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READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.

The Post seems to be quite indignant because we will not give it full credit for sincerity, in its recent professions of friendship for protection. We plead in extenuation the well-remembered fraud of 1844. We would also refer the editors of that paper to the refreshing reminiscences of our correspondent "Retrospect," in this paper.

Do the readers of that paper suppose that we, or any other intelligent man, can give them credit for sincerity, after their oft-repated gyrations on this subject? The idea is preposterous. We like their recent arguments very well, because they are in the main true; but as for their sincerity, or reliability, that is a very different question. For cool, impudence their article of yesterday is unsurpassed.

We have an interesting article this morning from the Lake Superior Journal, on the operations at the several copper mines of that region. Many of them are doing well; but the Cliff Mine, in which, Pittsburgh is deeply interested, is still ahead.

The editor of the Wheeling Gazette tries to be witty at our expense, in relation to our remarks concerning the Wheeling Bridge. Will it deny that the grade of the bridge is 211 feet to the mile? Is there any thing strange in the fact that a bridge too low for steamboats, may have grades too high for railroads?

The Cincinnati, Wilmington, and Zanesville Railroad is going ahead. The Chief Engineer has issued proposals for grading bridging, etc., of all that part of the line between Morrow, in Warren county, and Lancaster, in Fairfield county, a distance of eighty-nine miles. At Morrow, the line connects with the Little Miami Railroad. There remains the part between Lancaster and Zanesville, a distance of about fifty miles, to be let, when the whole work will be under contract. The Southern part of Ohio bids fair to be as well supplied with Railroads as the Northern.

POSTAGE.

Harper's Magazine for November contains a very good article on the subject of cheap postage. The writer points out several obnoxious features in the present law regulating postages both on letters and newspapers. Of the latter he says:

"The present rates of postage on newspapers are so complicated that few postmasters can tell what they are, and those on transient news papers, and printed matter generally, are so enormous as to amount to a prohibition. A revision of this law is rendered indispensable."

He recommends that letter postage be reduced to a uniform rate of *two cents*, pre-paid. In this we think he is going too fast. The present rate of three cents is low for a country so extensive as this, and as compared with former rates, is very low. Doubtless in time, the increase of population and of correspondence, will justify a still further reduction.

Here is a suggestion in which we heartily coincide:

"Ocean postage is enormous and burdensome, especially upon that class of persons which is least able to bear it. It has been computed by those who are competent to judge, that about three-quarters of the ship letters are written by emigrants, and are letters of friendship and affection. The greater portion of them are from persons in poor circumstances, and to tax them with *twenty-four* or *twenty-nine* cents for a single letter is cruel. To send a letter and receive an answer will cost a servant girl half a week's wages, and a poor man in the country will have to work a day to earn the value of the postage of a letter to and from his friends in Europe. Were the postage reduced to a low rate, ten letters would be written where one now is, and the revenue in a short period would be greater than under the present high rates. During the last twelve months, the amount received for transatlantic postages was not less than *a million of dollars*, and three-fourths of this sum has been paid by the laboring classes on letters relating to their domestic relations and friendship."

Of the franking privilege, he uses the following strong language:

"The franking privilege should be wholly abolished. This has been so much abused that the people have loudly complained of it, and almost every Postmaster General for the last ten years has recommended its abolition. Instead, however, of diminishing or repealing it, it has been increased, so that two sets of members can now exercise it, and the cart loads of franked matter sent from Washington show that it is a dead weight upon the Department. At the last session one member had twenty-eight large canvass bags of franked matter, weighing not less *five thousand pounds!* To say nothing of the vast expense of printing and binding millions of documents and speeches which are never read, the burden, the labor, and cost to the post office are incalculable. When newspapers were few in number, there might have been a necessity to send out speeches and documents; but as newspapers are published in all parts of the Union, every important report and speech is published and read long before it can be printed and sent from Washington. Let the members of Congress be furnished with a sufficient number of stamps to cover their postage, and these be paid for as the other expenses of Congress. The frank was wholly abolished in Great Britain when the cheap system was adopted, so that Queen Victoria herself cannot now frank a letter!"

He suggests that the postages be paid entirely by stamps, which would save an immense amount of labor both to the general post office, and to the local offices, as it would do away with the necessity of post bills. He also recommends the establishment of a *money order office*. "This," he says, "would not only be a great convenience to the people, especially to the poorer class, but it would also prove a source of revenue to the post office. During the last year there were sent through the money order office of Great Britain upwards of *forty millions* of dollars.— When it is recollected that each order is limited to *twenty-five dollars*, the number of letters carrying these orders must be very large, adding to the receipts of the post office. The same results would follow a similar establishment in the United States. There being no guaranty for the safe delivery of money transmitted by the mails, such letters are now sent by private expresses, for which they receive a remunerating compensation."

FIRES IN WASHINGTON, PA.—On Friday last, about noon, the stabling attached to Fulton's American Hotel was burned. By great exertions the fire was prevented from spreading to the adjoining property.

ANOTHER.—About 9 o'clock on the evening of the same day, fire was communicated to a stable at the lower end of the town, which quickly spread until seven other stables were destroyed.

AND YET ANOTHER.—On Monday last, about 2 o'clock, two more stables, in the central part of the town, were burned, and the adjoining buildings saved with great difficulty. These fires were no doubt caused by incendiaries. Great excitement prevails in that community.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3d, 1851.

The story that Hon. Wm. C. Rives, our Minister at Paris, has been recalled or has resigned, is a fabrication made out of whole cloth. There is not a word of truth in it, nor a particle of foundation for it.

It is now definitely ascertained that the rumor, concerning the spirited "rebuff" or "official fillip," administered to the British Ministry by Mr. Crittenden, while acting Secretary of State, was a pure invention. There has been no interference by the British government with our own, on account of the late Cuban affairs.

Another story which is equally devoid of truth is the assertion that Chevalier Hulseman, the Minister, has informed Mr. Webster of his intentions to ask for his passport and leave the country, in case Kossuth be received here and protected, as we would receive and protect any other distinguished political exile, who had suffered in the cause of republicanism. But it is a pity that something should not bring to a close our diplomatic intercourse with the wretched and sanguinary tool of Russia, the mother of despotism, whom Hulseman represents. Although I was opposed to the clap-trap resolutions of Gen. Cass, having that end in view, two years ago, yet I then thought, and do now, that the administration should quietly have put the brand of reprobation upon the treacherous oppressors of Hungary and the murderer of Hungarian patriots, by recalling our charge and declining to appoint another.

There is a foolish report that the British secretary of legation and temporary *charge des affaires*, Mr. Crampton, has notified Mr. Webster that should another political expedition issue from our ports for the Invasion of Cuba, British cruisers will be stationed along our coast with instructions to detain and search all American vessels, which they may deem suspicious. That is a coinage put forth in the mere wantonness of impunity. To assert that England would seek to revive at this day her exploded and abandoned claim to the right of search is ridiculous.

To-morrow, will take place, an election in New York, involving important State issues, but of very little consequence as regrads national questions. I think I may safely say that no result, which can possibly take place, will indicate any thing whatever of the sentiments of the State upon slavery, the tariff or any other subject of controversy which interests the nation at large. As between the distinct party organizations, I think the honors will be divided; since it is likely that of the ten or a dozen candidates for offices in the State administration, some Whigs and some Democrats will be elected. I am reasonably confident that a Whig Legislature will be chosen, nor would there be any well founded doubt of a complete Whig triumph, but for the treacherous intrigues and officious intermeddling of the Castle Garden union safety committee. This is a body of sordid tradesmen, who are afraid of losing their commissions; and who, rather than run any risk of keeping their goods on hand, would sell their principles, their country, and their souls if they have any: of tricky lawyers who never dreamt of either union or constitution unconnected with a fee bill; and of despicable political hangers on upon any party or faction which can give them bread or pay. These impudent charlatans used every means within their power to defeat Gov. Johnston, and openly rejoiced over the success of his antagonist, on the pretext which none knew to be false better than themselves, that the former was an abolitionist. They have made up a mongrel ticket of candidates from both parties. Theirs are the national, union candidates, ostensibly favorable to the compromise, and *particularly* the fugitive slave law, at the north, and the continued agitation of slavery extension and annexation projects, at the South. But upon examination it turns out that their Whigs are in some instances promiscuous and avowed anti slavery Seward Whigs, and their Democrats, raging Free Soil, and even Abolition Barnburners. But they exhibit a well defined and eager purpose in all their operations to weaken and prostrate the Whig party in the State. The ultimate design, beyond question, is to break down both parties, and to form on their ruins a *junta* or *regency* on the Castle Garden plan. As they have elected Free Soil Whigs and Democrats to operate with, it may be expected that they will be in some degree successful at this election, as the voters out of the city cannot well repudiate, at this time, those candidates who accept a Castle Garden nomination. If they had in good faith taken only hunker candidates to form their ticket, then the people of the interior would have scratched off these names and inserted those of liberal and true men; and next year this will be done, if this insolent scheme of city dictation continues. Should every one of their candidates be elected to morrow, not the slightest apprehension need be felt that their influence will be felt again. Measures will be taken to convince them their bread and butter are more imperiled by their interference in politics than in letting things take their own course, and their patriotism lives only upon bread and butter.

In conclusion, my opinion is that a Whig Legislature will be chosen, to consist, I will not say of Union loving men, for, disunionists, if they exist, are not sent to the Legislature, in the north, but of sound conservators of personal liberty, public improvements, and State faith, and better friends to the Union than most bellowing advocates of Union will prove to be when the day of trial to the Union come, if ever it shall.

JUNIUS.

For the Gazette.

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

MR. EDITOR:—I do not intend to stultify myself, or insult the intelligence of your readers by entering, at this day, into an argument to prove the benefits of a Protective Tariff to the manufacturing interests, and through them to the country at large. But reading the exultations of the Democratic press at the result of the recent election, I was forcibly struck with the facility with which the Democratic party of this state can be made to change its position on any question at the beck of its leaders.

"How that which one day they do abhor,
Contend the next as stoutly for."

To prove this let us take up the 'Morning Post,' the organ of the Democratic party in this county, and see what we can find in its columns, for a few years back, on the subject of a tariff—yea, a *protective* tariff. In 1842, with a Whig national administration of the government, a tariff bill affording ample protection to all branches of industry was enacted During its existence the country enjoyed unexampled prosperity: labor found constant employment at remunerative prices, and the farmer a ready and profitable market for the products of his fields. Such was the comfortable state of things, that the Democrats of this State, in the Presidential canvass of 1844, claimed to be the peculiar friends of the tariff of '42 "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of '42" was their battle cry, and, on this ground, they succeeded in giving the electoral vote of the State to Mr. Polk, one of the first measures of whose administration was an effort, unfortunately a successful one, to modify or repeal this very tariff, urged in an elaborate report of his Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Walker. So sudden an indication of a so widely different policy, in the face of still echoing professions to the contrary, was too much, at first, even for Pennsylvania Democrats, and serious apprehensions were entertained, then and after the passage of the act of 1846, that they would kick out of the traces, as will be seen by the following extracts from the Post of September 21, 1846.

PENNSYLVANIA, HER DUTY AND HER PROSPECTS.—It were useless to disguise the fact that much feeling exists in the Democratic ranks of Pennsylvania in regard to the late tariff act (1846). The vital interests and leading occupations of her citizens have not received that care and consideration, in that bill, to which their importance entitled them. But shall we, then, throw ourselves into the hands of our enemies, surrendering not only this, (protection) but every other measure for which we are contending, into hostile hands? Every feeling of the true Democrat revolts at such a sacrifice! Pennsylvania will come before Congress, asking a modification of the present tariff (1846), in the important articles of coal and iron. She asks that these hard-earned products of her mountains shall be placed further above competition with similar foreign products than they now are. Where shall she look for this act of simple justice? She will rely with confidence on the Democratic party. She will remember that in 1842, the Democrats saved the tariff from the furious assaults of Adams, Botts, Archer and others. The Democrats of Pennsylvania have, with unflinching consistency, sustained the tariff policy; they have been eminently true and faithful to it; they stood by it in 1832, they stood by it in 1842, and they will stand by the true policy now, until they obtain the modification they require.

To prove this unflinching devotion to the doctrine of protection claimed for the Democrats, the Post republished an address delivered by Col. McCandless before the Board of Trade, in 1843, in which he says: "Let us adhere to the tariff with the same zeal and consistency as the ancient Hebrews did to the Ark of the Covenant, and carry it round the Jericho of Southern prejudices and misguided opposition until the walls fall down." He continues: —"A relaxation of this admirable system (protection to manufactures) has flooded our country with fabrics of foreign climes, stopped our engines, closed our workshops, beggared our population, and drained the United States of the precious metals. This must be the case if we adopt the principle of imposts *for revenue only and not for protection.* So far from affecting injuriously the agricultural interests, a high tariff would give a new impulse to that ancient and honorable calling."

In the celebrated Clarion letter, published and landed in the Post, the Colonel also says: "You have properly appreciated the importance of the *protective principle* to the success of the manufacturing and agricultural interests of Pennsylvania."

Here also in the Post of the 28th of July, 1846, we have the proceedings of a Democratic tariff meeting, held in the Market square, on the 28th of the same month, at which Hon. WM WILKINS presided, and Judge Shaler, and other prominent men of the party made addresses.— Amongst the resolutions we find the following:

"Resolved—That during the last years of the compromise tariff, the business of this whole country was in a state of unparalleled depression; labor found no adequate reward, capital no opportunity of profitable investment, and the currency was deranged to a degree before unknown in our financial history. But since the *non-protective* policy of the compromise law was repudiated, this unfortunate condition of affairs has been reversed; during the last four years labor has had ample employment, and sure and liberal compensation; capital has been freely, usefully and profitably invested, and the currency has assumed a healthful and sound condition. At this moment, a prosperity as universal as former depression pervades the whole extent of our country."

"Resolved further, That a fair *protective tariff*, by the encouragement it gives to capitalists to embark in manufacturing enterprises, *affords to the poor man the highest reward for his labor, and its repeal will prove his ruin.*" And again: "As Americans and Democrats we claim a *protective tariff* for the wages of the free and independent citizens of America, against the starving wages, etc., paid by the capitalists of England."

Now, Mr. Editor, after all these efforts to prove that the Democracy of Pennsylvania were in favor of a *protective tariff*, we find the Post and its party whipped into the support of free trade doctrines. I have, however, already occupied too much space, and will now only point to some of the remarks in the Post, since the result of the late election was known, to show that it has abandoned its whilom favorite doctrine of protection

"SCOTT, JOHNSTON, AND THE TARIFF OF 1842."—These were the watchwords of the Federal party in this county before the election. Every street corner, bar-room, mill-door, and black smith shop was plastered over with huge handbills, on which the above names were printed in glaring capitals. Our opponents presented the issue, and the Democrats met them in a fair fight. "The Tariff of '42, with all its gilded charms, could not save the fanatic Johnston from defeat. Whigs who are opposed to humbugging the people with the Tariff hobby at every election, rejoice in the result." "We rejoice because the Whig party with its peculiar doctrine has been defeated, of these doctrines the most radical is the restriction on commerce, misnamed protection to American industry Gov. Johnston has made a *protective tariff* the burthen of every address to the people, so far as we can learn, from the opening of the contest to the close, and every speaker, who has advocated his election, has followed in the same strain The Democratic party, from Col. Bigler down to the most unpretending speaker, have proclaimed the heterodoxy of a merely protective tariff. This issue then made by the Whigs on all occasions, has by the people been decided against them. Whilst Gov Johnston asserted the *old, old, worn out and thread-bare doctrine of protection*, Col. Bigler did not disguise, in any manner, his preference for the tariff of 1846 over any that preceded it."

Now, sir, look on that picture, then on this. See what a difference in the avowed opinions of the Post, in regard to the doctrine of protection, now, and when it saw the Polk administration, which it helped to bring into power, attack its favorite, as it pretended, the protective tariff of '42. But, more incomprehensible still, ere the ink is dry with which his rejoicing at the result of the recent election was penned, we see the editor of the Post, trembling, I suppose, lest his party may not, under existing circumstances, be able to carry the State at the Presidential contest, about to become a suppliant for the very principle over the defeat of which he has just been exulting. True, he says, we cannot claim it as a right, nor yet has Congress any right to yield it; still, (ostensibly for the sake of a respectable and worthy minority, (but really for fear of the consequences to party) he thinks it might properly do that which he believes to be wrong, and which he has labored to prove Congress has no right to do! What an unstable sheet the Post has proved itself to be, on this question of protection, and what a famous Dogberry is its editor!

RETROSPECT.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The following summary of events for the fortnight preceding is from the San Francisco Post of the 1st of October:

Since the sailing of the last mail steamer, the result of the recent State Congressional election has been so far ascertained as to secure the election of the entire Democratic State ticket, and the two Democratic candidates for Congress The Democrats claim an average majority exceeding one thousand, but we do not think it will reach that figure The Legislature is largely Democratic

From all parts of the State we have the most encouraging intelligence of the success of the miners, and we hazard nothing in saying that the present yield of the mines exceeds that of any former period The season so far has been very favorable to the success of the various damming companies throughout the State, and the result has been large yields in that department of mining. The prospects for the approaching rainy season are still more encouraging During the dry season great numbers of miners, who have not been operating along the beds of creeks and rivers, have been engaged in raising dirt in the dry diggings to wash when the rains afford them the requisite supply of water. Besides, a steady business is now being prosecuted by the various quartz companies, particularly in the vicinity of Nevada city and along the tributaries of the San Joaquin These companies will be able to prosecute their labors as well in the rainy as in the dry season It may be well to remark that the quartz business appears to be that which, to a considerable extent, is attracting the attention of capatalists as a source of investment The extensive outlay for costly machinery, in order to prosecute this branch of mining successfully, necessarily limits it to those who have accumulated the requisite capital by other and cheaper modes of mining, and to those other capitalists who are ready to make heavy investments.

It appears to be a matter of debate among miners as to the comparative richness of the northern and southern quartz vein The companies, however, established in either section, upon an economical basis are doing so far as we can ascertain, as well as the most sanguine could desire. Many fail of success from the want of a practical acquaintance with this mode of mining. From what we hear, we are led to expect for the approaching winter a very large increase upon the yield of the last.

The common round of California incidents will be found in other columns. Robberies are going on as usual throughout the mining districts, but then there appears to be no more of such outrages than heretofore.

Duelling has become ridiculously fashionable, and men go out and shoot at each other with as much coolness as is admissible under the circumstances. We have had five or six cases in San Francisco within the month, but as yet no one seriously injured.

The yield in the northern mines is fully proportionate to that in the southern, and it is not extravagant to say that gold mining has scarcely more than commenced in California. From the first of January, 1851, to the corresponding date next year, the product of the mines will not be less than seventy millions of dollars, and it may reach to eighty millions Every month our miners learn something, and, each success of experience adds to the flood of gold that flows from our port to the Atlantic States If we could but arrest this flood and turn it to the enriching of our own land, the people of California would not labor as they now do solely for the benefit of others.

SILVER MINES.

From the Alta California, October 2.

There seems to be but little doubt as to the existence of valuable silver mines in California We have from time to time heard of discoveries in various parts of the southern country: but the following accounts, which we take from a somewhat lengthy article in the Stockton *Republican*, is sufficient to settle the question: Early in the present year the exploring expedition left Stockton, and, we believe, resulted in nothing tangible: although H. W. Wallis, esq., of this city, showed us specimens from the region of the Four Creeks, where deposits were found in incalculable amounts. Indeed, this is the form in which, it appears to us, silver is most frequently found in California. It is a kind of black sulphuret of silver, blackish, brittle, cellular, affording globules of silver at the blowpipe. The Spaniards call it negrillo; and it is found in large masses in Peru and Mexico. The specimens we have seen have been of different degrees of richness, the amount of silver varying from 10 to fifty in 100, in various specimens. The specimens brought down by Mr. Wallis were analyzed by Moffat & Co., with the following result:

Silver, (in a ton weight of the ore)		$206 40
Gold,	" "	27 90
Lead,	" "	1,590 lbs.

Some four weeks ago Mr. C. D. Gibbes, who has been surveying in the neighborhood of Mount Diabello, informs us that he had discovered traces of silver in that neighborhood, though in what form we could ascertain. We believe that that gentleman is at the present time absent on the inquiry. The discovery which has called forth these remarks is one which has been made by Mr. Joshua Holden, of Sonora. The following is the communication, we have received on the subject. It is authentic, and may, we believe, be relied upon:

"SONORA, September 22, 1851.

"Mr. Holden has discovered a very extensive silver mine, which prospects fifty cents per pound silver, and fifteen cents per pound gold, with other associated metals. It the mine proves as rich as the prospect, it will be worth all the gold mines in the southern district.

"To morrow Mr. H. and party will start out for the purpose of commencing regular mining operations. I have seen a piece of the ore, which is the richest I ever saw."

IMPORTANT FROM THE ISTHMUS

GREAT RIOT AND LOSS OF LIFE.

A correspondent of the New York Herald gives the following account of a most disastrous riot at Chagres. The letter is dated Chagres, Oct. 24:

On our arrival at Panama, in the Oregon on the 18th of October, we learned that a few days before a difficulty had occurred at Chagres, between the native and foreign boatmen, (most of whom were Americans,) in which several were wounded on both sides. This had arisen out of an arrogant attempt on the part of the foreign boatmen to prevent the natives from carrying passengers to and from the steamers in the harbor, because they sometimes transported them at a less price than the tariff fixed by the foreign boatmen.

All appeared to be quiet again, however, on our arrival at Chagres on the evening of the 21st, and as the American side of the river was greatly crowded with passengers, our party, consisting of some fourteen or fifteen gentlemen, and ladies, took lodgings on the other side, at a hotel kept by a native of the country, while waiting for the mails and treasure to arrive for the Cherokee The next day, a little after twelve o'clock, a native boatman was attacked and severely beaten by some of the others on the American side, and immediately on learning it, the greatest excitement prevailed on our side of the river The whole population of natives, Carthagenians and Jamaica negroes, turned out, armed with guns, sabres, and almost every description, of weapons, and crossed the river in a body Most of the foreign boatmen fled to the woods but several shots were fired by the assailants, and, as nearly we could learn, three of the foreigners were wounded

No violence was offered to passengers, the natives and negroes constantly declaring that their quarrel was only with the boatmen, and that they would do no harm to the Californians, through whom they earned their livelihood.— Shots were fired, however, at the office of the Consul, Mr Gleason, against whom they were greatly exasperated, as he is the owner of several boats himself, and it was understood that he took part with and sustained the foreign boatman in their unjust assumption No resistance being offered them, they recrossed the river, and after several speeches were made in Spanish and English, the general tenor of which was to recommend good order and care not to confound the passengers with the boatmen, all again became quiet on that side During the night, however, it seems that a meeting was held by the boatmen on the American side, at which a number of passengers were present, and it was resolved that if any native boats crossed the river in the morning to take off passengers to the Cherokee, (the mails and treasure having arrived) they should be fired into. This uncalled for and unprudent interference by passengers in a quarrel which they had no business to intermeddle with, against the party which thus far undoubtedly had the right on their side, and in opposition really to their own interests, was the subsequent cause of the loss of many lives, and of converting the good feeling entertained by the natives towards the Californians into a deadly animosity against all Americans no matter whom

The next morning all was perfectly quiet on the Spanish side, and at about eight o'clock a large number of native boats had crossed the river, unsuspicious of any danger, to take off passengers to the steamer. Several of these were filled with travellers and their baggage, when suddenly, regardless of the safety of these, a murderous fire was opened upon them, with guns and revolvers, by the American boatmen, assisted by many of the Californians before mentioned and, in a few minutes several boats emptied of their occupants, were seen drifting out to sea How many were killed or drowned here it is impossible to say. Those of the natives who escaped the fire, which was continued so long as a boat belonging to them was within reach, paddled back to their own side of the river, where the most fearful excitement now prevailed. It was known that others than the boatmen had participated in the attack just made, and a violent feeling of hostility against all their countrymen was very naturally aroused. The streets were again thronged with armed men, in redoubled numbers, and death to all the Americans was shouted from every quarter A scattered firing upon the other side was commenced along the beach, and the most furious cries of vengeance filled the air The doors and shutters of our hotel were closed and fastened, our immediate party being all fortunately within at this time, and all retired to a large room on the second floor, which, having windows opening on a street both in front and rear, and but a single narrow stairway, was judged most defensible — The windows were barricaded with our trunks and mattresses, and as in the whole party there were only five or six pistols, and no other arms, the legs of the cot bedsteads, and such other articles as would serve for clubs, were mustered into service for that purpose Meantime, through the Venitian blinds which covered our windows, we could see the boats loaded with passengers hastening off to the steamer, from the other side, and hear the consultations of the crowds who filled the streets on each side of us

Presently there was a cry of '*Al castillo*' and hundreds of them hurried up the hill to the old fort Powder was procured, and some one of the smaller of the old guns there was mounted on the wall in a manner to bear upon the American town, and firing was commenced, apparently with round shot. An hour or so later, another gun opened also, from the fort, and not long after, another still was dragged down to the *embarcadero*, and commenced firing across the river Our landlord, a fine young fellow, who appeared to be much respected in the town, and who, evidently for the sake of preserving his influence with his countrymen, had armed himself, and was out with them, looked in upon us, from time to time, and entreated us to avoid attracting observation more than could possibly be helped, as, he said, it required all, and perhaps more than all, the influence he could exert, to prevent them from attacking his house This we knew to be a fact, from the repeated propositions we heard, from the streets to commence an assault upon us, and the probability of such an occurrence grew stronger and stronger as the day grew older, from the fact that to the feeling of vengeance which seemed to animate nearly all, was now added the excitement of intoxication About this time, we saw two Americans, whom we could recognize as passengers with us on board the Oregon, surrounded by a crowd of natives, who were cutting at them with sabres in the most savage manner, while two or three, among whom was the brother of our landlord, were apparently endeavoring to shield them.— They were finally thrust into a house, and the door closed. One of them we afterwards saw at the office of the British Mail Company's Agent, dreadfully cut to pieces, but still living. The other nothing could be heard of at the time we got away, and from the nature of the wounds he must have received, there can be little doubt of his death.

Shortly after this, a great crowd gathered around a house a few rods above that in which we were shut up, and from the shouts, we could learn that they were in pursuit of an American, who was seen to be there A few minutes afterwards they appeared, with savage yells, dragging the body of a white man by the heels, with a dreadful wound in his side, from which his bowels were protruding, and this body was afterwards seen tied to the bow of a boat, and hanging in the water, at the *embarcadero*. At this time, with these scenes before our eyes the constant cry of "*muerto a los Americanos*" in our ears, with four ladies in our company, without arms of any consequence, and even had we possessed them, powerless against such numbers should they once commence an attack upon our house, our situation was, to say the least, a most unpleasant one.

Thus far our landlord, aided by a few of those who appeared disposed to discriminate between enemies and neutrals, had succeeded in preventing such an attack: but the increasing excitement of the people, owing to the occasional shooting at one of their number by rifle shots from the other side, and the growing intoxication of most of them, rendered it certain that this restraint could not much longer be exercised. Fortunately, about this time, a boat with an English flag was seen coming up the river, which was known to belong to the English steamer, and soon after it landed at the *embarcadero*, on our side of the river. A brief note, describing our situation, was written by one of our number to the officer commanding the boat, requesting him to aid us if he could, or, at least, to get the ladies off to his ship, if possible, and was despatched by our young host. Soon after, Captain Symonds, the commander of the Medway, accompanied by another officer in uniform, and a few of the Jamaica negroes whom he had apparently enlisted on his side, appeared at the house, and, hurriedly as possible, took all the ladies away under his charge, and we had the pleasure, in a short time after, of seeing the boat in which they were, pulling out of the river, unharmed.

Captain Symonds said that there would soon be two more boats from his ship, one of which, as we learned afterwards, was intended to take off the treasure intended for the Cherokee, and that, if it were possible, he would then carry off the remainder of our party. Some two hours afterwards, the boats arrived, and, taking advantage of a panic which had driven most of the people from that part of the town, caused by the intelligence that a cannon procured from the Cherokee, had been planted on the other side of the river, we sailed forth with Captain Symonds, and with all our baggage, were soon on his boats.

Mr. J. C. Hackett, of Herford & Co's. Express, who was of our party, got all his packages safely off, remaining on the beach among the last, to see the luggage all on board the boat. It was here we saw the young man before spoken of as so badly wounded, and the writer takes pleasure in recording an act of generous liberality on the part of his fellow townsman, Captain F. W. Macondray, of the house of Macondray & Co., San Francisco, who left with the British mail steamer's agent, Mr. Cowan, a draft for five hundred dollars, for the assistance of this wounded man, and such others as might afterwards be found who needed aid This unostentatious act of humanity, known only to one or two at the time, is only another proof of how well Capt. Macondray has deserved the universal esteem in which he is held in the city of his present residence

Here we found the treasure on board the English launch, and it is proper to state that Mr Clifton, the mate, and Mr. Boyce, the purser of the Cherokee, who had gone over the river after it in the morning, just before the firing commenced on the American side, had, by dint of great exertions, aided by the conductor of the train, Mr. Follon, succeeded in getting it all, (about $2,500,000) out of the launches in which it came down the river, into the English specie vault: in which they, with the boats crew under their charge, were compelled to lock themselves up for safety during the heat of the excitement. They state that from the loop holes in the vault they saw six or seven of the natives shot at the cannon, by rifles from the American side

How many were killed in all it is difficult to say—probably about twelve or fifteen natives, exclusive of those drowned, if any were, and two Americans that we know of, and five or six others that we heard of on the Spanish side. Of the number killed or hurt on the American side by the cannon the writer has no means of judging. Probably not much damage was done, as the town appeared to be deserted when the fire opened from the fort. We pulled off on board the English steamer, the natives hurraing for the English flag as we passed the fort, it being understood that we were passengers for England thence we went on board the Cherokee, where we arrived about five o'clock, P. M.

And now a few words as to the conduct of those who caused those difficulties, and occasioned the loss of so many lives It is perfectly certain that no American passenger would have been harmed or placed in any jeopardy by the natives, had it not been for the gratuitous and reprehensible manner in which some of them joined in the outrageous attack of that morning. It was a quarrel in which they had no business to participate, one in which those with whom they took part were abominably in the wrong, and even had they no regard for right or wrong, then even those among them who knew there were Americans on the other side, whose lives might be the forfeit, (as, indeed, some of them were) of their taste for shooting defenceless men this if naught else, should have restrained them But if their conduct was reprehensible, how much to be condemned is that the U. S. Consul at Chagres, who, so far from doing aught to prevent the outrage perpetrated that morning, seems rather to have given it his countenance and support! He undoubtedly knew of the meeting held the night before, as it was publicly known on that side

From The London Daily News.

FRANCE.

By the latest accounts from Paris there is a probability of a Billault ministry being formed Our correspondent writes

Paris Monday Evening

I must request you to put no faith in what the newspapers say to day as to the definitive rupture of the negociations with M Billault for the formation of a cabinet I am assured on the best authority, that he went to St. Cloud to day at two, and had a fresh conference with the President, and that the result of this is such as to lead to the hope of M Billault's acceptance of the mission proposed to him, and undertaking the formation of cabinet

The *Moniteur du Soir* gives the following as probable list:—M Billault, Foreign Affairs; General Bourjolly War; M Peauger, Interior; Benoit Fould Finances; Paul Seugnin, Public Works; Lavalice, Commerce; Royer, Justice; Admiral Parseval, Marine, and M Giraud, Public Instruction.

It is now to be considered that the late ministers have scarcely the smallest chance of returning to power neither is there any greater probability of Carlier resuming his post as Prefect at once. The determination of Louis Napoleon is regarded with great apprehension at Berlin and Vienna, and it is said that the northern powers are resolved to arm and concentrate a large force of observation on the French frontier More than ever these courts as well as the Pope himself, desire to see Rome delivered from the onerous attending a French garrison, and the prospect of a complete change of policy

The return to universal suffrage is already regarded as achieved In fact, the majority of 452 by which the restrictions were voted in May, 1850, are now thoroughly convinced that even if they opposed, without the defection of a single vote, the President's proposal to abrogate the law, such a course might indeed lead to a ... was between the powers, but could be of no practical effect in assuring its execution

My wife had the Rheumatism ... SAMUEL ELSON.

CASSIMERE & CASSINET—150 pcs. for sale by C. ARBUTHNOT.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!—Now opening at A. A. MASON & Co's, Bay State Long Shawls of brilliant and permanent colors.

BLANKETS!—Now on hand over 850 prs. American, Saxony and French, of 9-4, 10-4, 12-4, and 11-4, plain and twilled, single and double milled. Also, a complete assortment of Crib and Cradle Blankets. A. A. MASON & CO., 62 and 64 Market st.

CUFF PINS!—A new and varied assortment of ... H. RICHARDSON'S.

GENT'S BREAST PINS!—A fine selection of Diamonds, Opals, Rubies, Garnits, Topaz, &c., now opening at H. RICHARDSON'S.

Tillinghurst's Premium Churn.
PATENTED, June 19, 1849 Great Economy in Time and Labor. ... WOODWARD, BLAKELY & CO.

SODA ASH.—We are prepared to contract with Glass Manufacturers and the trade generally, for their supply of Soda Ash, during the winter, at the present market price. We warrant our Soda Ash equal to the best imported BENNETT, BERRY & CO.

Executors' Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the last will and testament of John Claney, late of Baldwin township, dec'd, have been duly granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers. JOHN CLANEY, Baldwin tp. W. W. WILSON, 57 Market st, corner of Fourth.

Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup,
FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION in its early stages, Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, and the various diseases of the pulmonary organs. ...

KEYSER'S HAIR FLUID. ...

AN INFALLIBLE TOOTH ACHE REMEDY. ...

2 CASES PURE COD LIVER OIL. ...

BUTTER—Fresh Roll and Can Butter. ...

SUNDRIES— ... RAISINS— ... TOBACCO— ... COFFEE— ... TEA— ... CHEESE— ... SUGAR— ... CHEESE— ... BUCKETS— ... NAILS— ... POT ASH— ... PEARL ASH— ... ROLL BUTTER— ...

PROGRAMME OF THE TWELVE LECTURES ...

MASONIC HALL!
BY GENERAL REQUEST.
MADAME ANNA BISHOP
HAS made some alterations in her future arrangements, which will enable her to give, in the above Hall, To morrow (Saturday) Evening, Nov 8th, 1851 WITH HER COMPANY: ONE MORE AND POSITIVELY THE LAST GRAND LYRIC ENTERTAINMENT, Comprising a new selection of Classical and Popular Music, Songs, Ballads, Scenes in Costume, &c. ... C. BOCHSA, Manager and Director.

NEW FRUITS— ... WM. A. M'CLURG & CO. Grocers & Tea Dealers

Fresh Teas.
500 HF. CHESTS OF GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, Just rec'd at the PEKIN TEA STORE, ... A. JAYNES.

A. W. RUTER, Attorney at Law.—Collections and Conveyancing carefully attended to. Office—Bakewell's Buildings, Grant street, near the Court House.

Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Co.
AN Election will be held on the second Monday of December, (8th day,) between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. to elect a President, Treasurer, and Six Directors for the ensuing year. H. D. KING, Prest.

AT the Annual Meeting of the Allegheny and Manchester Plank Road Company, held on Monday, November 3d, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President—Thomas Bakewell. Directors—John T. Logan, Wm. Bagaley, James Schoonmaker, James Anderson, John Phillips. Treasurer—Wm. Bakewell.

BUTTER—Fresh Roll, in boxes, rec'd daily by express, and for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.
POT ASH—25 casks for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.
TALLOW—6 bbls. for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.
SCOTCH PLAID DE LAINES—Now on hand a complete stock A. A. MASON & CO.
BLACK SILKS—50 pcs. of rich and high lustre, for sale by A. A. MASON & CO.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of H. ROWLAND & SON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by JOHN ROWLAND. HUGH ROWLAND, JOHN ROWLAND. McKeesport, Nov. 4, '51

ATHENAEUM.
GREAT ATTRACTION!!
ON FRIDAY EVENING, November 7th, and for a few evenings only, will be exhibited Pratt's Great Original PANORAMA of EDEN, Illustrative of Milton's Paradise, representing the Botany of the Globe, with three groups of Adam and Eve, the size of life, exquisitely finished in oil colors. Doors open at 7; Panorama moves at 7½ o'clock Admission 25 cents Children half price

Chickering's Pianos.
JOHN H. MELLOR, Agent for Chickering's Pianos, for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, No. 81 Wood st., has just received a new and very large stock of PIANO FORTES, from the manufactory of Chickering, Boston, consisting of 6, 6½, 6¾, and 7 octaves, carved and plain.

HOSE, HOODS, COMFORTS, &c.— 50 doz. Alpaca and Cashmere Hose; 150 " Children's Worsted "; 25 " Grecian Boots; 50 " Ladies' Woolen Comforts; 25 " Hoods; rec'd and for sale. C. ARBUTHNOT.

UMBRELLAS—2 cases for sale by C. ARBUTHNOT.

J. M JUNE & CO'S American and European Amphitheatre! WILL PERFORM IN PITTSBURGH, ...

Card.
WE take this method of returning our thanks to the Howard and Hudson River Insurance Companies, of New York, ... RYAN & McKEE.

RAZORS!—The Waterville Manufacturing Company have established a depot at the store of the subscriber, for the sale of the celebrated GILCHRIST RAZORS ... W. WILSON, 57, corner Market and Fourth sts.

JUST rec'd at No. 256 Liberty street— ... WM. A. M'CLURG & CO.

BANK OIL—27 bbls. for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS.
AROMATIC TOBACCO—10 cases Myers ... WICK & McCANDLESS.
STONE PIPES—200 boxes for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS.
CHEESE—500 boxes for sale by JAMES DALZELL.
LARD OIL—12 bbls. No. 1, for sale by JAMES DALZELL.
TANNERS' OIL—50 bbls. for sale by JAMES DALZELL.
SUGAR & MOLASSES— ... JAMES DALZELL.
BUCKETS & TUBS— ... JAMES DALZELL, 24 Water st.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!
AT HOLMES' LITERARY DEPOT, No. 74 Third street, opposite the Post Office.— Harper's New Monthly Magazine, for November; International Magazine, for November; Sketches in Ireland, by W. M. Thackeray; London Labor and London Poor, No. 14; London Art Journal for October; Model Architect No. 4; Godey's Lady's Book, for November; Graham's Magazine; ... Life and Adventures of an Arkansaw Doctor; ... International Magazine, for October; Horticulturist and Cultivator, for October; The Lily and the Bee, by Samuel Warren; The Game Cock of the Wilderness, or Life of Dan Marble; Don Quixote and his Squire Sancho Panza; ... Memoirs of a Physician, by Dumas; Harry Burnham, a tale of the American Revolution; Lewis Arundel or the Railroad of Life; Frank Fairleigh, or Scenes in the Life of a Private Pupil; History of the Restoration of the Monarchy in France, by A. de Lamartine; Matilda Montgomerie, a sequel to Waconsta; Self Deception, or a History of the Human Heart, part second; Arthur Conway, or Scenes in the Tropics; Iola, a tale of the Olden Times, by Burton; Katherine Walton, or the Rebel of Dorchester, an Historical Romance of the Revolution in Carolina; The Confessor, an Historical Novel; Sunbeams and Shadows, or Buds and Blossoms; The Fate, a Tale of Stirring Times, by G. P. R. James; Ralph Rutherford, a Sea Tale; The Scalp Hunters, a tale of Mexico; The Gipsey Chief, by G. W. M. Reynolds; Mabel, or the Child of the Battle Field, a Tale of Waterloo.

H. Hepburn,
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office, 99 Fourth street, opposite the Mayor's Office.

Copley's Fire Brick.
COPLEY & CO., near Kittanning, have on hand a few thousand FIRE BRICK of excellent quality. Orders may be left with Josiah Copley, at the Gazette office, where samples may be seen. J. & C. A. Co. continue to manufacture Pot Clay, for Glass manufacturers and others. J. SCHOONMAKER & CO., Wood street, are agents for this last named article.

BRITISH LUSTRE—2 cases for sale by R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood st.
PILL BOXES—800 papers for sale by R. E. SELLERS.
ASSAFOETIDA—480 lbs. prime, for sale by R. E. SELLERS.
UMBER—1000 lbs. for sale by R. E. SELLERS.
VIAL CORKS—1500 gro. long and short, for sale by R. E. SELLERS.
MADDER—2 casks for sale by R. E. SELLERS.
COCHINEAL—170 lbs prime Honduras, R. E. SELLERS.
ROSE PINK—2 bbls. Eng. sup., for sale by R. E. SELLERS.
BUTTER—10 bxs. Fresh, rec'd and for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH.
CHEESE—100 boxes Cream, for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH.
FLAX—1000 lbs. for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH.
SOAP—200 boxes Rosin, for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH.
MACKEREL—120 bbls. for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH.
ROSIN—200 bbls. No. 1, for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH.
TOBACCO—100 boxes Sherwood's 5's and ... on consignment and for sale by JOHN WATT & CO.
BROOMS—500 doz. for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH.

Samuel Gray,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
ST. CLAIR BUILDINGS, ST. CLAIR STREET,
HAVING just received the balance of his Fall and Winter Stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., is prepared to make them to order in the most fashionable style and at the shortest notice. ...

Exchange Livery Stable, and Furnishing Office,
No. 178 Penn street, near the St. Clair Hotel.
The subscriber, thankful to the public for the liberal ... JAMES MATTHEWS.

CHOICE HOLLAND BULBS.—Just rec'd ... S. N. WICKERSHAM, 164 and 165 Wood st., cor. of Sixth.

STORR'S CHEMICAL HAIR INVIGORATOR, to prevent Baldness or Gray Hair, ... S. N. WICKERSHAM, Wood st., corner of Sixth.

THE subscribers respectfully call the attention of Dealers, Hotel keepers and Families, to ... CHOICE GROCERIES AND TEAS, ...

COD FISH—5 drums for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS.
LEMONS—100 bxs. for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS.
JAVA COFFEE—20 bags for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS.
SUGAR LEAD—900 lbs. White, for sale by J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood st.
LIQUORICE ROOT—2000 lbs. extra fresh, J. KIDD & CO.
OXALIC ACID— ... lbs. for sale by J. KIDD & CO.
HOME MADE BLANKETS.—Murphy & ...
LARD OIL—15 bbls. No. 1, (Winter) for sale by J. SCHOONMAKER & CO.
ARROW ROOT—500 lbs. Am., for sale by J. KIDD & CO.
CREAM TARTAR—2000 lbs. for sale by J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood st.
COD LIVER OIL—Rushton, Clark & Co.'s genuine ... J. KIDD & CO.
PACKING FLANNELS—MURPHY & BURCHFIELD ...
4-4 PALM LEAF CHINTZ & FIGURED VELVETS, just rec'd at the northeast corner of Fourth and Market ... MURPHY & BURCHFIELD.
CREAM TARTAR—12 bbls. pow'd, warranted pure, for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
SALAD OIL—50 baskets for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
SILVER SAND—15 bbls. for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
VENETIAN RED—10 bbls. bright Eng., for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
SENNA—1000 lbs. prime Alexandria, for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
FLAXSEED—10 bbls. for sale by SAMUEL P. SHRIVER.
BUTTER—5 bbls. Fresh Roll, for sale by SAMUEL P. SHRIVER.
VINEGAR—50 bbls. for sale by SAMUEL P. SHRIVER.
BLANKETS—A. A. MASON & Co. are now opening 500 pairs assorted Blankets.
PLAID RIBBONS—A. A. MASON & Co. have now on hand 20 cartons rich ... Plaid Ribbons.

More New Goods.
JAMES A. McKNIGHT, No. 62 Fourth st., has received his second supply of Fall and Winter Goods, the majority of which having been purchased at the large auction sales in the eastern cities, during the past two weeks, he is enabled to dispose of them at greatly reduced prices. He would call particular attention to ... Brocha Long Shawls, very cheap; Plain Cashmere Square Shawls; Bay States, at manufacturer's prices; French Merinos and Cashmeres; Fancy Plaid Dress Silks, very desirable; Cloaks, Cloakings, &c., &c.

JUST REC'D at JAS. A. McKNIGHT'S, a full assortment of Infants' and Youths' Merino Shirts, Wool Gaiters, Hosiery and Coats. Also, a new and full stock of Hosiery, Gloves, &c., and Trimmings in every variety ... Country Merchants supplied at very low rates.

GENTS KID GLOVES—Now opening at A. A. MASON & CO'S, 62 and 64 Market street—100 doz. Alexander best Kid Gloves.
SILK FRINGES—A. A. MASON & Co. have rec'd 20 cartons Silk Fringes, black and ass'd colors.
SPOTTED FLANNELS—Just received at A. A. MASON & CO.'S, 62 and 64 Market st., a further supply of Spotted Flannels, for children's wear.
BUTTER—20 kgs. fresh, rec'd and for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS.
BEANS—15 bags Small White, for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS.
SODA—15 casks sup. Carb., for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS.
SALT PETRE—12 kegs for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS.
TABLE SALT—In boxes, for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS.
OIL—25 bbls. pure Tanners', for sale by BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM.
RICE—20 tierces best, for sale by BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM.
S. H. MOLASSES—30 bbls. Goodale's Ref.; 20 " St. James. BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM.
LOAF SUGAR—75 bbls. ass'd Nos. Battle Ground Refinery; ... bbls ass'd Nos Lafayette Refinery; ... St. James; Lovering's Crushed & Pulverized; for sale by BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM, 110 Water st.
MACKEREL—100 kits Mackerel; 150 bbls. No. 3; ... and half bbls. No. 2. WICK & McCANDLESS.
CHOCOLATE—25 boxes fresh, for sale by BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM.
BUTTER—50 kegs No. 1; ... bbls. Roll, just rec'd and for sale by SAMUEL P. SHRIVER.
LARD—5 bbls. just rec'd and for sale by SAMUEL P. SHRIVER.
JAM. GINGER—5 bbls. for sale by R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood st.

ZINC PAINTS,
MANUFACTURED BY THE NEW JERSEY EXPLORING AND MINING COMPANY, at Newark, N. J. This Company is prepared to furnish a supply of these valuable ZINC PAINTS, Which have been found after several years' trial, both in Europe and the United States, to retain their original beauty, and protective properties superior to any other paint. Their
WHITE ZINC PAINT
Is purely an Oxide of Zinc, and is warranted free from all adulteration and impurity whatever. It covers well, is beautifully white, and is entirely free from the poisonous properties of most other paints, so dangerous to the health of painters and their families.
IT WILL NOT TURN YELLOW ...
BLACK AND COLORED ZINC PAINTS. ...
WEATHER AND FIRE PROOF. ...
Dealers supplied on liberal terms by the agents of the company, F. C. JONES & CO., 17 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN.—Advertisements and subscriptions to this paper received and forwarded free of expense, from this office.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Friday morning, Nov. 7.

The market yesterday was generally very quiet, and nothing of moment transpired. The weather was cold and unpleasant for out door business.

FLOUR—The receipts were limited, and sales moderate. We note sales 180 bbls principally at $3 25, and 40 at $3 25. Sales 50 bbls from store in lots at $3 37 ... 3 40 @ 3 50 ... and extra.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales 65 sks, in lots, at $1 56 @ 1 75 ℔ 100, for common and extra quality. Sales from store at $1 75@2 12½ ℔ 100.

GRAIN—Receipts of grain are limited, and prices steady. Sales 250 bu Oats at 28c From store we note sales in small lots as follows: Sales of other grains have been moderate: Wheat 60c, Rye 40, and Barley 50@55.

BACON—Nothing of consequence was done in bacon.— Small sales shoulders at 8c, hams 8½ @ 10, clear sides 9½. Supplies are limited.

OILS—No 1 Lard has advanced, with sales 10 bbls at 75c ℔ gal. No 2 may be quoted at 60@62c Small sales Linseed at 75c ℔ gallon.

BUTTER—Sales 600 lbs fresh roll at 18c, and 30 kegs at 10c ℔ lb.

CHEESE—Sales 250 bxs, in lots, at 6 @ 6½c.

WHISKEY—Sales 30 bbls at 21@22c for rectified.

GROCERIES—The market continues steady at former rates. Sales 8 hhds Sugar at 6½@6¾c on time. Sales 40 bbls Molasses, in lots, at 37c ℔ gallon. Coffee is selling in limited lots at 9½@9¾c, and Rice 4½c ℔ lb.

GREEN APPLES—Receipts come forward slowly, with small sales at $2 50 ℔ bbl.

FEATHERS—Supplies are comparatively light, with sales in small lots from store at 36 @ 37c. We may quote from first hands at 35c ℔ lb.

FISH—The market is without any perceptible change but prices are fully maintained. The following may be given as the present ruling rates, with fair general sales— Mackerel No 3 $7, No 2 $9 @ 9 50, No 1 $12 ℔ bbl. The season for old Shad is over; the last sales were at $12; Lake Superior White fish, new, $9, Lake Superior Salmon, No 2, $10, Herring, (Balt. inspection) $5 50 ℔ bbl. We have no sales of Salmon to report. Codfish is selling at $4 ℔ 100.

FRUITS—The following are the present ruling prices under this head:

Raisins, new crop ℔ box	$2,75
do old do	
Almonds ℔ lb	14@20c
Figs	14@15
Zante Currants	9@9½
Cream Nuts	6c
English walnuts	8@9
Filberts	
Ground nuts ℔ bushel	1,75
Oranges and Lemons ℔ box (none)	

CANDLES—There is a regular demand in the market at full prices, say for Pittsburgh manufactured Star 23cts mould tallow 10@10½c, and common dipped at 9c ℔ lb.— Our manufacturers are doing a fair business at those rates

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 3.

WOOL—We suggested, during the activity of the wool season, from what we could learn from different sources, that there would be a deficiency in the clip of this, compared with last year, from causes then stated. We now give a statement of the shipments east by the Penna canal up to 1st Nov. for the years 1849, '50 and '51:

1849	3,761,216 lbs
1850	4,105,432
1851	3,268,088

which shows a falling off from 1850 of 840,344 lbs, and from 1849, of 493,128 lbs.

The quantity of wool left at tide water, (N. Y.) from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of October, inclusive, during the years 1849, '50 and '51, was as follows:

Canal opened 1st May, 1849	10,070,119 lbs
do 22d April, 1850	11,161,856
do 25th do 1851	9,992,726

showing the quantity received at tide water less in 1851, up to the 7th of October, 1,170,160lbs, than up to the same time in 1850, and 678,393 less than in 1849.

The high price of wool in the beginning of the season of the present year, with the great competition among buyers, would, we suppose, leave less wool in the West than the two preceding years.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.

The annexed statement shows the receipts for duties at the Custom House, in this city, for the month of October, and for the year, compared with the corresponding periods last year:

	1851	1850
Duties on imports received in october	$255,432 30	$223,152 60
do do previously	2,798,271 13	3,138,789 05
	$3,053,703 43	$3,361,941 65
		3,053,703 43
Increase in 1851		$308,238 22

The collections at the office of the Philadelphia and Columbia Rail road in this city, for the month of October, and for the year, have been as follows:

Amount as per last report	$315,857 66
do month ending October 31st, 1851	42,385 47
Whole amount since Nov. 30, 1850	358,243 13
Amount same time last year	317,894 61
Increase	$40,348 52

The Bank of Tennessee, which is owned and controlled by the state, is in a very flourishing condition. According to the Nashville Banner, it has made and paid into the state Treasury, within the last two years, a net profit of $410,7?? 18, on an actual capital of $2,239,652 54. The circulation of the Bank is $1,767,105, and the cash on hand $345,330 09. The bank deals largely in exchanges, having furnished within two years $4,290,639.

The following is a list of the proposed subscriptions of the Central N. Y. line of roads to the great western Canadian road:

Albany and Schenectady	$25,000
Utica and Schenectady	200,000
Syracuse and Utica	75,000
Rochester and Syracuse	125,000
Rochester and Niagara Falls	75,000
Total	500,000

The amount of gold dust shipped at San Francisco, and cleared at the Custom House, from January to September, inclusive, was $27,467,538, all of which, with the exception of $485,882, was shipped for Panama.

During the last week in September the very large sum of $1,487,000 in specie reached England from the Atlantic and Gulf ports and California. Of this sum $859,... was in silver, nearly all from the South Pacific via Panama. The total amount of specie exported from New York last week was 124,201.—N. American.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.

Cattle—There was an increased supply of beeves over that of last Monday, and the average rate ruled something lower.

The offerings reached 2200 head, of which number 900 were sold to city butchers, 150 to packers, 100 left over, and residue driven to Philadelphia.

Prices ranged from $2 25 to $3 50 on the hoof, equal to $4 50@6 75 net, and averaging $2 62½ gross.

Hogs—The supply to day was fair. We quote at $6 to ...

Flour—We note sales to day of 700 bbls Howard Street at $3 81¼.

We note sales of 2000 bbls city mills' flour at $3.75— Holders are firm at this rate.

Grain—There was very little wheat at market to day.— The sales of good to prime reds were at 72@75@78c; white 75@80, and family flour white 82@90c.

Small sales of Corn at 60@62c for white, and 60 for yellow. New Corn in good condition for shipping, sells at 50@52c for white and yellow. Damp parcels are worth 45@50c. We quote Maryland Rye at 70c, Oats sell at 30 @ 35c.

Provisions—The inquiry for bacon shoulders continues, but in the absence of stock, demands cannot be satisfied.— Other descriptions of provisions are moving off gradually at unchanged quotations.

Whiskey—The demand is limited. Sales of Penna bbls continue to be made at 22 @ 22½c, and hhds at 21½ @ 22c. Baltimore bbls sell at 22c.—American.

WESTERN WATERS—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 3d inst, says:

"The river at this point has risen about 30 inches above the lowest mark for the season. The stage of water admits free navigation to the smaller craft. The levee on Saturday morning presented an animated spectacle. Large quantities of merchandise, which have been produced in this market, and stored for better water, were upon the levee for shipment."

In reference to the condition of the Mississippi and its upper tributaries, the St Louis Republican, of the 29th ult, says:—

"Since our last semi-weekly report, light receipts and a continuance of rainy weather have materially tended to check operations upon the levee, and business generally has been dull.

The weather continues cool, but up the present time we have been free from snow or any material freezing in our streets. The river opposite to this city continues to recede slowly, and from this point to Cairo affords from 7½ to 8 feet water on the principal bars. Our first class New Orleans steamers with fair freight. Recent arrivals from the Ohio inform us that below the falls, on the principal bars, there is scant 5 feet water. The upper Mississippi continues to recede, and on the lower rapids there is scant 4 feet water. From the Missouri river our latest advices report the river falling slowly, and to St Joseph there is scant 36 inches. The Illinois is reported falling slowly, yet we are informed that from 32 to 36 inches are found on the principal bars.

This condition of the upper rivers has very materially affected the receipts of produce, and consequently depressed operations on the levee. From the latest information that we have been able to obtain, we fear that navigation will be obstructed by ice before the bulk of produce now in warehouse will be forwarded to market.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

RIVER.—There was ... 6 inches in channel by metal mark, at dusk, last evening and rising.

ARRIVED.
J. McKee, Hendrickson, McKeesport.
Atlantic, Parkinson, Brownsville.
Thos Shriver, Bailey, West Newton.
Genesee, Bailey, West Newton.
Baltic, Bennett, Brownsville.
Beaver, Gordon, Beaver.
Michigan, Boies, Beaver.
Wellsville, Chrisler, Bridgeport.
Diurnal, Conwell, Wheeling.
Arena, Kinney, Wellsville.

DEPARTED.
Atlantic, Parkinson, Brownsville.
Baltic, Bennett, Brownsville.
J. McKee, Hendrickson, McKeesport.
Thos Shriver, Bailey, West Newton.
Genesee, Bailey, West Newton.
Beaver, Gordon, Beaver.
Michigan, Boies, Beaver.
Winchester, Moore, Wheeling.
Jas Nelson, Moore, Wheeling.
Huron, M'Millin, Cincinnati.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY
FOR PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.
D Leech & Co's Passenger Packet leaves daily at 8 a m and 2 p m.
ZANESVILLE—Empress.
WHEELING—Diurnal.
ST LOUIS—Paris.
BROWNSVILLE PACKET LINE
BROWNSVILLE, 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

FOR WHEELING—The splendid passenger stmr Diurnal Capt Conwell, will leave for Wheeling and all the intermediate points this morning at 10 o'clock.

FOR ZANESVILLE—The fine light draught stmr Empress, Capt Cox, will leave as above this day, offering a fine opportunity for shippers and passengers.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

WHEELING—Per ARENA—157 bbls flour O'Connor & Co; 100 do D McKean; 18 bgs barley D Dawson; 2 crates 2 cks ware Covode & Cole.

BRIDGEPORT—Per WELLSVILLE—10 bbls tob 78 bbls flour W Bingham; 113 do Bell & Loggett; 60 do Clark & Thaw; 160 do owner; 14 do W Bagaley & Co; 3 cks 1 crate ware Covode & Cole; 3 bgs timothy seed 4 do barley 4 do beans Hill; 25 do 20 do oats owner.

Per WINCHESTER—1 pkg money Schoonmaker & Co; 34 bgs barley owner; 15 bbls apples Armstrong & Crozer; 24 bgs seed Brown & Kirkpatrick; 22 do feed stuff W W McKinley; 3 rolls leather 6 sks scraps owner; 14 bbls apples Johnston.

Fall Importation of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.
LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,
No. 129 Wood Street,
Desire to call the attention of Merchants and others to their LARGE STOCK OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., IMPORTED BY RECENT PACKETS, And which they are now prepared to offer at such prices as cannot fail to please.
A full assortment of MANN'S celebrated C. S. AXES always on hand.