco, via Valparaiso, arrived at this port this morning. On the 22d ult she spoke the Brig Vanus, from Acapulco to this port, the Captain of which vessel, reported the [illegible] extensive gold mines [illegible] River, in South America.

The steam ship Africa sailed yesterday, at 10 o'clock, for Liverpool, with thirty seven passengers and $219,715 in specie. I understand that a considerable amount of stocks, principally New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, State Securities were remitted.

The special committee, on the subject of annexing Brooklyn and Williamsburg to this city, have reported against the project.

The United States ship of war Germantown, is now lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, nearly ready to sail for her destination, the coast of Africa, where she is to take the place of the Yorktown, recently wrecked on that station.

The money market was never more abundantly supplied with capital, since the existence of the Union, than it is at present in this city. At the close of the year, since the establishment of Banks, the demand for money in a season of abundant time reached a greater degree of intensity at that period than at any other. This was owing to settlement of accounts, &c, both between banks and individuals, but at present the country is realizing so large a gold basis, that the money *in transitu*, which only made the scarcity, has no influence, and loans in the banks were undisturbed. Call Loans are making to day at 4½ to 5½ per cent. on Short Prime to medium and long paper at 5@7 per cent.

The Stock market continues very firm, with a strong disposition to speculate for a further advance in prices. From present appearances the "Bulls" have a decided advantage over their opponents the "Bears." Pennsylvania 5's sold to day, dividend off at 93, Government and State stocks are quiet, and firm at full prices.

The following dividends, payable on and after to day, at the office of Winslow, Lanier, & Co., 52 Wall street, are of interest to many of your readers: Bonds Franklin county, Ohio, for railroads, seven per cent; Bonds of Green county, Ohio, for railroads, seven per cent; Bonds of Stark county, Ohio, for railroads, six per cent; City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for railroads six per cent; City of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, for railroads six per cent; County of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, special loan, five per cent; New Albany, Indiana, for railroad bonds, seven per cent; Indianapolis and Bellefontaine railroad bonds, seven per cent; State of Indiana bonds, loan of 1831, five per cent.

The business in the cotton and produce markets has been materially restricted since my last, by the intervention of the usual holiday, first of January. Prices are without change.

A sale at Auction was made, on Tuesday, of 45 shares in the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and brought the following prices—8 at 105; 1 a 104, 7 at 103; 11 at 102; 11 at 101¼, 2 at 102, 5 at 101.

The semi annual interest on U. S. Stocks amounting to about $570,000 was paid out of the sub treasury to day, leaving a balance of only $362,597,11.

The Long Island Railroad is advertised for public sale on the 23d of April. SPECTATOR.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3, 1850

Morals of the City—New Union Society—Fugitive Slave Bill—Burglars—Commercial News.

Our City Court, which meets on Monday week, will have one of the largest dockets I remember for many years. There are some half dozen cases of murder, and full a dozen cases of assault with intent to murder, besides other serious offences, to be disposed of. Our community has little improved in morality of late years, although we enjoy, at present, a season of unwonted quiet and good order.

A society has been formed within a few weeks past in the city, called "Hearts of the Union," having for its object, the association of men of all parties together, under one brotherhood, pledged to stand by the Union of these confederated States at all times and under all circumstances. This is something of a novelty, I must confess, but its design is so good that I most heartily wish it success, and that it may embrace the yeomanry of the whole State. Maryland is a slave State, and has suffered more than any other in the loss of slaves, who have absconded, yet her citizens will be the last to leave the glorious Union on that account.

The recent fugitive slave cases at the North, have excited much interest here, but have viewed with moderation and justice. Other Southern States have let themselves become engulphed into the vortex of agitation and disunion; but it has affected us very little, nor will it, unless something occur hereafter of more interest than any thing that has as yet transpired.

Our city is infested by several daring burglars. Within a few days, the County Commissioners' office, and the offices of the City and County Sheriffs, all in the Court House, have all been burglariously entered and robbed of about $100 in the aggregate. Money is the apparent object, but it is whispered that several valuable records papers are missing.

Sales of Howard street flour to-day at $4 50; city mills $4 62½. Rye flour $3 75@4, and corn meal $2 75@2 87. The inspections this week have been 19,885 bbls, and 680 half bbls wheat flour, 265 bbls rye, and 618 bbls corn meal.

Provisions are without much change. New lard is selling at 8½c in kegs, and 8c in bbls, for Western.

The coffee market has been very active during the week, with sales of about 13000 bags Rio at 10½@10¾c per lb.

Not much doing in seeds. Sales new clover seed at $5 25; timothy at $3 37½, and flax seed at $1 30 per bush.

The iron market is perfectly flat, no sales except in small quantities to foundries. Sales of yellow copper at 16½ cents, and for nails at 22c per lb.

Transactions in tobacco are limited—the stock is light and buyers hold their views too high for shippers. Sales of Ohio at $4 50@5 for common and good middling; $5@9 for good red; $10 for wrappers, and 10@16 for yellow.

The money market continues without change. Funds are plenty and easily obtained on good security. RUPERT.

Usury.

This subject has lately engaged the attention of the Legislative Assembly of France. On the 12th of December, a discussion was opened in that body on a proposition of M. St. Priest, according to which every stipulation directly or indirectly exceeding the legal interest of money constitutes usury, and is to be punished by a fine equal to one tenth of the capital lent. If disguised under the form of a discount, bill of exchange, sale of goods, &c., the fine may be increased to one sixth, and if the accused has been already convicted of usury, or is in the habit of lending on usurious terms, or has compelled the borrower to accept articles of a value evidently inferior to the price for which they were sold, the usurer may be condemned to fifteen days imprisonment and a fine, varying from one fourth to two thirds of the sum lent. Notaries having knowingly drawn up usurious contracts, shall be liable to a fine of from one hundred to three thousand francs. Persons convicted of usury are declared ineligible to the National Assembly, to the Conseils General, municipal bodies, tribunals of commerce, &c, deprived of the electoral franchise, &c. The following sketch of debate is furnished by the correspondent of the London *Times*:

"M. Etcheverry opposed the proposition as contrary to the liberty of the money trade.

"After a few words from M. Roquette in support of the proposition—

"M. Leon Fucher opposed the proposition, as contrary to the social situation and political institutions of France. Under an absolute government, he conceived that the latter should fix the rate of interest, and constitute itself the guardian of individuals, but, when every citizen was invested with a portion of the sovereignty, and declared sole judge of his interests, such a law was not only importune, but would have the effect of elevating the rate of money and oppressing citizens instead of protecting them. At Athens, where the interest of money was unlimited, it varied from ten to twelve per cent, whilst at Rome, where it was restricted by the most rigorous laws, the interest of money reached an enormous rate, and we find Cato lending at forty per cent. M. Leon Faucher then examined the effects of the existing legislation in France—The law of 1807, against usury, was extremely severe, and the magistrates never failed to apply it in all its severity. Nevertheless, they had not yet succeeded in eradicating an evil which Turgot himself had denounced—he meant the lenders *à la petite semaine*, who required 30, 40, and even 60 per cent. for their money. The bankers, who in the provinces had succeeded the usurers, never lent under 5 and 8 per cent., and the money lent on mortgage produced from 7 to 15 per cent in spite of the law, which fixed the legal interest of money at 5 and 6 per cent. M. Leon Faucher preferred the law of 1807 to the proposition, which he feared would create real and greater dangers. He accordingly entreated the Assembly to reject once more that dangerous innovation. The proposition, if adopted, would not have the effect of establishing an extending credit. No penal law could produce that result. A good banking system would contribute much more powerfully to that end. The Bank of France, by its liberality, had done more to reduce the rate of interest than all the restrictive laws that the Assembly could enact.

"M. MATHIEU DE LA DRÔME, who followed, said that the arguments adduced by M. Faucher, however plausible and able, had not convinced him of the expediency of allowing usurers to lend at the rate of 50 and 100 per cent. without any legal repression. He did not concur in his views of the liberty of commerce; it was, in his opinion, the liberty of robbing. In 1793, the legislators expunged usury from the code; but no sooner had it ceased to be an offence, punished by the law, than the classes [illegible] therefrom excited [illegible] and only [illegible] among the higher classes of society. He then described the evils usury entailed on the departments and contended that it would be preferable for some of them to have been ravaged by hailstorms during ten consecutive years than exposed to the destructive effects of usury. Usury had been branded at all times, and by all civilized nations; it could not be absolved in a Free Assembly. He accordingly called on his colleagues in the name of morality and humanity to prefer M. de St. Priest's proposition.

"M. [illegible], the next speaker, thought that the Assembly was about to enact a detestable law, which, he did not hesitate to say, would render the condition of the poor, placed under the necessity of borrowing, far more distressing. He then repeats some of the arguments already presented by M. Leon Faucher. He believed with him, that no legal enactment could consolidate credit, and that such a result could only be arrived at by insuring duration to the Government ('the prolongation of the powers of the President,' cried a voice on the Left.) The law would be productive of innumerable lawsuits, for every debtor would be enabled to fulfil his engagements, would be tempted to bring an action for usury against his creditor. (Left speaking.)"

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE—Session 1851

SENATE

All Philadelphia city—*William A. Crabb, Benj. [illegible]*
2 Philadelphia county—*Peleg B. Savery*, Thos. S. Fernon, Thos H. Forsyth
3 Montgomery—Joshua Y. Jones
4 Chester and Delaware—*H. Jones Brooke*
5 Berks—Henry A. Muhlenberg
6 Bucks—*Benj. Malone*
7 Lancaster and Lebanon—*Jos Konigmacher, Daniel Sink*
8 Northumberland and Dauphin—*Robert M. Frick*
9 Northampton and Lehigh—Conrad Shimer
10 Carbon Monroe, Pike and Wayne—No Representative
11 Adams and Franklin—*Thos. Carson**
12 York—Henry Fulton
13 Centre, Lycoming, Sullivan and Clinton—Wm F Packer
15 Blair, Cambria, and Huntingdon—*Robt. A. McMurtrie**
16 Luzerne, Montour and Columbia—Chas. R. Buckalew*
17 Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming—Geo. Sanderson*
18 Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk and Clearfield—Jno. W. Guernsey, Timothy Ives.
19 Mercer, Venango and Warren—Jno. Hoge.*
20 Erie and Crawford—*Jno. H. Walker.*
21 Butler Beaver and Lawrence—*Archibald Robertson.**
22 Allegheny—*William H. Haslett, Jas Cunningham.**
23 Washington and Green—*George V Lawrence.* Maxwell M'Caslin.
24 Bedford and Somerset—Isaac Hughes.
25 Armstrong, Indiana, and Clarion—CHRISTIAN MYERS.*
26 Juniata, Mifflin and Union—*Jonathan J. Cunningham.*
27 Westmoreland and Fayette—No Representative.
28 Schuylkill—Chas. Frailey

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adams—*Wm M'Sherry.*
Allegheny—*Thos J. Bigham, R. C. Walker, J. M'Closkey, J. Fife, Morgan Robertson.*
Armstrong, Clarion and Jefferson—Jno. S. Rhey, Reynolds Laughlin, Thomas M'Kee.
Bedford and Cambria—John Cessna *John Linton.*
Berks—Alexander S. Feather, Samuel Fegely, John C. Evans, Jacob Rettsnyder.
Bucks—Edward Thoms, Jonathan Ely, Noah Shull.
Beaver, Butler and Lawrence—*Thos. Dungan, Daniel H. B. Brown, Samuel Hamilton.*
Blair and Huntingdon—*Seth R. McCune, Wm B. Smith.*
Bradford—Addison M'Kean, Henry Gibbs.
Chester—*John S. Bowen, David J. Bent, James M. Dorlan.*
Cumberland—Henry Church, Thos. Scouller.
Centre—William H. Blair.
Clearfield, Elk and M'Kean—W. J. Hemphill.
Columbia and Montour—John M'Reynolds.
Crawford—*T. Van Horne*, Jos. PATTEN.
Dauphin—*John C. Kunkel, John Cooper.*
Delaware—*John M. Broomall.*
Erie—*James C. Reed, Alex. W. Blane.*
Fayette and Westmoreland—James P. Downer, Joseph E. Griffin, Joseph Guffey, L. L. Bigelow.
Franklin—*John M'Lean, David M'Lay.*
Green—Lewis Roberts.
Indiana—*Wm Evans.*
Lebanon—*John W. Killinger.*
Lycoming, Clinton and Potter—Wm Brindle, Wm. Dunn.
Lancaster—*C. L. Hunsecker, B. A. Shaeffer, Robt. Baldwin, Jacob Nissley, Jas. Cowden.*
Luzerne—James Rhoady, S. S. Benedict.
Lehigh and Carbon—David Laury, Wm. Lilly, Jr.
Monroe and Pike—John D. Morris.
Mercer, Venango and Warren—*Morris Leech*, John W. Sbrgert, Glenni W. Scofield.
Mifflin—John Ross.
Montgomery—William Henry, Curtis W. Gabe, Oliver P. Freiz.
Northampton—*Alexander E. Brown*, JOSEPH BROWNS.
Northumberland—John B. Packer.
Perry—David Stewart.
Philadelphia City—*George H. Hart, Charles O'Neill, Jacob L. Gossler, Edward Armstrong.*
Philadelphia County—Washington J. Jackson, Lewis C. Cassiday, William Goodwin, J. Smith Skinner, Edward A. Penniman, A. W. Olwine, Solomon Demers, William H. Souder, Richard Simpson.
Somerset—*George Mowry.*
Schuylkill—William J. Dobbins, *John S. Strauthers.*
Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming—Ezekiel Mowry, Isaac Reckhow.
Tioga—*A. J. Monroe.*
Washington—Jonathan D. Leet, David Riddle.
Wayne—CALVALY FREEMAN.
Union and Juniata—*Eli Slifer.*
Yorke—Jacob S. Haldeman, Alexander C. M'Curdy, Edwin C. Trone.

Democrats in Roman; Whigs in Italic; Independent in Small Caps; new members marked thus (*)

RECAPITULATION.

	Dem.	Whig	Ind.
Senate	16	16	1
House	59	38	3
	75	54	4

Dem maj on joint bal 17

The Next Congress.

It is somewhat early to attempt estimating the manner in which the new apportionment, provided by the act of May 23, 1850, will affect the several States as regards the distribution of Representatives. The act provides that the whole number of members shall be 233; and as the entire population of the country is rated at above twenty three or twenty three and a half millions, it is computed that the constituency will be, in round numbers, 100,000. Taking this as the basis, and calculating from mixed returns and estimates of population, the apportionment among the States would be somewhat as follows.

	OLD.	NEW.
Wisconsin	3	3
Iowa	2	3
Pennsylvania	24	24
New York	34	28
Massachusetts	12	10
Rhode Island	2	2
Virginia	17	14
Indiana	10	10
California	2	2
Texas	2	2
Ohio	21	20
North Carolina	9	8
Vermont	4	3
Connecticut	4	4
Maine	7	6
Kentucky	10	10
Missouri	5	7
Arkansas	1	2
Delaware	1	1
South Carolina	7	6
Georgia	8	10
Florida	1	1
Louisiana	4	5
Michigan	3	4
Illinois	7	9
Alabama	7	7
Mississippi	4	5
Tennessee	11	11
New Hampshire	4	3
New Jersey	5	4
Maryland	6	6
		233

—*North American.*

POPULARITY OF THE PRESIDENT.—It is said that President Fillmore is more popular in Washington city than almost any other man who has been President of the United States. But his popularity is not confined to Washington, where he is personally known to the people, and where his gentlemanly and agreeable manners make him "troops of friends." He has, we believe, the entire confidence of the American people, who place implicit reliance on his judgment, firmness and integrity.—His devotion to the Union has been exhibited on various occasions, and particularly during the late session of Congress, when faction exerted its utmost effects to produce disorganization and ruin. We feel assured that President Fillmore will prove himself to be "a man for the times," however cloudy and boisterous they may be. Being a thorough unionist, he will give no countenance to disorganizers of any class, but exert all the powers with which he is invested by his station, to preserve the integrity of the Union unimpaired. We think that the mantle of power could not have fallen on worthier shoulders.—*Balt. Clipper.*

THE ADIRONDAC STEEL WORKS.—This is the only establishment in the United States where Cast Steel is manufactured from American Iron.

As might be expected in the commencement of a business entirely new and unknown in this country, and one requiring the greatest nicety, many unforeseen difficulties had to be overcome. We have reason to know that they have now been overcome, and that the Company is in successful operation, producing cast steel of highly approved quality. The superiority of the American article does not arise from any superiority in the mode of manufacture over the English but from the iron used for the purpose. Great Britain does not produce iron suitable for making good cast steel; hence they are compelled to resort to Northern Europe, viz., Sweden, Norway and Russia, for it. As the importations into England of the peculiar varieties of Iron of these countries which are well adapted to the purpose, bear a small proportion to the quantity of cast steel made, it would appear that a large portion of the iron entering into the composition of their steel is English.

The Adirondac steel is made entirely from one variety of American Iron, which they prefer to any other in the world. This iron is made at the sources of the Hudson river, in the county of Essex, N. Y., and about forty miles westward from Lake Champlain. The ore from which it is made is a peculiar quality of "magnetic oxide," the geological formation of that locality being also peculiar; consisting of the rocks "hypersthene and Labrador feldspar."

In the manufacture of this steel, it is not necessary first to make it into bar iron, but it is made direct from the cast metal, producing an important saving in the expense of manufacture.

The natural advantages which the Company claim for introducing this iron are such, that the entire wants of the Union for steel could be supplied by it for centuries to come. The deposits of ore are immense. For a particular description of them see "Natural History of New York," by Professor Emmons, Part IV.

We hope this enterprise is destined to become of great national importance, and that the United States may become, what Sweden is now to the rest of Europe, in furnishing steel.

European Intelligence.

From English papers to 14th December, by steamer Baltic.

The London Times anticipates a pacific solution of the German questions from the discussions at the conferences of Dresden which commenced on the 15th ult., pursuant to the treaty recently concluded at Olmutz. Orders had been issued for a reduction of the armaments both in Austria and Prussia. In respect to the Commissioners of the two great German powers at those Conferences, the correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle says, "it was rumored that Prince Schwarzenberg would represent Austria, in which case M. de Manteuffel will be the Prussian commissary. Such an arrangement would, in all probability, be that most likely to lead to a desirable result."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S REPLIES TO THE ANTI-PAPAL ADDRESSES.

The addresses agreed upon by the Corporation of the City of London, was presented to her Majesty at Windsor Castle, in the usual form. Her Majesty, in a firm voice, delivered the following reply:

"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen—I receive, with much satisfaction, your loyal and affectionate address. I heartily concur with your grateful acknowledgment of the many blessings conferred upon this favored nation; and in your attachment to the Protestant faith; and to the great principles of civil and religious liberty, in defence of which the city of London has ever been conspicuous.—That faith and those principles are so justly dear to the people of this country, that I confidently rely on their cordial support in upholding and maintaining them against any dangers with which they may be threatened, from whatever quarter they may proceed."

The deputation from the Court and Common Council were next introduced, and Mr. Wood having presented the address, her Majesty replied as follows:

"Gentlemen—I sincerely thank you for your renewed assurances of unaltered attachment to my person and throne, and to the constitution of this country. Your tried and consistent advocacy of the equal enjoyment of civil rights by all classes of your fellow subjects, entitles the expression of your sentiments on the present occasion to peculiar consideration. You may be assured of my earnest desire, and firm determination, under God's blessing, to maintain unimpaired the religious liberty which is justly prized by the people of this country, and to uphold, as its surest safeguard, the pure and spiritual worship of the Protestant faith, which has long been happily established in this land."

The Court of Lieutenancy of the City of London were next introduced; and having presented their address, her Majesty acknowledged the same in a very gracious manner. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge followed with their respective addresses, and it was two o'clock before the ceremony of presentation had concluded.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—The Emperor of Russia has given £20,000 for the use of the Star and Garter at Richmond, and the Emperor of Austria has taken Mozart's Hotel for the season. House rents in London are rising enormously, as much as £12 per week being offered for a small house in Clarge's street. There are reports of most extraordinary contracts in the provision line, one poulterer in the city having arranged for 1,000,000 chickens.

We understand that Mr. Harrison proposes to establish a "Mechanics' Home" for 1851, capable of affording accommodation for 1000 persons.—The building which it is proposed to arrange for this purpose is situated in the Ranelagh road, near the Vauxhall road and Vauxhall Bridge, on the Middlesex side of the river, and occupies a space of two acres.

A CURIOUS CLOCK.—An ingenious townsman of Dudley is engaged in constructing a very curious clock, which is intended for the great Exhibition of 1851, its chief peculiarity being the length of time it runs without winding. The clock occupies, in standing, only eight superficial inches; the motive power is only 25 lbs., and yet the machinery is so nicely adjusted that it will take 426 days to run down. Consequently, the second hand will make 613,440 revolutions, and the balance 147,225,600 vibrations, in the above time.

FAILURES IN GLASGOW.—Glasgow letters announce the failure of Aitken, Mathie & Co., iron founders, with liabilities of about £30,000, and assets estimated at £10,000 to £13,000; the alleged cause being speculative purchases in iron. Another firm, Rankin, Smith & Co., engaged in the New York trade, had also suspended, with liabilities to the amount of 30,000 or £40,000, believed to have arisen in a great measure from losses on breadstuffs. One or two other firms are named, but their losses are trifling.

REMARKABLE CASE!!
EVIDENCE IN OUR MIDST!!

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

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

Yours, respectfully,
M. FRANCES VASHON COLLES.

Pittsburgh, Sept 30, 1850.

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R. E. Sellers, 57 Wood street; D. M. Curry, D. A. Elliott, Joseph Douglass and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny, also by the proprietor, S. M. KIER,
nov7:d&w Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh

☞ WORMS! WORMS!—The symptoms of the presence of worms in children should be carefully watched by parents, and so soon as there is reason to suspect their existence, every means should be used to expel them promptly and thoroughly. The proprietors of M'Lane's Worm Vermifuge are confident that they offer the best means of accomplishing this result that has ever been submitted to the public; and they invite to it the attention of all who have the management of children. The medicine is a safe and pleasant one, and never fails to produce the desired effect.

☞ For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 60 Wood street.
ja4 d&wS

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.

FALL IMPORTATION OF HARDWARE.
LOGAN, WILSON & CO.
120 WOOD STREET,
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

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 C. 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—C. G. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazelton, John Haworth, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier.

Improvements in Dentistry.
DR. G. O. 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.
REFERS TO—J. B. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton.

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

DIED.
On Monday January 6 1851, Mrs. MARY ANN CUNNINGHAM, wife of W. Cunningham.
Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence in Birmingham.

European Agency.
The subscriber intends visiting the principal cities of Great Britain, France and Germany, during the months of April, May and June next, leaving Pittsburgh on March 15th, and will be pleased to attend to any agencies of a business character which may be confided to his care. JOHN D. DAVIS.
ja7:dtmr17

A TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held in the Fifth street Methodist Protestant Church of Pittsburgh, on this (Tuesday) evening, at half past 6 o'clock. An election for officers of the Association, to serve during the present year, will take place, and several popular speakers are engaged to address the meeting. The public are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend. ja7

DIVIDEND.
THE President and Board of Managers of the Northern Liberties Bridge Company having this day declared a dividend of one dollar and fifty cents on each share of the capital stock of said company, the same will be paid to the stockholders on or after the 10th instant. G. E. WARNER, Treasurer.
Allegheny, January 1st, 1851.—ja7:d3t

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!
AT HOLMES' LITERARY DEPOT,
Third street, opposite the Post Office.
HARPERS' Magazine for January.
Olive, a novel, by the author of "the Ogilvies."
The Mother's Recompence, a novel, by Grace Aguilar.
The Lutterells or two marriages; a novel.
The Ladder of Gold, an English story.
To Love and to be Loved; a tale.
Caroline of Brunswick, by G W M Reynolds.
The Romish Confessional.
A Lecture on the Jesuits, by Dr. Berg.
Dr. Berg's Reply to Bishop Hughes, on the Decline of Protestantism.
Home Journal, No 1 of new volume.

TO LET.
THE STORE ROOM, No. 65 Market st. adjoining the Watch and Jewelry store of W. W. Wilson, and recently occupied by Messrs N. Holmes & Son, as a Banking and Exchange office.
This room is located in the most central and best business point in the city, and will be adapted for a Banking and Exchange Office, or Insurance Office, or a store. A splendid new English Plate Glass, will be put in as soon as the weather permits. Possession given on the first of February, if wanted. Enquire of W. W. WILSON,
ja7 Cor Market & Fourth sts

FOR SALE.
THE three story brick Dwelling, No 13 Hay street, Snyder's Row—price $3,000. Terms, $500 cash, $500 in one year, and $2000 in five years to be secured by mortgage on the premises. Clear of all incumbrance, and title indisputable. Apply to WILLIAM DIGBY,
ja7:dlm 151 Liberty st

LARD—10 brls and 63 kegs No 1 for sale by L. S. WATERMAN & SONS
ja7 31 Water & 62 Front sts

DRY APPLES—62 sacks and 10 brls for sale by
ja7 L. S. WATERMAN & SONS

DRY PEACHES—205 sacks and 11 brls for sale by
ja7 L. S. WATERMAN & SONS

ROLL BUTTER—15 brls fresh rolls, 5 brls packed, 10 kegs do for sale by
ja7 L. S. WATERMAN & SONS

HARNESS—40 doz prs Horse and Mule Harness, for sale by L. S. WATERMAN & SONS
ja7

HICKORY NUTS—6 bags for sale by
ja7 L. S. WATERMAN & SONS

LARD OIL—5 brls received on consignment, and for sale by WALLINGFORD & CO
ja7 15 Water st

STAR CANDLES—17 bxs, 6 hf bxs and 3qr bxs Cincinnati manufacture, for sale by
ja7 WALLINGFORD & CO

MOULD CANDLES—20 bxs for sale by
ja7 WALLINGFORD & CO

SOAP—150 bxs Louisville No 1 Rosin Soap; 5 bxs Castile Soap; for sale by
ja5 WALLINGFORD & CO

KENTUCKY MUSTARD—A constant supply of Burrowe's celebrated Kentucky Mustard, the best in the world, on hand and for sale by
ja7 WALLINGFORD & CO

COTTON YARN—2000 doz Hope Yarn for sale by
ja7 WALLINGFORD & CO

ORANGES—35 brls just received and for sale by BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM,
ja7 116 Water st

FLOUR—160 brls for sale by
ja7 BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM

Effervescing Compound.
THIS Compound is warranted to produce the within described effects, when used for making bread, tea cakes, buckwheat cakes, &c. by which a saving is effected in the flour of about 13 per cent.
To MAKE BREAD—To each pound of flour add two teaspoonfuls of Compound and the usual quantity of salt, mix them thoroughly together while dry, (this makes a prepared flour that you can set aside and use at leisure,) then add as much cold water as will make the dough the usual thickness; knead it well, and let it stand fifteen minutes before baking—one or two hours will do no harm. Biscuit should be mixed much thinner, and baked at once. There is no danger of getting too much of this compound in the bread, it will not turn the bread yellow as saleratus does when used to excess.
You can put the above compound into tea cakes, puddings, johnny cakes, indian cakes, ginger cakes, corn meal cakes, corn bread, brown bread, biscuit, batter cakes, buckwheat cakes, apple dumplings, pot pies, and for all baking purposes.
Just rec'd for sale by R. E. SELLERS,
ja7 57 Wood st

R. C. STOCKTON,
(Late Johnston & Stockton,)
Bookseller, Stationer, Printer and Binder,
WOULD respectfully invite the attention of merchants and others, to his large and superior stock of BLANK BOOKS, consisting of Day Books, Journals, Ledgers, Invoice, Cash, Order, and Letter Books of every size, made of the best paper, and bound in the most durable manner, which he offers at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any given pattern. Printing of every description executed with neatness and despatch. No 47 Market street. ja6

PEARL ASH—5 casks prime just rec'd for sale by W & F WILSON,
ja6 24 Wood st

PIG IRON—50 tons Brush Creek Furnace Pig Iron for sale by ROBISON, LITTLE & CO
ja9 255 Liberty st

NOTICE.
THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unfinished business of the firm will be attended to by John Fitzsimons, who is authorized to receive any money due the firm, and receipt for the same.
EDWD G. DUBARRY
JOHN FITZSIMONS.
The undersigned will continue to carry on the business as usual at the old stand.
JOHN FITZSIMONS,
ja6:2th Cor Carson & Finn sts, Ninth Ward

SUNDRIES—6 brls fresh Roll Butter; 21 kegs Butter; 100 bu Dried Apples; 50 bu Dried Peaches; just received by
ja6 ROBISON, LITTLE & CO

TO LET.
THE large four story Brick Warehouse, on Liberty street, opposite Fifth street, now occupied by Jno Davis, baker. Also, the Brick Dwelling House adjoining.
ja6:dtf S. GORMLEY

FOR SALE.
ONE of the most eligible locations for a genteel private residence in the city of Allegheny. The lot contains a front of 60 feet upon the South Common, and is 240 feet in depth to Water alley, with a double two story brick dwelling house in front, and a frame stable in the rear. The title is indisputable, and the terms of payment will be made as favorable as the purchaser could reasonably desire. For further information, apply to S. Lothrop, Allegheny, or to the undersigned, No 24 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
ja4 J. SCHOONMAKER & CO

FOR RENT,
TWO convenient DWELLING HOUSES on Third street, above and near to Smithfield. Possession given on the 1st of April next.
Also, to Lease for one or more years, some large vacant Lots on and near the Allegheny River, in the Ninth Ward. Apply to WM. M. DARLINGTON, or BENJ. DARLINGTON,
ja4:dtf Fourth st, near Wood

School Books.
EDUCATIONAL works, Globes, Maps, Instruments, Stationery, Cutters' publications.
EDUCATIONAL REPOSITORY
ja4 65 Market St. corner of Fourth

SUNDRIES—21 bales cotton; 6 barrels No 1 lard; 6 barrels cheese; 9 barrels grease; 16 bags feathers. To arrive, and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
ja4 Water & Front sts

CODFISH—14 casks codfish, 5 half casks codfish. For sale by BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM
ja4 No 116 Water st

MOLASSES—250 brls N. O. molasses just received and for sale by BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM
ja4

BACON SHOULDERS—30 000 lb smoke house and for sale by KIER & JONES
ja4 Canal Basin 7th st

IRON—20 tons Juniata pig iron for sale by
ja4 KIER & JONES

The Right Place for Teas.
ONE of the very best places in Pittsburgh to buy Teas is at Morris & Haworth's Tea Store, in the Diamond.
Prime Family Teas .... $0 50 per lb
Finer qualities .... 0 75 do
Extra Superfine .... 1 00 do
Their Black Teas at 50c and their Green Teas at $1 are the very best Teas imported into the United States. ja4

CHROME GREEN—700 lbs for sale by
ja4 J. KIDD & CO, 60 Wood st

PARIS GREEN—600 lbs for sale by
ja4 J. KIDD & CO

CHROME YELLOW—250 lbs for sale by
ja4 J. KIDD & CO

ROSE PINK—914 lbs for sale by
ja4 J. KIDD & CO

AMERICAN VERMILLION—250 lbs for sale by
ja4 J. KIDD & CO

Sale of Pews.
PURSUANT to a resolution of the congregation, the unsold pews in the Second Presbyterian Church, Fifth street, Pittsburgh, will be offered at public sale, on Monday, the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in the church. R. C. LOOMIS,
ja2:d3t Secretary Board Trustees

NOTICE.
OFFICERS and Aldermen of the city, are requested to settle with the Treasurer on or before Tuesday, the 7th inst, the auditing committee will close the city accounts on that day. By order of Auditing Com.
ja2:d3t ISAAC JONES, Chairman

WANTED—a situation as Clerk in a Mercantile House, by a young man who is well acquainted with Book Keeping, by single and double entry.
Address V Z box No 9, Post Office, Pittsburgh, Pa
ja3

A CARD.
THE firm of M. ALLEN & CO was dissolved on 1st instant, by limitation. The business will be continued as heretofore under the style of NIMICK & CO.

NIMICK & CO.,
Late M. Allen & Co.,
FORWARDING and Commission Merchants, No 95 Water and 152 Front streets, Pittsburgh
ja3:d5t

TO LET.
THE large four story Warehouse now occupied by L. S. Waterman & Sons, on Water and Front sts, first door west of Forsyth & Co's. Possession given on 1st of April next. For terms, apply to JOSHUA HANNA,
Cor. Wood and Third sts,
or to JNO C BIDWELL,
ja3:d4t Water st, above Smithfield.

Transportation Line for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale the unexpired Lease of Warehouse in Philadelphia &c., of the Reliance Line. The patronage of this old established concern is well worthy the consideration of persons wishing to embark in business, or of those who may be already interested in the carrying trade. As the time is advancing for making arrangements for the spring business, it is important early application should be made. JOHN McFADEN,
Surviving partner of John M'Faden & Co
ja3 Canal Basin, Penn st.

SUGAR—20 hhds prime new crop, landing and for sale by R. DALZELL & CO
ja3 Liberty st

MOLASSES—100 brls New Orleans, receiving and for sale by R. DALZELL & CO.
ja3

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,
de23:2w 93 Smithfield street

BUTTER—10 brls fresh roll in cloths, for sale by
ja3 R. DALZELL & CO

PEARL ASH—25 casks for sale by
ja3 R. DALZELL & CO

CHESTNUTS—10 bushels for sale by
ja3 R. DALZELL & CO

FLOUR—100 brls superfine Flour, rec'd per steamer Pilot No 2, and for sale by J. & R. FLOYD,
ja3 Round Church Building.

POTASH—10 casks pure, in store and for sale by
ja3 J. & R. FLOYD

PRODUCE—6 brls prime Roll Butter; 6 brls No 1 Lard; 30 bu Chestnuts; 3 bags prime Feathers, received this day, by wagon, and for sale by J. & R. FLOYD
ja3

SEVENTH GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL
SALE OF DRY GOODS,
AT THE ONE PRICE STORE OF
A. A. MASON & CO.,
62 and 64 Market street,
WILL commence on Monday, December 30, 1850, and continue through the month of January. On this occasion, the whole of their immense establishment will be thrown open for Retail Trade, and their extensive stock, amounting to One Hundred and Thirty Thousand Dollars, will be offered at Retail, at fully one fourth less than usual prices.
The notice of their Semi-Annual Sale to any one of the thousands who attended the sale of last year, will be sufficient guarantee for a call this season. They will, however mention a few of the Goods and Prices, for the benefit of those who have never attended their sales, viz:—
Rich Cashmeres .... 75c, usual price $1 00
50 ps Cot'n & Wool Cashmeres 25 do 37½
1500 ps do do Delaines 15,18¾ do 20 & 25
70 ps High colld plaid do 45 do 62½
50 ps Striped and Pl'd Silks 50 do 75
20 ps Satin de Chine and Satin 75 do 1 25
50 ps Black Silks reduced 25 per cent
100 French Merinos 1 00 do 1 37½
200 ps Paramattas and Lyonese Cloths, reduced 25 per cent
200 ps Alpacas, all colors, reduced 30 per cent.
2500 Long Square Shawls, which will be sold from $1 to $5 less than usual prices.
3000 yds Bonnet Ribbons at 8 & 10c usual price 18 to 25
Fast colored Callicoes at 6½c, usual price 9c.
100 cases English and American Calicoes at 8 & 10c, usual price 10 and 12½c.
90 cases Bleached Muslins, reduced 2c per yard.
260 bales Brown Muslin all grades.
Also, Laces, Embroideries, Trimmings, Hosiery and Gloves, Linens, Checks, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets and Jeans; together with an immense variety of other goods, all of which will be Marked Down to Lower Prices than any of their previous sales.
They invite an early call, as many of their choicest goods will soon be sold. The lowest price named at first. A. A. MASON & CO
de28 62 & 64 Market st

TAKE NOTICE.
A CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD—Twenty five Dollars reward will be paid to any one who will produce a spot of paint, green or dry, that cannot be extracted with Holt's Improved Chemical Soap. I have the satisfaction of saying to the people of this place that this article, by my own improvement on it, now stands unrivalled in this country for extracting grease, tar, pitch, oil, paint, or any other greasy substance, from all kinds of gentlemen's and ladies' clothing, carpets, table spreads, merino shawls, ladies' bonnets, &c., without injuring any thing that pure water will not injure. More than one thousand persons in different parts of the country have told me they would not be without it if it cost $1 a cake. In trying this Soap on more than 300 articles of light silks, satins, alpacas and calicoes, I have only found three pieces of silk, two of alpacas, and four of calicoes, on which it changed the color, therefore, before putting it on a light dress, try a sample of the dress first. I state this because I am determined not to recommend it any stronger than I know to be strictly true.
Orders from country merchants and pedlars promptly attended to by the subscriber. R. E. SELLERS
de30 57 Wood 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, 25cts; season tickets, 50 cts. Pamphlets, 5 cents.
P. S.—The Statue is the property of Mr. Power and is exhibited for his benefit. de23

WILL SOON CLOSE.
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 and 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. de13:d3w

SUNDRIES—300 lbs Althæ Root; 30 lbs Colchicum Seed; 30 lbs Powdered Hellibore; 30 lbs Tormentil Root; 30 lbs Angelica Root; 30 lbs Henbane Leaves; 1000 lbs Flaxseed; for sale by
ja1 BRAUN & REITER

WHITE BEANS—15 brls for sale by
ja1 WM H JOHNSTON

CORN—50 brls in store and for sale by
ja1 WM H JOHNSTON

BROOMS—100 dozen for sale by
ja1 WM H JOHNSTON

HOPS—9 bales for sale by
ja1 WM H JOHNSTON

DRY APPLES—75 bushels for sale by
ja1 WM H JOHNSTON

TALLOW—25 barrels for sale by
ja1 J B CANFIELD

LINSEED OIL—30 barrels for sale by
ja1 J B CANFIELD

BUTTER—20 brls roll, for sale by
ja1 J B CANFIELD

BROOMS—40 dozen for sale by
ja1 J B CANFIELD

SALERATUS—100 boxes for sale by
ja1 J B CANFIELD

CHEESE—1000 boxes for sale by
ja1 J B CANFIELD

FEATHERS—57 bags received for sale by
ja1 S & W HARBAUGH

HIDES—145 dry Hides, for sale by
ja1 S & W HARBAUGH

GREASE—20 brls received for sale by
ja1 S & W HARBAUGH

NEW STOCK OF PIANOS.
JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood st has just received a new and splendid assortment of Pianos, now open and ready for sale. de31

Splendid Gift Books, &c.
LEAFLETS of Memory. Snow Flake.
Cabinet of Modern Art. Gems of Beauty
Friendship's Offering. Amaranth. Winter Bloom.
Presbyterian Psalm and Hymn Books, splendidly bound.
Episcopal Prayer Books, splendidly bound.
Juvenile Presentation Books. Albums, &c.
For sale at the EDUCATIONAL BOOK STORE,
de30 65 Market st, cor. of Fourth.

LAFAYETTE HALL.
A chance never before offered to the American World.
EVERY individual of the audience taught the secret of ANTHROPOLOGY, or the Electric Science of Life—how to become operators in the science. Skeptics, or any person made Operators instantly, to their great astonishment.
PROF. TEW takes pleasure in announcing that he will unfold all the secrets of a science which the world has pronounced incomprehensible; for the reason that operators in Biology, Psychology, &c., instead of throwing light on the subject, have made themselves and their science exceedingly ridiculous.
Professor Tew is the only lecturer on Anthropology in the world, and gives experiments never before attempted by man.
The course will consist of five lectures with experiments, commencing on Monday evening, Dec. 30th, continuing during the week. Door open at 6 o'clock. Admission, 25 cts; Tickets to the course 75 cts.
Red bills of the day for particulars. de30

To Mechanics and Others
THE extensive range of buildings formerly occupied by Messrs. Lutch & Co, at the Point, between Water street and Duquesne Way, will be leased for a term of years. They can be readily adapted, with steam power, to accommodate every kind of manufacturing business. Possession given immediately.
Apply to CHAS. B. SCULLY, Agt
de30 Fourth st, Pittsburgh.

JUST RECEIVED—3 cases Ladies Gum Boots;
3 do do do Over Shoes
2 do do do Buskins;
2 do Gents' do Over Shoes
1 do do do Sandals;
for sale wholesale and retail at 7 & 9 Wood st, by
de30 J & H PHILLIPS

INDIA RUBBER DOLLS—Just received from New York, a few full dressed India Rubber Dolls, a beautiful article, for sale at the India Rubber Depot, 7 & 9 Wood st. [de30] J & H PHILLIPS

RUBBER GOODS—12 Officers' Coats, large; 12 Riding Capes, with sleeves; 12 pair Long Leggings; 12 pair shined do; 12 Horse Covers; 12 pair Gents' Short Gloves; 3 pair Fishing Boots, for sale
[de30] J & H PHILLIPS

VENISON HAMS—2 bxs fresh Venison Hams just received and for sale by W & F WILSON,
de30 40 Wood st

POWDER MANGANESE—2000 lbs for sale by J KIDD & CO
de30 60 Wood st

McCALLISTER'S OINTMENT—2 gross for sale
[de30] J KIDD & CO

LARD OIL—5 brls for sale by
de30 J KIDD & CO

INDIGO—900 lbs Spanish Float, Madras and Manilla, for sale by [de30] J KIDD & CO

GUNNY BAGS—500 new large, rec'd for sale by
de28 S & W HARBAUGH

N. O. MOLASSES—26 brls new crop, just received and for sale by R A CUNNINGHAM,
de28 239 Liberty st

SHELLBARKS—250 bu on consig't for sale by
de28 R A CUNNINGHAM

FRESH ROLL BUTTER—4 brls just rec'd by
de28 R A CUNNINGHAM

CINCINNATI MOULD CANDLES—50 bxs Hill's brand, for sale by R A CUNNINGHAM
de28

BALANCES ON DEPOSIT, which have been unchanged for three years and upwards, in the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh:—
William Davis, residence unknown, Aug 7, 1850, $220
Spencer Manley, Zanesville, O., Oct. 23, 1847, 45
I certify, that the foregoing balances appear to be due to the persons named, or their legal representatives, according to the books of this bank.
T. M. HOWE, Cashier.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 28th day of December, 1850. C. W. ERNEST,
de30:dlm Notary Public.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny Co
OHIO and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company vs Lydia Showell. No 6, March term 1851.
To the above defendant—You are hereby notified, that the above plaintiff has taken and appropriated to its use, the following portion of your real estate, in the city of Allegheny, being part of lots Nos 16 and 17 in Thos Sample's plan, bounded by a line on the north side of the centre line of said rail road, and running through said lots diagonally 20 feet wide, a draft and description of which are filed in the above case.
W. S. COURTNEY,
de23:d3w Sol. for Plff.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, and Election of Directors, for the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, will be held at the office of the company, on the 9th of January, 1851, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.
de27:dte J. J. BROOKS, Secretary

STRAW GOODS.
H. M. GREENE & CO., Manufacturers of Foreign and Domestic Straw Goods, call the attention of buyers, to their goods for ladies and misses.—They will offer inducements in a great variety of styles, &c., to purchasers who buy by the manufacturers' package. Samples exhibited at their store, No 138 Pearl st. (up stairs) New York. de23:d2m

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 Creams. 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 use the coldest and most piercing winds immediately after its use, without the skin becoming chopped. 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 delicate 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.

RAISINS—100 bxs fresh bunch, for sale by
de27 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

Morris & Willis's Home Journal,
Published every Saturday in New York City,
At Two Dollars a year, payable in all cases in advance.
COMMISSION OF AGENCY.
Office of the Home Journal,
107 Fulton st, N. York, Dec. 4, 1850.
To all whom it may concern:
This may certify that J. B. Holmes is duly authorized to act as agent for MORRIS & WILLIS'S HOME JOURNAL, and that all receipts given by him in payment for said paper will be duly acknowledged by us at the office of publication, and it is expressly agreed and understood, that all subscriptions are payable one year in advance.
The new volume will commence on the first of January. Subscriptions received by J. B. Holmes, Third street, opposite the Post Office.
MORRIS & WILLIS,
de28 Editors and Proprietors

MOLASSES—65 brls new crop N O Molasses landing per steamer Buckeye State, for sale by
de28 JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO

NO 1 MACKEREL—50 qr brls, for family use
de27 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

WHITE FISH—75 brls and hf brls for sale by
de27 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

HERRINGS—100 bxs Lubec scaled, for sale by
de27 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO