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PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1849.

☞ We will notice the Journal on the Mail Agency to-morrow.

Protection.

On Tuesday the editor of the *Gazette* stated that in a conversation with an Englishman who has been about a year in this country, he learned that the wages paid to workers in iron was twice as much in Pittsburgh as in England.

We stuck a pin there, and asked the editor whether, or not, the fact noted by him, did not furnish evidence that the Tariff system affords no protection to the laborer.

The Gazette of yesterday contained a long reply. In the first place we are not willing to concede that the laborers in iron establishments in England are not almost as well paid as in this country. It may be true that they do not get as much money; but the money they do receive will purchase nearly as much of the necessaries of life, and in this way must we estimate the relative value of labor in the two countries.

But we are not disposed to quibble with the Gazette; and if that paper would cease quibbling with us on this question, it would very soon exhaust its fund of arguments.

The assertion of our cotemporary that "European labor has not operated in the manner and to the extent which the Post's theory affirms," is either untrue or there is no truth in the assertion about the difference in wages. Can it be possible that there is a sensible man in this country, who has studied history or political economy who does not know that labor, like money and all sorts of merchandise, goes to what ever part of the world the demand seems greatest? Why *is* it, we ask, that thousands of the poorer and poorest classes of Europe are daily flocking to this country? The answer is obvious: Wages are higher in some branches here than there. Make the iron business better in this country than it is in England—permanently better, we mean, of course—and in less than twelve months the workers will be on their way here. We cannot be convinced that the capitalists are men of such enlarged benevolence as to refuse to employ a foreigner at less wages than the American demands. Nor do we believe that they will neglect to send for the "pauper laborers" of England, whenever they find it to be their interest to do so. We well recollect that about the year 1843, '44 some of the workmen in Eastern Pennsylvania iron establishments struck for "two dollars a day and roast beef," and they were supplanted by foreigners. And we recollect further of hearing men engaged in similar establishments in this city at about the same time—complain that they had been threatened with "pauper" competition.

Here is another idea in connection with this subject. The Gazette has seen an Englishman who makes twice as much in Pittsburgh as he could in England. If ever any political scheme was thoroughly tested in England it is that of Protection—Why, then, is it that her laborers are termed "paupers?" England has grown to be immensely rich, as a country—but the people are poor. Those of them who can, emigrate. Those who cannot leave, either starve or commit crimes in order to be transported or imprisoned. Here is a picture of a Tariff country. This brings us to another paragraph of the Gazette article:

"But the Post's whole view is entirely too contracted. The object of protection to American industry is not merely "to give high wages to the workers," i. e. those who work in manufacturing establishments. That is only one of its objects. Its range is far higher, nobler, and more general. Not only the worker, but every citizen, of every class and occupation is benefited."

Then follows a picture of a village growing up to wealth, by the introduction of manufactures which are fostered by legislation. The likeness exhibited would be correct, if in the background, the editor had presented a mass of sickly, starving, and miserable human beings, of all ages and sexes—for such a state of things must follow the unnatural interference of legislation with those concerns which are better when left to the control of God's own laws.

Give the American people a sound currency, just laws, and a fair chance for individual and national development, and they can dispense with all restraints upon commerce. In fact, there cannot be a healthy growth, unless we keep pace, at least, with Europe, in the practical applications of all new discoveries in political economy, as well as in the mechanic arts.

We give place to one more paragraph from the Gazette:

But what remedy does the Post offer for the evil which it suggests, and which exists principally in its own imagination? Would it recommend the Native scheme of prohibiting the emigration from the old world? If it cannot offer any remedy, why attempt to oppose the only means by which the evil can be mitigated?

We spurn with indignation the imputation that we might propose the Native scheme as a remedy. We make some professions of Christianity, and we trust we shall see the day when the divine precept "Love thy neighbor as thyself," shall be embodied in the political creeds of all parties. Our first duty is to our own country; but the doctrine that requires us to live in entire forgetfulness of the good of others, of whatever country, should no longer influence the leaders of the world. As a new country, in vigorous health, the United States should set examples of reform to the older nations, and not borrow their laws and usages which they themselves are fast throwing off.

We do propose a *remedy*; one that we have often proposed, and which we have referred to above,—viz: A sound currency, just laws, &c. The difference between our scheme of protection and that of the Whigs, is, that our's really protects all, while their's only protects capital, to the destruction of labor.

Business on the Canal.

There is now an abundance of water in the Pennsylvania Canal, and business on this great thoroughfare within the last few days, has been quite brisk. Owing to the unusual drouth during the past season, the rivers have been so low as to prevent shipments by boats to this city; and consequently much of the freight that was intended to pass through Pittsburgh by way of the Canal to the East, has been sent either by New Orleans or Lake Erie and Buffalo. Now, however, when we have plenty of water, in the rivers and canal, freights appear to be comparatively scarce.

We present below, from the Collector's books, a statement of the tolls received on the Pennsylvania canal, for the years 1845, 1846, 1847 and 1848, and up to the 1st of November the present year; and also a comparative statement of tolls received the past and present season, up the 1st inst. Notwithstanding the causes above enumerated, it is believed that the tolls this year, before the close of navigation, will equal those received last year.

From the opening of navigation the present season up to the 1st inst., there were *three thousand five hundred and twenty three* boats cleared from the Collector's office at Pittsburgh.

Tolls received entire year	1845	$98,270 43
" " "	1846	88,264 41
" " "	1847	134,661 59
" " "	1848	117,229 25
" " "	1949	102,822 24
Amount received till 1st Nov.	1848	$106,642 51
" " "	1849	102,822 24
Less than last year		$3,820 27

☞ Grapes are said to decrease in flavor and richness the further they are removed from the ground. This has been the result of the experience of the French and German wine growers.

to resign the cares of government, and his $9,000 per annum, not like the Emperor Charles, to go into a state of monastic seclusion, there to bewail the madness and misfortunes of the great whig party, but to be inducted into an office of greater profit, under the general administration. In the same breath, rumor assigns him a full foreign mission, and of the post of Secretary of the Treasury, which is to be made for him by the translation of Mr. Meredith to the snows of Russia. Governor Johnston may resign, and General Taylor may appoint him to some office in his gift; but I venture to predict that it will neither be a foreign mission nor a cabinet appointment, for the good and sufficient reason that he lacks the necessary qualifications. The Governor is a fine-looking, jovial fellow—democratic in his feelings and associations—an excellent judge of Monongahela—and, at a pinch, or a punch, can make a pretty good stump speech; but he understands as much about diplomacy, the law of nations, and the general principles of political economy, as a Flat Headed Indian, and so he would frankly tell any one, if asked the question."

Some of the Herald's correspondents are unworthy of belief, but there may be some truth above. We shall see.

Only think! should Johnston resign, Darsie will be Governor!

The Federal Office Holders.

The Philadelphia *News* is still grieved in spirit because of the result of the late election, especially in the City and County of Philadelphia. The editor complains bitterly and whines most piteously, because those who hold places in the Post-Office and Custom House, did not exert their influence to advance the cause of Federalism. Hear the *News*:

"So far as those in the Custom House are concerned, we have no hesitation in saying that neither the chief, nor any of those under him, whom he could influence, exerted themselves in the least, to secure the success of the Whig ticket in the city. Some of the favorite underlings, who *are permitted to draw their salaries* WITHOUT RENDERING ANY EQUIVALENT TO THE GOVERNMENT, we all know openly opposed it."

The italics and capitals in this extract are our own. We have so marked the piece, as it contains a precious confession, which should be put upon record by every Democratic editor in the country. It appears, from the testimony of this Federal editor that the corrupt and wicked administration at Washington keeps men in office "*who render no acquivalent to the government!*" And mark ye because some sincere Federal office holders do not "interfere in elections," they are abused by the Taylor papers! Wonderful consistency!

Jealousy—Do not be in a hurry.

The Baltimore Clipper states that a gentleman of that city left his home, informing his wife that business would probable keep him away until the next day. The wife being of a timid nature, after her husband had gone, sent for her sister to come and stay with her during the night. She did so, and occupied the husband's place in the bed. It so happened that the husband was jealous of his better half, and having completed his business sooner than anticipated, went home shortly after midnight. Going into his chamber, he undressed himself without disturbing either of the occupants of the bed, but just as he was going to get in, he discovered what his imagination and jealousy instantly conjured into a MAN! Quick as thought he seized his boot-jack and commenced belaboring the supposed usurper of his rights, about the head, in the most desperate manner. The screams of his victim and wife, however soon showed him the mistake he had made, and without taking report for authority, we don't doubt but that he felt foolish and ashamed of his precipitancy. His wife's sister had both her eyes very much blackened and bruised, and the side of her face so badly cut, that a physician was necessarily called in to dress her injuries. We advise him hereafter to follow the advice of Davy Crocket—"be sure you're right" then go ahead."

The Coal Trade.

The rise in the Rivers will be cheering intelligence to the citizens of Cincinnati, Louisville, and other places below, that depend on Pittsburgh for their Coal. While passing along Water street yesterday, we counted no less than seventeen boats, all laden with "black diamonds," afloat, between the bridge and Manchester.

We understand from the Cincinnati and Louisville papers that Coal has been very scarce in those places during the last two months; and it will therefore not be long before the people will have an abundance of the article, and of a good quality too.

Business.

The weather is again fine. In our walks through the city we noticed a great change in the appearance of business since last week. Now, all are busy—Grocers, Manufacturers, Dry Goods men, and dealers in merchandize of all kinds. The rivers are in good order. The Cincinnati packets, as well as transient boats, are afloat, and go and come loaded to the guards with freight and passengers.

Doctrine of Equalization.

The Lyon (Massachusetts) Bay State, of the 18th inst., produces a tabular list from the Blue Book of all the officers who have been employed in the Custom House of Salem, and shows that "during a period of ten years, and while the whigs were charging the democrats with appropriating all the offices to themselves, they HELD MORE OFFICES *than the democrats and received* DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF SALARY—the whigs averaging *eleven* officers, and the democrats *nine;* the whigs received $45,082,63, the democrats $22,720 62. Balance in favor of the federal whigs over TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS! Awful proscription, that!"

VIII SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—The Official vote for for State Senator in the VIIIth District, composed of the counties of Schuylkill, Carbon, Monroe, and Pike, exhibits the following result:

	Frailey, Dem.	*Wheeler, Whig.*
Schuylkill,	3768	3537
Carbon,	701	554
Monroe,	1186	225
Pike,	621	98
	6276	4414
	4414	

Frailey's majority, 1862 votes.

Mr. Jediah Irish had 212 votes in the four counties.

☞ Punch has seen with alarm "ladies vests" advertised in the newspapers. The gradual invasion of male attire by the other sex ought to be looked to. Punch says they have already stolen our paletots—they now seize upon vests. Gracious-goodness! what will they not take next? What will be left us?

Sure enough!—what will be done with the "what-d'ye-call-'ems?"—

When coats, boots and jackets are taken,
By our precious acquisitive spouses,
Our confidence well may be shaken
In respect to retaining our t——houses!

DR. MCCLINTOCK.—The Pennsylvanian says: The Pittsburgh *Post*, Washington *Examiner*, and other prominent Democratic papers are urging, with much spirit and effect, Dr. JONAS R. MCCLINTOCK, of Allegheny county, as the Democratic candidate for Speaker of the House. We do not wonder at it; for he has the ability, skill, the promptitude, the education and the address, to make a most popular and impressive presiding officer.

☞ Strauss, the celebrated composer, is dead. The Austrian Minister of Police used to employ him to draw away the attention of the people from politics. His funeral was attended by an immense number.

acquainted with Fredrika Bremer.—This class of people is celebrated for their fondyism of foreigners, and one would suppose they had had enough of it. Miss Bremer may be tempted to show them up in a book.

☞ Horn tells us a story of a wag in Gotham who seeing a man driving a tack in a card through the letter T of the word 'Boston' printed on it, seized the latter's arm, and exclaimed, "Why, what are you about? Didn't you know that laying tax upon tea in Boston once raised a great mess there?"

☞ Cheap postage is spreading. A Convention has been published between Spain and Belgium, by which the future charge of single letters between the two countries is reduced to a single franc.

☞ A Haverhill, Mass., Company of Californians propose taking out with them the machinery of a steam saw-mill which they think will prove a more profitable speculation than digging.

☞ A committee of gentlemen in Canada have offered a premium of from $300 to $500 for the best manuscript pamphlet, of a limited size, in favor of the annexation of Canada to the United States.

☞ It is asserted in an Episcopalian paper, that Dr. Woods, Jr., the President of Bowdoin College, in New England, has arrived at the conclusion that Christianity is a failure.

☞ The number of emigrants arrived at New York, from April 2d, to the 19th of October, 1849, is stated at 173,924, averaging 865 per day.

☞ At a railroad depot, in Boston, a few days ago, a lady from Maine having detected a thief picking her pocket, seized him and held him firmly until a policeman arrived.

☞ In Ireland, the English government has 30,000 soldiers, 21,000 enrolled pensioners, and 12,700 policemen.

☞ The remains of General Worth and Col. Duncan are at New Orleans, on their way to New York, for interment.

☞ New counterfeits on the Harrisburg Bank have been detected. They are badly executed.

☞ The latest definition of a "kind husband" is one who sits and smokes after breakfast, while his wife, with a child on one arm, and a pail of water on the other, pursues her washing.

☞ Gen. Duff Green, it is stated, has gone to Nashville, to get the Legislature to grant him Banking privileges, to enable him to raise the means to continue his work on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.

☞ Four slaves, three men and one woman, ran away from Cumberland on Saturday night last. They belonged to Messrs. Edwards, Hearley and Clabaugh.

☞ Major Thompson S. Brown, late Engineer on the York and Erie Railroad, has effected a five years' engagement with the Emperor of Russia, at a salary of $12,000 per annum, and will soon leave for the Autocrat's dominions.

Who Struck my Brother Bob?

Billy Paterson is done for—thrown into a mere shadow, as will be seen by the following:

Old Bob Hilton was one of the hardest cases that ever existed in Georgia or any where else. He excelled in only two things—in the frequency of his "scrapes," and the number of "scrapes" they led him into. No election day, "court week" or fourth of July ever passed over his head, free of some difficulty, resulting from his free use of the intoxicating beverage, or as he termed it, "*perets.*" Bob had a brother whose name was Peter, called by his friends Pete. Pete was a tall specimen of the genuine homo, standing about six feet two "in his stockings." He was very far from being a Julius Cæsar in point of bravery, for where there was no danger, no man could talk louder, or come to blood and thunder on a large scale. One day, during a court week, Bob, as usual, became decently tight, or in Georgia dialect, "slightly interrogated." Getting rather quarrelsome, some person had presented him with a blow between the eyes, which stretched him at full length on the floor. Pete heard of it, and understanding that the gentleman who had been kind enough to give Bob the floor had left, he started up, and putting on a ferocious countenance, exclaimed:

"Who struck my brother Bob?"

No one answered, for all were too busy talking for themselves.

"Who struck my brother Bob?" continued Pete, waxing bolder, as he saw no notice was taken of his first question.

"Who struck my brother Bob?" he cried the third time, working himself up into a perfect fury, and stalking about the piazza of the grocery as if he didn't care for any body. He felt convinced that no one would take up the matter but the "varmint" himself, and as he was not "in the vicinity," he years "afraid," not he. He was, however, doomed to disappointment; for just as he yelled out the terrible question the fourth time, a tall, broad shouldered fellow, who was known as the bully of the country, stepped up and said—

"I struck your brother Bob!"

"Ah!" said Pete, after surveying his brother Bob's enemy for several minutes. "Well, you struck him a powerful lick!"

Christianity a Failure.

A President of a Puritan College in New England is said to have declared that *Christianity is a failure!* In what respect it has failed he does not condescend to mention, neither has he shown what would be a proper substitute. That it has failed to make all men honest, virtuous and just, is true, but that it has failed to make every man so who believes its doctrines, and faithfully practises its precepts, we deny, and it would take something stronger than the dogmatic declaration of a crotchetty-brained professor to make us believe. Men, mistaking causes and effects, frequently come to the most absurd conclusions. It was but recently we read a pamphlet, in which the author undertook to demonstrate from existing evils in society, that all civil governments were a failure, and hence inferred that anarchy or license was preferable. The writer was not able to see that the evils complained of were the necessary results of his own system, which it was the object of civil government to check, and without whose controlling influence society would become little better than a pandemonium. The author expected too much from civil government, forgetting that its institution is to protect society from the bad passions of evil men, by punishment and making it their interests to restrain them. That it should make every man a perfect pattern of a good citizen is not to be expected; other influences have to operate upon his mind and feelings to produce this effect.—The Puritan professor has probably fallen into some such mistake.—*Phila. Ledger, 25th.*

ARREST OF SLAVE ABDUCTORS.—The "underground railroad agents" lately so active on the Eastern shore of Maryland, are already falling into the hands of the law. The Centreville Times, of Saturday, contains the following arrests:

A negro fellow named Frisby was apprehended near Easton, on Tuesday last, and committed to Talbot county jail, for assisting negro slaves to escape from their masters.

Three negroes from Wilmington, Delaware, (with horses and vehicles for assisting slaves to runaway,) were taken prisoners in Kent county, a few days since. Unfortunately, two of the rascals escaped, but the other was safely lodged in jail, in Chestertown.

A negro man, named London Gold, charged with assisting slaves to escape from their owners, was lodged in the Centreville jail on Tuesday last. Unfortunately for London, a runaway negro was found in his house, secreted between two beds.

☞ "Mr. Buchanan was the opponent of the war (of 1812,) and of the war administration of the patriotic Madison."—*Shippensburg News.*

A more unblushing falsehood was never recorded in as many lines. Who does not know that Mr. Buchanan joined a volunteer company in Lancaster, and, with a musket on his shoulder, marched on foot to Baltimore in defence of his country? This is a fact, known to nearly every man in our State. The above assertion, therefore, is a wilful, premeditated falsehood—a naked, unvarnished lie.—*Carlisle Vol.*

☞ The organ of the Federal monopolists was unusually full of falsehood and vituperation yesterday. The Guerrilla has not yet attempted to explain why it is he advotes the doctrine of "protection" so strenuously, and at the same time reduced the wages of his hands 25 per cent., so as to place them on a par with the "pauper laborers of Europe."

The St. Paul's (Minnesota) *Chronicle*, of the 13th instant, has a letter from Col. Pope, at Fort Snelling, under date of the 3d instant, which says:—I have traversed portions of the country not before examined, and am satisfied that nothing more is necessary for the rapid progress of Minnesota, than a fair statement of the numerous advantages it offers to persons immigrating to the West. The fertility of the soil, and the many and valuable water privileges embraced within the boundaries of this territory, so far exceed anything I had previously supposed, that I am at a loss to express myself with sufficient force to set before the country, in their true lights, the remarkable features of this portion of the Northwest. The Mississippi and Lake Superior on the east, the Red River in the centre, and the Minnesota or St. Peters on the south, enclose almost an island, unparalleled for the advantages it offers to the manufacturer and farmer. The only difficulty (and that is by no means universal) is the scarcity of wood. This difficulty is almost entirely confined to the west side of the Red River of the North; but the heavy timber abundant on all the numerous tributaries of this stream from the west, almost does away with any fear on this subject. The numerous lakes on the maps, so far from indicating a low or swampy region, are surrounded with high rolling country densely covered with oak and the other forest trees common to this latitude, and are connected with each other by streams which, with their numerous rapids, afford an inexhaustible water power. These remarks are peculiarly applicable to that portion of Minnesota territory embraced between the mouth of Crow Wing River, and the head of Red River and Red Lake. A more beautiful and fertile country than the portion through which I recently passed, I believe does not exist. The region bordering on the lower Red River presents no elevated country, but is composed of the richest vegetable mould, three or four feet deep, and requiring hardly any attention to make it produce most abundantly. The Red River itself is heavily timbered, on both banks, to its point of intersection with the parallel of 49 degrees north latitude, and is navigable for boats of three or four feet draught of water for four, and some seasons five, months in the year, for 500 miles, and to a point within 125 miles of the Mississippi. I cannot, in this short communication, sufficiently set forth to you the vivid and most favorably impressions I have conceived of your territory. I think it merely necessary to show to the world the actual state of things to ensure its rapid advancement. A portion of the country embraced between Otter Tail Lake, one of the sources of the Mississippi, and Red Lake, has never been explored.—Would it not be advisable for your delegate in Congress to procure, this winter, an appropriation for that purpose? Having begun the exploration, I shall, during the winter, execute a map and make a report of the region I have seen. It would truly be a pleasing duty, should I be selected to complete the examination next season. As I feel deeply interested in the prosperity and welfare of the half-breed residents on the northern frontier of your territory, from having observed their activity, industry, and law-abiding character, I am induced to offer to your notice, as the persons most proper to bring such a subject to the attention of your legislature, some hints as to the proper course to be adopted to ensure the protection of these people, and the foundation of a successful and prosperous settlement along that border. The success of this settlement I regard as the more important, as it is directly in contact with the possessions of the Hudson's Bay Company, who now exercise a paramount sway within the American territory, and who are every year drawing from this country, by their fur trade, an immense revenue. The whole of the Red River settlement was, at one time, within what are now the possessions of the United States; but as soon as this fact became known, the half-breeds were actually forced by the Hudson's Bay Company, to remove to the British side of the line. Almost all the trapping and hunting is now done within the limits of the territory of Minnesota, and as it has been apparent that no protection was afforded by our government, and great favors are shown by the company to those residing on English soil, it is not to be wondered at that the greater portion of the half-breeds continue to remain north of the line. They are, at present, entirely dependent for their winter's supply of provisions upon the buffalo we hunting on this side, and share equal privileges, as matters now stand, with those residing on American soil. Three things only are necessary to establish a prosperous and populous settlement on the American side, within your territory, and these can at once be effected by the action of your Legislature, with the aid of your executive and judicial officers—1st. Let the law against the encroachments of the citizens or subjects of foreign countries upon our territories be enforced. 2d Memorialize the general government to extinguish the Indian title to the lands in that quarter, and then extend the laws of Minnesota over the people of the settlement, by establishing courts of justice, and appointing official persons to regulate their affairs. 3d. Throw open, by means of roads and other facilities, the trade and commerce of the Mississippi, and introduce among them the currency of the United States, now much less valued than the notes of the Hudson's Bay Company, payable sixty days after sight in London. These things they certainly have a right to claim; and I sincerely hope the Legislature of Minnesota will adopt, as early a practicable, some means of alleviating the present condition of these people, and of effecting objects so desirable.

The *Chronicle* of the same date says:—A treaty was effected, we learn, with the half-breeds, on Tuesday last, for the land lying west of the Mississippi, bordering upon Lake Pepin, about 70 miles below this place; it is bounded on the river about 35 miles, extending back 15 miles, making some 320,000 acres, purchased for $200,000, or about 60 cents per acre. The land is said to be of good quality generally, having some fine situations on the lake, and a number of improvements made by the half-breeds. It will, doubtless, soon fill up with a hardy and enterprising population.

Pork Packing and Lard.

Messrs. Eoharto & Derbefuille, a very extensive New York firm, engaged in executing orders for Pork and Lard for the European market, have issued the following circular to Pork packers. As it contains much valuable information, we copy it:

We take the liberty of making to the trade, the following suggestions on the eve of the packing season, as we feel convinced, that, by a strict adherence to our remarks, business will be greatly facilitated and a large market secured to American producers in the ports of the European continent.

The use of native salt must be totally discarded and marine salt substituted in its stead; the mineral or native salt, having a tendency to injure the bright appearance of the meat. By making it dingy and yellow, renders it totally unsaleable in the British as well as in the continental ports. The exclusive use of marine salt is absolutely necessary to the success of all packing operations, and without it no packer can ever expect to be able to command a good price for his meat.

The style of pork required in the continental ports, is the following:

About 60 lbs. rumps: 140 lbs. shoulders, neither hocky nor heads,

Bright light pqrt, packed in this way, will command, in foreign ports, better prices than any mess pork which this country can produce, as that population requires lean meat, and they will not use fat pork at any prices whatever.

With the exception of the London market, the demand from all other British ports appears to run also on this light meat, as well in the shape of bacon as prime mess pork; we, therefore, strongly recommend to all packers, to be extremely careful in assorting their meat when they are putting it up, and to render into No. 1 and 2 lard, as the case may be, all oily and very fat hogs, which would, from their nature, injure the sale of whole invoices of meat, in which they might be found mixed.

We have the satisfaction to state that the demand for No 1 and 2 lard, is yearly on the increase, and the consumption extends over the whole surface of the European continent. We have found, for many years past, that the orders come in the early part of August and continue to the end of October, as our purchases duping this period are generally one half of the whole year's operations, and speculators afterwards are left to the tender mercies of a contracted number of purchasers. Had the holders, this year, properly understood this very important law of the foreign demand, and come forward in August, instead of holding back through that month, the market would have been relieved of several thousand barrels which are now depressing it; and themselves benefitted to the extent of at least five per cent. on the amount of their fall sales.

the Austrian and the Ottoman have done what they could to keep mankind out of their rights, and the general impression seem to be that a falling out among them might afford a profitable verification of the old proverb. There would be sympathy for Turkey were the Czar to attack her in the present conjuncture, because, so far as right and wrong are concerned in the special case, the Czar would be the aggressor. For the Turk, as Turk, we can have little sympathy. All that is not slave in him is tyrant. Much superfluous laudation has been bestowed upon the Porte for the stand it has taken in refusing to give up the exiles of Widden. It is a noble, humane, chivalrous act, as the journalists inform us. Let the Mussulman have his due when he does a noble deed; but there is nothing to induce us to think that there was any talk of philanthropy in the divan when it was decided to say "no" to the Czar. The Turks certainly care nothing for Kossuth, nor would they lift a finger to save him from the scaffold, were it not that the matter touches their political rights and their national dignity. They have thrown their shield over the fugitive—not for the reason that they sympathize with his cause, but to repel the encroachment of a hated rival.—The Sultan has heretofore made the same demands of Austria and Russia which those powers are now making of him. We have already referred to the case of Russia at the time of the Greek insurrection. In a recent instance of a rebellion in the Turkish province of Serbia, the Hospodar of that country, Prince Michael Obrenovich, fled into the Austrian territory. The Porte in vain demanded of Metternich's government either his extradition or his dismissal from the Austrian territories. It is also well known that the leader of the present insurrection in Bosnia, having formerly been guilty of political offences against the Porte, took shelter in Croatia. The Turkish authorities applied to the Austrian government of the day for his extradition in vain, for he was allowed to remain in the Austrian territory until the storm had blown over. It is also a singular fact that, in the Polish revolution, Russia never required Austria or Prussia to render up the exiles that had taken refuge in those countries; and the peremptory bearing now assumed towards the Porte is the more preposterous and inexcusable. Every thing shows that the demand of the Czar was hasty and inconsiderate, and that the general voice of Europe will call upon him to desist. Austria herself cannot heartily second him in an obstinate persistence upon this point. She would gain nothing by helping the Muscovites to Constantinople.—*Boston Courier.*

☞ NOTICE EVERY ONE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—The American Oil, having performed by its use so many remarkable cures, and being a powerful Remedial Agent for various diseases, has induced some persons to counterfeit this valuable medicine. The original and genuine American Oil is obtained from a well in Burkswille, Kentucky from the sole and only proprietors, D. Hale & Co., who appointed Mr. Wm. Jackson, of 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, their sole and only agent for supplying sub-agents in western Pennsylvania, western Virginia, and part of Ohio. The true and genuine American Oil is a dark green color. There are various counterfeits abroad—some Seneca Oil, some a mixture closely resembling the genuine, purporting to come from the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Dispensary Company; some black, some white, said to be made from the Original American Oil. D. Hale & Co., the only and sole proprietors of the true and original American Oil, DO NOT nor NEVER DID supply any persons who make the article called Extract of American Oil, said to be refined, clarified and concentrated. BEWARE of the worthless counterfeits, and OBSERVE that Wm. Jackson, 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, head of Wood street is the ONLY and SOLE agent for the above mentioned District, and that none is genuine but what has the name and address printed on the label, and in the pamphlet in which each bottle is enveloped, and likewise notice that the proprietors' address is printed in each pamphlet thus: "D. Hall & Co., Kentucky." Another way of detecting the counterfeits is the difference in the price. The genuine is sold invariably at 50 cts. per bottle and no less, while some of the counterfeits are sold at various prices under.

The Pure and only Genuine American Oil is sold wholesale and retail by Wm. Jackson, at the only agency, in Pittsburgh, No. 89 Liberty street, head of Wood st. aug31:3m

☞ "Shell Oysters," received daily at "OYSTER HOUSE," Diamond alley. [nov1:tw] WM. BENNETT.

☞ Oysters! Oysters!!—The subscriber will keep up constantly (at the Monongahela Exchange) from this time, FRESH OYSTERS, which he will serve up in the very best style. E. C. CAMPBELL,
sep18:tuapr Cor. of Smithfield and Fourth sts.

THEATRE.

MANAGER ..... C. S. PORTER.

ADMISSION:
Dress Circle and Parquette ..... 50 cents
Second Tier ..... 25 "

☞ Last night but one of Mr. SILSBEE.

FRIDAY, November 2, will be presented a Drama, in three Acts, called

YANKEE LAND.

Lot Sap Sago ..... Mr. Silsbee.
To conclude with
YANKEE FARMERS.
Jonathan .....
Sally ..... Mrs. M'Lean.
In rehearsal, Happy Results.
TIME ALTERED—Doors open 1 before 7; Curtain rises 1 past 7.

J. H. LAWHAN'S
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND
Gentlemen's Furnishing Emporium
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 68 FOURTH STREET, APOLLO BUILDING
BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Always on hand, a large assortment of Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Under Shirts, Drawers, &c., &c. mar12

Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road.

THE Stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company are hereby notified to pay the Third Instalment of Five Dollars per share, respectively held by them, at the *Office of the Company, Third street, Pittsburgh*, on or before the 25th November.

L. S. BROOKS, Treasurer.
Salem, Ohio, 23d October, 1849—(nov2:3td)

Great, Moral and Sublime Exhibition!!
WEST'S THRILLING PAINTING OF
DEATH ON THE PALE HORSE,
Or the Opening of the First Five Seals.

A representation of the 6th chapter of Revelations—*St. John's Vision*—which he speaks of having beheld while on the Isle of Patmos:—representing forty characters full size of life, painted upon 240 square feet of canvass. Will be on exhibition at the APOLLO HALL, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Nov. 2d and 3d. Day Exhibition open from 10 to 12, and from 3 to 5 P. M.; at Night, from 6½ to 10 o'clock.

Tickets 12½ cts.; Children half price. Sunday Schools, in bodies, at 6 cents each.

☞ Ministers of all denominations are invited to attend. nov2

Phrenology.

MR. TOWNSEND can be found at PHILO HALL between the hours of 9 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon, ready to attend to calls in his profession. Also, he will visit families without any additional charge, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings of each week. nov1:6t

EUROPEAN AGENCY
JOHN THOMPSON,
Carpet Manufacturer,
No. 136 LIBERTY STREET PITTSBURGH.

Is also appointed Agent for P. W. *Byrne & Co's* New York Line of Ships, for bringing Emigrants from and remitting money to England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

☞ Sums from five dollars to any amount remitted with despatch, at the lowest rates of discount. y13

PITTSBURGH, June 12, 1849.

Mr. T. K. Hibbert—Dear Sir: In reply to your request to have my opinion relative to the quality of your Writing Fluid, I may state that I have used it in my Institute of Accountants for nearly a year; where I use none but the best of Inks. It becomes a perfect black soon after being written with, and is suitable for any kind of pen, but more particularly the metallic pen, which does not clog with it as with common ink. It writes well upon any kind of paper, and on account of its fluid property writes better on parchment than any of the common inks. I perceive what you have made recently is darker in color when first written with. This is a decided improvement, particularly for book-keepers, who have frequently to write with candle light. Your Red Ink is decidedly the best of that kind of domestic manufacture that I have tried;—it will be found on trial in every respect equal to Arnold's best English manufacture. Your Machine Copy Ink leaves a good impression, and will be found worthy of a trial; but I cannot myself speak so confidently of its properties as the others, not having had the same experience in the use of it.

Very respectfully yours, P. DUFF,
Principal of Institute of Accts., Pittsburgh.

For sale by B. A. Fahnestock & Co., Pittsburgh; H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny; and by the manufacturer, T. K. HIBBERT, Druggist and Chemist, corner of Liberty and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh. nov1:3tw

"MY HOUSE."

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!—The Oyster Saloon of "My House," corner of Seventh and Webster sts., is now open. Epicures will be well suited when they call. [oct19:tf] WM. WILSON.

Cotton Machinery, Tools, &c., at Auction. ON TUESDAY, THE 6TH OF NOVEMBER, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at AUCTION, on the premises, (Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh,) all the Machinery, Tools, Shafts, Drums and Gearing of the Phœnix Cotton Factory, belonging to Adams, Allen & Co. Also, a quantity of Cotton Mill Castings, Wrought and Cast Iron work, Cast Steel Spindles, Roller, &c., prepared for said Mill; Patterns, Office Furniture, &c. Among which are Carding Engines, Throstles, Mules, Speeders, Drawing Frames, &c., &c. A liberal credit will be given on all purchases over $100.00, as made known at sale. [oct30:td2&2tw]

☞ Sheriff Curtis took possession of the office yesterday. We regret that he has done so, for we preferred Miller. But we are constrained to say in all candor that if popular opinion is not much mistaken Mr. Curtis is one of the best men in the county and will make a good officer.

JEREMIAH PARKER, a Novel by Mrs. Mackenzie Daniel, (Ellen Pickering,) has been received by J. Holmes, Third street Literary Depot. It is written in an easy, graceful style, and is decidedly interesting.

BURGLARY.—The confectionary establishment of Mr. Wilson, ("My House") on Seventh street, was entered on Tuesday night, by some rascals who got $150 for their perseverance.

☞ The steamer Lewis Wetzel takes her name from a famous West Pennsylvania hunter, a terror to the Indians, and a renowned marksman, who flourished in 1785.

KILLED HIMSELF.—The Chronicle tells us of a man who jumped out of a window, in Allegheny, on Wednesday, and killed himself. He was partially insane.

☞ The Dispatch makes merry over an unfortunate typographical error that crept into an item of ours. Now mind, we'll catch Fleeson in the same fix some day.

☞ Magechan, in a speech the other day, said a young lawyer was like a "bumble bee," because, largest when just hatched!

☞ By reference to our Telegraph news, our readers will perceive that Gov. Johnston has set apart the 9th instant as a day of Thanksgiving.

☞ A fellow is about town passing himself off as a German Count. It is certain that he is an imposter.

☞ We understand that Miss Cruise and Mr. Cowell have left the Pittsburgh Theatre.

☞ Mr. Arthurs, the new Coronor has entered upon the duties of his office.

ment affirmed. Per Currain.

Jones vs. Shacklett and Glyde, Greene county. Judgment affirmed. Per Currian.

Garrard vs. Lantz, Greene county. Argued, Loomis for Plff. in error; Ewing and Deford for Def. in error.

Dicke vs. Miller, Washington county. Argued, Marsh for Plff. in error; Gow & White for Def. in error.

MR. DUFF'S FREE LECTURES ON BOOK KEEPING.—The concluding lecture of the course, will be delivered in the Fourth Ward public school house, on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Subject—the modern improvements in book keeping.

THEATRE.—Mr. Silsbee appears again to-night. Reader, do you wish to shake with laughter?—If so, go to the Theatre, during Silsbee's engagement.

News by Telegraph!

Reported for the Morning Post

THANKSGIVING DAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.

Governor Johnston has issued a proclamation appointing the 9th inst. as a day of public thanksgiving.

THE ST. LOUIS TRAGEDY.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.

A crowd of several thousand persons collected around the jail early last evening, and remained there until after midnight. No serious demonstration was made, though much excitement existed. A strong feeling prevails against the prisoners. Barnum is still living.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.

Madame Bodisco, publishes a card denying the statement of the N. Y. Courier. She received letters from her husband per Europa, stating that he had left Russia and was on his way to America, and would arrive in January.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

The momentary expectation of the Hibernia's arrival, materially checks transactions. Flour is plenty and holders firm. The prices of all articles are unchanged.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.

John E. Clark, first Auditor of the Treasury department has been appointed Solicitor to the Treasury department, vice Gillett. Thos. L. Smith succeeds Clarke as Auditor.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, November 1, 1849.

The river fell four inches since morning.
Flour.—Prices declined, with sales of new at $4,50; old, at $5,00 ⅌ bbl.
Whiskey.—Sales at 19c.
Hogs.—Sale of 100 head at $2,75. Sales of Cattle at $4,00, nett.
Sales of Linseed Oil at 70@72c. ⅌ gallon.

New Line
OF LIVERPOOL AND PHILADELPHIA
PACKETS.
To Sail from Philadelphia on the 12th; and from Liverpool on the 8th of each month.
Ships WILLIAM PENN, 1,000 tons.
" HIBERNIA, 1,050 "
" PHILADELPHIA, 1,400 "
" KALAMAZOO, 1,000 "
RICHARDS