cence to the visiting Clergyman and to others, appealing to Heaven for the truth of what they uttered. "I am as innocent as Jesus Christ!" said Stephen to the minister. Being reproved for the extravagance of the expression, he said "I do not mean to say that I am as guiltless as he was; I know I am a great sinner; but I am as innocent of killing Colvin as he was!"

The prisoners were indicted in September, but owing to the absence of some of the Judges, their trial was deferred. It finally commenced on Tuesday, October 27, 1819, and continued until the next Saturday night. On being arraigned and listening to the indictment the prisoners pleaded *Not Guilty*. The public manifested great interest in the trial; and six hundred people are said to have attended each day.—At the close of the evidence and the arguments of counsel, the case was given to the jury, who, after an hour's absence returned into Court. Being individually inquired of, they unanimously decided both the prisoners to be guilty of murder. After the reading of the verdict, and the succession of a short recess, his Honon, Judge Chase, evidently with great emotion, pronounced, as the decision of the court, the sentence:—"That the prisoners be remanded to prison, and that on the 28th day of January next, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, they be hanged by the neck until each of them be dead, and may the Lord have mercy on their souls."

Great was the confusion and anguish of the prisoners on hearing their sentence. Amid sighs, and in broken words, they most solemnly and earnestly protested their innocence. As they were being carried back to prison, Stephen, too much overcome to be able to walk, was supported by the attendants.

The people, who never wanting in sentiments of pity, unless they have extraordinary motives to be cruel, petitioned the Legislature, then in session at Montpelier, for a commutation of the punishment of death for imprisonment for life. Only a few names, however, could be procured to the petition of Stephen. The Assembly granted Jesse's request—yeas 101, nays 31; and refused Stephen's—yeas 42, nays 97. Gov. Galusha brought the decision to the prisoners, who respectfully received it as might have been expected; and on the 29th of October, Jesse, after taking a final farewell of his brother, his family and his friends, at Manchester, was carried to the State Prison at Windsor, expecting there to spend the remainder of his life.

Stephen, it may well be supposed, was now in the most pitiable condition. Sometimes he was calm, at others impatient, and having been allowed a candle in his cell, he, at the request of the clergyman to whom we have alluded, spent a considerable part of his time in reading the Bible. To this gentleman he still continued to assert his innocence, but said, "Mr ——, I see no way but I must die. But I am an innocent man. This you will know after I am dead. O, what will become of my poor wife and children? Having requested the minister to pray with him, he stood in his heavy chains during the service.

A Mr Tabor Chadwick of Shrewsbury, New Jersey, saw an account of the trial of the Boorns at Manchester. He was a brother-in-law of Mr Wm Polhamus, of Dover, New Jersey, where Colvin had lived since 1813. He immediately wrote to Manchester the important news that *Colvin was alive!* This startling but joyful intelligence, it may well be supposed, produced a great sensation. When the letter was read to the unhappy prisoner, he could scarcely sustain the shock; and, to all appearance, it was only the doubt that still hung over the subject which prevented his dying. Other letters, however, from well known sources, removed all doubt from the mind of the prisoner and of the community. Finally, a New York paper announced that Colvin had arrived and would soon set out for Vermont. On the 22d of December Colvin entered Bennington in the stage, and, as may well be supposed, was the "observed of all observers!" The people flocked around; business was suspended; and the County Court adjourned to look at him.

Towards evening the stage reached Manchester — It is impossible to describe the interest which was awakened by the words, "*Colvin has come!*" Men rushed in from all quarters to catch sight of a man who came among them as one alive from the dead. They could scarcely believe their own senses, till Colvin called many of them by name So large and dense was the crowd, that many could not get a look at him.—Guns were fired; and the people ran to the neighboring villages and towns to carry the news. The prison doors were unbolted, the chains were taken from Stephen's arms, when he was allowed to meet Colvin.—The mutual surprise and joy may be partly but not fully conceived.

Soon after, the Boorns were set at liberty, and returned to live with their families, having been rescued, the one from a felon's ignominious death, and the other from perpetual imprisonment, in the remarkable manner in which we have shown.

NEW YORK JUSTICES.—New York is a nice place; they have nice people there, and the Justices are particularly nice men. Two of them are on trial at present for misconduct and the following are a few of the charges that have been made against them.

The charge against Drinker is as follows:

1. Discharging prisoners under charges of felony.
2. Allowing a complaint for felony to be settled.
3. The same.
4. Allowing a misdemeanor to be settled without hearing.
5. Taking a stolen bird from officer Joseph and sending it to his own house.
6. Discharging a man named Green for keeping a disorderly house.
7. Settling a case of felony; stealing a draft for a sum of money.
8. Discharging a prisoner, without hearing, from a charge of grand larceny.
9. Taking some money, which was stolen, and applying it to his own use.
10. Discharging a man, on the complaint of his wife for abandonment.
11. Refusing to allow officers to attend Justice Haskell at a certain district, where he was directed by the Mayor.
12. Discharging a prisoner from a complaint of assault and battery with intent to kill.
13. Refusing to take a complaint against a man named Shaw for passing a counterfeit bill.

Charges against Job Haskell;

1. Abusive language, and threatening to commit officer Sitler.
2. Threatening to commit to prison Captain Fowler of the watch.
3. Refusing to take the affidavit of a watchman against a woman for stealing wood.
4. Insulting and abusing watchmen.
5. Refusing to take complaints for assault and battery upon several occasions.
6. Discharging Cornelius Driscoll upon a charge of grand larceny without bail.
7. Refusing to grant James Hunt a hearing in the case of assault and battery which was preferred against him.
8. Threatening to shoot a man named Ford, and drawing a pistol for that purpose.
9. Paying to E. E. Camp $500, which was taken from a prisoner charged with grand larceny.
10. Threatening to commit Sydney H. Stuart, a clerk in the Police, to prison, and upon one of the other clerks refusing to make out his commitment ordered him out of the office.
11. Entire incompetency and inefficiency.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

PITTSBURGH, Jan 22d 1845.

Messrs Phillips & Smith—You will please publish the following statement, for the information of all concerned, and the public generally:

At a meeting of the members of the Second Presbyterian congregation, convened in the Lecture room of the Third Presbyterian Church, on Monday evening, January 20, 1845, agreeably to notice read from the pulpit on the two preceding Sabbaths, a Resolution was offered authorizing the trustees to sell the entire church and burying lot on Diamond alley, with power to remove the dead from the same. After the rejection of an amendment to reserve that part occupied as a burying ground, an entrance of ten feet on Diamond alley—the original resolution for sale of the whole was carried by the following vote:

Yeas, 16; nays, 4; declined voting 1. Only twenty-one voters having attended this very important meeting?

The Wrecks.—It is thought the machinery and cargo of the Narragansett can be saved, by the aid of a diving bell. The cargo of the Little Ben, and machinery, have been recovered from the wreck. Every thing of value has been recovered from the Corsair. It is supposed that a portion of the machinery and cargo of the Reindeer and Capitol will be saved.

The Daily Morning Post.

THOS. PHILLIPS & WM. H. SMITH, EDITORS.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, JANUARY. 27.

THE ONE DAY ELECTION LAW.—Although it is notorious that the whigs are always willing to sacrifice any proposition that is fair and just, to their lust for power, we are surprised to see them openly or tacitly confess their shame, as they have done on so many occasions. It is known that, previous to the Presidential election, Dr. DUNCAN introduced in Congress a bill providing that the election for President and Vice President should be held on the same day throughout the Union. That bill, it is also well known, passed the House, but was defeated or passed over by the whig majority in the Senate. At the present session, Dr. DUNCAN's bill was again brought up, passed thro' the House, and was sent to the Senate,—and the very same whig majority that refused to pass the bill last session, *passed it* this winter. Now what apology have the whig Solons of the Senate for this gross inconsistency in their conduct. If the measure is a good one now, and proper to be adopted, it was equally just and right one year ago. Why, then, was it not passed? The reason is palpable. An exciting canvass was approaching, and the whig politicians thought it would be advantageous to their party to have the chance of running expresses from, and making bets on, States that voted early, in order to influence the States that voted last. As for instance, they might be able to spread false news from Pennsylvania in New York, and thus (as they have often sought to do before) influence the unsettled or indifferent portion of the voters to incline to their side. We have no doubt that this was the motive which moved the whig majority in the Senate in their refusal to pass the one day Election Bill at the last session.

But it may be said that as they intend to run candidates for President in future they would still oppose this law if the motive for their aversion to it above given be truly assigned. This does not follow by any means. They are still believers in the influences that one state may have on another, but are fearful they never can turn it to their own account, and so they concluded they had better pass the bill. It is believed by the whigs, (and indeed by many of all parties.) that the result of the Presidential election in Pennsylvania, which was carried by express to New York, and was spread over a great portion of that State before her electors had voted, had a potent effect in favor of the Democratic cause. And the shrewd whig schemers, feeling conscious that they could never get news of a whig triumph from Pennsylvania, to carry to N. York, thought it would be their *policy* to pass the One Day Election Bill, and therefore they did it. But had the result been reversed—had the whigs carried Pennsylvania, and had they been able to transmit "glorious news" to New York to encourage their party there, the One Day Election Bill would never have been permitted to pass the Senate.

We know it is discreditable to our national councils to impute such miserable motives as these to men who are sworn to legislate for the good of the whole people, and are not elected to make every good measure bend to the behest of party. But the inference that the whig Senators were governed by party tactics—and the meanest kind of party tactics—is inevitable—it is impossible to give any *good* reason why this law they refused to pass in 1844, should meet with their sanction in 1845.

SALE OF THE MAIN LINE.—It appears that the prospect for the sale of the Main Line will not succeed. The sale has been open now for several days, and at the last accounts no bids had been made

At the present prices of state stock, we suppose, holders would rather keep it than invest in a very doubtful speculation. The certainty that ere long the state will be able to resume the payment of the interest, is another reason to induce them to hold on to the stock, as in that event it will be more profitable to the holders than it could be if invested in a corporation.

If this attempt to sell the public works fails, the public may regard it as a most happy deliverance from one of the boldest schemes to plunder the state that has ever been devised.

CLEVELAND.—By a statement of the Collector of the Port of Cleveland, we learn that there are upon the Lakes, belonging to that port, 3 steamboats, 81 schooners, 2 sloops and 12 brigs, the aggregate measurement of which is 11,738 tons. There were 1,561 arrivals, and 1,567 departures from the port in 1844. The aggregate imports for the year, were worth $5,682,665 65. The Exports in the same time were $5,316,037 52.

JOSIAH QUINCY AND HENRY CLAY.—The Boston Post thus notices a fulsome speech by JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., about HENRY CLAY. During the war, when Quincy and Webster were the leaders of the New England Federalists, and took the side of Britain, Mr Clay said many things of Mr Quincy which were not considered very complimentary at the time—among them, if we mistake not, was the expression that Mr Q "soiled the carpet on which he trod."—Notwithstanding the manifold and monstrous sins of CLAY, he is much better than his old rival. We wonder if Mr C. will feel flattered by the praise of such a man:

"In his speech at the whig caucus the other evening, Josiah Quincy, jr., applauded the "frankness" of Henry Clay, the man with the "glass breast!" the man who charged his cousin Cassius *especially to avoid committing him* in New York and New England! the man who was receiving every anti-Texas vote at the north; while he was writing to Alabama that he personally had no objection to annexation, and should be glad to see it!—the protective candidate who said there was no necessity for protection!—the candidate of the commercial interest who advised Mrs Hutchcraft to dismiss her merchants!—the high tariff candidate who invented the compromise, and abandoned the principle of protection!—the man who, following "the dictates of his noble nature," went to see Delia Webster in prison, and gave her "en-cour-age-ment!!" Oh Mr Quincy, when you wish to injure President POLK by comparison, don't talk of the *frankness* of the man who was willing to surrender the fisheries at Ghent, nor of the "glass breast" in which a certain New England representative in congress was once permitted to see the scorn and loathing engendered by his conduct.

Theatre Burnt.—The Dauphin street theatre, known as the Theatre des Varietts, was entirely consumed by fire yesterday morning. The flames broke out about 4 o'clock. The fire is said to have originated in a stable attached to this establishment. Various conjectures as to the cause of this conflagration have been in circulation, but nothing positive is known that we have heard. Two wooden buildings adjoining the theatre were damaged. There had been a performance the evening previous, by the French vaudeville company.

A Scene.—One of a travelling party of Indians (now in this city) enters Ford's eating house, sits down, is handed a bill of fare by one of the waiters. While looking at it a man enters (with appetite made keen by cold weather) and calls lustily for "baked injun," (meaning Indian pudding.) The Indian gets up and "clears" without even looking behind him, probably thinking the man must surely be a cannibal to call for *baked injun*. *Boston Post.*

From the Baltimore Sun.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1845.

During the morning hour several private bills were reported and committed.

Mr Foster introduced a bill for the appointment of commissioners to adjust the claims of our citizens on Mexico; also a joint resolution on the same subject.—They were twice read and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr Jarnagan introduced a resolution calling for information as to the manner in which the contract for removing the Choctaw Indians has been let out.

Mr Huntingdon introduced a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of passing a law to prevent any person from acting as collector of the customs, until security shall have been given.

A resolution offered yesterday by Mr Huntington, calling for a statement of the expenses of the post office department, was taken up and adopted.

The bill establishing a Smithsonian institute was read a third time and passed. It contains the amendment providing for a large library.

The bill to establish a title to a tract of land in Iowa by the heirs of Julien Bebrique, was taken up and discussed at great length. It was finally laid aside, and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr R Smith introduced a bill granting land to Illinois to aid in the construction of the Alton and Mount Carmel Railroad.

On motion of Mr Slidell, a resolution was adopted requesting the President to inform the House if any and what officers of the United States have been guilty of embezzelment of public money since August, 1844; and further whether said officers have been criminally prosecuted for such embezzlement, and if not to communicate the reasons.

Some trifling matters have been disposed of, the consideration of the Texas question was once more resumed in committe of the whole, and Mr Haralson gave his views in its favor.

Mr Collamer, of Vt., opposed the measure with considerable spirit.

Mr Seymour was in favor of annexation, but wanted to see it done in a proper manner.

Mr Hamilton next obtained the floor. He believed that in a national point of view annexation would be a great advantage, although he could not agree to the Southern plan.

Mr Ficklin gave his views in favor of annexation. At a late hour the committee rose.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 23d, 1845.

In the Senate, after the unimportant morning business, Mr Darsie offered a joint resolution to suspend the payments on domestic creditors' certificates, and moved to proceed to its immediate consideration, but the motion was lost—yeas 13, nays 19 The object of the resolution is to legalize the unauthorized conduct of the State Treasurer, in withholding the payments due on these certificates, and at the same time to secure the appropriation to this object for the payment of the interest on the 1st of February, by preventing the new Treasurer from resuming these payments. The balance now on hand of the sum appropriated by the last Legislature, to the payment of domestic creditors, is $102,159 46, yet for the purpose of forcing a sufficiency in the Treasury to meet the next instalment of interest, and to give a favorable appearance to our affairs at the close of the late administration, no payments have been made on these certificates for the last two months. In this way near $100,000 has been kept in the Treasury, and $50,000 more by the refusal to cancel the quota of relief issues. It is in this way that our interest, if paid in February, is to be met, and it is by this means that the belief has been induced of our ability to resume our interest payments.

The Senate then took up and after considerable debate confirmed the nomination of Luther Kidder to be President Judge of the 2d Judicial district, by a vote of yeas 26, nays 6.

Until after 11 o'clock the time of the House was taken up in the presentation and reference of petitions, after which a number of local bills were passed, and also the joint resolution of instruction relative to the occupancy of Oregon Territory.

Mr Hollingshead read in place, a supplement to the militia law of last session. The bill is calculated to promote the formation of a rifle regiment in the first division.

Mr Bayard introduced a Supplement to the Act to incorporate the Insurance Company of North America—a Supplement to the Act establishing the District Court of Philadelphia, and an Act relating to the appointment of Trustees in Orphans' Courts.

The House then took up and have now under consideration the joint resolutions of instruction offered a few days since, in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—We copy with with pain from the National Intelligencer the following particulars of a melancholy accident by which Wade Van Buren Barker, son of Maj James N Barker, formerly of this city, and now of Washington, met his death on Monday last:

"From the evidence laid before the Coroner, it appears that between the hours of one and two o'clock on Monday, the unfortunate youth who was about 16 or 17 years of age, was alone in an upper room of his father's house, when the report of a pistol was heard. The only person in the house at the time, a female servant, immediately ran up stairs and found young Barker lying on the floor and severely wounded by a pistol shot. The servant then instantly gave the alarm, and Dr Hall and Dr J F Mny were sent for, but the young man died almost immediately.

It is supposed that the pistol which young Barker had with him in the room had gone off accidentally; it was one of the rifle barrel pistols, manufactured by Kendell & Windsor, Vermont—a very dangerous weapon, without any guard over the trigger, and very apt to go off with a very slight touch. It appears from the testimony of Dr May that the ball had entered the left temple, passed through the brain, and out on the opposite side of the head. The ball was found on the floor, having struck the opposite wall. It is needless to add that this melancholy accident has caused deep distress in the family of the deceased, who was an amiable and talented young man."

PUSEYISM IN ENGLAND.—By the last arrival from Europe, we have the deliberation of the Board of Heads of Houses and Proctors of Oxford, upon Mr Ward's "Ideal Church," and the Tract No 90. The opinion of the board, to be submitted to a convocation to be holden on the 13th of February, is in the form of three propositions:

First, to censure the false doctrines of Mr Ward's book, more particularly that doctrine which relates to subscription to the Articles of the Church.

Secondly, to strip Mr Ward of his degree in the University, should he not submit or retract.

Thirdly, to make provision that in future the articles shall be honestly subscribed, that is, in their plain grammatical sense, without evasion or mental reservation, but as far as the effect can be secured JUXTA ARIUM IMPONENTIS.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

By the ship Horman, at New Orleans, we have accounts from Vera Cruz to the 2d instant, and from the city of Mexico to the 28th ult. A verbal report was current at Vera Cruz that Santa Anna was in the vicinity of Puebla with 2000 cavalry and a number of recruits—a circumstance not at all probable, as the latest accounts from the city of Mexico state him to be at Queretaro, a distance of 300 miles from Puebla, which space he could not traverse without an action with either Paredes or Gen Bravoo, the latter of whom has been appointed to the post of Commander of the forces in the State of Mexico. Gen Garcia Valencia, commanding the troops in the city. On the 10th ultimo, at one o'clock in the morning, Santa Anna took possession of the mint at Guanajuata, and took therefrom the sum of $150,000, which he immediately carried to Silao. It is stated that during eight days occupation of this town he had mulcted the inhabitants of $262,000. His army was represented as being 14,000 strong, but whether he can command the fidelity of his soldiers on the march remains to be seen.

The journals are full of enthusiasm at their, as yet, bloodless revolution, and recapitulate with emphasis, the cruelties and barbarities committed by Santa Anna during his career; among them his atrocities to Fanning and Capt Cameron, the expedition to Yucatan, and the assassination of his tutor in arms, Gen Mejia.

The forces of Gen Paredes has been strengthened by a junction with Gen D Jean Morales and his command now consists of 4000 men. These troops, on the 21st ult., were concentrated at San Juan de los Lagos, intending to effect a union with the brigades of Zacatecas and San Luis.

On the 16th ult., near Puebla, the son of Santa Anna was arrested by a band of soldiers, he being on his route to Piedras Negras, accompanied by four dragoons.

CASE OF MR DORR.

It ought to be fully understood in what situation Mr Dorr is placed, if he avails himself of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly. He would be restored to liberty, without the rights of citizenship.—His oath could not be taken in a court of justice—he could not vote or be appointed to any office, even that of constable. All the effects of his sentence would be in as full force, except imprisonment, as they would be without the resolution. As to rights, he would stand lower than the lowest "fish-market loafer."—His adversaries allow him to be honest in his opinions and in the course he has pursued. Could they expect an honest, high-minded man would submit to the degradation they would put upon him? Could they expect that such a man would accept of liberation and come forth into the community an object of pity to his friends and derision to his enemies? What is freedom under these circumstances.

The action, far from being merciful, exhibits rather a feeling of undying hostility and revenge. Why should Mr Dorr accept liberty from their hands when they strip him of all those rights which render liberty desirable? He who has been the means of giving to more than nine thousand of his fellow-citizens the highly prized and inestimable right of exercising the elective franchise, is to be deprived of that right himself. What say those men to this? Are they satisfied with the result? The man, be he a member of the General Assembly or not, who asserts that they have extended the same mercy to him that they have to others, and that nothing more is required of him than of others, asserts what he must know to be a gross falsehood. Mr Dorr has suffered imprisonment for more than eighteen months, nearly eight of which, under his sentence, has been passed in the State's Prison. What other person who has accepted of the *mercy* of our rulers has been so punished? Not one!

Is imprisonment nothing—is the loss of civil rights nothing—that men should boast of their even handed justice? Is it not evident that they are desirous morbidly of a pretext to deceive the public—that they have labored only to gain plausibility to their oft repeated falsehood, that "Mr Dorr is a self-imprisoned man?" Is it not evident that the resolution adopted by them is a mere subterfuge—that they would grant only such terms as they supposed he would refuse to accept? And their object is to keep alive a hostile feeling in the community for the sake of preserving their political existence as a "Law and Order party." They may be disappointed, but it would not be surprising if Mr Dorr should first await the efforts of his friends in his behalf before he decides —*Providence Gaz.*

Obituary.

It is seldom indeed that we are called upon to mourn over a death attended by more painful circumstances, than that of A. SUTTON, Esq., late Prothonotary of this county. The illness of Mr. SUTTON was but of a few days duration, and he was suddenly called away from his young family, at the period when, more than any other, his tender care and fatherly guidance were essential to their happiness and welfare. He was a man of robust frame, and as he lived in the most temperate manner, there seemed to be long years of health and usefulness in store for him—and the bereavment of his family is the more distressing, because it was entirely unexpected.

For many years Mr. SUTTON had been active and prominent in the politics of our county and State. In 1839 he was a candidate for Prothonotary of this county—there was a tie between him and his competitor Mr. PETERSON; in 1840, he was again a candidate, and was elected by a large majority. As a political partisan he attained a degree of influence and distinction which is rarely possessed by any individual.—He was a man of respectable talents and of tireless industry in the field of political labor.—Frank and fearless in his nature, he hesitated not to express his views of men and things in the most unreserved manner—and like all men of similar character in similar positions, he had the unbounded confidence of his friends, while his opponents, mistaking his zeal and candor for bitterness of feeling, were oftentimes unkind and unsparing in their course towards him.

Mr SUTTON was not diffuse nor undiscriminating in his friendships, but many, very many, can attest his kindness of heart and his generous devotion to the interests of others. As a son, a brother, a husband and a father, it were a needless task to undertake his eulogy. All who knew him, can attest his excellence in these relations.

A few years since, Mr S. attached himself to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he continued a member until his decease. His remains were yesterday followed to the grave by a large concourse of his fellow citizens, who were deeply impressed with the solemnity of the dispensation which called them together, and seemed earnestly to sympathize with the sorrow-stricken family of the deceased. W.

Great Attraction.

ON Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings next, at

DUQUESNE HALL.

Mons. Mameaux, from France, will give an interesting and wonderful exhibition in Legerdemain, Necromancy and Animal Magnetism. (For Programme of which, see small bills.) In conclusion, he will *put his Dog into the Magnetic State*, during which experiments made on him will prove to the most sceptical the truth of the science.

Admittance 25 cents—children accompanied by their parents, half price. Doors open at 6½ o'clock—performance to commence at 7. jan 27.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of John Forsyth & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons having claims against the firm will present them for settlement, and those who are indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately. John Forsyth, one of the late firm, is authorized to settle all accounts of the firm.

WIELARD LEONARD,
Jan 1, 1845* JOHN FORSYTH.

The Tailoring and Clothing business will be hereafter continued by John Forsyth, at the old stand, No 184 Liberty st. JOHN FORSYTH.

Valuable Works on Mechanics and Hydraulics,

EWBANK'S Hydraulics and Mechanics, being a descriptive and historical account of Hydraulic and other machines for raising water, ancient and modern, with observations on various subjects connected with the mechanic arts, including the progressive development of the steam engine; illustrated with nearly 300 engravings, by Thos. Ewbank.

Jamison's Mechanics of Fluids.—The Mechanics of Fluids, for practical men, comprising Hydrostatics, descriptive and constructive; the whole illustrated by numerous examples and appropriate diagrams, by Alexander Jamison, L. L. D.

Nicholson's Mechanic's Companion, or the Elements and Practice of Carpentry, Joinery, Bricklaying, Masonry, Slating, Plastering, Painting, Smithing, and Turning, comprehending the latest improvements and containing a full description of the tools belonging to each branch of business, also an introduction to Practical Geometry; illustrated with 49 engravings, by Peter Nicholson.

Boucharlat's Mechanics—An elementary treatise on Mechanics, translated from the French of M. Boucharlat, with additions, &c., by Edwd. H. Courtenay.

For sale at the wholesale and retail bookstore of
C H KAY,
jan 27 corner of Wood and 3d sts.

For Sale.

THE Steam Woolen Manufactory and Grist Mill, situate in Phillipsburgh, Beaver County, Pa., on the Ohio River, 28 miles below Pittsburgh, lately carried on under the name and style of the German Manufacturing Company.

The Factory building is three stories high, 75 feet by 30: Stair house extra with a high garret.

The other buildings are one Woolhouse 2 stories high, 30 feet by 26—one Dyehouse 50 by 24—one store house; one turning shop; one soap boiling shop; wool wash shop and large stable.

Engine, Cylinder 16 inches, 5 feet stroke, 3 Boiler, 22 by 2½ feet.

Mill contains 2 French Burrs, 2 Boltings and other necessaries.

The Machines in the Woolen factory consist of 1 Picker, 2 sets of Carding Machines, 1 spinning mule with 270 spindles, 1 Jack with 143 spindles, 1 do. with 130 spindles, 10 Power looms 40 inches wide, 3 large hand looms, 2 Fulling stocks, 2 napping machines; 2 shearing machines, Iron screw press with Iron plates—one machine for grinding shears, 1 warping machine, 1 spool machine, 1 large turning lath, vices, hammers and other tools necessary in a woolen Factory.

The Dyehouse contains 3 Coppers for 100, 50 and 25 lb of wool, 1 Blue vat and worms for others. The ground contains about 11½ acres. Water is supplied by a run and the Ohio River.

The above establishment is situated in a healthy, thick settled and wool growing country, and there are good experienced workmen at hand.

The above property will be sold low at private sale, and if not sold till the middle of May next, it will be sold by public outcry.

For more particulars and terms, apply to
FRANCIS LE GOULLON,
JACOB SHAEFER, } *Trustees.*
DAVID WAGNER.
jan 27

Harper's Bible, No 17,

AND

READING FOR EVERY BODY.

ANOTHER splendid lot of new works just received at Cook's Literary Depot, 85 Fourth st. among them in some new MEDICAL WORKS. WHIMSICALITIES, a Periodical gathering by Thomas Hood, author of the Comic Annual, &c.

Flowers of Fable, embracing original translations and selections, La Fontaine Crouall, &c.

Tales of the Hall, a poem, by Rev Geo Crabbe.

Corinne, or Italy, by Madame de Stael Holstein.

Mary Wilbur, or the Deacon.

Williams and Clymer on the Respiratory Organs, a practical treatise on the diseases of the respiratory organs, including diseases of the sarynx trachea, lungs and pleura.

Sir Astley Cooper's observations on the structure and Diseases of the Testis, with numerous plates.

Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence, edited with notes and additions, by R E Griffith, M D.

Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine, No 20.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine for January.

Arthur's Ladies' Magazine for February.

Wandering Jew, No 12. World edition.

Brownson's Quarterly Review for January.

Mysteries of London, part 9.

Forest Life, by Mrs Mary Cleavers.

The Slave, or Memoirs of Archy Moore.

History of Greece, No 5.

Life of Jackson, No 7.

Columbian Magazine, for February.

Douay Bible, Nos 16 and 17. jan 27

School Books.

SMITHS Grammar, Kirkham's Grammar, Murray's Grammar and Exercises,
Brown's Grammar, Comly's Grammar,
Smith's Arithmetic, Davies' Arithmetic,
Keith's Arithmetic, Smiley's Arithmetic,
Pike's Arithmetic, Colbourn's First Lessons in Arithmetic,
Mitchell's Geography and Atlas,
Smith's Geography and Atlas,
Olney's Geography and Atlas, (new ed.)
Woodbridge and Willard's Geography and Atlas,
Malte Brun's Geography and Atlas,
Burritt's Geography and Atlas of the Heavens.
Comstock's Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Mathematical and Physical Geography, and Astronomy.

The above, with every variety of Books used in Colleges, Academies and Schools, constantly on hand and for sale at the wholesale and retail Book and Paper warehouse of C H KAY,
jan 25. corner 3d and Wood sts.

School Books, School Books.

SANDERS' series of School Books consisting of the First, Second, Third, Fourth Reader and Spelling Book.
Kay's series of Readers in three parts.
Emerson's series of school readers, 4 books.
Eclectic series of school books "
Goodrich's " " " "
Cobb's " school readers and books.
Emerson's Arithmetic in 3 parts.
Eclectic " " "
Davies' Arithmetic. Adam's Arithmetic.
Dabol's Arithmetic. Western Calculator.
Smith's Arithmetic. Smiley's Arithmetic.
The above with every variety of School Books used in Colleges, Academies and Schools constantly on hand at the wholesale and retail book and paper warehouse of C. H. KAY,
jan 25. cor 3d and Wood sts.

Family Medicines, &c.

FOR SALE low for cash, wholesale and retail;
Dr Evan's Camomile Pills;
do Aperient do
do Female and Domestic Pills;
do Fever and Ague do
do Invigorating do
do Restorative do
do Soothing Syrup;
Dr Hunt's Botanic do
Baron Von Hutcheler's do
Dr Hawley's Anti-Billious do
Lee's do do
Brodie's do do
Goodie's Female do
Ward's cure for Corns;
Fahnestock's Vermifuge;
Hawley's Vegetable Salve;
Covert's Balm of Life;
Oil of Tannin; British Oil;
Oil of Spike; Nerve and Bone Liniment, &c.
At HARRIS' Agency and Intelligence Office, No 9, 5th st. jan 20-1wd&3t w

FRESH GOODS.

J. K. LOGAN & CO., No 82, FIFTH STREET, have just received from the Eastern Auctions, a large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets, among which are:

French Blue Black Broadcloths,	from $6 00	to $7 00;
English, " "	" 2 00	[illegible] 00;
Beaver Cloths,	" 1 60	[illegible] 3 00;
Fancy Cassimeres, Plaids and Stripes,		75 to 2 00;
Sattinetts, assorted colors,		37½ to 1 00.

Also, a large lot of Wool Shawls, Wool Comforts, Cassimere Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, Super Buck Mitts, &c &c &c.

We would invite our Customers and the public generally, to an examination of our Stock, as we feel confident that we can, and will, sell our goods as low for Cash as any other house in the City.
dec 19-tf

10 BAGS Old Government Java Coffee;
10 " " Laguayra "
15 " Fancy Rio "
5 " Pepper & Pimento "
10 Half Chests fine and Extra fine Y. H Tea;
6 " " " Imperial & Gun Powder "
6 " " " Gunpowder Ponchong "
30 Catty Boxes, [illegible] styles;
20 Boxes M. R. Raisins;
20 Half & quarter boxes M. R. Raisins;
10 Boxes Sperm Candles;
5 " Genoa Citron;
4 " Rock Candy;
5 " Loaf Sugar;
5 " Jujube Paste;
5 " Fell & Baker's Cocoa;
15 Malts Cassia;
4 Bbls French Currants.
For sale by J. D. WILLIAMS.
dec 12 No 23, Fifth Street

Land Surveying and Civil Engineering.

THE undersigned intending to pursue permanently the business of Surveying and Civil Engineering, offers his services to the public.

Having had a very extensive practice with Mr Z W Remington in this vicinity, he feels warranted in saying that his experience and practical knowledge will be advantageous to those who may employ him. Persons interested in real estate will find at his office plans of the City, City District, "Reserve Tract, opposite Pittsburgh," "Manor of Pittsburgh," Birmingham, Lawrenceville, and lots and farms extending several miles around Pittsburgh.

R E McGOWIN,
Office, Penn street, a few doors above Hand, Pittsburgh.

REFERENCES:

Richard Biddle, Esq.,	P. Mulvany,
Wilson M'Candless, Esq.,	James S. Craft, Esq.,
John Anderson,	Hon. Harmar Denny,
William Arthurs,	Chas. S. Bradford, Esq.,
R. S. Cassat,	O. Metcalf, Esq.

NOTICE.

☞ Those of my friends and the public, who may wish to have recourse to any of my papers, draughts or plans, will hereafter find them in the office of R E McGOWIN, whom I respectfully recommend as one in whose professional abilities and integrity they may depend. Z W REMINGTON.
j n 25—dawt8m

M'Culloch's Universal Gazetteer.

A DIRECTORY, Geograpical, Statistical and Historical, of the various countries, places and principal natural objects in the world, by J R M'Culloch, Esq., in which articles relating to the United States have been greatly multiplied and extended and adapted to the present condition of the Country and to the wants of its citizens, by Daniel Haskel, A. M. Illustrated with 7 large maps, 2 vols, large 8vo, for sale at Cook's, 85 5th st. at Eastern prices.
jan 25

MAGAZINES FOR FEBRUARY.

And More New Works,

JUST received at COOK'S, 85, 4th st., the following publications:

Lady's Book, for February, beautifully illustrated containing 4 exquisite steel engravings.

Graham's Magazine, for February, containing 4 fine steel engravings.

Ladies' National Magazine, for February, interesting and as pretty as ever.

Ladies' Musical Library, for January, containing 6 pieces of music, for 12½ cts. or only $1.50 per annum.

Democratic Review, for January, with a portrait of H Muhlenberg.

The Siege of Derry, by Charlotte Elizabeth.

Lowrie Todd, or the Settlers in the Woods, by John Galt, Esq

Heathen Mythology, by "Punch" with 10 engravings.

Littell's Living Age, No 35.

Phelim O'Toole's Courtship.

London Punch, latest date per packet ship.

Cultivator, for January.

Macauley's Miscellanies, bound in one vol. cheap edition.

Eastern Newspapers, for this week.

Illustrated Bible. History of the Old and New Testaments.

Wandering Jew, No 11. World edition.

Edith Vernon, or Crime and Retribution: a tragic story of New England, by F A Durivage.

The Dancing Feather, or the Amateur Freebooters, a romance of New York.

Eclectic Magazine for January,

Philip Augustus, by G P R James.

Also—Agincourt, Atila, Mary of Burgundy, &c, by James. jan 23

A Circular.

ON MONDAY, the 3d of February, I intend opening a Select School for young Ladies, in which will be taught all the branches necessary to a polite education.

It is confidently believed that pupils, having the advantage of practising several hours every day, will in a year be sufficiently acquainted with the French language to begin the study of another; either the Spanish, Italian or German. French books, on sacred and ancient history, can easily be procured, by translating which, the pupils will be made acquainted with those histories so necessary to a polite education.

Arithmetic, the elements of Geometry and Algebra will be taught by a method calculated to enlarge the understanding and develope the reasoning faculties, legitimate aims of a good education.

Geography, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Crayon Drawing will also be included.

Terms, (all branches included,) $10 per quarter.

The subscriber will be assisted by his daughter.

LOUIS V. CABRON,
Professor of French.

Apply to the subscriber in 2d street, opposite the Scotch hill market, or by a note left at A. Nardi, cap maker, Market street.

L. V. C. will continue to give private lessons in French as heretofore. jan 23-2wd

LAW SCHOOL.

Western University of Pennsylvania.

THE next term will commence on the third Monday of February next, and continue until the first of July.

The course of instruction is very thorough, the class recitations being daily, with occasional lectures on important branches of law. The lectures during the next term will be on CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

A MOOT COURT is held weekly for instruction in the practice of law, to the benefits of which all the students are entitled.

The tuition fee is *thirty seven and a half dollars* a term.

Students pursuing a course of study at the Law School are admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Law, on the terms usual at such institutions.

Persons desiring further information are desired to call on the PROFESSOR, WALTER H. LOWRIE, at his office in 4th street, above Smithfield street.
jan 22-2w*

ISAAC CRUSE. J. B. LIPPINCOTT.

CRUSE & LIPPINCOTT,

Commission, Produce, and Forwarding Merchants,

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BALTIMORE, (MD.)

REFERENCES:—The Merchants of Pittsburgh in general. jan 13-6m

Sugar and Molasses.

25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar, (new.)
20 Bbls. " " Molasses;
20 " " Sugar House Molasses, (Prime,)
R. GALWAY,
Jan 21-1w* Liberty street.

RETAIL HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to decline business by the 1st of April next, offers for sale his stock of HARDWARE on hand, on liberal terms, (together with a lease of the store and dwelling.) The stock has been purchased of the importers, and is well selected. To any person wishing to commence the retail Hardware business, this would be an excellent opportunity, as there are no other hardware stores in the ward. Apply to JAMES BLAKEL