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

See next page for Telegraphic News.

HONOR TO PENNSYLVANIA.

"Hang out the Banner on the outward Wall"

Official Vote for President.

Telegraphic Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

HARRISBURGH, Nov. 21, 1848.

The official returns have just been received from all the counties. The following is the result:

	Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.
	163,415	171,967	11,263

From this it appears that the total vote of the State is 368,733.

Taylor's majority over Cass, 13,546! Taylor's majority over Cass and Van Buren 2301!

There is Pennsylvania—look at her! She stands by the side of Massachusetts, or rather at the head of the glorious galaxy of the Whig states of the Union, redeemed and disenthralled. God bless her, and may she never take a retrograde step.

A WESTERN RAILROAD.

We had the pleasure, on Monday afternoon, of hearing, from Professor Twining, a celebrated Engineer, some remarks in reference to the Wellsville and Cleveland Railroad, which he has lately examined, and had intended to have laid the substance of them before our readers, but as a public meeting is to be held on this, (Wednesday) evening, at which time we presume the subject will be presented, at somewhat greater length, to all who are sufficiently interested to attend, it will be unnecessary to anticipate what may be better learned at the meeting.

Suffice it to say, that Professor Twining represents the route, in its various aspects as a good one and the work already performed as of the most substantial character.

The object of the visit of the enterprising Directors of that road to this city, at the present time, we understand to be, partly at least, to lay its claims before our citizens, as *the best route* for a Western road for Pittsburgh, and to endeavor to bring about some understanding by which *two* roads will not be built from the Ohio river, to the table lands in Ohio.

Our readers will recollect, that the Pennsylvania and Ohio railroad company, through their distinguished Engineer, SOLOMON W. ROBERTS, Esq., have already *selected* their route, which leaves the Ohio at Beaver, and proceeds in an almost direct line to the table lands beyond Salem, crossing the valley of the Little Beaver. This route intersects the Wellsville route some fifty or sixty miles from Beaver, so that from Beaver to the point of intersection, the routes are parallel and rival.

The interest of Pittsburgh is alone concerned in securing the shortest and best route, and she will devote her means and energies to only *one* route. To show that in their opinion, the Wellsville route is the best for Pittsburgh, will be the effort of the Directors of that undertaking, in the meeting to-night.

We understand that the Directors of the Pennsylvania and Ohio road will hold a meeting in this city to day, at which Mr. Roberts will be present, and it is most probable, that either at the meeting to-night, or at some early day, the claims of that route will be presented to the attention of our citizens.

While Pittsburgh is possessed of unrivalled advantages, no city of her population and wealth has done so little towards promoting facilities of communication with her own markets. Possessed of every natural advantage, she has neglected to avail herself of those to be derived from works of art, until she sees her trade gradually stealing from her into artificial channels created by her more enterprising neighbors. In high times she changed her policy, and appropriated a portion of her surplus capital, the creature of her own industry, to works which will not only pay a good dividend, but will tend powerfully to promote the prosperity and wealth of the place.

A western railroad, penetrating into the heart of Ohio, will represent do more for her than anything she can put her hand to, assuring the stockholders of fair dividends, and the city of a great increase of business. We hope, therefore, that something will be done soon to put such a work into a process of construction. It ought to be commenced the coming season, and prosecuted with all the means within the reach of our people. Let the route be selected and put under contract without delay, or we shall repent, when too late, the loss of a stupendous market, an empire of itself, and sufficient to make our city the most promising place of the west.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The result of the Presidential election in this State, is as cheering to the Whigs, as it is astounding to the Locofocos. We have now the official vote of all the counties in the State, except Elk, Green, M'Kean, Sullivan and Warren, from which we have reported majorities. If these reported majorities are correct, Gen. Taylor's majority over Cass is 12,466! and MORE THAN 2000 OVER THE UNITED VOTE OF CASS AND VAN BUREN!

The vote stands thus:

	Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.
	162,590	169,124	11,017

The whole vote of the State is about 370,000—over 24,000 increase on the vote of October for Governor, and over 42,000 increase on the vote for President of 1844. Gen. Cass' vote is larger than Johnston's by about 5000; yet he is beaten by Old Zack upwards of 13,000!

The official returns of the Presidential election in Wilmot's District as compared with those of the Governor's election, may prove interesting:

	President.			*Governor.*	
	Taylor.	Cass.	V. B.	John.	Long.
Bradford	3272	1889	1829	3241	3748
Tioga	1330	1344	953	1219	2077
Susquehanna	1053	2563	201	1597	2416
	5675	5796	3083	6057	8441

Taylor's vote is greater than Johnston's by 332 votes, while Cass falls off 2,442 from the vote cast for Longstreth.

NEW YORK.—The Philadelphia Republic gives reported and official returns from the whole State of New York, showing the following totals:

	Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.
	159,672	104,684	119,105

Majority for Taylor over Cass 54,988; Cass and Van Buren over Taylor 34,117.

All the assembly districts in New York have been definitively heard from, and the result is that out of the 128 members composing the House, the Whigs have elected 107; Democrats proper 5, the Free Soilers 16. The Senate stands 24 Whigs, 2 Democrats, and 6 Free Soil members. Whig majority on joint ballot 104.

In the 21st district, Waldron, Hunker, is elected to Congress. Smith, Whig, loses his election by a small vote.

In the 26th district, Wm. T. Jackson, Whig, is elected to Congress.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The returns have all been received with the exception of a few towns. The majority for General Cass will be about 5,000. The vote cast is smaller than last year.

MAINE.—The vote of Maine, nearly complete, foots up as follows:

	Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.
	30,929	33,842	10,444

Cass' plurality 2,914.

Thanksgiving Day.

To morrow is the day set apart by the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, and we presume it will be generally, if not universally, observed by our citizens. The Sabbath like quiet and stillness which prevailed last year impressed us very favorably with the spirit with which our people entered into the observance of this time honored New England festival, and we hope no lack of interest will be observed on the approaching occasion.

Most, if not all the places of public worship, we presume, will be open, and in order to convey to our readers a general knowledge of the subject, we will publish, gratuitously, to morrow morning, any announcement for public worship on Thanksgiving Day, which may be handed in.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road, and Lake Michigan and Ohio Rail Road.

We copy the following extract from the Fort Wayne Times, showing the lively interest now felt for the work westward, under the charge of our enlightened Engineer, Solomon W. Roberts, Esq. of a thorough and continuous rail road from this city to the shores of Lake Michigan, as well as to the borders of the Ohio River. The article speaks for itself, and the anxiety of the public in those distant regions to connect with Pittsburgh.—It is to be hoped that no mere temporary expedients will be permitted to interfere with the great scheme of projecting a road into the heart of Ohio—nothing can secure the permanent interests of this city, until the route is covered with iron and intersecting the various roads now made and projecting, to transfer the travel from us to the Lakes

Lake Michigan and Ohio Railroad.

MR. EDITOR—Amongst the various rail road routes in the West, now engaging the public attention, no one perhaps would confer more extensive benefits, or give greater promise of future dividends from its stock than that indicated by the heading of this article.

Chicago, already a large city, is unquestionably destined to be the great commercial centre of the north western section of the Union. A rail road is now in progress connecting that city with Galena and the Upper Mississippi, while by the Illinois Canal, and the navigation of Lake Michigan, the business and travel of the Illinois valley, and from the far north are drawn to it. The Michigan Central Rail Road Company will extend their work around the south point of Lake Michigan to Chicago, and by their charter are also required to make a branch to Laporte.

The citizens of *Pittsburgh and Eastern Ohio* are pressing forward the Pennsylvania and Ohio Rail Road, running from that city through Massillon and Wooster to Mansfield, and a charter has been obtained for its extension through Kenton and Lima, to the Indiana line, in the direction of Fort Wayne. The eastern link of this thoroughfare—the rail road connecting Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, by a direct route, is also in progress, a large portion being under contract. Considering the deep interest which these cities have at stake, and the capital they can command, in connection with the wealth of the counties in Ohio through which the work will pass, we may reasonably conclude that this road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and thence to its intersection with the Cincinnati and Sandusky road, is one of the great leading routes which will be opened at no distant day.

The intermediate link in this extended chain of Rail Road communication, which I beg leave to suggest for the consideration of the people of Northern Indiana and Western Ohio, would be about 150 miles in length, commencing at La-porte, and running thence through South Bend, Goshen and Ft. Wayne, and thence to intersect the Cincinnati and Sandusky Road at Kenton or some other convenient point. If my anticipations be well founded as to the completion of the Roads from Pittsburgh through Ohio, and from Goleina to Chicago, and thence along the South end of Lake Michigan, the importance of this connecting link, and the future value of its stock must be apparent. It will not only complete the great thoroughfare between Chicago and Pittsburgh, but would incidentally, in its connexion with other roads, open to Northern Indiana and the country lying West of Lake Michigan, a Rail Road communication with Cincinnati and the Ohio river on the one hand, and with Sandusky City on the other. These incidental connexions will have bearing on the value of this stock so important, as to demand a careful consideration.

Taking La-porte as a starting point, the distance of Rail Road travel to Cincinnati by way of Fort Wayne and Kenton, will be 320 miles. The direct stage route between these points is about 70 miles shorter; but from the superiority of the Rail Road no competition from this direct route need be feared. Should the Madison and Lafayette Rail Road ultimately be extended to Lake Michigan, (of which there is at present no probability) the distance by that route to Cincinnati would not be less than by the one under consideration, while its dependance upon the Ohio river for near 100 miles of the distance, with the occasional interruptions from low water and ice, would give the unbroken Rail Road communication by Fort Wayne a preference with the travelling public.

When it is recollected that this view of the subject as well as the connexion with Sandusky City and with Cincinnati are referred to only as incidental to, and growing out of the leading object, to-wit: a direct Rail Road communication between *Chicago* and *Pittsburgh*—the claims of his project to public consideration must be fully established. It may be doubted whether amongst the numerous Rail Road routes in the West now urged upon the public notice, there be one of no greater length which will connect so many important points, and promises more of ultimate advantage than the proposed link between Laporte and Kenton.—Even though the *extension to Pittsburgh* and Cleveland might be delayed for a time, its connexion with the Sandusky and Cincinnati Road now in operation, will at once give to Northern Indiana and to Northern Illinois and Wisconsin, a perfect connexion by Rail Road both with Lake Erie and with the Ohio river at Cincinnati.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

A very interesting Ploughing Match took place on Monday last, in a field occupied by Mr. Wm. Martin, near Manchester. It was got up mainly through the exertions of Mr. Martin, who provided refreshments for the men and horses, and held one of the Ploughs himself. The object was for the purpose of testing the merits of the different ploughs which might be offered for competition, rather than the skill of the ploughmen themselves. The result, therefore, cannot but be very interesting and important to the agricultural community.

The Judges were Sheriff Lecky, John Dallas and James Maseland, and of the soundness of their judgment, it is sufficient to say that it was concurred in by every ploughman in the field, who, after the match was over, each tried the various ploughs for themselves.

The following is the result:

1st Premium to Hall & Spear's, No 5 Patent Lever, held by McCandless Wilson.

2nd, to Hall & Spears, No. 5 Patent Iron Centre Plough, held by Martin.

3d, to Hall and Spear's, No. 5 Low Lever, held by Jas. Wilson.

4th, to Kincaid's No. 9, held by James Skene.

5th, to Prouty & Mear's Plough, brought from the East, held by Hugh McIntosh.

A Plough of J. B. Moore's, of Wilmington, Delaware, arrived on the ground too late to be entered for competition, but was tried by all the ploughmen, and pronounced a very excellent Plough.

There were some other Ploughs on the ground, not in the regular competition, amongst which was a new Plough, manufactured by Mr. Kincaid, a little out of repair, but considered a very good Plough.

We will not anticipate the report of the Judges by any remarks on the style of performance of each Plough. Of the ploughmen, however, we may say they handled their instruments in a manner which elicited great applause. Mr. Martin deserves much credit for his exertions in the matter, and we cannot but hope that it may be the beginning of an Agricultural Society for the county.

Slavery in the Territories.

We have rumors and whispers on different sides of an attempt to *settle* (that is, compromise) the question of Slavery Extension after the approaching Session of Congress, for which we think there is no foundation. The session is the short one, hardly sufficing, as times go, for the dispatch of the necessary annual business, including a thorough scrutiny of the various appropriation bills. At the head of the Government stands, and to the end of the Session will stand, Mr. James K. Polk, who publicly and decidedly proclaimed but a few months ago, that he would veto any bill excluding Slavery from territory south of 36 deg., 30 min. The present Senate is known, from repeated trials, to be hostile to any restriction on Slavery south of the Missouri Compromise line. Allowing the House to be decidedly the other way—which is a very liberal allowance—there are two branches of the Government against one adverse to the Free Soil principle. Is it the time, then, to drive this question to an issue? Unless Slavery be silently creeping into New Mexico and California, it seems to us that the champions of Free Soil will prefer to await the long Session, now a twelve month off, before provoking a new struggle. If the other side shall assume the offensive, ours must of course meet the onslaught as they best may; but if not, we trust the subject will lie over to the first session of Congress under Gen. Taylor's Administration. The friends of Free Soil cannot succeed in establishing their principle so long as Mr. Polk is President; but as soon as the new Congress shall assemble, we trust this question will be taken up and not laid down until a conclusive victory shall irradiate the banner of Free Labor and Free Soil.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CURIOSITIES OF ELECTIONS.—A North Carolina paper has the following:

No Luck in the Letter C.—A. Prediction.—We remember that some newspaper, some twenty years ago, predicted that no man, whose name began with C, would ever be President of the United States. It really seems that there is no luck in the letter C in connection with the Presidency—Dewitt Clinton tried it, and was defeated: Crawford tried it, and was defeated: Clay has tried it with every prospect of success, and has been unaccountably defeated. Calhoun has tried it on every track, and has been defeated. In all those instances of defeat, the friends of Cass read it in his doom sealed the 7th of November.

THE VICTORY IN NEW JERSEY.—The result in Jersey is a Whig majority of two thousand eight hundred and ninety one! This is the largest majority which the Whigs have had in New Jersey for many years. In 1840 their majority was 2,137 and that was unprecedented. Since that time their largest majority was that for Mr. Stratton, as Governor, which was 1,358.

The Plymouth Rock states, that in that town quite a sensation was created at seeing a colored man vote for Taylor. This man was formerly a slave, and is said at this time to be endeavoring to obtain money sufficient to purchase his wife from slavery.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17, 1848.

The approach of the session of Congress, and the consequent organization of the new administration, has quickened the apprehensions of a large class of patriots, who are anxious to serve their country in the Post Office and Custom House. Petitions are abundant, setting forth elaborately the great services of the bearers, who seem to have fought in a series of battles more bloody and decisive against Locofocoism, than Monterey to the hopes of Mexico, when "Old Rough and Ready" lead the van.—A feeling prevails here not to fill the places of the politicians who now hold the offices, with others as noisy and offensive as they, (except that they are Whigs,) but with men who will have not only the ability to do the service, but modesty and decency enough to confine themselves to their official duty alone. We have had enough of office holders interfering in elections for the past twenty years, without encouraging the evil farther by our own acts.

A good deal of feeling has sprung up here, in relation to the next Senator from this State, between properly, the Progressive and the Conservative Whigs, the former looking very jealously against any movement that looks averse to the selection of Wm. H. Seward, Esq. The Conservatives have their minds on another, not yet named, and will, in all probability, be able to carry their point, having the numerical strength. The present Governor elect, Mr. Fish, is a strong Conservative, and his nomination was effected by a good deal of exertion. The same care was taken in the selection of Assembly, and the composition of that body insures the return of Mr. Spencer, Mr. Collier, or whosoever the successful nominee may be.

Business has not revived at all since the election, but seems to have closed for the season. The Canton folks are attempting to revive the tea sales but with small success. The traders are loaded with the article, and willing as the importers are to unload, the prices will not warrant them in continuing buyers. The notes of tea importers have sold at two per cent a month, which shows the condition of the trade. It is a fact, that the little white tickets "to let," grow more numerous upon stores in this city—and but striking commentary upon the prosperity of the Commercial Emporium. The merchants who suspend, find no aspirants for their places, and some of the most valuable stands have been vacant for many months.

Money, upon good business paper, can be had at seven per cent., and the Banks are as liberal as can be asked. Doubtful paper still sells rather higher, but there is more of that class now demand for accommodation shown in the height of the business season. No coin has gone to England, but the regular demand for the Continent continues.—The stock held is on the increase, in spite of the exports, and no sudden drain probable. A new element has come into operation, that will do much to keep our stocks at home—the sale of stocks abroad. There has sprung up a demand not only for sound but for fancy stocks in large sums, which makes a good deal of exchange. New York, Ohio and United States stocks are the favorites, but Pennsylvania and Western are taken to a good extent. The transfer of foreign capital to our security gives us so much more to use in active business, and in that way is an advantage not to be overlooked. Treasury Notes at the board, this afternoon, sold at 104¼—a large advance.

COTTON has rallied very much within a few days, and since the steamer, has risen 1 per cent. with few sellers. Ashes have fallen to 6c for Pots, and 6½c for Pearls. The receipts of Flour are 23,000 per day, and shippers are out of the market. Common brands sell at $5 31¼@$5 37½. Prime Ohio Wheat 114c. and Genesee 127c. Pork has fallen to $12 50@$12 62. Mess $9 75@$10. 100 lcs. new Western Lard, the first of the season, 7½c. Freights have fallen, and the packets take Flour at 2c to Liverpool, and foreign vessels Grain to Ireland for 8d@9d. The whole foreign grain trade is dull, waiting the steamer's news due at Boston. C.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser

Letter from Mr. Fillmore.

In publishing the following extract from a letter received yesterday afternoon from the Vice President elect, we plead guilty to trenching somewhat upon the inviolability of private correspondence; but the sentiments avowed by Mr. Fillmore are so honorable and just, so truly patriotic and national, and will every where be read with so much pleasure, that we feel we are justified, and rendering a service in making them public.

* * * "To me there is no manifestation of popular sentiment which calls up such deep feelings of gratitude as that generous vote of my old friends and early constituents of the county of Erie. It is now twenty years since they first elected me to the Assembly, and from that day to this they have stood by me through good and through evil report, and sustained me under all circumstances with a zeal and fidelity almost unknown in this country; and the last crowning act of their continued kindness and confidence awakens the deepest emotions of a grateful heart.

"I trust, too, that you will not blame me for expressing the gratification and pride which I feel in receiving so flattering a vote in my native state.—But these things are in a measure personal to myself, and therefore of very little importance. But the cordiality and unanimity with which the Whig ticket has been sustained every where, North and South, East and West, is a just cause of national felicitation. It proves that the great Whig party is truly a national party—that it occupies that safe and conservative ground which secure to every section of the country all that it has a right to claim under the guaranty of the constitution—that such rights are inviolate—and as to all other questions of mere policy, where Congress has the constitutional right to legislate, the will of the people, as expressed through their Representatives in Congress, is to control, and that will is not to be defeated by the arbitrary interposition of the veto power. This simple rule, which holds sacred all constitutional guarantees, and leaves the law making power where the constitution placed it, in Congress, relieves the party at once from all the embarrassing questions that arise out of sectional differences of opinion, and enables it to act harmoniously for the good of the country.

"When the President ceases to control the law making power, his individual opinions of what the law ought to be become comparatively unimportant. Hence we have seen Gen. Taylor, though attacked as a slave holder and pro slavery man at the North, cordially supported and triumphantly elected by men opposed to slavery in all its forms; and though I have been charged at the South, in the most gross and wanton manner, with being an abolitionist and incendiary, yet the Whigs of the South have cast these calumnies to the winds, and without asking or expecting any thing more than what the constitution guarantees to them on this subject, they have yielded to me a most hearty and enthusiastic support. This was particularly so in New Orleans, where the attack was most violent.

"Really, these Southern Whigs are noble fellows. I would you not lament to see the Union dissolved, if for no other cause than that it separated us from such true, noble and high minded associates? But I regard this election as putting an end to all ideas of disunion. It raised up a national party, occupying a middle ground, and leaves the fanatics and disunionists of North and South without the hope of destroying the fair fabric of our constitution. May it be perpetual."

COURT SCENES.—Our Judges and Lawyers have their own fun. Generally the proceedings of the Court room are characterized by a becoming gravity and decorum, but sometimes the most ludicrous scenes occur. A description of one of them is given below.

There is a point beyond which human forbearance cannot go, and the most even of tempers will become ruffled at times. At the Assizes held during the past year at Lincoln, in England, both Judge and counsel had much trouble to make the timid witnesses upon a trial speak sufficiently loud to be heard by the jury, and it is possible that the temper of the counsel may thereby have been turned aside from the even tenor of its way, and the more likely perhaps owing to his feeling bound to be a shade of considerable importance since he had married a dowager duchess. After this gentleman had gone through the various stages of bar pleading, and had coaxed, threatened, and even bullied witnesses, there was one called into the box, a young ostler, who appeared to be simplicity personified.

"Now, sir," said the above-named counsel, in a tone which at any other time would have been denounced as vulgarly loud, "I hope we shall have no difficulty in making you speak up."

"I hope not, sir," was shouted or rather bellowed out by the witness, in tones which almost shook the building, and would have certainly alarmed any timid or nervous lady.

"How dare you speak in that way, sir?" said the counsel.

"Please, zur, I can't speak no louder, zur," said the astonished witness, attempting to shout louder than before, evidently thinking the fault to be his speaking to low.

"Pray, have you been drinking this morning?" shouted the counsel, who had now thoroughly lost the last remnant of his temper.

"Yes, zur," was the reply.

"And what have you been drinking?"

"Coffee, zur."

"And what did you have in your coffee, sir?" shouted the exasperated counsel.

"A spune, zur," was the answer, innocently spoken, amid the roars of the whole court, excepting only the now thoroughly wild counsel, who flung down his brief, and rushed out of Court.

Extracts from a private letter from a gentleman near Lexington, [Ky.,] to his friend in Baltimore dated Nov. 13, '48:

"My ears have rung for several nights past, with the firing of cannon at Lexington in honor of the Taylor Victory. The Cassites, I am told, have lost large sums of money, both on the result in this State as well as the general result. I have been told that Taylor's majority will swell up to nearly 20,000 here. I am somewhat surprised at this, as the Whigs made no noise about the matter and it was thought, by many, his majority would not be larger than Gov. Crittenden's. But it appears, although quiet, they were not asleep—hence such a gratifying result.

"Mr. Clay did not get to vote. He was very anxious to vote for Old Zack; but his physician positively forbade his going out, as he had been quite unwell for some days previous to the election. He is now convalescing, and, it is said, he will take an active part in the Convention for altering the Constitution.

The Cost of a Pair of Andirons.

"Peter," said my uncle, knocking the ashes out of his pipe, and laying it on the corner stone of the mantle piece, and then fixing his eyes on the andirons—"Peter, those andirons cost me one thousand dollars!"

"Dear me!" cried the girls.

"Impossible!" said I.

"True, every word true. One thousand, did I say! Yes—two thousand—full two thousand dollars."

"Well, well," said my aunt, folding up her knitting for the night, "I should like to know what you are talking about."

My uncle bent forward and planted his hands firmly on his parted knees, and with a deliberate air which showed no doubt of his being able to prove his assertion, he began.

"Well, you see a good many years ago, we had a pair of common old andirons. Your cousin Letty says one day, "Father don't you think those old andirons are getting too shabby?" Shabby or not, I thought they would hold the wood up as nicely as if they were made of gold. So I paid no attention to Letty. I was afraid she was growing proud. Soon after that, Peter, continued my uncle, "your aunt took it up."

"There it goes," interrupted my aunt; "you can't get along without dragging me in."

"Your aunt took it up, Peter, and said our neighbors could afford brass andirons, and were no better off than we were. And said Letty and her sister Jane were just getting old enough to see company, and the stingy old andirons might hurt their market. I knew that women will have their own way, and there was no use objecting, and so I got the andirons. The price of them was ten dollars and a half—"

"Ah, that's more like it," cried my aunt; "I thought you paid two thousand dollars?"

"My dear, I wish you will not interrupt me. Ten and a half. Well, the first night after we had got them, as we all sat by the warm fire talking over the matter, Letty called my attention to the hearth, the stones of which were cracked and uneven.—The hearth was entirely out of keeping with the new andirons, and I though I might as well have it repaired first as last. The next day a mason was sent for to examine it. He came in my absence, when I returned home, your aunt and cousins all present, and set about to have a marble slab. The mason had convinced them the hearth would not look decent without a marble slab, and they put their heads together—"

"La, me!" exclaimed my aunt, "there was no putting my heads together about it. The hearth was a real old worn out thing, not fit for a pig pen."

"Well, they put their heads together, Peter, as I was saying, and continued till I got a marble hearth, which cost me twenty dollars. Yes, twenty dollars at least. Then I thought I was done with expenses, but I thought wrong. Pretty soon I began to hear sly hints thrown out, about the brick work around the fire-place not corresponding with the hearth. I would for a month or more against your aunt and the girls, but they at length got the better of me, and I was forced to have marble instead of brick. And then the old wooden mantlepiece was so out of character that it was necessary to have a marble one. The cost of this was nearly a hundred dollars. And now that the spirit of improvement was fairly upon me, there was no stopping place. The new mantle-piece put to shame the old white-washed walls and they must be painted, of course, and to prepare them for paint, sundry repairs were necessary. While this was going on, your aunt and the girls appeared to be quite satisfied; and when it was done, they had no idea that the old parlor could be made to look so spruce. But this was only a short respite. The old rag carpet began to raise a dust, and I found there would be no peace—"

"Now, my dear," said the old lady, with a pleasing smile, accompanied with a partial rotation of the head—

"Now father" exclaimed the girls—

"Till I got a new carpet. That again shamed the old furniture, and it had to be turned out and replaced with new. Now Peter, count up, my lad—twenty dollars for the hearth, and one hundred for the mantel-piece, and thirty for repairs. What does that make?"

"One hundred and fifty, uncle."

"Well, fifty for paper and paint."

"Two hundred."

"Then fifty for a carpet and one hundred, at least, for furniture."

"Three hundred and fifty"

"Ahem! There's that clock, too, and the blinds—fifty more."

"Four hundred exactly."

My aunt and cousins winked at each other.

"Now," continued my uncle, "so much for this one room. No sooner was the room finished than the complaints came from all quarters about the dining room and entry. The old chairs were turned at discretion, and handed in my submission. The dining room cost two hundred more. What does that count, Peter?"

"Six hundred, uncle."

"Then the chambers—at least four hundred, to make them rhyme with the down stairs."

"Nine hundred."

"The outside of the house had to be repaired and painted of course. Add two hundred for that"

"Twelve hundred."

"Then there must be a piazza in front—that cost two hundred."

"Fourteen hundred."

Here aunt began to yawn, Letty to poke the fire and Jane to turn over the leaves of a book.

"A new carriage came next, Peter, that cost two hundred dollars."

"Sixteen hundred."

"Then there was a lawn to be laid out and neatly fenced—a servant to be hired—parties to be given occasionally—bonnets and dresses at double the former cost, and a hundred other little expenses in keeping with the new style of things. And all this time I had never thought of my poor Peter, I was entirely within bounds when I said two thousand dollars!"

The opposition was silenced. My aunt immediately rose and guessed it was bed time. I was left alone with my uncle, who was not inclined to drop the subject so easily. He was a perverting man, and never gave up what he undertook till he had done the work thoroughly. So he brought out his books and accounts, and set about making an exact estimate of the expenses. He kept me up till after midnight before he got through. His conclusion was that the pair of andirons cost him twenty-four hundred and fifty dollars.—*Standard.*

The following lines by, Thomas Mackellar, are so natural that they cannot fail to touch the heart of every reader. They speak what every person has felt many times, but it is not one in a thousand who can give expression to such thought.

Let's sit down and talk together.

Let's sit down and talk together
Of the things of olden day,
When we, like lembins loosed from tether,
Gaily tripped along the way.
Time has touched us both with lightness,
Leaving furrows here and there,
And tinging with peculiar brightness
Silvery threads among our hair.

Let's sit down and talk together,
Many years have flown by too,
And fair and foul has been the weather,
Since we saw each other last,
Many whom we loved are living
In a better world than this,
And some among us still are giving
Toil and thought for present bliss.

Let's sit down and talk together;
Though the flowers of youth are dead,
Sweet ferns still grow among the heather,
And for us their fragrance shed.
Life has a thousand blessings in it
Even for the aged man,
For God has hid in every minute
Something for our eyes to scan,

Let's sit down and talk together;
Boys we were—we now are men;
We meet a while, but know not whether
We shall meet to talk again:
Parting time has come; now gently
Speed the moments when their wings
Are fanned by breathings issuing sweetly
From a tongue that never stings!

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. my23

MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY CITY.—Mr. Editor: You will please announce the name of WM. BOYD, 2d Ward, Allegheny, as a candidate for the office of Mayor. Mr. Boyd, if elected, would make an active and efficient officer, and is well qualified to discharge the duties of that post. nov18-dtw* MANY CITIZENS.

W. M. 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. sept14-y

BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE.

NO. 52 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. no14y-dlm

Dr G. O. Stearns, Dentist, OFFICE at Miss Heuck'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. aug24-3m

"Be not the first by whom the new are tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

THE EMPIRE COOKING RANGE possesses the following advantages:—The oven is constantly supplied with pure hot air, rendering the operation of baking as perfect as when done in a brick oven.

It has a Chamber exclusively for Roasting meats with a spit, thus doing away with all the roasting attachments in the shape of 'tin kitchens.'

It has a large cooking capacity, with an unobstructed flat surface on the top, which all housekeepers can appreciate

It can be set up without mason work, in any ordinary fire-place, or in the room as a stove, enabling those who occupy hired houses to have the advantage of a range at the cost of a stove. And lastly,

It burns less coal than any other cooking apparatus, not excepting the Empire Cooking Stove, which is also for sale at wholesale or retail, at

GILBERT'S Empire Stove Depot,
419 Market street, Girard Row,
Philadelphia.

"Extract from a recommendation from Henry Bachman, Esq., 339 Market street—"You can use no terms in recommendation of it, which I will not endorse if referred to." nov23-deod1Dec22-b6ow

Help Wanted.

WANTED—A Girl to do housework. One who understands her business, and can come well recommended, can hear of a pleasant situation, at good wages, by inquiring at this office. nov15-tf

Local Matters.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

IMPORTANT LAW CASE in the Circuit Court of the United States—Lessee of Watson vs. Prescott and others.—This was an ejectment for about 400 acres of land, three miles above Birmingham, principally coal-land, and valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The claimants are aliens, subjects of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, which gives the Federal Court jurisdiction. Their claim is founded upon a deed made in 1788, by John Ormsby to Lamb and Cheekley, of Philadelphia, who conveyed their title to Richard Runnells. The Plaintiffs are heirs of Runnells.

The defendents are Mr. Ebles and William Thompson, of this city, who purchased the interest of Mrs. Swaye, and also that of the heirs of old Wm Ormsby, and of the late Mrs. Gregg, of Birmingham. Although this case has occupied the attention of the Court since its opening, it is not yet sufficiently developed to give further particulars—Messrs. Dunlop, Williams and Sewell, for pltffs., and Messrs. Forward, McCandless and Metcalf, for dfts. The arguments in the case will be commenced this morning.

A NEW 'CABINET' FOR THE LADIES.—Speculation is rife, just now, as to who will constitute Gen Taylor's 'cabinet.' Well, time will develope that. In the mean time, we are anxious to introduce a 'cabinet' to the ladies, in the shape of a piano forte, and commonly designated the 'Cabinet Piano.'—We yesterday strolled into 85 Third Street, and took a brief inspection of this pretty instrument. We did indeed expect to find several—there was however but one—such a one as might serve for the chief ornament of any parlor—we care not whose. Although these instruments are in common use in Europe, and are preferred both to the Square and Grand, on account of their convenience and appearance, we believe they are unknown here. To those ladies who are musically inclined therefore, this cabinet will be a novelty at least.—Although the instrument very much needed tuning, we could perceive that it possessed a uniformity of tone—one of the most important qualities of a good piano. Mr. Kleber was not in when we called, but we have no doubt he is a very polite gentleman, and will be glad to gratify those who may call to see this instrument. Besides this, he has several beautiful squares, but we did not open any except one, and that only for a moment or two.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.—It will be remembered that a man of the name of George Livingston, *alias* George Leymore, with half a dozen other alli was arrested last week, by the Mayor's police, on a charge of robbery comitted on board the Zachary Taylor. Being detained for further examination, Mr. Fox, of the Independent Police, discovered, meanwhile, that he was a fugitive from justice, having escaped from St. Louis, where he is charged with having committed an extensive robbery on a jeweller. He was arrested at St. Geneva for this offence, and while on his way back to St. Louis, in custody of an officer, he managed to jump overboard from the steamer Fairmount, and had not been heard of till arrested here. He was recognized by the officers of the Fairmount, and is now in custody on double charge. He was brought before Alderman Steel, yesterday, and remanded for further examination.

FLEMING'S BOOK KEEPING.—We have now before us a copy of the THIRD EDITION of "Fleming's National System of Book Keeping" the work of a first-rate practical accountant, which is rapidly obtaining a high stand in public favor. The edition just issued contains a considerable amount of additional matter, calculated to perfect the learner in the system, and fit him for taking charge of the most intricate commercial concerns. McDonald & Beeson, Pittsburgh publishers, Bishop & Davenport, Cincinnati.

INDICTMENT AGAINST SUPERVISORS.—Yesterday Messrs. Milton E. Baldwin and Marshall Short were arraigned on an indictment charging them with a misdemeanor in office, in not opening a road in North Fayette Township. Mr. Woods for Commonwealth and Messrs. Black and Magraw for the defendants.

The case occupied the whole of the day, and will not be summed up till this morning. The council on both sides made very energetic speeches.

THE MAYOR'S COURT.—Yesterday morning there were seven disorderly and vagrant cases inquired into before his honor, but none of them possess the least feature of public interest.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—The case of Zimmerlee, charged with the murder of his wife, is postponed till Friday next.

THEATRE.—MRS. CONNER AS HAMLET.—The Tragedy of Hamlet will be performed this evening, Mrs. Conner appearing as Hamlet, and Mr. Conner as Laertes; Mrs. Madison as Queen; Mr. Oxly as the Ghost, and Mr. Prior as Polonius. This is a powerful cast, and will draw a full house.

Mr. Conner's Richelieu night before last was sustained in a masterly manner, and was received with great applause.

TEMPERANCE.—A German Division of the Sons of Temperance was instituted on Monday evening, by a gentleman from Philadelphia. The meeting was convened in the hall, corner of Fourth and Market streets, and was both numerous and enthusiastic.

The Pittsburgh Post Office will be closed on Thanksgiving Day.

DR. M'LANE'