THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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

COMMERCIAL LIST AND PHILADELPHIA PRICE CURRENT. Subscriptions to this valuable paper will be received and forwarded from this office.

NEW YORK EXPRESS. We will receive and forward free of expense, advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

☞ THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, *strictly in advance.*

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

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

See next page for Telegraphic News.

How Father Ritchie takes it.

We opened the Washington Union of Saturday morning with no little curiosity, and found the veteran editor whistling most furiously to keep his courage up. Although he evidently regards Cass as a gone case, yet he professes to consider the election doubtful, in order to let his readers down as easy as he can. At the same time he prepares them for the final catastrophe, by such remarks as the following:

'If compelled to yield to the superior power of numbers, and General Taylor is actually the President of the United States, our defeat will neither throw us into a fit of the blue devils, nor lessen our resolution and zeal still to press on the good old democratic bark until she rights again, and is trimmed and fitted for another voyage.'

'The democracy may be beaten, but they cannot stay beaten. We made the same remark in 1840: we prepared at once to retrieve our fortunes. We predicted a reverse in 1844, and the prediction which we expressed was made good by the event.'

'We harbor no ill boreboding; have no depression of spirits; but feel, and truly, as buoyant and resolute as we did when the conflict waxed warmest around us.

'The Union is still safe, and the flag of *our Union* yet waves triumphant in defiance of every foe.—Cheer up, friends; never despair. If victorious, let us be cool; if beaten, let us bear up manfully under the overthrow.

'Other days are coming. Other conflicts are in embryo. The ark of the constitution still stands firm amid the storm, nor can the dashing floods that beat harmless around it, loosen a single plank from its deep foundation. Cheer up, we say. Let the victors exalt in their glory, if they have it. It will be but a short lived success; while we can stand by and make merry over the delusion that has produced our temporary prostration. We await with all becoming patience those further returns which will settle the contest.'

'The Union is still safe,' 'the ark of the constitution still stands firm,' says father Ritchie. He would hardly have admitted thus much before the election, in the event of General Taylor's success.

We are glad he is coming to his senses.

Have Animals Minds?

This question may be more curious than practical. Yet every question, the discussion of which tends to throw light upon spiritual existences, must be of more of less importance. If an animal is to be judged by the same standard as man, we can see no reason why the possession of mind should be denied to it. It certainly has a will—it has memory—it has reason, and it has judgment. It exercises these faculties just as human beings do. We know that it is often said that animals are governed by instinct, but we can see no difference between instinct in them and mind in man. They operate in the same way, and lead to the same results. Man combines means for an end. He gathers the materials and builds a house. This we call operation of an intelligent mind. The bird gathers materials and builds a nest, and this we call instinct. What is the difference between them? These thoughts have been suggested by the incident narrated below:

Canine Fidelity.

From the Hamilton (Canada West) Spectator.

On Saturday night a man residing in East Market street, found in that part of the city called Moore's Survey, a child of six or eight years of age, sitting on the road side crying bitterly. The child was attended by a Newfoundland dog, which attempted to pacify its companion by lying beside him and licking his face. The man took the child in his arms and brought him to the engine house, thinking that the parents would be more likely to hear of their child than any other place. The dog followed quietly, and when Mr. Rykman, whose humanity and care are well known, making a bed for the child, the dog testified its delight by jumping about the room and licking the host and child alternately. The boy being comfortably bedded for the night, the dog took his post beside him, and could not be coaxed from the spot.

During the night, Mr. Rykman had occasion to go into the room, but the moment he crossed the threshhold, the dog, which was so docile when he left, became furiously enraged, and actually drove him out of the room. Neither coaxing nor scolding had the slightest effect upon the faithful animal; he had taken the child under his protection, and appeared determined to perform his duty.—Early in the morning, another of the family, who was not aware of the visitors, went into the room, but had hardly placed a foot inside, when he was furiously attacked by the dog, and compelled to decamp. Before doing so, however, he seized a chair to defend himself, and broke it to pieces over the dog, without producing any other effect than rendering it more savage and determined than before.

Finding it impossible either to get into his room or coax the dog out of it, or awaken the child, Mr. Rykman procured assistance, and an entry was effected simultaneously by the door and window. Still the dog remained resolute; he would permit no one to approach the child, and it was actually necessary to beat him severely with clubs ere he could be driven out of the house. This being at last effected the dog started off as rapidly as it could, and in the course of a couple of hours returned, accompanied by the child's mother, jumped into the room and began licking and fondling its little companion! Even then it was with difficulty that the woman could prevent the dog from flying at those who had been compelled, in self-defence, to beat and drive him from the house. The woman said she had been in search of the child all night without success, and that in crossing the common near Dundam, she saw the dog following her at the top of its speed.

Upon reaching its mistress the faithful animal immediately caught her by her dress and began pulling her in the direction of the town. The woman, aware of the intelligence of the animal, and knowing that it had accompanied the boy when he strayed from home, followed, in the certainty that she would be taken to her child, whether dead or alive. Nor was she disappointed. The woman lives on a point beyond the marsh, at least two miles from the town, and she thinks that the dog, on leaving the engine house, went straight home, and finding its mistress absent, got upon her track and followed it until he found her.—Not the least interesting fact that we have to narrate, in this rambling sketch is, that the moment the woman and child left the house, the dog became perfectly quiet, and even made advances toward a reconciliation with those he had so savagely assailed a few hours before.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.—We copy a judicious article from the North American, in relation to the repeal of the Tariff of 1846. Pennsylvania has, in the late election, decided most emphatically against the Tariff Act of 1846, and the political swindles and the swindles that caused her to throw her vote for Polk, in 1844. This cannot be disputed. According to the cardinal principle that the will of the people, when clearly expressed, shall be the rule of action to all legislators, the Tariff of 1846 ought to be repealed at once, and a system of revenue, from importations founded on *specific* duties, be substituted for it. We are no sticklers for the precise details of the Tariff 1842; it is probable some of them might be changed to advantage; but for the great principle of that Act, *specific duties;* we do and shall ever contend while our domestic manufactures need any protection.

OFFICE.—Now that the Whig victory is assured, there will doubtless be many applicants for the various offices in the gift of the Government, in this county, and our citizens, it is possible, will be early solicited for their respective influences. On this subject we would suggest that greater justice will probably be done by remaining entirely uncommitted, for some time to come—perhaps till the announcement of General Taylor's Cabinet. Let us wait until we can survey the whole field, and then act as our preferences and judgment may dictate.

A MODEL REFORMER.—Struve, who makes such a figure in German affairs, as described in the English papers, which, of course, will say the worst of him, is by birth a Russian. He is opposed to the use of animal food, and married a woman of the town for the purpose of reclaiming her. For many years he was the editor of a paper at Mannheim. Struve was lately made a prisoner at a small village of the name of Baden, but was liberated by a party headed by a priest named Scseibel. His wife accompanied him in his excursion.

"Wife," said, a married man, looking for his boot-jack, after she was in bed, "I have a place for all things, and you ought to know it." "Yes," says she, "I ought to know where you keep your late hours."

Holden's Dollar Magazine, for November, is a very fine number of that remarkably cheap publication. It contains quite a number of engravings, and much very amusing and interesting matter.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6, 1848.

Business as usual upon the eve of an exciting election is very dull, and merchants are more eager in estimating the probabilities of the election of Gen. Taylor, than in making sales of goods, and we can expect no change until the result is known.

The commercial papers of this morning show a state of affairs that explain the cause of the wealth of New York, and the reason of its pre-eminence as a commercial city. The arrivals reported are one hundred and seven sails. One Ocean steam ships, twenty two ships, twenty two barks, eighteen brigs and forty three schooners. The record of their arrival occupies a whole column of the "Gazette" and the passengers and importations, a space no less comprehensive. To discriminate among the list of imports is the readiest way to show the amount of the whole, and I select from the mountain of goods forming their cargoes the article of iron and find

Railway bars	2,725,000	pounds.
Pig iron	795	tons.
Merchant iron bars	17,215	
" tons	216	
Hoop and bundle iron	2,469	packages.

The friends of free trade may not acknowledge that this immense mass of goods denotes our trading, but such is the fact, and a few months will bring us to the point when this conclusion will be irresistible, if exports of coin and ruined merchants can learn us anything.

Commercial affairs are much less buoyant since the arrival of the steamer, and lower prices have been accepted for cotton and provisions, with a greater readiness to sell flour and grain on easier terms. The spinners of Great Britain have made up their minds that they can name their own price for cotton, a position our large crop fully sustains. The continental troubles have disarranged all their calculations and so far from buying large stocks of cotton, we shall see them buying "from hand to mouth," the price all the while falling from the effects of an accumulating stock and a decreased consumption. Under the operation of the present swindling tariff, the United States market offers the best returns to British manufacturers, and we shall have the pleasure of seeing British goods sweep our own manufactures from existence, reducing us to a vassalage we resisted even by a revolution.

The number of passengers that have arrived in the last two days is six thousand and over, chiefly from the "fairest gem of the sea." No reason exists why we should not give a warm welcome to these strangers who in their muscular limbs and stalwart forms, bring the only element of national wealth—labor. Centuries must pass before the fertile soil of our country refuses to yield an abundant return to all, who seek on our shores, a refuge from political oppression, and famine. It is a wise policy for us to import the people of Europe, but it is our imperative duty, at the same time to exclude the products of foreign labor.

In monetary affairs there is not much activity.—The price of sound stocks does not vary and Treasury notes may be quoted 102@103 and United States 6's of 1868, at 105@105¼; Ohio 6's of 1850 100, and Penn'a. 5's 73@73½; with a very moderate business doing. Some desire is shown to buy stocks on time, but sellers are not found.—Should Gen. Taylor be elected, confidence will at once revive, and higher prices be looked for in all kinds of securities. On the other hand a fall of stocks and a further diminution of confidence is as sure to follow the election of Gen. Cass as the sun is to rise after its setting to night. In a few weeks we shall have the annual report of the Treasury Department, to dampen the spirits of commercial men by the announcement that another year of loan is wanted. The friends of the Administration are clamorous in saying the Treasury is full, but it is the misfortune of the Secretary of the Treasury not to find some one to put the receipts and expenses together, in such a way as to make loans necessary to balance them.

The venerable Albert Gallatin is lying at the point of death, and can hardly survive the night. He needs no eulogy. His life has been devoted to his adopted country, in the cabinet and as a diplomatist, rendering in both capacities, services that should and will ensure him a name among patriots.

In markets, the business is not large. Ashes $6 higher both sorts. Cotton has fallen ¼ cent with more sellers than buyers. Flour is cheaper with sales of good shipping brands at $5,31. Many orders have been withdrawn by the last ship. Genesee Wheat 125 but hard to get, and 108@110 for Ohio, which is two cents cheaper. Corn 1 cent cheaper, western mixed 66@67 and 72 for choice round yellow. Rye 65@67. Barley in sales.—Whiskey, Ohio, 23½ and sales 26½, crude whale oil 33; natural and bleached sperm $1,20@1,25. Sperm candles 33c; Oil Cake $28½ per ton, and 120c a bus for flaxseed. Pork is stiff at $9@13, and Beef $9.11½@10 for mess and $5,25 for prime. Lard, bbls, 7@7½; Cheese large sales at 6@7½; Butter dull and drooping. Freights to Liverpool 7½d for grain, 1d for Cotton and 2s 3d for flour. C.

REPEAL OF THE TARIFF OF 1846.

Immediately after the passage of the Tariff of 1846, this paper was the very first to raise the cry of 'Repeal.' Experience has proved so that the *ad valorem* principle adopted by that bill, must be fraught with fatal injury to the welfare of Pennsylvania and all the States interested in the question of protection. Two years have passed since then and the results have been even more injurious than we at that time anticipated. Our predictions have not only been fulfilled, but, the failure of many of the largest factories, rolling mills and furnaces, bear witness to the desolating effects of a system, which was thrust upon the country, to secure the political favor of the South. The act of 1842 was stricken from the statue book, not because it failed to realize any of the expectations of its friends or to produce abundance of revenue for the Treasury, at the meeting of Congress, for several millions of deficiency, we shall confess our selves greatly surprised, and certainly such an omission would be in opposition to the practice of Mr. Walker, for at the last session, his *deficit* amounted to more than fifteen millions!

For these various and obvious reasons, we feel it our duty to renew the cry of "Repeal of the Tariff of 1846." Our opposition to this experiment, was not founded on considerations of party, but, because we knew it must be attended with the most ruinous consequences to our labor. At the time of this writing, the result of the Presidential election is not known; but whatever may be that result, we shall not cease in our efforts to strike from the statute book, a measure which has spread desolation and ruin over the land. The Tariff question is no political speculation, and we shall urge the repeal of the British Bill which now oppresses every interest of Pennsylvania, with as much zeal and determination under one President as another. Let our friends therefore prepare for "repeal" at the meeting of Congress. We have the power in the House to pass a Bill recognizing *specific* duties and just protection, and more than this, we have the power to prevent appropriations until the *Locofoco* majority in the Senate shall listen to the voice of justice and the wrongs of oppressed labor. Much as we deprecate such a resort under ordinary circumstances, it affords a remedy, and if our influence can prevail, it shall be exercised.—*North American.*

HORRIBLE MURDERS IN ST. LOUIS.—Two horrid murders were committed at St. Louis during the week ending the 29th ult. On the latter, information was given that a man named Milburn had just killed his wife. An officer went and found him sitting in a chair, weeping bitterly, and the corpse of his wife lying on the floor, her back broken in two places, one of her temples broken in, her body black and blue from bruises, and her sides presenting the appearance of having been beaten with the handle of an axe. Milburn declared he had no knowledge of how his wife came to her death.

In another case, a man in a quarrel drew a knife and cut his antagonist in the abdomen, inflicting a horrible gash, from which his bowels fell to the floor, and the man instantly expired.

From the Baltimore American.

The Sea Serpent.

We copied a paragraph from the London Globe last week alleging the appearance of a huge sea serpent to persons on board the British frigate Dædalus. The following official announcement of the fact is copied from a late paper brought by the Hibernia:

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP DÆDALUS,
Hamoaze, Oct. 11.

SIR: In reply to your letter of this day's date, requiring reformation as to the truth of a statement published in the Globe newspaper, of a sea serpent of extraordinary dimensions having been seen from her Majesty's ship Dædalus, under my command, on her passage from the East Indies, I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that at 5 o'clock, p. m., on the 6th of August last, in latitude 24 deg. 44 min. S., and longitude 9 deg. 22 min. E., the weather dark and cloudy, wind fresh from the NW., with a long ocean swell from the SW., the ship on the port tack heading NE. by N., some thing very unusual was seen by Mr. Santorla, midshipman rapidly approaching the ship from before the beam. The circumstance was immediately reported by him to the officer of the watch, Lieutenant Edgar Drummond, with whom, and Mr. Wm. Barrett, the master, I was at the time walking the quarter deck. The ship's company were at supper.

On our attention being called to the object, it was discovered to be an enormous serpent, with head and shoulders kept about four feet constantly above the surface of the sea, and as nearly as we could approximate, by comparing it with the length of what our maintopsail yard would show in the water, there was at the very least 60 feet of the animal *extra jacent*, no portion of which was, to our perception, used in propelling it through the water, either by vertical or horizontal undulation.

It passed rapidly, but so close under our lee quarter, that had it been a man of my acquaintance, I should have easily recognised his features with the naked eye, and it did not, either in approaching the ship or after it had passed our wake, deviate in the slightest degree from its course to the SW., which it held on at the pace of from 12 to 15 miles an hour, apparently on some determined purpose.

The diameter of the serpent was, about 15 or 16 inches behind the head, which was, without any doubt, that of a snake, and never, during the twenty minutes that it continued in sight of our glasses, was below the water; its color a dark brown, with yellowish white about the throat. It had no fins, but something like the mane of a horse, or rather a bunch of sea weed washed about its back. It was seen by the quartermaster, the boatswain's mate, and the man at the wheel, in addition to myself and officers above mentioned.

I am having a drawing of the serpent made from a sketch taken immediately after it was seen which I hope to have ready for transmission to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty by to morrow's post.

I have &c.,
PETER MQUHAE, Captain.

GEN. TAYLOR'S HAT, HABITS, AND COMPANIONS.—The New Orleans Delta gives the following account of an amorphous 'title' under which General Taylor shades his knowledge box:

GENERAL TAYLOR.—The distinguished candidate of the Whigs takes matters quite easily, at his pleasant residence in the barracks of Baton Rouge.—We saw him walking about town, chatting very familiarly with the citizens, and wearing that same old immense boat shaped hat sent him by some friends in Tennessee. By the by, we are puzzled to divine what conceits could have prompted our Tennesseans to bestow such a gift upon the old General, who certainly, however people may differ upon his political qualifications, has deserved better treatment than to be condemned to wear this mishapen, heavy, uncomfortable, and ungraceful chapeau. Had this hat been sent to Gen. Taylor after the battle of the 8th and 9th of May, he would never have had any reason to complain of the absence of a pontoon train—for he might have converted this wonderful production of Tennessee skill into a boat of sufficient dimensions to transport a whole regiment at once across the Rio Grande. We were amused at the dry response of a citizen of Baton Rouge, of whom we made inquiry where the General was to be found. 'You see that big white thing looming out down there on the levee?' 'Yes.' 'Well, that's old Zachariah's hat, and you'll find the old chap some where in the neighborhood.'

The general takes a deep interest in all political movements, and is quite free and unreserved in the expression of his opinions. He is particularly conciliatory to his opponents, and with great good sense never fails to curb those of his friends who in his presence indulge in strong manifestations of party zeal. There never arrives a steamboat at Baton Rouge that the general is not among the first on the wharf to get a newspaper, and he may be seen at almost every hour of the day "waddling," (by leave of the Washington Union,) with a package of documents under his arm, up the steep banks towards the barracks.

The general's military family embraces three of the most studious and promising officers in our army. Col. Bliss, his inseparable associate in all his battles, is the same retiring, studious, thoughtful investigative gentleman as when, a few years ago, he filled with no less efficiency, and perhaps no less glory, the post of instructor of the youthful mind.

Major Eaton, the chief of Gen. Taylor's topographical staff, is a keen, sagacious, active, energetic man, of well trained mind, and great devotion to the comprehensive science of engineering.

Major Garnett is an accomplished, elegant man of the world, and an excellent officer. His literary attainments are equal, if not superior, to those of the other officers of Gen. Taylor's staff, while in the ways of the world, and in personal address, he is certainly the most impressive of the three. Major Garnett is suspected of being a strong Democrat, Col. Bliss is a Whig, and. Major Eaton is a soldier. By the by, speaking of politics and soldiers reminds us of the result of our inquiries into the political tendencies of the soldiers of the garrison. We found that they were nearly all democrats; but, as, under a very objectionable restriction of our new constitution, privates in our army are not permitted to vote, their opinions are of but little importance in the present state of the contest.

Among the citizens of Baton Rouge the party lines are drawn as closely as in any part of our country. It is a striking proof of the sturdy political independence of our people, that they can rise superior to personal feelings and intimate social relations, to the exercise of that duty which should be directed by the conscience and judgment, rather than by the feelings and affections.

A NEW REMEDY FOR DISEASES.—The Paris correspondent of the Courrier des Etats has the following account of a new School of Medicine

If the art of healing has made little progress since Hippocrates, who lived twenty three centuries since. It must be attributed to the obstinacy of nature, but it is not all the fault of the doctors, who in all times have accomplished prodigies of imagination in opening new paths by which to reach the end of knowledge. Our epoch, more than any other has been fruitful in original systems in the medical domain. Germany has sent us a new one which is called isopathy. Isopathy consists in applying to the diseased organ the same borrowed from an animal in full health. Examples will render the definition more clear. If the disease is on the lungs, the lungs of a sheep are placed on the breast of the patient, if it is the liver or heart which suffers, they place on the diseased part a heart or liver of an ox; if the hearing is affected, they particularly make you a night cap trimmed with the ears of a calf!

This may at first seem singular, and yet nothing is more real than this system! It has been much talked about,—fame has seized upon it, the learned discuss it, the academies examine it, numerous experiments of it have made in Germany, and as there is always found in Paris, in professions, a crowd of ambitious men, who hold themselves upon the watch for discoveries, with the hope of making, by the aid of new systems, a fortune which they have not been able to realize by the old methods, we number already several Paris doctors, who have hastened to proclaim themselves Isopathists.

From the New York Herald.

Members of Congress in New York.

We believe, from present appearances, that the following have been elected:

1st District—	John A King,	Whig gain.
2d "	David A Bokee,	Whig gain.
3d "	J Phillips Phœnix,	Whig gain.
4th "	Walter Underhill,	Whig gain.
5th "	George Briggs,	Whig.
6th "	James Brooks,	Whig gain.
" "	Horace Greeley,	Whig gain, to fill vacancy.
7th "	William Nelson,	Whig.
8th "	R Halloway,	Whig.
9th "	Thomas McResoch,	Whig, probably.
10th "	Herman D Gould,	Whig.
11th "	C R Sylvester,	Whig.
12th "	Gideon O Reynolds,	Whig.
13th "	John L Schoolcraft;	Whig.
14th "	George R Andrews,	Whig.
15th "	J R Thurman,	Whig gain.
16th "	Hugh White,	Whig.
17th "	H P Alexander,	Whig gain, prob'ly.
18th "	Preston King,	Free Soil.
19th "	Charles E Clark,	Whig.
20th "	O B Matteson,	Whig gain.
21st "	Thomas Smith,	Whig gain.
22d "	Henry Burnett,	Whig, gain.
23d "	William Duer,	Whig.
24th "	Daniel Gott,	Whig.
25th "	Herman S. Conger,	Whig.
26th "	W. T. Jackson,	Whig, probably.
27th "	W. A. Sackett,	Whig.
28th "	A. M. Schermerhorne,	Whig.
29th "	Robert L. Rose,	Whig.
30th "	David Rumsey,	Whig.
31st "	E. Risley,	Whig.
32d "	E. G. Spaulding,	Whig.
33d "	Harvey Putnam,	Whig.
34th "	L. Burrows,	Whig.

Whig gain, 10.

Laconic Correspondence.

POLK TO CASS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1848.

SIR—On behalf of the Democracy, I have the honor to request your presence at the White House on the 4th of March.

With high consideration,
J. K. POLK.

CASS TO POLK.

SIR—I thank you for your polite letter inviting me to visit the White House on the 4th of March next, and regret to say that CIRCUMSTANCES will prevent my being present on that occasion.

Respectfully yours,
LEWIS CASS.

—Cleveland Herald.

"ASHLAND, Row Co. Ohio, Feb. 13, 1848.

"Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.: We wish to inform you that we have sold all of your Worm Specific you set with us. We wish you to send us some more as soon as possible, as it has given general satisfaction here. We have many calls for it since we are out of the article. It has succeeded all other preparations in this county, and for this reason we wish to keep a supply on hand. R. & M. A. PATTERSON."

The above is one of the hundreds of similar communications which the proprietors of this medicine are daily receiving. Where it has been introduced it has become the most popular remedy in use.

For sale at the drug store of J KIDD & Co, 60 Wood st. novl3

☞ USE THE PROPER MEANS.—If you wish to be successful in any undertaking, you must always 'use the proper means.' Therefore, if you have a cough, use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT and be cured, for it is the proper means. Have you Asthma or difficulty of breathing, then the only efficient means to cure you is to use Jayne's Expectorant, which will immediately overcome the spasm which contracts the diameter of the tubes, and loosens and brings up the mucus which clogs them up, and thus removes every obstruction to a free respiration, while at the same time all inflammation is subdued, and a cure is certain to be effected. Have you Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pleurisy, or in fact any Pulmonary Affection, then use Jayne's Expectorant and relief is certain, and you will find thatyou have used the proper means.

For sale in Pittsburgh at the Pekin Tea Store, 72 4th street near Wood. janl7

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—We would call attention to this excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Having several times within a few years past had occasion to use a medicine of this kind, we have by experience tested its excellent qualities, and are prepared to recommend it to others. Ministers or other public speakers afflicted with bronchial affections will find great benefit from its use. It is prepared by a scientific physician, and all classes will find it a safe and efficacious medicine in the diseases for which it is recommended.—(Columbus (Ohio) Cross and Journal.

For sale at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth street. my25

COUGHS AND COLDS.—The frequent changes in the weather at this season of the year, invariably bring along with them coughs and colds, which by timely attention are easily cured by simple remedies. SELLERS' IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP has been in use for the last 12 years, and has gained more reputation for the cure of coughs (not requiring active medical treatment) than any other preparation ever offered to the citizens of Allegheny county. The Imperial Cough Syrup is very pleasant to the taste, and, on this account, is a great favorite with children. The doses are carefully graduated, in the directions, to suit all ages. That this long tried and highly popular cough remedy may be within the reach of all, it is sold at the low price of 25 cents per bottle.

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood st, Pittsburgh, D. M. Curry, Allegheny, and druggists generally in both cities. oct2

☞ TESTIMONY in favor of Dr. M'Lean's Liver Pills.—It would be easy to fill a volume with certificates of the excellence of this medicine. Wherever it has had a trial it has made itself popular. We have in our possession hundreds of orders like the following:

VARTEBURG, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1847.

MESSRS. KIDD & CO: You recently sent me a short time since, a quantity of M'Lean's Liver Pills. The whole lot sold very rapidly, and gave the highest satisfaction. Indeed, I believe it is the best medicine of the kind ever offered for sale. Please send me another supply as soon as possible.

Yours, W. H AINSWORTH

A genuine article of the above valuable medicine can be had at the drug store of J. Kidd & Co., No. 60 Wood street. sep11

☞ Men never attempt to counterfeit a worthless article, hence valuable medicines are frequently imitated. The knave who counterfeits a medicine commits as great a crime as if it were a bank note, or the coin of the United States. B A Fahnestock's Vermifuge, which is the only safe and certain cure for worms, has been counterfeited to the extent of the country, and persons should be on their guard when purchasing to get the genuine article, prepared at Pittsburgh, Pa. sep21

"That whiter skin of hers, than snow,
And pure as monumental alabaster."

All females who have skin like the above, should use Jones Spanish Lily White. It maketh pure snowy, yet natural white. Sold at 89 Liberty street. jy19

☞ Don't have yellow dark Teeth—they can be made pearly white by one time using a box of Jones Amber Tooth Paste. It hardens the gums, sweetens the breath, &c. Sold at 89 Liberty st. novl9d&wtf

☞ Don't have a Foul Breath—If you have, use a twio shilling bottle of Jones' Amber Tooth Paste. That will make your breath sweet, whiten your teeth, &c.—Sold at 89 Liberty st. ×19:d&wtf

W. M. Wright, M. D., Dentist,

OFFICE and residence on Forbes street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank. Office hours from 9 o'clock to 12 A. M., and from 3 o'clock to 5 P. M. sep14-ly

YOUNG MENS' LIBRARY.—An adjourned meeting of the members will be held on Tuesday evening, Nov 14th, 1848, at 7 o'clock

novl3-2t R. FINNEY, Sec'y

Local Matters.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, &c.—On Saturday morning, the jury in the case of Commonwealth vs. David Lane and James Hunter, accused of stealing a quantity of fresh fish, acquitted Hunter—he having merely assisted in selling the fish, and knowing nothing of their having been stolen—and convicted Lane on both indictments. He was sentenced on one indictment to 18 months—on the other, to one year's imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

Henry Robinson, John Taylor, and James Butler, (all colored men) were tried for stealing a clock from Lewis Morgunstern, Clothier, Water Street. Robinson and Butler were acquitted—Taylor convicted, and sentenced to 16 months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The following sentences were pronounced—John Chapman, alias John Hunter, convicted during this term, of stealing clothing, was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Michael O'Shea, convicted of stealing two caps—sentenced to six months in the County Jail.

John Ferry, convicted of stealing a $20 note from Jas. Ryne—sentenced to eighteen months in the Penitentiary.

John Dunlap, convicted of stealing an overcoat, but recommended to mercy by the jury—sentenced to six months in the County Jail.

James Burns, convicted of conspiring to defraud Benjamin Baer—sentenced to 11 months imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

James Robinson, convicted of malicious mischief, in setting fire to Follansbee & Hayward's store, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500 to the commonwealth, and to be imprisoned in the county jail for three years. The Court expressed its regret, that the law did not allow of his being sent to the Penitentiary.

Sarah Perry was sentenced to pay the costs on the bills of indictment instigated by her against Mrs. Gillespie and Eliza Flower—both the bills having been ingnored by the Grand Jury.

The Court then adjourned, to 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

UP AGAIN.—Our friend Kerby, of 221 Liberty Street, whose saddle, harness, and trunk manufactory, was so seriously damaged by the fire on the election night, has again put things to rights, and is in full operation. Such a man will soon repair his losses. Mr. K. thinks like the true friend of the mad Duke of Burgundy, that 'the best knight may be unhorsed, but he is but a laggard who lies rolling in the sands of the lists.'

A meeting in behalf of Sunday Schools, will be held this evening, at 7 o'clock, in the Lutheran Church, Seventh street, (Rev. W. A. Passavant's) All the friends of the Sunday School cause are invited to attend. The Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, Missionary of the American Sunday School Union, and others, will address the meeting. It is hoped a large attendance will be secured, and a new impulse given to the Sunday School enterprise in our city.

THEATRE.—The benefit of Mr. D. Marble comes off to-night. Dan personates the character of Josh Sims, in the prize Comedy of "Family Ties," of Curtis Chunk, in "Our Judediah;" and Philip, in "Luke the Laborer." The bill is a rich one, and will draw a full house.

BRIGHTLY THE TAYLOR STAR.

AIR—*Gaily the Troubadour.*

Brightly the TAYLOR STAR
Beams o'er our land,
Shedding its radiance
On every hand;
Kind are its bounteous rays,
Chasing our fears—
Taylor Star! Taylor Star!
Give it three cheers.

Richly it brings us, too,
Promise of peace—
Giving, from *Pollory*,
Joyful release.
Tidings of triumph it
Brings to our ears—
Taylor Star! Taylor Star!
Give it three cheers.

They whom the *Loco* rule
Turned out of door,
Whose will, in forty-nine,
Shelter once more,
The White House, in prospect,
Brightly appears,
For old "Rough and Ready"—
Give him three cheers.

They who "the victor's spoil"
Claimed as their own,
Shall this year, their power see
Full o'er thrown,
Right shall prevail over
Misrule of years—
OLD ZACK, "Rough and Ready,"
Give him three cheers.

Mechanics and Farmers, all,
Welcome the day
A Whig Tariff gives them
Good price and pay.
Brightly the Taylor Star
O'er us appears—
OLD ZACK, "Rough and Ready,"
Give him three cheers.

All shall *encore* again,
Loudly the shout
The PEOPLE will raise, when
The *Locos* are out.
When *Cass* is defunct, nor
Van re-appears—
For "OLD ZACK," as President,
THREE TIMES THREE CHEERS!

Masprati & Sons' Soda Ash.

THE subscribers are now receiving their Fall stock of the above article, three vessels, viz: the Janaza, Medallion and Lydia, having arrived at Philadelphia and Baltimore, and two more, the Stephen Baldwin and Leila, shortly expected; they are, therefore, prepared to receive orders. They will receive during the winter and spring regular supplies via New Orleans.

novl3 W & M MITCHELTREE

MASPRATT & SONS' BLEACHING POWDER—A superior article always on hand and for sale at an unusually low price, by W & M MITCHELTREE

MACKEREL—32 bbls large No 3, (1848) rec'd and for sale by W & M MITCHELTREE, 160 Liberty st novl3

WHISKEY—300 bbls Whiskey, for sale by novl3 W & M MITCHELTREE

WINES—Port, Madeira and Sweet Malaga, for sale by the cask, or in quantities to suit purchasers, by novl3 W & M MITCHELTREE

COGNIAC BRANDY—(Otard, Dupey & Co, and J. J. Dupuy & Co,) for sale in half pipes, or quantities to suit purchasers by W & M MITCHELTREE novl3

HOLLAND GIN. N. E. RUM, and an assortment of Domestic Liquors, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by novl3 W & M MITCHELTREE

POTATOES—58 boxes Sweet Potatoes; 330 bbls Potatoes; just rec'd in prime order and for sale by WM KRAMER, novl1-d&w corner Smithfield and Second sts

BLOOMS—150 tons Juniata Blooms, for sale by novl1 FORSYTH & DUNCAN

FLOUR—33 bbls extra Family Flour, landing from steamer Consul and for sale by novl1 JAMES DALZELL

SH. MOLASSES—30 bbls S H Molasses, in store and for sale low to close consignment, by novl1 JAMES DALZELL

CREAM CHEESE—200 bxs in store and for sale by novl1 JAMES DALZELL

FLOUR—160 bbls extra Family, for sale by novl1 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—20 sacks hulled, for sale by novl1 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

CHEESE—100 bxs W R, for sale by novl1 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

LARD OIL—100 bbls No 2, for sale by novl1 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

FIRE BRICK—10,000 for sale by novl1 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

FRENCH CLOAKS—Rich embroidered French Cloaks, just imported and for sale at the cheap one price store, No 60 Market street. novl0 A A MASON & Co

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR—60 hhds N O Sugar, a very superior article, for sale by novl0-d&w D T MORGAN & Co

WOOL WOOL!!—The highest market price in cash will be paid for the different qualities of Wool, by S & W HARBAUGH, novl0 53 water and 104 front st

HOWE'S CREAM CHEESE—A few boxes very superior Cream Cheese, just received and for sale by novl0 S & W HARBAUGH

SOAP—100 boxes Cincinnati Soap, just landing and for sale by novl0 S & W HARBAUGH

JUST RECEIVED, a large stock of Linen and Cotton Diaper. novl0 A A MASON & Co

SUNDRIES—1 cask Bacon; 9 bxs do; 4 sacks Feathers, 4 bbls Fluxseed, just rec'd and for sale by novl0 C H GRANT, 41 water st

COTTON—23 bales inferior Cotton, in a ore and for sale very low to close; by novl0 WESTON BOWEN, 90 front st

LARD OIL—12 bush Winter Lard Oil, just rec'd and for sale by novl0 BURBRIDGE, WILSON & Co,

DRIED PEACHES—250 bush just rec'd and for sale by novl0 BROWN & CULBERTSON

FOUNDRY PIG METAL—12 tons superior Foundry Metal, from Union furnace, Huntingdon county, Pa., for sale by novl0 KIER & JONES, Canal Basin

PRIME BACON SIDES—6 casks Bacon Sides, for sale by novl0 KIER & JONES

FORGE METAL—5 tons Forge Metal, for sale by novl0 KIER & JONES

NAILS—500 kegs Nails, assd sizes, for sale low by novl0 JAMES DALZELL, 21 water st

PRODUCE—800 bush Oats; 25 kegs Butter; 4 bbls Roll Butter, 20 bbls Flour, landing from Lake Erie and Michigan Line, and for sale low to close consignment, by novl0 JAMES DALZELL

TAR—200 bbls North Carolina Tar, in large barrels and good order, for sale by novl0 TAAFFE & O'CONNOR

GERMAN CLAY—30 bbls German Clay will be sold low to close a consignment, by novl0 TAAFFE & O'CONNOR

PEARL ASH—18 casks, pure article, in store and for sale by novl0 TASSEY & BEST

DRIED APPLES AND PEACHES—300 bush Dried Peaches; 150 do do Apples; rec'd and for sale by novl0 TASSEY & BEST

LEAD—4200 pigs Galena Lead, from simr Roscoe, for sale by novl0 FRIEND, RHEY & CO

FEATHERS—23 bags, per Yankee, for sale by novl0 FRIEND, RHEY & CO

RICE—7 tierces Rice rec'd, and for sale by novl0 R ROBISON & Co, 192 liberty st.

ROLL BUTTER—A few bbls fresh, just rec'd and for sale by [novl0] R ROBISON & Co.

PAPER—Foolscap and Letter, for sale by oct27 C ARBUTHNOT

CARB. MAGNESIA—1 case rec'd and for sale by oct27 JOHN D MORGAN

CLAUBER SALTS—1 case just rec