THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 9, 1848.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.
Advertisements and Subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

FOREIGN NEWS.—We refer our readers, with pleasure, to the very intelligible and interesting letter of the London Correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser. His account of the cause of difficulty, the relation of powers, and the position of parties in the Austrian Empire, is the only satisfactory one we have seen.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM OUR SECOND EDITION OF TEN[illegible]AY.

PENNSYLVANIA

Reported Exclusively for the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Nov. 8, 1848—8 o'clock.

Harrisburg District—231 majority for Taylor—Gain over Johnston's vote of 121.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 8, 3 P. M.

Lebanon—1075 majority for Taylor.
Dauphin—1400 do. do.
Cumberland—200 do. do.
Franklin—Increase over Governor's vote.
Susquehanna, 73 majority for Taylor—a gain in this district of 115. News all good from surrounding districts.

OHIO.

Partial returns, from about one half the counties in the State received, and although there are large gains for Taylor in the middle and Southern counties, they cannot overcome, in our opinion, the loss in the Northern portions of the state. The strong probability is the state has gone for Cass.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 8, 10 A. M.

	Taylor.	Cass.
Madison Co.	600 maj.	
Union	240	
Scioto	575	
Fairfield		1075 maj.
Hamilton		1773
Hamilton, (gain)		300
Delaware, (gain)		300
	1415	3448

Our Columbus correspondent adds:—"Ohio has gone for Cass, certain—it is useless to multiply figures." This is our own opinion.

INDIANA—Partial returns received from a few counties—not sufficient, however, to indicate the result.

ILLINOIS.—In the northern part of this State, Van Buren runs heavily, and there are Taylor gains over Cass. Nothing certain, however, in relation to the aggregate result.

MICHIGAN looks favorable for Taylor—too soon to judge, however.

DELAWARE has gone for Taylor with an increased majority over '44.

MARYLAND and VERMONT look well.

Judging from the returns received, Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky have gone for Taylor and Ohio for Cass.

LATEST NEWS.

TENNESSEE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 8, 9 P. M.

The editor of the Nashville Banner writes that Taylor's majority in Tennessee will be from five to eight thousand.

KENTUCKY.

Every county in Kentucky, heard from, gives Taylor considerable gain over Crittenden. He will carry the State.

The telegraph line being cut between here and Philadelphia, we have had to depend upon receiving what little news we could get by way of Wheeling and Buffalo.

The following article appeared in the *Washington Union*, last *Sunday* morning:

"PENNSYLVANIA, FOR THE LAST TIME.—Before another issue of the Union will reach much of this State the great battle will be over in the good old 'Keystone,' and must we put it *by the side* of old Federal Massachusetts? Can such an occasion be anticipated as even possible? No. We will not—we cannot thus *dishonor* the name and character of that powerful Commonwealth. The shade of Jefferson forbids it. The image of Andrew Jackson, with hands uplifted, proclaims to us, stay the unnatural *pollution*.'

The *Intelligencer*, of Monday, contains the following well timed and indignant rebuke of the Union's article:

"When the excitement of the moment shall have subsided, men will be incredulous that such a sentiment as the above should have found its way into an American newspaper. Yet it is copied literally, with no variation, except that we have italicised some words from the Government paper of Sunday, which, by the by, seems to be a favorite day with that journal for uttering sentiments of more than ordinary virulence. That any state in the Union would receive 'pollution' from its association with *Massachusetts*, Massachusetts, the first latter ground of the Revolution—Massachusetts, the blood of whose sons was poured out like water in defence of our infant liberties, and whose bones whiten so many well fought fields, from Lexington to Yorktown; Massachusetts, the mother of so many young republics in the vigorous West; Massachusetts, whose system of education may furnish an example to the world; whose benevolent institutions and munificence of whose sons are the admiration of her sister States; whose social system is a bright and speaking example of equal rights and individual enterprise; whose hardy sons have carried the story of the American name to every clime, and made it honored every where. Is it by the side of such a State which Pennsylvania is told it would be *'dishonor'*, nay, *'pollution'* to stand? The 'Keystone' State stood by the side of the 'Bay' State in achieving our liberties. They will now stand side by side, as we hope and believe, in throwing around those liberties the safeguard of a virtuous Republican Administration. Pennsylvania will feel that the only *dishonor* in the case is the supposition that she is capable of listening to this insulting, this unmanly appeal—a libel on Massachusetts so timid as not to be heard of there till after the occasion for which it was uttered shall have passed away.—When the Editor of the Union penned this libel, could he have remembered the glorious tribute paid, to Massachusetts by the most gifted of her sons? Let him read it, and hang his head in shame:

"I shall enter upon no encomiums upon Massachusetts; she needs none. There she is; behold her, and judge for yourselves. There is her history; the world knows it by heart. The past, at least, is secure. There is Boston, and Concord, and Lexington, and Bunker Hill; and there they will remain for ever. The bones of her sons, fallen in the great struggle for Independence, now lie mingled with the soil of every State from New England to Georgia, and there they will lie for ever. And, sir, where American liberty raised its infant voice, and where its youth was nurtured and sustained, there it still lives in the strength of its manhood, and full of its original spirit."

The election is over, and Pennsylvania has taken her stand by the side of old Massachusetts. Look at her. Is she *disgraced*—is she *polluted*? When did she occupy a higher, a more honorable position? Father Ritchie would prefer to see her stand by the side of poor, old, decrepit, and disgraced Virginia, which has been so miserably misgoverned and cursed by Slavery and Locofoco Democracy. But the 'Old Dominion' will take her stand, before many years, by the side of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and what will Father Ritchie do then?

EDITORS.—A letter from New York, to the National Era, noticing the nominations of Messrs Brooks and Greely remarks:

"It somewhat remarkable, that, heretofore, so few members of the press have been called to occupy political offices. Certainly there is no class of the community more generally competent to administer public trusts with credit and fidelity. Editors are much better informed on political matters, as well as on general subjects, than lawyers, who form part of the majority of our Legislatures, both State and National; while their talents for administration are, at all events, not inferior to those possessed by the lawyers, merchants, or farmers. Lawyers, I may suggest in this connection, are not at all fitted, by the nature of their profession, to discharge usefully the duties of legislators or statesmen. They are, on the contrary, disqualified in no small degree from dealing wisely and safely with the delicate interests of communities, in consequence of their being accustomed to attend to the minutiæ of individual rights. The editorial profession of itself is eminently calculated to give expansion to the views of those engaged in it; and there can be no question that it aids essentially in the formation of good business habits, and the cultivation of such cardinal virtues as promptitude, despatch, condensation, and practicable sense."

RECOVERED LAKE.—A singular accident occurred on the Michigan Central Railway. It became necessary to carry a grading or embankment of fifteen feet high, across a low piece of ground containing about 100 acres nearly dry enough for plow land. When they had progressed with the grading for some distance, it became too heavy for the soil to support, the crust of the earth broke in, and the embankment sunk down into *seventy nine feet of water!* It appears that the piece of ground had been a lake, but had collected a soil of roots, peat, muck, &c., on its surface, apparently from ten to fifteen feet thick, which had become hardened and dry enough for farm purposes. Mr. Brooks, the engineer, thought it would have supported an embankment of five feet thickness, and that if it had not been necessary for them to have one much heavier, it would have supported the road, and the fact might never have been discovered that it rested on the bosom of a lake.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

BY THE BRITANNIA.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, Oct. 20, 1848.

Not a single matter of any importance has occurred in London during the past week. Anxiety regarding the probable results of the civil war in Austria has been the predominant feeling.

Up to this morning, scarcely anything more has transpired, even on that subject, than was communicated to you by the last packet, except in the shape of minor details. The city is still in the hands of the people, and Jellachich, Windischgratz and Auersperg, three of the Emperor's Generals, are threatening it from without.

It appears likely that the future turn of events in Europe will depend so much upon the consequences of this new outbreak that I propose, in the present short letter, to give an outline of the immediate circumstances which led to it, and of the present actual position of all parties in connection with it. There does not exist much popular information on the subject of the various relations of the heterogeneous elements of the Austrian empire, for in Metternich's time, all political knowledge was suppressed, but although the following paragraphs may consequently involve some inaccuracies they will be found, in the main, correct.

THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY.

Up to the time of the revolution in March, which ended in the flight of Metternich, the kingdom of Hungary, although nominally independent of Austria, had been governed under precisely the same despotic system. When, however, the new order of things took place, the Hungarians demanded a responsible ministry of their own, and other liberal arrangements, all of which were complied with in great haste by the Emperor. The leaders of the movement had consisted of some of the ablest and most influential of the Hungarian nobility, but it had been greatly promoted by Kossuth, a well known writer, and ardent champion of the popular cause. These parties, however, all belonged to the German race, consisting of Magyars and Saxons. The population of the Hungarian kingdom is about thirteen millions, of which the Sclavonic proportion is perhaps about eight millions, and as the Magyars had long exercised a predominant influence, the Sclavonians at once began to manifest jealousy and alarm that this influence would now be still farther exerted, since, with an independent ministry they would have no chance of making any complaints heard, as heretofore, at Vienna, where, under the old system, they considered that the balance was kept between the two races. Some resolutions of the new Hungarian Diet, doing away the use of the Sclavonic language in their proceedings, seem shortly after this to have raised the flame to its height, and to have led to an open contest between the parties, which was forthwith headed by the Ban or Governor of the adjoining province of Croatia, who had long watched the revolutionary storm at Vienna with intense dislike.

When he commenced his aggression on the Magyars, the Emperor and the Court not feeling themselves strong enough to countenance at present a reactionary movement, disapproved his proceedings, but the Ban (Jellachich) plainly intimated that he should not stop until he had restored the Emperor to his rightful authority. He soon gained some considerable successes, and it was strongly suspected by the Hungarian Diet that these were caused in no small degree by treachery on the part of the leaders of their own forces, who were more or less favorable to the attempt at reaction. The Ban pursued his career, and as the suspicions of the connivance of the Emperor became stronger, so the Diet assumed a more democratic tone, under the influence of the writings and oratory of Kossuth, until the most moderate of the Hungarian liberals thought it prudent to secede. As Jellachich pressed on and was believed to be advancing on Pesth, the Diet sent a deputation to Vienna, calling upon the Emperor to countermand his progress, but the appeal was denied and in order to repress the democracy, the Emperor, now grown bolder from the success of Lieutenants in Italy, of the Prince Windischgratz who had some months previously put down an outbreak at Prague, and of Jellachich himself, issued a proclamation appointing Jellachich Governor of Hungary, and dissolving the Diet, sent Count Lamberg to act as Commissionary at Pesth, and to fulfil the functions of the Ministry who had recently resigned.—The Diet refused obedience and Count Lamberg was murdered by the populace on his arrival.—Preparations also were energetically continued on the part of the Hungarians to give battle to Jellachich in the open field.

THE INSURRECTION AT VIENNA.

Matters were in this position, and fabulous reports, for which the Croats and Hungarians are both notorious, were daily arriving of battles in which the respective armies had annihilated each other, when the news came of the fresh insurrection at Vienna, caused, as I mentioned in my last letter, by the war minister Count Latour having ordered off some reinforcements for Jallachich.—Your last accounts informed you that the city was completely in the hands of the insurgents, that Count Latour had been hanged to a lamp, post and that the Emperor had fled, leaving behind him a proclamation that he would seek some moreorderly city and carry on the Government thence.

Since that time the Government of the city has been in the hands of the Constitutional Assembly, or Diet, or at least of the popular portion of it, the conservative member having all quitted to join the Emperor, and Kraus, the finance minister, being the only members of the Government who has not resigned and who still keeps to his post. No attempt, however, has been made to denounce the monarchy, a fact which may, perhaps, be attributed to regard for the Emperor, although his departure now has called forth none of those expressions of regret which were heard when he ran away after the emeute in May last, or to the sense on the part of the insurgents that their positions is still critical. A deputation was sent to the Emperor, urging his return to prevent the horrors of civil war, but it was unsuccessful. Meanwhile Jellachich has turned aside from his advance on Hungary, to march against Vienna, where he is now encamped. Count Auersperg, who headed such of the military as remained on the Royal side during the outbreak, is also with his troops under the walls, and Prince Windischgratz has sent forward about twelve thousand men from Prague, making in all a total of forty thousand men now drawn around the city of Vienna.

At the same time, however, the Hungarians have been following on the heels of Jellachich, so that context is not confined to the citizens and the Emperor's troops, and everything depends on the amount of the Hungarian forces. The general impression is that the insurgents will be overpowered. The present plan seems to be to draw a cordon round the city and starve it to submission, but the practicability of this must rest upon the Hungarians not being able effect a diversion. The Emperor, it is said, has, through one of his officers, assured some members of the Diet, who went to appeal to him at Olmutz, that neither Jellachich nor the other commanders will seek to provoke hostilities, and in any case there is happily not much chance of very severe retaliation, the Emperor being naturally of a kind disposition, although weak, and the numbers engaged in the insurrection being moreover too great to render it safe for the maintenance of the monarchy to resort to any terrors that would be treasured up in remembrance for a future day.

That there is still a prospect of a peaceable adjustment may be inferred from the Diet not having at any of their acts disputed the authority of the Emperor, and from the circumstance that a proposition made by them that he should convene a Congress, for the definite arrangement of the various Austrian nationalities, has been entertained. It is also questionable if Count Auepsperg will find his troops willing to act in conjunction with Jellachich and his Croatians, while there are likewise some reports that the latter, being doubtfull as to his position, has made a retrograde movement.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Of course all these circumstances have an important bearing on the Italian question, since they not only weaken Austria at home but produce disaffection among the troops in Lombardy, of whom 11,000 are said to be Hungarians. The King of Sardinia is consequently sounding the note of preparation for a renewal of his late crusade.

Concerning Naples we have nothing new—except that Lord Palmerston has infected upon the prime minister, Prince Cariati, the dishonor of a flat contradiction with regard to an assertion which the Prince recently made, that England had promised not to interfere to prevent the sailing of the late expedition against Sicily.

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From Berlin the accounts are unsatisfactory—a street riot having just occured, of a character sufficiently serious to show the disposition to turbulence still prevalent.

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From Paris we learn that the state of siege is at length to be raised, after having been in force during four of the eight months of the existence of the republic.

IRELAND.

In Ireland another of the state trials, that of O'Donogue, has ended in a verdict of guilty,—that of Mr. Meager is still in progress. A petition signed by 25,000 persons has been presented to the Lord Lieutenant for Mr. O'Brien's life. The answer was that, while other trials of a similar character were pending, and while the point was still open as to a writ of error in Mr. O'Brien's case it would be impossible for his lordship to say more than that "full weight would be given to the recommendation of the highly respectable jury by whom Mr. O'Brien had been tried"—a remark which may be considered plainly to denote that there is no intention of carrying the extreme sentence into effect. The Dublin Orangemen have also presented a petition in Mr. O'Brien's favor, grounded on the facts that the rebellion was crushed without loss of life to any one on the Government side, that the sudden suspension of the habeas corpus act was calculated to drive Mr. O'Brien into a hostile position in the emergency, that Mr. O'Brien has been singled out while it is suspected that several Catholic priests and Bishops were leaders of the disaffected party, that Mr. O'Brien's whole life has shown him to be at all events clear of sordid motives, and that notwithstanding his guilt his desire to prevent other people from being compromised by his arts, his deep sense of personal honor and his anxious desire to avert pillage and violence command respect, and lastly that since the framing of the law under which he has been sentenced a milder feeling has grown up, and that its being carried into effect would create a thrill of horror on the part of the entire Protestant population.

This document, however, from its embodying the allegation, which had already been officially contradicted, that some of the Romish hierarchy had been improperly allowed to escape, only drew forth a rebuke from the Lord Lieutenant, in the shape of an expression of regret that the petitioners had adopted such an occasion on which to insinuate an unfounded charge against the Government.

In London we have nothing new. The cholera has made its appearance, but not to any extent—only a few cases have occurred, chiefly among intemperate persons, or in unhealthy neighborhoods. In Edinburgh, it has resumed a very severe form, about 100 cases having been treated, of whom about 70 have died.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Such slight improvement as was taking place in commercial matters seems likely to be thrown back by the Vienna outbreak. In almost all parts of Germany and Austria stocks of imported goods had become so low, owing to traders of all kinds having abstained from purchases ever since the French revolution, that if things had continued quiet a little longer a good demand would have been certain to spring up. This however will now again be deferred. The returns of the declared value of our exports for the first eight months of the present year, which have just been published, show a falling off as compared with the corresponding period of 1847 of £3,286,979, and the way in which this has taken place presents a remarkable illustration of the effect of political disturbances upon commerce and consequently upon the general physical welfare of the people affected by them. Thus, after the disastrous monetary pressure of the preceding year, the first two months of 1848 showed an improvement, the fall of Louis Philippe being the sole cause of the heavy subsequent reverses which have led to the comparative deficiency just mentioned, and from which a tendency to recovery is now but slowly manifesting itself. The following figures will exhibit the changes from month to month.

		Increase.	Decrease.
Month ending 5th Feb.	1848	149,228	
" " 5th Mar.	"	151,339	
" " 5th Ap'l	"		550,583
" " 5th May	"		1,467,117
" " 5th June	"		1,122,009
" " 5th July	"		953,359
" " 5th Aug.	"		925,285
" " 5th Sept.	"		539,381
			5,587,732
Deduct increase on first two months			300,783
Total decrease			£5,286,949

The total exports for the 8 months being £30,022,529 against £35,309,788 for the same period last year.

Mean while, our importations—except in bread stuffs—have rather increased than diminished.—The inference, however, to which this would appear to lead, namely, that we must pay for the adverse balance sooner or later in specie, must not be hastily adopted. Although the quantities of goods imported have been on the whole as large as the quantities of last year, the value of these, owing to the low prices which have prevailed, would show a considerable decline. In this way the fact of no drain having occurred may be explained.—At the same time there is enough to indicate that our bread stuffs shall be admitted duty free, in the Spring, there is a strong probability of an adverse state of the exchanges being again felt.

As regards the bearings of the rail road expenditure on this subject, many people are at a loss to conceive how it can happen, if the theory promulgated last year was correct, that much of the money laid out on these concerns went to foreigners to pay for tea, coffee, corn, pork, rum, &c. &c. Some of the Sclavonic language in their proceedings, seem shortly after this to have raised the flame to its height, and to have led to an open contest between the parties, which was forthwith headed by the Ban or Governor of the adjoining province of Croatia, who had long watched the revolutionary storm at Vienna with intense dislike.

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[The editor of the Post sent us his rooster yesterday, having no further use for him. He was such a miserable, sickly-looking creature, that we looked up one of our coons of '40, to put him out of his misery, and the way he made the feathers fly is a caution to all deceivers, time-servers, and Kane and Clarion letter writers. We shall send the corpse back to the Post, and we hope the editor will give it a decent burial for "days of auld lang syne." The epitaph may appropriately read:—"Here lies the remains of the symbol of defunct Pennsylvania Locofocoism, the rain of which may be traced to the Tariff of '46 and the deception which brought it into existence."]

PENNSYLVANIA ERECT.

The account as far as heard from, stands as follows:

MAJORITIES FOR TAYLOR.

Allegheny	3500
Lancaster	5325
Schuylkill	1125
Dauphin	1400
Lebanon	1075
Cumberland	200
Beaver	300
Washington	75
Philadelphia City and County	8000
Armstrong	100
Butler	150
Franklin	820

MAJORITIES FOR CASS.

Westmoreland	2000
Clearfield	140
Fayette	460
Philadelphia City and County are reported variously at 6,700 to 10,000.	

From the partial returns received, the following result may be deduced with safety:

	Taylor.	Cass.		Taylor.	Cass.
Pennsylvania	26		Ohio		23
New York	36		Indiana	12	
Maryland	8		Michigan	5	
New Jersey	7		New Hampshire		6
Delaware	3				
Massachusetts	12				
Rhode Island	4				
Kentucky	12				
Vermont	6				
	114	46			

Necessary to a majority 146. Thirty-two more votes will elect Taylor, which he will receive as follows:

Connecticut	6		
North Carolina	11		
Tennessee	13		
Louisiana	6		
Florida	3		
	39		

Georgia 10, and Iowa 4, will most probably also go for Gen. Taylor.

We put down Indiana for Cass, because the few counties heard from have rather increased for Cass the majorities given for Polk.

Rhode Island is sure for Taylor by a majority of from 2500 to 3000.

In Maryland, Taylor's majority will be most probably about 2000.

We concede Michigan to Cass, though he will have but a small majority. A despatch in the Journal says that Sprague, Whig, is certainly elected to Congress in the 2d District; and that the Legislature is doubtful.

Local Matters.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &c.—The Court convened at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, but the "noise and confusion" in consequence of the election held on the day previous, was so unpleasant to our Democratic friends, the Judges, that no business of any moment was transacted in the forenoon.

AFTERNOON.—The cases of Commonwealth vs. Wm. Hutchinson and Wm. Chandler, taken up.—Hutchinson and Chandler got into some difficulty on the road—cause driving a carriage—which resulted in Chandler's striking Hutchinson in the face with a whip. Hutchinson afterwards went to the livery stable of James McMasters, to obtain satisfaction of some kind, when a fight occurred between Chandler and himself. Chandler sued him for assault and battery on the last occasion, and he, Chandler, for the assault with the whip. The case was submitted to the Jury without argument. Verdict of guilty against Chandler—of not guilty for Hutchinson—Chandler to pay costs in both cases.

Com'th. vs. Joseph Davis and John Terry—indictment larceny—charge stealing $20, the property of James Ryne. The accused, it appeared, attempted to entice the prosecuting witness, Ryne into a bet on the ball game, which he alleges that he declined making, when Davis snatched the $20 note, handed it to Terry, and ran off. For the defence it was alleged (not proved) that the bet was made and won, as bets usually are. The case was still on hand when the Court adjourned.

James Butler, John Taylor and Henry Robinson, were arrested and brought before the Mayor, yesterday, charged with stealing a cloak, valued at $14, from Joseph Morganstern & Bro., Clothiers, Water street. Taylor confessed to the taking of the cloak, and alleged that the other two accused were watching for him, and gave the signal when the coast was clear for taking the property without being observed. They quarrelled about dividing the spoil, and the worst of the three rascals, probably, as usual, divulged the crime. All three were committed in default of bail.

George Robinson, a brother of James, lately convicted of setting fire to the premises of Messrs. Follansbee & Hayward, was brought before Alderman Steel, yesterday, alleged to be implicated in the stealing of a watch from Norton, now in jail, and under sentence to the penitentiary. The robbery was committed in the jail. Young Robinson was released on bail.

M'CARTY'S SUSPENDED LOCK GATE.—This very valuable improvement is but little known to the public, as it has but recently been introduced on river or wide canal locks. Mr. McCarty's advertisement in another column, and accompanying recommendations, will best convey a correct idea of its utility. The inventor is a citizen of this place, and has made valuable improvements for other purposes, among which is a Scraping or Dredging Machine, for deepening channels. Besides these evidences of his ingenuity, Mr. McCarty has been employed in laying down the ways for the Marine Railway just completed at this place, wherein he was very successful in extending and firmly bedding that portion of the way which extends into and under the water, and on which the cradle rests that receives the boat previous to being hauled up for repair. These improvements are very valuable, and highly creditable to the growing importance of our city, and does great credit to the inventive genius of Mr. McCarty.

We are pleased to learn that this improved lock gate has been introduced upon the Slack Water Improvements of the Monongahela, Youghiogheny, Kentucky, Muskingum, and Des Moines rivers, and give much satisfaction to the several companies engaged therein.

FIRES.—Two serious fires occurred on Tuesday night—the first, about 7 o'clock, in Henry Stimple's saddlery and harness factory and japannery, out the 4th street road. The buildings and a considerable amount of stock were destroyed. Mr. Stimple's loss is estimated at $3,000—no insurance.

The second fire occurred between three and four o'clock, in Mr. D. Leonard's lumber yard, near the Allegheny, between the Old Bridge and Cecil's Alley. 5,000 feet of lumber are estimated to have been destroyed. The fire was not extinguished entirely at daylight on Wednesday morning. Probably insured.

W. H. Wright, M. D., Dentist,
OFFICE and residence on Fourth street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank. Office hours from 9 o'clock to 12 A M., and from 2 o'clock to 5 P. M. sept4-1y

BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE.
NO. 58 WOOD ST., BETWEEN 3d AND 4th STS.
R. TANNER & CO.,
INVITE Country Merchants and others to an examination of their stock, which is one of the largest to be found in any establishment in the country, and consists of very desirable and seasonable goods, expressly adapted (as to size and quality) to Western sales. Prices will compare favorably with those of the East. Terms liberal. novs-tdw

Dr G. O. Steeras, Dentist,
OFFICE at Miss Houck's, on Fourth street, a few doors above Wood street, until the completion of the house nearly opposite. Teeth in blocks, with artificial gums, after the manner now universally preferred at the east, manufactured to suit each particular case. Teeth, from a full set down to a single one, inserted on a suction plate, thus avoiding injury to the natural teeth. Specimens of blocks of suction plate may be examined at the office.
All operations incident to the profession performed with care and faithfulness. aug23-3m

FOUND—A Pocket Book containing a sum of money, which the owner can have by calling at W. A. M'CLURG'S, No. 102 Liberty street, proving property and paying for this notice. nov9-3t

JUST RECEIVED, a large stock of Linen and Cotton Diaper. nov9 A A MASON & Co.

M'Carty's Suspended Lock Gates.
THE subscriber having obtained letters patent for his Improved Lock Gate, is prepared to dispose of rights for its use, and submits the following recommendations to the public as proof of its value. All letters for information on this subject, may be addressed to Mr. Wm. Eichbaum, or to myself.
HENRY M'CARTY, Patentee.
Pittsburgh, November 1, 1848.
RECOMMENDATIONS.
This is to certify, that the Monongahela Navigation Company have adopted Mr. Henry M'Carty's patented improvement for opening and closing Lock gates, and the experience so far derived from their use, warrants us in saying, that a Lock constructed for the reception of his improvement, together with the necessary machinery, will not cost more, if as much, as a Lock fitted out on the old plan; that we can dispense with two hands at each Lock, and that boats can be passed through the Locks in about one-third of the time formerly required. These advantages we consider very important in an improvement like ours, and would recommend to all similar works Mr. M'Carty's invention, as an indispensable appendage, in point of economy, and to facilitate navigation.
JOHN B. BUTLER, President.
THOMAS M. HOWE, Treasurer.
John F. Kelly, John L. Dawson, John T. Logan, S. R. Johnston, Rees C. Townsend, G. W. Cass, Wm. F. Coplan, John Anderson, Neville B Craig, J. W. Barbridge, } Managers
Pittsburgh, February 2, 1848.

Monongahela Navigation Office, Sept. 7, '44.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
This is to certify, that we purchased from Henry M'Carty, a right for the use of his Patent for opening and shutting Lock gates, and have it in use. Our Locks are one hundred and ninety by fifty feet in the chambers, and the gates twenty-five feet high; and by the application of this machinery, one man can open and shut a gate in about one-third of the time that is required of two men to perform the same act with machinery of the kind in use on the Louisville and Portland Canal.
We consider this improvement a very valuable one, and have no hesitation in recommending it to Companies or Corporations having Locks on their works.
J. R. MOORHEAD,
J. B. MOORHEAD,
WM. EICHBAUM.

While in Pittsburgh, in the fall of 1843, I was shown a model of Mr. Henry M'Carty's improvement for a suspended Lock gate, to be used in large locks in slack water navigation, and was much pleased with its ingenuity and apparent usefulness, and have since learned that the same has been adopted on the Monongahela Slack Water Improvement with great advantage, and I cheerfully give my approval of its value, and would recommend its adoption in all river and other large locks, as being easily worked, with great saving in time and money over the old plan.
G. SCHNABEL.
Lewisburg, Union county, Pa., February, 1845.

FROM HON. THOMAS METCALFE.
Frankfort, Ky., August 18, 1847.
We have made ample trial of the gates, upon the patent plan of Mr. M'Carty, on the Kentucky river navigation, and have no hesitation in pronouncing our Lock and Barren rivers line to suspend the gates there, on the same plan. The superiority of this plan over any other known to the public is so striking as to strike the observation of any, even the most superficial observer. The commandants of the steamers navigating this river all concur in the opinion that it is an improvement of the utmost importance to the navigation. In every particular it is much better than the former plan—requiring less than half the power to open and shut them, keeping the gates more out of the way of the boats in going to get out of order, and the whole repairing and cost of keeping the five gates on this river, will not it is confidently believed, be equal to the cost annually of one of them on the former plan. They are much cheaper in their original construction, requiring greatly less cost for iron work. Upon the whole, the cost of the parent right is but a trifle of the excess of cost upon the old plan.
No one can be all acquainted with the advantages of the patent plan, compared with any other known to the Board, would hesitate for a moment to adopt the former.
Very respectfully yours, &c.
THOMAS METCALFE,
President of Board of Internal Improvements.

Monongahela Nav. Office, Oct. 11, 1847.
This Company have adopted and have in use, "M'Carty's Suspended Lock Gate." There are four locks on our Improvement fifty feet wide by one hundred and twenty feet long each, in the chamber. Our gates originally rested on a cast iron roller that was placed under the toe post and traversed along a wrought iron roller way. Then required two men to open and close each lock, which can now be done in much less time by two men. The saving in time on our improvement is at least one hundred dollars per annum. There is also a great saving in repairs. The original plan being complicated, worked hard, and was frequently broken and out of order—whilst the present is plain, simple, and scarcely ever requires repairs.
J. K. MOORHEAD, Pres't Mon. Nav. Co.

Zanesville, Ohio, August 24, 1847.
Mr. Henry M'Carty: Dear Sir—I have received your note of the 13th inst. requesting an expression upon the merits of your patented improvement for opening and closing Lock gates.
Your plan has been in operation to a limited extent, for several months past, on this "improvement," and I have no hesitation in pronouncing it very greatly superior to the old one—whether considered with reference to cheapness of construction, the