THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

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☞ Notice to Advertisers.

☞ Advertisements, to secure insertion, should be handed in by five o'clock in the afternoon. Attention to this, on the part of our customers, would be productive of mutual benefit.

FOR GOVERNOR.
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(OF CENTRE COUNTY.)

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
JOSEPH W. PATTON,
(OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.)

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FOR ASSEMBLY.
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THOMAS PERKINS, of Lower St. Clair Tp.

FOR AUDITOR.
WILLIAM CAVEN, of Versailles Tp.

FOR LATEST Commercial Intelligence, Domestic Markets, River News, Imports, Money Market, &c., see third page.

See fourth Page for Miscellaneous News.

THE TARIFF—PRICES OF WOOL, &c.

The Post recently copied a table of the prices of Wool under the Tariffs of 1842 and 1846, for the purpose of showing that the latter gave more protection and fairer prices to the Wool grower than the former. But the table did not give the years in which the sales were made, the *quality* of the Wool contrasted, nor the general market value. It is made up from the sales of six or seven individuals, and is in no way a criterion to judge of the general state of the market. Some of the individuals mentioned sold their Wool at home, under the tariff of '42, and at Lowell, Mass., under the tariff of '46—the local markets differing widely in their prices.

In 1841 and 1842, while the Compromise act was upon its last legs, it is well known, Foreign Importers flooded our country with all kinds of manufactured goods, in anticipation of the passage of a tariff by the Whig Administration, imposing high impost duties. In July, 1842, the tariff bill came into operation, and imposed a duty on foreign Wool costing over 7 cents of 30 per cent. advalorem, and *a specific duty of three cents per pound*, besides heavy duties on all the common Woolen fabrics.

At this period there were but few Woolen Factories, compared with the present number, in the United States,—the country filled with articles of foreign manufacture, and the prices of Wool, as well as every other product of the farmer were depressed. But capitalists and manufacturers placing confidence in the government that the measure of protection afforded in the then late tariff would be continued, immediately commenced the erection of Woolen and other Factories, in almost every section of the Union, but more especially in the New England States, and prices of Wool soon began to show an upward tendency.

In the year 1844, the foreign supply of manufactured goods having become pretty much exhausted, and our home manufactories in successful operation, agents were sent from the Eastern cities to the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Western New York, to buy up Wool,—and if the Owners had the trouble to examine the markets as quoted in our city papers from 1843 to 1847, it will find that the article of Wool ranged higher that year than it had been for many years previous, or *than it has been since*.

The election of James K. Polk to the Presidency in the fall of '44, with his known free trade opinions, notwithstanding the notorious Kane letter, tended very much to impair confidence and depress prices. Manufacturers had accumulated a large stock of Wool in the hopes of the stability of the Tariff, but their confidence in this after the election alluded to, was shaken, and they refused to purchase until decisive action was had in reference to the tariff. Hence prices commenced declining gradually, and the discussion of this measure in Congress, during the sessions of 1845 and 1846, tended still further to depress not only the Wool market, but almost every other species of traffic. From the Spring of 1845 until the fall and winter of 1846, we find a gradual diminution in the price of the article alluded to.

During the present Summer prices have somewhat advanced over those of last year, but are not so high as in '44. The great famine which last Winter and Spring visited Europe, laying waste its cities and manufacturing districts, and paralyzing its ordinary business transactions, is to be credited in a great measure, this advance in the prices of wool and other commodities. Large amounts of breadstuffs were exported from this country and cash returned for the same. This gave activity and vigor to all branches of our trade, while the want of provisions and the withdrawal of capital, prevented to a great extent competition from across the water. But it is to be hoped for the sake of humanity, that so great a calamity will not again occur, and that "the earth will yield her kindly fruits" to the labor of the husbandman in all sections of the Globe.

The following table exhibits the price of wool as quoted in the Pittsburgh Market in the months of July, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846 and 1847.

Common,	1843	18	cents.
Half Blood,	"	22	do
Three-qr. Blood	"	24	do
Full Blood	"	28	do
Prime,	"	30	do
Common,	1844	28 a 30	cents
Half Blood,	"	33 a 35	do
Three-qr. Blood	"	38	do
Full Blood	"	40	do
Prime	"	43	do
Common,	1845	22	do
Half Blood	"	26	do
Three-qr. Blood	"	28	do
Full Blood	"	30	do
Prime	"	33	do
Common,	1846 (New Tariff just about passing Congress)	20	do
Half Blood	"	22	do
Three-qr. Blood	"	24	do
Full Blood	"	26	do
Prime	"	28	do
Common,	1847	24	do
Half Blood	"	26	do
Three-qr. Blood	"	27	do
Full Blood	"	28	do
Prime	"	33	do

We have given a brief and simple narrative above, in order to bring the Post to something like a realizing sense of some of the absurdities it has been printing in reference to the Tariffs of 1842-'46.

Now, we started with the proposition the other day, that during the existence of the Tariff of 1846, the prices of Breadstuffs had fallen off one half. When in May and June, 1847, Flour sold in England for twelve and thirteen dollars a barrel, we were told that it was in consequence of the Tariff of 1846. If this were so, we felt we had a right to respond, that in August and September when Flour was reduced in price in England to $5,50 and $6,00 a barrel, just as much the Tariff of 1846 did this. Whereupon the Post grows wise, and finding in some *green* Mountain oracle that Wool is high, it attempts to "pull wool over the eyes" of the Democracy here, and to tell them the Tariff of 1846 has done this too! and it is added, "Mr. Brooks may ascertain this, and that upon inquiry." Well, we have inquired, and probed the truth to the bottom, and find the facts to be as we have given them, and the answer is as above, and not for one particular day of one particular month, of one particular year, but for many days, many weeks, many months, and many years.

And now, if the Post means to re-assert the absurdity that home-grown Wool is better protected under the Tariff of 1846 than under that of 1842, we go back to the two laws of Congress for evidence to the contrary.

Duty on Wool under the law of 1842:

"On all Wool imported costing over seven cents per pound, 30 per cent. *ad valorem, and three cents per pound*, (the three cents a specific duty, and in addition to the 30 per cent.)"

Under the law of 1846:

"A duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem, (and no additional duty, specific or otherwise.)"

CITY NEWS.

The Festival of Fruits and Flowers.

We are glad of the necessity of relieving our minds for a moment of the demands of political discussion, and for the opportunity of revelling awhile amidst the fruits and flowers so seasonably prepared and so beautifully arranged, by the Horticultural Society of Pittsburgh. We honor with a sincere respect the disciples of Flora and Pomona. To worship at their shrine is no crime, since through them we do but look from "Nature up to Nature's God," and reverence all the more, in the beautiful works of creation, Him who is the Giver of all Good. The old Houses of York and Lancaster libelled the rose by making it the emblem of their factions, and this for fourscore years.—England afterwards redeemed the wrong in part by making it a National symbol. What in itself is so pure and so beautiful, should forever be separated from the lust of war and the storms of States. The Persians have their annual festival of flowers, when the youth of the country parade the highways, and give them as offerings to their friends. So have the Italians, the Moravians and the French, with the last of whom the best behaved maiden of the town is annually crowned in the church, whither she is borne in great pomp. That indeed, were a crown worthy of the winning, and one a monarch might envy.

The ladies contributed largely to the beautiful exhibition of the Horticultural Society, and we hope hereafter will feel a personal interest in every annual preparation. Who so fitting all they are to show an interest in flowers, in their development, and in the kindly influences they produce upon the heart. The home can never be altogether desolate where flowers bloom, nor the affections cold or cruel where they are cultivated. They are as messengers of love and purity from Him who made all things well. Whether as household gods, or as symbols of a better world,—in their blossom representing the spring time of life, and in their decay, of the grave before us, they alike minister to our instruction.

Some of the exhibitions in Philo Hall are deserving of special notice,—and first of the Flowers.

The Pyramid of Dahlias, interwoven with autumn flowers, and presented by Mrs MARGARET MUNNOCK, were a magnificent collection of every hue and form, and all most tastefully arranged.

There were also many beautiful flowers presented by Mrs. Shoenberger, and among them two vases of Heliotrope, a plumbago plant in bloom, tall, stately and beautiful. At the end of the Hall on Third street, is a rich vase of Dahlias, formed upon a base of Hyacinths, interspersed with every variety of flowers. This was furnished by Mr. Fahnestock. Upon one of the tables is a beautiful dish of Dahlias from Miss Elizabeth C. Jones. Mr. Wordrop presented 45 Dahlias of different coloring and shades, and some of them of rare beauty. Among the trees and shrubbery, were orange and lemon trees from the garden of Mrs. Wm. Robinson, jr. Also from the same, India rubber trees. Mr. Fahnestock sent in some "tall corn," twenty feet high. For the rest we must speak below. Where all deserve so much praise, it is not easy to discriminate. It must be remembered that this is a new Society, and its first effort. We do hope that it may receive such attention and encouragement from the public as will place it upon a permanent foundation.

PARTICULARS OF THE EXHIBITION.

6 Black Spanish Watermelons, George Hoffman.

15 Varieties of Apples, W & J Murdock—Comprising:

Fallawater, Gloria Mundi, White Bellflower, Fall Pippin, Engle's Codling, Pumpkin Sweeting, Newton Pippin, Boston Russet, Esopus Spitzenberg, Gates apple, Fall Pearmain, Rombo, Ribstone Pippin, Whapper, Vanderveere.

Pound Pears, and Sickle pears, Century Aloe, and cut leaves, 1 Arbor vitae, American, 2 Arbor vitae, Chinese, 1 Swedish Juniper, 1 Hedge Hog, English, and Variegated Holly, 2 Roses and 1 Waterloo Geraniums—W & J Murdock.

4 Drumhead Cabbages—Capt John Woods.

½ peck peaches—Thos S Harp.

1 peck Cushion apples, 2 Boquets dahlias,—A Miller Esq.

Mr. George Stairas, exhibits the following varieties of Peaches.

Prince's late red rare ripe, Crawford's late Malacature, Red cheeked Malacature, Red cheeked Malacature, basket, Smith free, beach cling, Reybolo's late free.

2 pecks Sweet potatoes, red and yellow,—W Petter.

Cut flowers, 2 vases Heliotrope, 3 vases Verbena Tweediani, 1 Plumbago, 1 Mile Boxwarque Rose, 1 Fuschias,—Mrs J H Shoenburger.

12 Butter pears, 12 Margin pears,—A Miller Esq.

Sago Palm, Cut flowers and fine dahlias,—Jas. Wardrop.

Cut flowers,—W Eichbaum.

Dahlias in pots.—J Wardrop.

White Tuscany corn (20 feet high.)—B A Fahnestock Esq.

Quinces, Isabella, Catawba and Sweet water Grapes, Cut flowers,—B Fehrer.

Lemon tree,—Mrs W Robinson Jr.

New grape,—Mr. K J Friend.

Ashmon apple.—Jas. E Karns.

Norway spruce, Isabella grape, La Nymph rose, Ficus Elastica—Messrs W & J Murdock.

Bijonia—N McCombs.

Paulonia Imperialis—W & J Murdock.

12 Tariff apples—S F Von Bonnhorst.

Pea nuts, Lima beans, Snake beans, cut flowers, G Lowen.

Blood beet, Rhode Island Pearmani, Seckle pear, Wethersfield onions, silver skin onions—T Hutchison.

White solid celery, orange carrot, sugar parsnip, blood beet, sugar beet, red dutch cabbage, drumhead cabbage, Cimblings purple top turnip, giant rhubarb, Victoria and English rhubarb, cauliflower, yellow Strasburg onions, lima beans, curled parsley, vegetable marrow squash, cut flowers—William G Dunn.

1 dish flowers—Mrs Elizabeth C Jones.

Dahlias—G Parkin.

The following apples from William Martin:—Bellflower, Eve Apple or Lemon Pippin, Golden Gate, Green Rambo, Green Pippin, Grindstone, Leatherneate, Mammoth Pippin, Orange Pippin, Newton Pippin, Pennock, Hough Vanderveere, Red Rambo, Stone Pippin, Rhode Island Greening, Spitzenberg, Smooth Vanderveere, Summer Pearmain, the Great Unknown, White Pearmain, Winter Rose, Roman Knight.

1 Stand out door Grapes Isabella, Early Wilmot Rhubarb, Red Turkey Rhubarb, English Green Fleah Rhubarb, Curled Parsley, ½ doz. Cucumbers, Winter Rose, ½ peck Blood Turnip Beet, Sugar Parsnip, Catawba Grapes.—John G. Martin.

2 Boquets.—W. Henrici.

2 " Thos. Canevin.

Napoleon Pear, Lewis Pear, Sickle Pear, Frederick of Wirtemburg, Bartlett, Steven Genesee, Paulonia Imperialis.—John Murdock.

This is but a partial list of an exhibition which we hope all will see for themselves.

The expense of annual membership to the Horticultural Society is but $1,00, which gives a free exhibition, both to the member and his family.—Every citizen should take pleasure in paying this trifling annual subscription.

THE COMMITTEE of the Horticultural Society have engaged a band of music, which will be in attendance on this and Friday evenings, and will no doubt add much to the interest of the exhibition. The exhibition last night was most beautiful.

OBTAINING MONEY ON FALSE PRETENCES.—A man by the name of Mathews was arrested on Wednesday, and brought before the Mayor on a charge of having obtained two dollars from a man named Culbertson, under false pretences. Mathews represented himself as the Captain of the Steamer Alton, employed the informant as a hand and ordered him to oil the machinery. On examination he said there was no oil on the boat and asked Culbertson for a couple of dollars as he had no change with him and he started off—After breakfast it was ascertained that Mathews had nothing to do with the boat. He was found about one o'clock in one of the small groceries on the river bank, asleep. In default of bail he was committed to answer to the charge at the next Court of Quarter Session.

LARCENY AND FALSE PRETENCES.—Officer Hague, of the Independent Police, arrested a man named Strain, on Wednesday, charged with stealing pig metal from the steamboat Wellsville, and with having under pretense of being the owner, employed men to load a keelboat, and after her departure refusing to pay them, Alderman Steel committed the prisoner to jail, to answer at the next Court of Quarter Session.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD of Pittsburgh met in the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny city, on Wednesday evening, the 15th inst. It was opened by a sermon from the Moderator, and organized with prayer, after which it adjourned till Thursday morning.

On the 16th, Rev. Professor Alexander T. McGill was elected Moderator, and Rev. Geo. Hill of Blairsville, temporary Clerk.

The proceedings have been in the ordinary channel of business thus far.

On Thursday, Walter Lowrie, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, addressed the Synod, giving a history of the difficulties and the success of the Missionary cause. He stated that a large portion of the churches under the care of this Synod, were remiss in their duty on this important subject. Their contributions to the Missionary cause did not average over one-fourth per cent. per week, for each communicant.

Favorable reports were made by several ministers on the subject of endowing the Western Theological Seminary. The next meeting of the Synod was fixed on the 3d Wednesday of September, 1848, in the First Church, Pittsburgh.

Saturday was chiefly devoted to religious exercises. Some points of constitutional law, involved in a review of the minutes of the Presbyteries, were discussed.

On Monday, the Report of the Committee on Publications was adopted, and the Rev. Dr. Swift, Rev. Mr. Lee, and Alexander Semple, Esq., were added to the Committee.

On Tuesday, an overture was made to the Synod, for the appointment of a Mission to Oregon, which was acted upon, but we have not heard the result.

Wm. S. Caldwell, 3d st has received No 6 of "Flowers Personified," a work of great beauty, one which is more and more attractive.

We are also indebted to Mr. C. for the September, number of the Bankers Magazine, which Bankers and Commercial men should all encourage.

We have been requested to state to the benevolent public, that the Mrs. Ingraham whose weak eyes and plausable story have misled many, is not a deserving object for their charity.

SUPREME COURT, SEPT 22, 1847,—Present all the Judges.

Joseph Long vs Pennsylvania Insurance Co.—Error to the District Court. Argued by H. W. Williams and Thomas William for Plff in error; Metcalf for Deft. in error.

Andrew Millison vs John Barr, Error to the District Court. Argued by Hampton for Plff in error; McCandless for Deft in error.

William Chambers, et al, vs Thomas L paley. Error to the District Court. Argued by Robinson for Plff in error; McCandless for Deft in error.

James Logan vs James Mathews. Error to the Common Pleas. Argued by Hamilton for Plff in error; McCandless and McClure for Deft in error.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Your paper of yesterday morning contains a notice by the County Commissioners of the assessed value of real and personal property in Allegheny county for the present year. This year being the triennial assessment, renders the reduction important as a basis of comparison. I have to day been making some calculations bared thereon, the results of which may possibly interest some of your readers, and also enables the public to judge of the prosperity of our city.

Allegheny co. reflestate '47, valued	$16,486,858
" personal property "	3,365,174
Assessed value in 1847	$19,852,012
Real and personal as fixed by the Revenue Commissioners at Harrisburg, March 5, 1845,	$14,669,025
Excrease in 1847 over 1845,	5,182,987
	$19,852,012

This shows an increase in the Assessment of the value of real property in 2 years equal to 35½ per cent.

This Assessment does not by any means include all the personal property in this county subject to State taxation. The fact is, our county pays into the State Treasury about an equal amount of tax not included in the above assessment.

Persons engaged in a great variety of business have to take out license and in that form pay a State tax.—The State taxes, Corporation stocks, Bank dividends, Collateral inheritances &c., I find by reference to the Auditor General's report that Allegheny county has paid in three Miscellaneous items into the State Treasury in

1845	$44,659
1846	47,719

She will probably pay in 1847 about 55,000

The amount of State tax assessed on real and personal estate in this county was about $45,500 last year. The amount assessed in 1847 as shown by the said table. $52,545,06

Real estate in burnt district Exempted until 1849 $1,445,950 at 3 mills 4,337,90

Total, 56,882,95

It has been a frequent theme of complaint at Harrisburgh by Eastern Representatives that Allegheny did not pay her fair proportion of State taxes. The above figures show that she has paid annually during the last two years over $90,000 and most hereafter pays $110,000 annually. I think this is her full and fair proportion.

Sep. 22, 1847. T. J. B.

BANKS IN NEW YORK STATE.—By the late banking law in the State of New York, all Banking institutions of discount and deposite were compelled to place in the hands of the Comptroller, State Stock, as a security for the redemption of their issue, in the event of their failure. By the following table, taken from the quarterly report of banks made to the comptroller, it will be seen that some of them have been doing a large business without any resources other than the State Stocks deposited in trust as above stated:

	Amount of Circulation.	Has circulation outstanding.	Bills distributing Notes counted Specie.	
Farmer's Bank, Ogdensburgh,	$234,256	$25,159	$10,325	
Mechanics' & Farmers' B. Chautauque Co.	205,590	none.	500	
Farmer's Bank, do	75,000	none.	469	
Aulet Co., do	50,000	none.	100	
American Bank, do	49,995	none.	100	
Northern Bank of New York,				
St Lawrence Co.	173,103	none.	8,925	
B's Bank Bridge, Chenango Co.	93,600	none.	467	
	$1,041,277	$25,159	$20,910	

It is apprehended that if a pressure in the money market should occur—and from the recent heavy failures in the city of New York such an event might take place—the above system will be found disasterous both to the State and to the note holders. If the banks should be unable to redeem their issues, the comptroller will be compelled to sell the State Stock hypothecated in his hands, and so considerable an amount thrown suddenly into the market will have a tendency to depreciate the Stock.

It was recently announced in the Buffalo papers that $40,000 of the Chatauqua County bank were cent home for redemption, but not a dollar could be realized.

AFFAIRS IN THE WESTERN FRONTIER.—Gen. Arbuckle has sent off all the troops from fort Gibson, in obedience to orders. He says all is quiet there, but he does not know how long it will continue so, after the weakness of the fort is known. The Mexican war creates excitement among all the Indian tribes, and beyond the tribes in the immediate neighborhood of the fort, is a vast plain, traversed by Camanches and other roving tribes, who regularly receive all the intelligence from the armies of Mexico, and impart it to the Seminoles, Chickasaws and Creeks.

A band of Kickapoos have lately been committing depredations on the Creeks, Chickasaws and Seminoles, and greatly annoyed them. The latter have determined if the matter is not taken in hand by the Government they will themselves remove this tribe to their own land.

The Seminoles are raising an abundance of corn and upland rice. The writer states the corn crop to be the best he ever saw. Wild Cat, the Seminole chief says, Gen. Taylor is a brave man, but he whipped him in the Florida war. He thinks the Mexicans are cowards, or very poor fighters.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.—We notice by a late Beaver Argus that we were led into error by the account current of the Treasurer of the Irish relief fund for Beaver county, and gladly make the correction. The amount forwarded at home valuation was $3,479,514—at foreign valuation about $8,000.

WORK OR Dr. CHALMERS.—It is stated that the copy, right of Dr. Chalmers' works, including his life and letters, to be published by his son-in-law Dr. Hanna together with some additional volumes of sermons, and a commentary on the Bible, has been sold for between $50,000 and $60,000.

COL. FREMONT.—The following are the closing paragraphs of the letter addressed by Col. Fremont to the War Department, shortly after his arrival in Washington city:—

"Heretofore I have said nothing, and could have said nothing, in my own defence. I was ignorant of all that was going on against me; ignorant of the charges sent from California; ignorant of the intended arrest, and of the subsidary publications to prejudice the public mind. What was published in the United States in my favor, by thy friends, was done upon their own views of things here, and of which I know nothing. It was only on my arrival at the frontiers of the United States that I became acquainted with these things which concern me so nearly.

Brought home by Gen. Kearney, and marched in his rear, I did not know of his design to arrest me until the moment of its execution at Fort Leavenworth. He then informed me that, among the charges which he had preferred, were mutiny, disobedience of orders, assumption of power, &c., and referred me to your office for particulars.

Accordingly, I now apply for them, and ask for a full and speedy trial, not only on the charges filed by the said General, but on all accusations contained in the publications against me.

The private calamity which has this evening obtained for me permission from the department to visit South Carolina, does not create any reason for postponement or delay of the trial, or in any way interfere with the necessary preliminaries."

J. C. FREMONT.
Lieut. Col. Mounted Rifles.

"SHOW YOUR TICKETS!"—A Railroad Sketch.—BY SOLITAIRE.

From the St Louis Reveille.

On the rail cars between Albany and Buffalo, the conductors are frequently changed, during a single trip, and as each new one takes charge, he announces himself in office by the exclamation —"Show your tickets!"

On a night trip, recently, a testy old Yankee was one of the passengers, and having exhibited his ticket to the first conductor, he carefully placed it in a well worn pocket book, buttoned it up in the breast pocket of his coat, pulled his hat tightly on his head, and folding his arms, resigned himself to the care of Morpheus. His nasal organ had scarcely proclaimed him in a dream land, before another conductor came along, with—"Show your tickets!"

The old Yankee awoke with a snort, and having been made conscious of what was wanted, he exclaimed,

"I reckon you don't want to be seein' it all the time, dew you?"

"Once will do me sir," said the conductor.

"Well, you how seen it that offin," replied the old gent, "so you kin pass on."

The conductor insisted on looking at it, and the disturbed passenger unbuttoned his coat unstrapped the old pocket book, handed him the ticket, and the conductor passed by.

"Them fellars are mity afeard of gettin' chiseled," said the Yankee, placing his ticket in his vest pocket, he again resigned himself to sleep.

The conductor, thinking he had missed some of the passengers, came back again presently and asked to see the tickets.

"What again!" exclaimed the old man; "well I swow you air the most perkid bother I ever seed, Jest take a good look now, and hev done."

The conductor passed on again, and the old man stuck his ticket in his hat-band, and this time it fairly to sleep. The motion of the cars in a short time loosened his hat and fell off, which a sleepless wag in the cars perceiving, he picked up the conductor's stamp, and approaching the old gent, shouted in his ear—"*Show your tickets!*"

"Patience masy!" said the old man, "yef here aint one of them ticket fellars!" and then he pulled out his pocketbook and searched it, put it back, then felt in his vest pocket, but in vain. "You've got it, p'raps," said he, "I gin it t'ee you, I know." Here he recollected sticking it in his hat-band, and now commenced a search for his lost pocket. The hat amid the shuffling of the passengers, feet, had been kicked along under several different seats After a busy search of some minutes, he thought he perceived it beneath a fat old lady's seat. In reaching for it he awoke her.

"What do you want? she inquired enappishly, as even the most amiable old lady would do when awakened out of a sound sleep

"I'm only reachin' for my hat, marm," said he, "it's got under your seat."

"I tell you I aint," said she. "That's a nice excuse to be comin' feelin' round a body with, when they're asleep. I'll tell the agent; see if I don't."

"Why, good gracious, marm," said he, "you might skeep an age in the same buildin' with me; and I'd never dream of teechin' you."

"You might *dream* of doing so," said she, "but you aint a bit handsome enough for me to be bound—comin' wakin' people up in the middle of the night, when they're all alone, (there were fifty in the car,) talkin about a hat—why don't you get your hat, if it's there and go away; but I tell you it aint there, now, and that's enough, I think, for any reasonable person—you disturbed people this way—why don't you take it I say?"

Thus commanded, the distressed old gentleman reached under the seat at the dark looking eye which he fancied was his hat, and the old lady's small pet dog, which he caught hold of by the neck, seized him in turn by the fingers, with a *scream he caught!*

"*Ow ow!* cass the consarned thing! exclaimed he; "why, it's a live varmint!"

"*Note!* said the old lady, "I reckon you're satisfied that it aint the kind of hat you're lookin' for and you can go somewhere else and search for your old hat."

A fall of the cars here nearly threw him into her lap, on which she gave a slight scream and called for protection.

"Perhaps this is your hat, sir," said the wag who was personating the conductor, at the same time handing him his chapeau, with the ticket safe in the hat-band. With an exclamation of pleasure, he seized it.

"Here, take the consarned ticket, will you!" he exclaimed, handing it out promiscuously; but every body refused.

"Wont nobody hev it!" he inquired. "I vow tew gracious, I wont carry it another minit!"

"*Show your tickets!*" exclaimed the conductor; entering, to which he added, "We are at Auburn, gentlemen."

"Here, take it," said the old Yankee, in a high state of excitement; "I'd jest rather be locked up in your dod-rotted old jail here, than travel by slight on these waggins. A man's eternally showin' his ticket—runnin' agin cross dogs, or what's an all fired sight wuss, cross old women!"

As he leaped from the car, his waggish tormentor shouted after him, "Show your tickets!"

"*Darn* your tickets, and the hull billin' on yet!" he shouted back, as making tracks for the hotel, he disappeared in the darkness.

The numerous friends of Edward Miller, Chief Engineer on one of the Divisions of the Central Railroad, will be pleased to hear of the very satisfactory manner in which he has achieved one of the most difficult objects of his appointment. A highly intelligent fellow townsman, who has lately been on the work, and whose three letters to the North American and United States Gazette, on its importance, have been extensively re-published, and merit a still more extended circulation, speaking of the most difficult part of the line, says—"I was alike surprised and delighted, in going with Mr Miller over most of the line now under contract, to observe with what consumate skill he had overcome the natural impediments of these fifteen miles."—*Philadelphia News.*

OPENING OF GIRARD COLLEGE.—Salary of the Matron $750 per annum; Steward, $800; principal female teacher, $500; first assistant female teacher, $350; second assistant female teacher, $250. Maintenance of the pupils, matron, teachers, governess, and clothing of pupils, janitor's and gardener's wages, and wages of house servants and fuel, $2,000 was appropriated, instead of $3,000, as originally reported.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.—The President and Directors of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail road Company last week, made a payment of $5,000 on account of interest due the State of Maryland. Ten thousand dollars were paid two or three weeks ago. These payments give evidence of the rapid increase of business on the road.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—We are informed that the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph line has been opened to Louisville, Kentucky, and that despatches may hereafter be forwarded to that city. Howe's printing Magnetic Machine is stationed there, and communications are received in printed letters.

☞ No Cure! No Pay! Piles! Piles!—Dr Jackson's Embrocation is the only medicine that will cure this so very common and troublesome malady, stops all bleeding, subdues that intolerable itch and effectually cures, in a very short time persons whose lives have been rendered miserable for years—Its application produces no pain, but rather an agreeable and pleasant sensation. If persons afflicted will call and hear of the great number of cases that have been cured, they will be astonished. A gentleman of this city, who had been under the knife of the surgeon for two or three times without being cured, has by using 9 bottles of the Embrocation, been eradically cured. It sells beyond precedent!—Phil. Saturday Courier.

☞ For sale in Pittsburgh at the PEKIN TEA STORE, 75 Fourth street, near wood, and also at the Drug Store of H P Schwartz, Federal st Allegheny city. sl6daw

GAZETTE JOB PRINTING OFFICE, THIRD STREET, CORNER OF POST OFFICE ALLEY.

☞ We are now prepared to execute in a superior and expeditious manner, all kinds of JOB PRINTING, such as large Posters, Steamboat Bills, Bills of Lading, Letter Sheet Circulars, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c.

BOOK AND PAMPHLET PRINTING

to any extent required on the best manner, and all kinds of Printing done with accuracy and at the lowest rates.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

RICHMOND, Sept. 22—3 P. M.

The Southern mail has arrived, but contains no news from the Army.

Interments at New Orleans on the 14th from Yellow Fever, were—Charity Hospital, 23—Lafayette, 12. The epidemic is evidently abating.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22, 8 P. M.

Flour—Sales of Old Western at $5,37½; of New Western at $5,25 per bbl, at which rates there are more sellers than buyers.

Rye Flour—Moderate sales at $4 per bbl.

Cornmeal—Sales at $3 per bbl.

Wheat—Sales of 6000 bu new Southern Wheat afloat, at 108c per bu.

Corn—The Market is rather dull, with sales at 68a70c per bu.

Provisions—Pork is drooping, Bacon and Lard continue firm.

Whiskey—Prices have slightly declined, with sales at 25c per gall.

Cotton—The market is quiet, with no change in prices.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Baltimore, Sept. 22, 7 P. M.

Flour—There is an increase in the demand in the market, and prices are on the advance. Sales of Western at $5,37½ per bbl. There are more buyers than sellers. Sales of City Mills stamped upon all such rash conditions. There is more than one Patent, and as Howe's "Letter Printing Telegraph," besides being patented in the United States is also patented in Great Britain, [the only American Telegraph thus honored,] it will require more than mere assertion or threat to prevent its being used along with other Telegraphs upon our lines, whenever the public interest requires it, without "permission" from any other Patentee or his agents or controllers—especially as Professor Henry, the highest living authority in Electric Science, declares that Howe's Telegraph is not an infringement on Morse's Patent, nor of anything which Professor Morse has a right to claim—the friends of Col Morse's Virginia Telegraph, which I have also the right to use, being equally sanguine respecting its value as well as originality, and equally resolved to resist monopolizing pretensions, from whatever quarter they may proceed.

The result of the attempts in the United States Court at Philadelphia, to prevent me from using Morse's Patent on the lines connected by my contract indicates the fate that will befall any and all attempts to blackmail me and nullify that contract, though whatever might be the fate of that contract, it could not impede the working of the lines of Telegraph constructed by me or my associates, inasmuch as I hold the right to use four different American Telegraphs, either of which, or all of which, can be and shall be used whenever required by the public interests and the welfare of the Telegraph system generally.

Any communication respecting the extension of the Telegraph, will be promptly attended to, if addressed to the subscriber, either at Albany, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh or Cincinnati.

HENRY O'REILLY.

Cincinnati, Sept. 11, 1847.

NOTICE—TELEGRAPHIC.

A thorough familiarity with all the facts of the case in controversy, and full investigation of the legal principles bearing on the important question render it proper to say that, as associates of Mr. O'Reilly from the commencement of the Telegraphic enterprise through individual resources in the United States, we also "appeal to the public," and to the tribunals of the country, to protect us in our just rights; and we hereby warn all persons, companies and associations, that they will not be permitted to construct and put in operation lines of Morse's Electro-Magnetic Telegraph over any portion of the territory claimed by Mr. O'Reilly, until we cease to have laws to enforce the observance of contracts.

HENRY R. SELDEN,
ALVAH STRONG,
ELISHA D. ELY,
JONATHAN CHILD,
SAMUEL L. SELDEN,
GEORGE DAWSON.

State of New York, Aug., 1847. sept23tf

Farms, &c., for Sale.

A FINE choice farm of about 223 acres, with a good Harris stand, stable, excellent springs and milk house and good farm house. 60 acres cleared—it lies on a public road, and on the river, 12 miles from Pittsburgh.

Also, for sale—a small tract of 30 acres, lying in Upper Pitt Township, 8 or 9 miles from Pittsburgh about half improved, and an old building or two on it.

Also, a choice farm of about 200 acres, 13 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Kittanning road, which passes through it. It has a good stony and a half dwelling house, with a kitchen and cellar, and about 70 acres cleared.

Also, a small farm of 31 acres, on the Warren and Salisburgh road. It has a comfortable log house, blacksmith shop, a good spring, and a young orchard on it.

All of the above property will be sold low and on accommodating terms. For the place and particulars, please call at ISAAC HARRIS, Agent and Commission Merchant, Fifth st, near Wood.

sept21dawtf

CATHOLIC INSTITUTE LECTURES.

THE undersigned Lecture Committee, of the Catholic Institute, take pleasure in announcing to the public, that arrangements are being completed for having a series of Lectures upon Literary and Scientific subjects delivered before the Institute during the coming season. The opening Lecture will be delivered by Jos. R. Chandler, Esq., of Philadelphia, on Monday Evening next, the 27th inst., in the Hall of Institute, St Paul's School buildings, at 7½ o'clock.

Single Tickets to the Lecture, 25 cents. Tickets admitting two Ladies with Gentlemen, 50 cents.

Tickets may be procured at the Book Stores of W B McGonigle and J Quigley, 5th st, or of either of the committee, or at the door.

LUKE TAAFFE,
DR D McHEAL,
JAS MAY,
P C SHANNON,
C S PETTERMAN, } Committee.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON—10 bundles just rec'd and for sale by JOHN F PERRY cor liberty & irwin sts

CLOVES—4 bbls just rec'd, for sale by B A FAHNESTOCK & CO cor 1st & wood sts

PILLS—60 doz Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills warranted genuine, just rec'd, for sale by R E SELLERS

CIDER VINEGAR—20 bbls super or article for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS

APPLES—150 bbls green Apples just rec'd, for sale by WHERER

OIL—10 bbls prime Linseed Oil just rec'd, for sale by F SELLERS, 17 liberty st

LARD OIL—10 bbl bbls fall strained just rec'd, for sale by F SELLERS

RED—15 bbls best English Vermilion Red just received and for sale by B A FAHNESTOCK & CO

OLD COPPER—500 lbs just rec'd, for sale by JOHN F PERRY

TIN PLATES—300 box IX best charcoal brands for sale by JOHN F PERRY

CLUE—1 cask No 1 extra white just rec'd, for sale by B A FAHNESTOCK & CO

BRIMSTONE—2 bbls just rec'd, for sale by R E SELLERS, 57 wood st

TARTARIC ACID—200 lbs just rec'd, for sale by R E SELLERS

EXT. LOGWOOD—313 lbs just rec'd, for sale by R E SELLERS

BLUE—1 case Chinese Blue just rec'd, for sale by R E SELLERS

BRICK—1 case English Bath Brick just rec'd, for sale by R E SELLERS

BEANS—12 bbls, a prime article of small white, for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS

SALERATUS—25 cases Cleveland Saleratus for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS

CRANBERRIES—11 bbls rec'd and for sale by J D WILLIAMS, 110 wood st

RICE FLOUR—2 cases superfine, for sale by J D WILLIAMS

PRUNES—1 case Bordeaux, in Jars, for sale by J D WILLIAMS

CITRON—5 bxs Genoa for sale by J D WILLIAMS

EXT. LEMON—2 cases for sale by J D WILLIAMS

FANCY SOAP—12 bxs assorted for sale by J D WILLIAMS

NUTMEGS—1 bbl f