PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 10, 1862.

THE PITTSBURGH AND STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD.—We are exceedingly gratified to learn that HENRY GRANT, Esq., has been elected to the Presidency of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company. He will give character and vigor to the enterprise, and will push it to a rapid completion. Capt. Naylor, who is just from Philadelphia, informs us, that the work is now placed beyond all danger of failure, and there is even hope that Virginia will throw no further obstruction in the right of way across her territory. We are glad to learn that the work possesses such flattering prospects, and trust that before another year passes away, to be able to record its completion.

CAPT. NAYLOR.—We publish a correspondence to-day, from the Philadelphia Inquirer, exceedingly honorable to Capt. Naylor. It is the warm testimonial of his old neighbors and friends to his worth and many attractive and valuable qualities. For a warm-hearted, genial, kindly disposed man, commend us to Capt. Naylor.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.—The Rev. Mr. Giles will commence his course of Lectures, at Lafayette Hall, to morrow evening. As this gentleman brings with him an established reputation as one of the most eloquent and chaste lecturers of the age, we expect to see the Hall crowded; for certainly our two cities can furnish an intellectual audience sufficiently large to fill one hall. Our citizens should esteem the privilege a very great one, which gives them the opportunity of enjoying the pleasure and instruction of lectures delivered by the first literary men of the country.

VALUE OF RAILROADS TO FARMERS.—Some farmers have a strange and most unreasonable prejudice against Railroads, whereas there is no class of the community more benefitted by them. The sereal products of a farm at considerable distance from a market are almost valueless, when ordinary roads have to be depended upon, and the value of the land is therefore comparatively small; but let a Railroad be constructed near by, and it brings the farmer to his market, enhances the price of his productions, and increases the value of his land. A late number of the American Railroad Journal has illustrated this by a table showing the value of a ton of wheat and corn at given points from market, as affected by the cost of Railroad transportation, which will convince any intelligent farmer of the vast benefits to him of Railroad improvements.

It is well known, says the Railroad Journal, that upon the ordinary highways the economical limit to transportation is confined within a comparatively few miles, depending of course upon the kind of freight and character of the roads. Upon the average of such ways, cost of transportation is not far from 15 cents per ton per mile, which may be considered as a sufficiently correct estimate for an average of the country. Estimating at the same time the value of wheat at $1,60 per bushel, and corn at 76 cts, and that 33 bushels of each are equal to a ton, the value of the former would be equal to its cost of transportation for 320 miles, and the latter 165 miles. At these respective distances from market, neither of the above articles would have any commercial value, with only a common earth road, as an avenue to market.

But we find that we can more properly upon railroads at the rate of 1-5 cents per ton per mile, as for one tenth the cost upon the ordinary road. These works therefore extend the economic limit of the cost of transportation of the above articles to 3,200 and 1,650 miles respectively. At the limit of the economical movement of these articles upon the common highway, by the use of railroads, wheat would be worth $44,50 and corn $23,21, which sums respectively would represent the actual increase of value created by the interposition of such a work.

The following table will show the amount saved per ton by transportation by railroad, over the ordinary highways of the country.

Table showing the value of a ton of wheat and one of corn, at given points from market as affected by cost of transportation by railroad, and over the ordinary road:

Value at market	Transportation by railroad. Wheat.	Corn.	Transportation by ordinary highway. Wheat.	Corn.
10 ms. from market	$49 50	$24 75	$40 50	$24 75
20 " "	49 20	24 45	40 50	21 75
30 " "	49 05	24 30	45 00	20 25
40 " "	48 00	24 15	43 50	18 96
50 " "	48 75	24 00	43 00	17 25
60 " "	48 60	23 85	40 50	16 75
70 " "	48 45	23 70	39 00	14 25
80 " "	48 30	23 55	37 50	12 75
90 " "	48 15	23 40	36 00	11 25
100 " "	48 00	23 25	34 50	9 75
110 " "	47 85	23 10	33 00	8 25
120 " "	47 70	22 95	31 50	6 75
130 " "	47 55	22 80	30 00	5 25
140 " "	47 40	22 65	28 50	3 75
150 " "	48 25	22 50	27 00	2 25
160 " "	47 10	22 35	25 50	75
170 " "	46 95	22 20	24 00	0
180 " "	46 80	22 05	22 50	
190 " "	46 65	21 90	21 00	
200 " "	46 50	21 75	19 50	
210 " "	46 35	21 60	18 00	
220 " "	46 20	21 45	16 50	
230 " "	46 05	21 30	15 00	
240 " "	45 90	21 15	13 50	
250 " "	45 75	21 00	12 00	
260 " "	45 60	20 85	10 50	
270 " "	45 45	20 70	9 00	
280 " "	45 30	20 55	7 50	
290 " "	45 15	20 40	6 00	
300 " "	45 00	20 25	4 50	
310 " "	44 85	20 10	3 50	
320 " "	44 70	19 95	1 50	
330 " "	44 55	19 80	0	

It will be seen that the value of lands are affected by railroads in the same ratio as their products. For instance; lands lying upon a navigable water course, or in the immediate vicinity of a market, may be worth for the culture of wheat $100. Let the average crop be estimated at 22 bushels to the acre, valued at $33, and the cost of cultivation at $15, this would leave $18 per acre as the net profit. This quantity of wheat (two-thirds of a ton) could be transported 320 miles at a cost of 1 cent per mile, or $3 20, which would leave $14 70 as the net profit of land at that distance from a market, when connected with it by a railroad. The value of the land, therefore, admitting the quality to be the same in both cases, would bear the same ratio to the assumed value of $100, as the value of its products, $14 70, does to $18 or $32 per acre; which is an actual creation of value to that amount, assuming the correctness of the premises. The same calculation may of course be applied with equal force to any kind and species of property.

FARM CROPS.—The advices from Oregon are to the 9th October. The Oregon Spectator furnishes the following information relative to the overland immigration:

"We learn that fully one half the immigrants were yet beyond the Dalles, and that many of them are wholly or nearly destitute of provisions. The late rains have doubtless increased their difficulties and their sufferings. Many die from exposure and illness before reaching the valley, while others get into it but to find a final resting place. Relief parties have sent out from several points in the Territory but the provisions thus far dispatched are inadequate to meet the necessities, and further aid must be had.

Governor Gaines has made a requisition upon the commandant at Vancouver for Government stores and means of immediate transportation to relieve the immigrants.

Col. W. W. Chapman, Capt. Z. C. Morton, and Stephen Coffin, on the 17th of September, made an examination of the bar of the Columbia river, and found twelve feet three inches water at low tide and at the very lowest stage of the river. They express it as their opinion that one hundred dollars would remove all the obstructions which have been heretofore so serious a hinderance to the navigation.

The Methodists in France have held their first annual conference at Nismes. The system of government is to be somewhat different in its operations than elsewhere. "Each district will name two representatives, who, with the President and Secretary of the Conference, will form the electioning committee." It is presumed the French Methodists have thus organized under the advice of the British Conference. One thousand dollars is to be sent to their aid by the Methodist Missionary Board of this country.

NEW BOOKS.

The Lives of Wayfield Scott and Andrew Jackson.

By J. T. HEADLEY, author of "Napoleon and his Marshalls," "Washington and his Generals," *etc.* New York; Chas. Scribner.

The works of J. T. Headley are too well known to the American people, to need any description of his peculiarities and style. He tells us in his preface to the lives of these distinguished men, that they are designed as the commencement of a series of sketches of distinguished men of the present generation, and that political matters had nothing to do with their production, the materials for them having been accumulating for nearly ten years, and he sees no reason why a publication should be deferred because of the unexpected conjuncture of political events might give his book for the time being a partisan character. However, before his book has come from the press, Gen. Scott has been rejected for the Presidency by the American people, and will not probably ever appear before them again for any office. Posterity will do him justice, if the men of his own times have not appreciated his rare qualities and great services.

The volume contains about 800 pages, and is well got up by the publishers.

Little Silver Spring, or tales and poems for the young. By Wm. Oland Bourne. New York Charles Scribner.

The object of this little work is to impress upon the minds and hearts of the young those great truths which may have an influence in leading them in the path of honor and virtue. We think the author has well succeeded in his undertaking. His little stories are founded on great facts in history, and are told in an attractive and chaste style. His poems are practical and simple, and one who opens the book is attracted to read on, almost without knowing it, much more than he intended. Those who wish to present a nice book to little folks will find this well adapted to their purpose.

Archibald Cameron; or, Heart Trials. New York; Charles Scribner.

This is a moral tale, drawn from a few leaves of the book of life.

The above works have just been received, and are for sale by Davison & Agnew, 65 Market street.

The London Quarterly Review, for October, containing several very instructive articles, among others one on the "Gold Discoveries," very interesting subject just now. For sale by W. A. Gildenfenny & Co., Fourth street, and P. H. Miner, Smithfield street.

FROM NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 11, 1862.

The ceremony of consecrating Bishop Wainwright, yesterday, was made as imposing as all the resources of Trinity Church, in money and men was capable of. First, the people were admitted to a limited extent; leaving ample room to display the children of Trinity School, who were placed in the middle aisle. The clergy entered the church during the performance of an anthem, the candidates for holy orders, the deacons, and the priests preceding the Bishop, who brought up the rear in all the parade and form usually seen in a Cathedral, which Trinity really is. The Bishops present were:

Bishop Brownell, Ct., presiding; Bishops Potter, Pa.; Doane, N. J.; Chase, N. H.; Kemper, N. W. Mission; Upfold, Ind.; Whittingham, Md.; Williams, Conn.; Delancy, West N. Y.; Colonial Bishop, Montreal.

The sermon was by Bishop Chase, of New Hampshire, and highly gratifying to the audience.

The General Committee of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church has been in session for several days, and have fully determined upon a liberal appropriation for missionary labor, reaching the sum of $210,000. For the foreign branch $50,000 have been devoted; $20,000 to Liberia; $4,000 to South America; and $10,000 each to China and Germany. For the domestic missions, $141,500; of which $43,300 to the Germans; $10,250 to other foreigners; $18,600 Indian missions, and $74,250 among native population. To establish new missions, $2,500 has been appropriated to France; $5,000 to Turkey; and $7,500 to India; $750 has also been appropriated to Norway and Sweden, and $2000 to the Germans in California. Bishops Waugh, Scott, and Janes were in attendance, and the session was one of interest.

On Saturday Judge Paine will give a written opinion upon the Slave case now pending. This is not a fugitive slave case, but of an entirely different class. The slaves are the property of parties emigrating to Texas, via New York. The Judge had no means for complaint at home, and were so contented as their case is. The question now at issue is, whether slaves brought here voluntarily do not become free the moment they touch the soil of this State. It is generally understood by Southern gentlemen who visit the North, with their servants, that the only tie that binds them together is the devotion and honor of the servant, and that no law can reclaim servants thus brought. It is to be hoped that Judge Paine will settle the question, and thus make it known that the honor of the slave in all the tie that holds him in bondage upon our soil, and that New York cannot be made a "depot" for slaves en route to other States.

The lecture season has commenced, and the fashion seems to be to attend these rather stupid affairs, for stupid most of them are, to pay nothing of their cost compared with amusement and information in a printed form. Tickets for Thackeray's lectures are in great demand, and the Mercantile Library will make a good speculation out of their course. To pay him fifteen hundred dollars for the first course, like lectures may be very charming; if so, they must be much better than the sketches of them in the *London* papers indicate. He is quite a cockney, and will probably have a good deal of his account taken out of him.

In Wall street there is a perfect superabundance of money, and five per cent. is the top of the market. The Ohio Life and Trust Co. are reported not to have a loan above this rate, and to be unable to use its receipts at that price. Stocks are advancing, and large operations pending at full prices. Ninety-nine per cent. is offered for Erie railroad bonds, due in 1863, and one and a half millions bid for at this rate. The news received this morning by the Humboldt, announcing a continued firmness, and in part an advance in cotton and grain, has added a great deal to the before general confidence, and any body who has cotton, grain or stocks to sell is firm at an advance.

The St. Nicholas Hotel, now as large as the new Metropolitan, and never yet opened, has made arrangements to open its doors on the entirety lengthened seventy-five feet on Broadway, and up Broadway to the corner, some sixty feet more, which will enable it to hold all of eight hundred people. The Metropolitan, since it was opened, was not been a single night with a vacant room, and no hotel of any note has more than a few rooms vacant, and travelers continue to ask where they can get in, and not where they are most likely to be very attentively looked after. C.

For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. EDITOR: It is of vital importance to the Whig party, that a judicious selection be made as our candidate for Mayor at the approaching election. It is the interest of the party not only that an honest and capable man be nominated, but that we have for our candidate one against whom there are no petty jealousies or personal hostility, and who when nominated will command the undivided support of the Whigs of our city. We had better make no nomination whatever, than to nominate a candidate who will be defeated.

Believing that S. C. SAWYER, Esq., has every qualification necessary to the discharge of the duties of the office; and believing that he would poll a larger vote than any other candidate now before the people, I but echo the voice of the party, when I say that he should be nominated. The large and flattering vote which he received last winter is conclusive evidence of his popularity, no other Whig would have received so many votes under the same circumstances.

Mr. Sawyer has been a most active and zealous Whig. He has "worked in the harness" for many years, never failing to give a most hearty support to our ticket. Such firmness, consistency, and zeal gives him a strong hold upon the Whig party, and will insure for him a most enthusiastic support. A WHIG.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CANTON, O., Nov. 12, 1862.

In the last Weekly Gazette there is an account of the Bonaparte family. The author is not fully posted on that subject. He allows but one son to Caroline and King Murat, viz: Lucien Charles. Now it so happens that I personally knew Joachim Murat, who resided with his uncle, King Joseph, at Bordenstown, N. J. If he is living he is now about 80 years old, perhaps a little more. There was also Achilles Murat, who, in about the year 1832, settled in Florida, was said to be a good business man; and I think was appointed postmaster there during J. Q. Adams' administration. These two were sons of Murat and Caroline Bonaparte.

New Years, &c., S. C. FEE.

NORTH CAROLINA.—A dispatch from the editor of the Raleigh Standard, to the Richmond Enquirer, dated on Tuesday night, says: "All but six counties heard from. Scott has twelve hundred majority overcome, and he cannot do it. The majority for Vance will be about one thousand. Clingman's district has saved the State for Vance.

SLAVERY POLITICALLY CONSIDERED.

The Anti-Slavery crusade has, in our judgment, for the present, expended its force. The subject will undoubtedly continue to be discussed; but it will be discussed in more temperate language, upon broader grounds, and with more careful regard for the limitations of the Constitution and of personal rights, than have been usual hitherto. And we find evidence of this in some of the leading organs of the better portion of the Anti-Slavery party proper. The *National Era*, published at Washington, is the ablest Anti-Slavery paper in the United States. Conducted with consummate skill—meeting every issue fairly, and with sound reasoning, instead of declamation, it enjoys the confidence and represents the views of the great body of those in the Northern States who seek to bring the political power of the North to bear steadily and effectually against Slavery. Yet, in the last number of that paper we find the following explicit declaration of opinion:

"There is Progress in the South; and, after all, to whom are we to look for the emancipation of the negro race, if not to its citizens? *We declare that our only hope for the peaceful redemption and improvement of the slave population is in the South itself.* Congress can do nothing more than withdraw Federal support from the system; in has no constitutional power for its abolition. The free States cannot legislate on the subject—their citizens can do no more than discuss the question, and separate themselves, politically and ecclesiastically, from all responsibility for it. *Further they have no right to go.* Where, then, is the hope of the slave? We may talk of the right of resistance, of rebellion, of revolution. Our fathers resisted the despotism of Britain. They would have been dastards had they submitted; they would have deserved chains had they not succeeded. They had intelligence; they had trade; they had the mechanic arts; they had arms and soldiery; they had government; they had free institutions, and the Despotism which oppressed them was across an ocean three thousand miles wide. The slaves have none of these advantages, and resistance by them would result in a war of horrible extermination.

Where, then, we again ask, is the hope of the slave? *So far as we can see, it is, under God, in the free citizens of the South.* Peaceful, successful Emancipation must be their work. The Public Opinion that shall originate the movement, step forward, shape it, direct it, accomplish it, wisely and peacefully, for the consecrated, must be a *Southern Public Opinion.*"

When the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country takes this shape, it ceases to be formidable to the interests or the rights of any section. It is rational, Constitutional, and therefore safe. And the South itself can neither dread it nor complain of it. And to that shape, in our opinion, it is rapidly coming everywhere. There will continue to be, of course, fanatical movements in various sections, reckless of rights, of interests, and of all solemn sanctions:—for such extremes are necessary incidents of freedom of action and of thought. But they will take no hold upon the great mass of the people, and will not be at all felt in the grand movements of our national affairs. We firmly believe, therefore, that, until some new aggressions of pro-slavery ambition shall arouse new jealousies, and awaken new resistance, ultra Abolitionism will cease to be felt as a disturbing element in our national politics.—*N. Y. Times.*

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HON. CHAS. NAYLOR—INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence has been handed us for publication. We give it a place with pleasure.

Hon. Chas. Naylor—Jones' Hotel, Philada.

In behalf of thousands of your old friends and constituents, who entertain for you feelings of deep affection, respect, and admiration, we address you this communication.

It is, with heartfelt pleasure, we noticed your arrival among us; and we welcome you back again, with open hearts and hands, to the scenes of your early struggles and triumphs; to the place where known the best, and loved the most. We did all in our power to honor you in former days. Such honors as we had to give, we gave,—and were honored in return by the giving; and would again be proud to offer you anything we have to bestow. There has never arisen a man among us for whom we have felt the same lively and lasting interest, as for you, one in whom we have ever seen a greater assemblage of many qualities, at once attractive, splendid, useful.

Your exalted patriotism, eminent talents, and gift of insight, which seems to master all knowledge; your integrity, straight-forwardness of purpose, your long services for the public good, in peace and in war; your love of humanity, boundless as the human family, knitting you to every man as a brother, and making your life little else than a self-sacrifice for the good of others; your social qualities, spell binding all within the charmed circle, and that peerless courage, which has made your very name a synonyme for all that is lofty in heroism, and high in daring; these qualities, and such as these, concentrated in the plain, hard working man, spoken, unassuming, truthful man, endear you to us as no man was ever endeared to us; make us proud of you, and claim you still, wherever you may go, as our Clarion Naylor.

We are desirous to testify for you our regard, to brighten up the links of old friendship between us, by some appropriate public demonstration of respect, and to enjoy, once again, a few hours of free, social communion with you. We therefore, respectfully request you to meet with us on the occasion of a public dinner, which we hereby most affectionately tender you, to take place at such time as may suit your earliest convenience.

Cordially and faithfully, your old and tried friends,

W. J. A. Birkey, M. D., Wm B. Mann,
F. Knox Morton, M. D., Samuel M'Fate,
John R. Murrey, Farmer Burns,
And a large number of others.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6th, 1862.

Jones' Hotel.

My Dear Friends—Your letter of the 30th ult. has been by me some days, and business has prostrated my reply; or rather, until to-day, my grateful sense of your kindness, not only for your generous greeting, but for the warmth of affection and glowing terms in which you have been pleased to make it, that I have not known how or what to reply. In truth, I do not, now, know what to say to you. I have no language, no terms for the emotions that your kindness fills me with.

Every where since my recent coming among you, has the same burning brotherly welcome awaited me. At my hotel, at your meetings in the streets, at your house, among your friends, at every turn, the warm greetings from long tried hearts that know not deceit, have awaited me. God only can know how fully and profoundly I reciprocate those generous sentiments of regard which have prompted such conduct and dictated your communication. I disclaim all just title to your flattering eulogy.

Since we last met years have passed. I have gone through a war, have known many vicissitudes, and have found a new home—a home in the manly West; where, too, there are warm hearts and kind friends, and honorable and useful work, in abundance, around me. I have much to say to you; but could not say it to you now, without extending this note into a volume.

Business will carry me back again to Pittsburgh in a day or two, which makes it impossible that we should meet, in the way you designate, at present. Shortly, I expect to be among you again, for a brief space, and then, if it be still agreeable to you, we will "brighten up the links of old friendship and enjoy a few hours of free, social communion" together, which will so heartily gratify me.

You say, truly, dear friends, that in past days you gave me much honors as you had to give—(would that I had better deserved them and made a more worthy return)—but, of all the honor you have ever done me, I esteem, under the circumstances, the present as the dearest; and I feel deeply, unspeakably grateful for it.

May God bless and prosper you, and make my life worthy of the regard and interest of such friends. Sincerely and faithfully, yours,

CHARLES NAYLOR.

To Dr. F. KNOX MORTON, Wm. B. MANN, Esq., Dr. W. J. A. BIRKEY, George KEYS, Esq., SAM'L MCFATE, Jno. E. MURREY, Esq., Michael DAY, John Masderson, and others.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

THE MINES.

The Sacramento Union makes the following statement relative to mining operations on the American river:

"There is no doubt of the utter failure already of many, very many, of the fluming operations upon the forks of the American river, which have been commenced the present season. In a few instances these failures are attributable to bad management; as, for example, the incapability of flumes to contain the entire water of the stream, the insecure manner in which they have been constructed, and the reckless and unwarrantable expenditure of money, &c. But from personal observation, as well as careful inquiry, we are compelled to chronicle the fact that the earth in many of the claims drained is either worthless or so poor as to fall of remunerating the miner for the expense he has incurred, and the labor he has endured in reaching the subaqueous dirt.

"The truth, then, is apparent to our minds that the great portion of river beds laid bare the present season, has thus far proved, to say the least, but partially successful. The instances of good luck have obtained very general publicity, but the unfortunate enterprises have seldom been recorded.

"But, while we regret to hear of so many disastrous results, we are encouraged in the belief that, if the present dry season should continue for six weeks longer, a large proportion of the companies which have been compelled to suspend operations will yet retrieve their fallen fortunes, after their flumes have been repaired. Other companies, which, owing to the high water, have not yet got into the bed of the rivers, will succeed in completing their flumes and reaping a handsome reward for their labor."

The same paper furnishes a favorable exhibit of the operations of the companies engaged in the vicinity of Big Dar, on the middle fork of the American river:

The Sonora Herald of October 9, says: "The miners have been quite excited in this neighborhood for some time past in consequence of finding so much more gold than they expected. The Kanaka company have got into the bed of the river, and last week they took out about 250 ounces. The Union company took out last week 140 ounces. This is the fifth week's dividend of this company. One small company on the New York Bar has shared twenty ounces per man for six days' work. The Tunnel company in this neighborhood has just struck the earth. They have been some time past blasting through the solid rock, with the intention of draining the earth above. This company claim the large red bluff opposite Stevens's Bar, from which there has been a large quantity of coarse gold obtained. The wheel companies still continue to work, and make about seven dollars per day to the hand."

From the Shasta, Rogue river, Humboldt, and Trinity regions the reports are favorable. Provisions, however, were scarce and high.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Alta California states that the Indian Affairs of the country are in a very tranquil condition, notwithstanding the threatening aspect which they presented in some parts of the interior a few weeks previous. The San Francisco Times furnishes the following items:

"A party of men on Clear Creek, in Shasta county, recently went out on an Indian hunt, and returned with a number of squaws and children. During their absence they killed fourteen Indians. The bodies of three white men, one woman, and three children were recently found beyond the Butte, twelve miles from the Immigrant trail leading to Yreka. They had evidently been butchered by the Indians.

"Delegations from various Indian tribes have recently made their appearance at Weaverville, and asked the privilege of making treaties with the white inhabitants. The hope is indulged that this movement will be productive of much good."

THE OVERLAND IMMIGRATION.

The San Francisco Transcript of October 16, says:

"For three weeks past the news received from the overland immigration has been very indefinite, giving no idea of the condition of affairs on the plains. It is presumable from this that nothing extraordinary has taken place, otherwise we should have received more complete accounts. It is generally believed that there will not be a great amount of distress among the emigrants this season, and certainly the fear of this belief has been realized. We learn from a gentleman who has come through from Salt Lake since the 20th of August, however, that between Salt Lake and the sink of the Humboldt there were from five to six hundred wagons, all of which had short stocks of provisions, and unless relief was furnished them the suffering would be great. It is thought the supplies at the relief stations will be ample to prevent any very serious consequences."

FROM MEXICO.—We learn by telegraph advices from New Orleans, that the steamer *Powhatan*, from Vera Cruz, with Judge Conklin, U. S. Minister to Mexico, on board, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 1st inst., and left next day for Pensacola. Judge Conklin designed proceeding to the capital in a few days.

The Commissioners appointed by the President to examine into the alleged sin of the Carolina mines, reached Vera Cruz on the 1st instant, in the steamer Fulton, and at once proceeded towards their destination via the city of Mexico and San Louis Potosi.

Every kind attention has been brought against the Minister of War by the Supreme Tribunal for not fulfilling the terms of the resolution passed by Congress, calling for information relative to the non-fulfilment of the 11th article of the Treaty of Guadalupe, and inquiring whether any negotiations had been made with the United States to relieve them from the obligations of the Treaty.

A plot to assassinate President Arista had been frustrated by the vigilance of Senor Ramirez.

The newspaper *El Siglo* says that the policy of the Administration will soon undergo a radical change.

Tamaulipas has accepted the post of Secretary of Foreign Affairs tendered him by the Government.

The Senate had rejected the proposition to grant an amnesty to the insurgents of Vera Cruz.

A proposition had been introduced into Congress for a loan of $2,000,000, also, to increase the direct contributions levied upon the States.

The revolutionary party in Guadalajara was making great headway, and the rebellion wore a formidable aspect.

A plan had been offered to tranquilize the country by convoking a Convention to reform the Constitution, and elect a new President. The recall of Santa Anna is also urged. Urea was invited to head the movement, but he declined, as also did Gen. Velasquez, to whom the same proposition was made.

A meeting of the people had transpired concerning the Tehuantepec Treaty. Rapidez was preparing a document on the subject for publication.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands to the 11th

September show that the Exchequer was at a mournfully low ebb. It was proposed to raise a loan to meet a debt amounting to about $100,000.

Rigorous seizures of liquors had again taken place, under the strict revenue laws of the kingdom.

The U. S. frigate St. Lawrence, Capt. Delong, arrived at Honolulu on the 7th of September, in twelve days from San Francisco.

The fever of which we have had accounts by previous arrivals was subsiding at Honolulu, and most persons who were attacked by it had recovered, and were again able to attend to their duties.

WASHING MADE EASY.—The "crazy fellow" in the Asylum at Hartford, (Ct.,) mix a gill of alcohol with a gallon of soft soap, just as they are going to rub it on the clothes, which they then soak two or three hours, and then simply rinse out in clear water, and all the dirt is got as effectually as good sense is out of a fellow after drinking the same quantity of the "splendid cure stuff." Just tell the women that this is the easiest way to make washing easy, and urge them to try it, and you will thereafter have a reason to run away on washing day.... In washing stairs and passages, always use a sponge instead of a cloth when washing the space between the carpet and wall, and you will not sell the odd one cheap, and this information is cheap, but it is valuable to all housekeepers.—*The Plough.*

Serofula.

IT is due to Kier's Petroleum to say that it has been known to completely eradicate every vestige of the dreadful disease in less time than any other remedy, and at less cost or inconvenience to the patient.

The thousands of certificates in the hands of the proprietor, many of which are from well known citizens of the city of Pittsburgh and its immediate vicinity, go to show clearly and beyond all doubt, that KIER'S PETROLEUM is a medicine of no common value, not only for a local remedy in Paralysis, Rheumatism, Deafness, loss of Sight, but as a valuable internal remedy, inviting the investigating physician as well as the suffering patient to become acquainted with its merits.

Those having a dread of sickness are assured that this medicine is purely mineral, and is bottled as it flows from the bosom of the earth.

The following certificate is copied from a paper published at Syracuse, New York, and bears date August 2, 1862, to which is also appended the certificate of the celebrated D. T. Post, M. D., of Syracuse:

This may in truth certify, that I have been so badly afflicted with Scrofula for the last seven years, that most of the time I have been unable to attend to any kind of business, and much of the time unable to walk, and confined to my bed, and have been treated nearly all the time by the best physicians our country affords; I accidentally got some relief, but no cure, and continued to appear worse, until Dr. Post recommended me to try the Petroleum, or Rock Oil, as every thing else had failed. I did so without faith at first, but the effect was astonishing; it threw the poison to the surface at once, and I at once began to grow better, and by using seven bottles, I have got a entire health thousands of dollars.

MRS. NANCY M. BARKER.

This may certify that I have been acquainted with Kier's Petroleum, or Rock Oil, for many years, and have repeatedly witnessed its beneficial effects in the cure of indolent ulcers, and other diseases for which it is recommended, and can with confidence recommend it to be a medicine worthy of attention, and one which my own success has attended its use, where other medicines had failed.

D. T. POST, M. D.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh.

au25:25tw

JOHN D. KIER. JAMES S. WILSON

M'CORD & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL FASHIONABLE

HAT AND CAP

MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF FURS,

CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STS.,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞Only shop exclusive every quality and style of Hats and Caps. Hats, Caps and Furs Repaired. oct28

LARD.

☞R. WATSON is now engaged in slaughtering 3,000 Hogs, and will have constantly on hand a No. 1 article of Lard, in bbls and kegs, for sale at his Ware House, corner of Liberty and Wayne Streets. Nov. 6:3m

Derangement of the Liver,

☞IS one of the most common, as well as the most formidable of diseases known to American physicians. It had for years attended the stoutest and ablest of the medical faculty, in all parts of the United States, and although thousands may yet be destined to feel the direful effects of this most complicated disease, it is now, thanks to the research of Dr. M'Lane, most completely brought within the scope of medical control. The proprietors of the Liver Pills feel confident that they offer a remedy which has been fully tested by time, and which has never failed of success, when a fairly trial.

These Pills are universally taken by all, and also administered by the medical profession, in the above disease. A trial is all that is necessary to prove their unrivalled superiority over all other Liver Pills.

For sale by all Druggists and Merchants, in town and country, and the sole proprietors.

☞3 Price, 25 cents per box. J KIDD & CO.,
nov15-1dawT 64 Wood street.

☞WINES, &c—Persons wishing to purchase FOREIGN WINES AND LIQUORS of all descriptions, pure as imported, can obtain them, at the lowest prices, at the Wine Store of JACOB WEAVEL, Jr.,
oct15 Market and Front streets.

ALEXANDER POSTLEY. JACOB PARK.
R. D. NELSON. DAVID M'CLELLAND.

POSTLEY, NELSON & CO.,

NO. 89, WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS of Gun-Barrels, Cast Steel and Hammered Shovels, Spades, Solid Box Vices, Hoes, Hay and Manure forks.

All articles made of the best materials, and warranted equal to if not superior to any in the market. Merchants and others wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. oct15

Goodyear's Patent Rubber Shoes.

JAMES P. TANNER, No. 56 Wood st., is now in receipt of a large lot of the above make of shoes, which will be sold by the case, or dozen, at prices considerably below the manufacturers'.—Dealers will please call and examine. nov10:2w

JAMES P. TANNER.

WHOLESALE DEALER

IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c.,

NO. 56 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Between Third and Fourth.

☞My stock embraces every variety and Style of Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, &c., purchased direct from the New England Manufacturers, which enables me to sell Fa l and Winter goods, and will be sold at Eastern prices. Please call and examine before buying. nov2

DAGUERREOTYPES

AT THE

NATIONAL GALLERY.

JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery, corner of the Diamond and Market street, (opposite Wilcox's Drug Store,) Pittsburgh.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to obtain life-like miniatures at moderate prices, will find it to their advantage to call at the above rooms, fitted with very superior Skie and Sky Lights, arranged with every convenience for taking pictures in any weather, and secure the shadow of the human form with all the expression of a natural life, in an instant.

Engravings, Paintings, &c., accurately copied, and duplicates taken of pictures by Daguerreotype.

Mr. Jackson will required to take a picture, unless a perfect satisfaction.

☞Likenesses taken of sick and deceased persons in any part of the city and vicinity.

☞Rooms open, and operations from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M. Entrance in the Diamond. oct29:3m

Nelson's First Premium

DAGUERREOTYPES.

Post Office Building, Third Street.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life like likeness, at a very moderate price, will find it to their advantage to call at the well known establishment, where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge. The subscriber has just returned from the east, arranged Skie and Skylights over contracted for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping in vogue at the present day in the cold City of Philadelphia and New York. Mr. N. Barnes himself to be the only one in this city who has ever been in the employ of Daguerreotypes, either singly or in groups, which has enabled him to attain the present perfection in the art.

Views taken of buildings, &c., in any part of the city, at a reasonable charge.

Persons from a distance, or sick, will be waited on at their residence, either single