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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.

NO PAPER TO-MORROW.

To permit the persons employed in this office, to keep the Thanksgiving Festival to day, no paper will be issued to-morrow.

BALTIMORE AND PITTSBURGH.

The citizens of Baltimore having failed to secure a direct rail road route to Pittsburgh, principally, we believe, through the opposition of Hon. Louis M'Lane, have turned their attention to another rail road communication with this city, with an energy which promises full success. The American states that a meeting was held on Thursday evening, at the City Hotel, at which his Honor Mayor Stansbury presided, and W. G. Harrison, Esq., was Secretary, with a view to taking efficient measures for carrying into completion the construction of a direct railway connexion between that city and the Great Central Railroad of Pennsylvania at Harrisburgh. Several important letters were read at the meeting from Mr. Watts, President of the Cumberland Valley Railroad; Mr. Merrick, President of the Central Railroad; and Mr. Yeager, President of the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster Railroad Companies, in which the most enlarged and liberal views of the enterprise are expressed, and every reasonable facility for connexion and intercourse tendered.

The meeting proceeded to appoint committees for each ward in the city, to solicit subscriptions, and the American remarks, that if the gentlemen thus appointed are only reasonably successful, in the efforts to dispose of the shares so as to procure a sufficient amount to build the road, the officers having it in hand pledge their best efforts to open it *within a year*.

When the Pennsylvania road is finished, Baltimore will thus be connected with Pittsburgh, by a rail road communication which can at all times compete with the Baltimore road at Wheeling, if it is ever finished, except in very low water. Baltimore will, also, by this means, secure a direct communication with the immense lake country.

The rail road meeting, last night, was numerously attended. Addresses were made by Professors Twining and Day, in behalf of the Cleveland and Wellsville route, which we will notice more at length in our next—the crowded state of our columns precluding a more extended report.

Dr. Whippo and Mr. Frazier also presented the claims of the Steubenville route to the consideration of the meeting.

It was announced at the meeting, that Solomon W. Roberts, Esq., Chief Engineers of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad would address the citizens of Pittsburgh, on the advantages and claims of that route, on Friday evening next, at some suitable place, to be notified by handbills.

POPULAR REMEDIES.—The following remarks, from the Richmond Whig, are not inapplicable to this region, and must be very consolatory to some folks we wot of:

Caught in their own Trap.

"The history of the Whig party is replete with instances of open desertion. The Locofocos on each fresh occasion have imitated the conduct of the Mexicans, who are now making officers out of such of our common soldiers as they have been able to induce to abandon their colors. In the American army they would never have risen above the ranks, as the apostate Whigs would have been common soldiers still if they had remained in our ranks. It is a more pleasant thing, certainly, to be an officer, than to be a soldier, and where a man is a mere mercenary, and fights for his pay, we are not astonished that he should look out for the best paymaster. Principle, of course, being a thing which such persons may have heard of, but which is too mere an abstraction with them to influence their conduct, is left entirely out of the question. Some of these gentry go so far as to say that "the Whig party never can be a majority." Here is the key no doubt to much apostacy, if not to all.

Selfish men never fail to get caught in their own trap. These gentry are nicely caught *now*. They see that the Whig party *can* sometimes be in a majority, and they may make up their minds to fight against one all the rest of their lives. No man who is worth retaining, will ever abandon a cause when it is in distress. The Locofocos, so far from having gained any thing by these desertions, have only obtained a band of hungry dependants whom they will have no power to feed, and who, if they do not feed them, will look out elsewhere for their daily bread. Of one thing we are glad. They cannot come back to the Whig party! That party bids fair, from present appearances, to be in the majority for the next fifty years, and it neither wants nor will accept their services.

The following paragraph, from the New Orleans Courier, of the 9th instant, though not intended as a joke, is probably as good any of the others:

"THE TELEGRAPH.—Telegraphic despatches are received in this city of the most extravagant character, as we predicted they would be. New York 40,000 for Taylor! New Jersey for Taylor! Rhode Island for Taylor! Illinois for Taylor! Massachusetts doubtful! *This is all flummery and bladder dash! It is hardly worthy of notice!* These despatches are conveyed to this city last night or early this morning. They might have the power to gull the minds of men if they were not so much *a la Munchausen!* They are manufactured for the purpose of creating an influence on those who have betted, and for nothing else."

The Editor of the Courier, no doubt, has since become conscious of his own blindness. What must have been his astonishment, when the whole truth came upon him?

THE HADLEY FALLS DAM DESTROYED.—This immense structure, thrown across the Connecticut at the 'New City,' nine miles north of Springfield, Massachusetts, was forced from its foundations by the accumulating waters on Thursday, the day of its completion, and the larger portion of it destroyed. The water had risen within a few feet of the top, when it broke through, and in a few moments nothing but a huge wreck remained of the largest structure of the kind ever erected in this country. There was an imperfection at the bottom of one of the gates. The dam was over one thousand feet long, about thirty high, and cost some $75,000. A large manufacturing interest was dependant on it for motive power. Though many lives were endangered, none were lost.

New York-State Election.

ALBANY, Saturday, Nov. 18.

We have the official and unofficial returns from all the Counties except Tioga, St. Lawrence, Livingston, Lewis, Cattaraugus and Chautauque, which give

Taylor.	Van Buren.	Cass.	Scattering
201,333	107,530	107,292	2,042

Of the Counties heard from all are official except Albany, Allegheny, Dutchess, Erie, Kings, New York, Niagara, Orleans, Oswego, Richmond, Rockland, Warren, and Westchester. Taylor's majority over Van Buren will be at least 90,000, and over Cass 95,000

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Raleigh Register publishes a list of the returns, from which it appears that General Taylor's majorities are increased, in 49 counties, 5500 votes over that of Governor Manly, who was elected by a majority of 674. A corresponding increase elsewhere, will give us the State by over 9,000!

GOLD IN NEW YORK.—According to the Rockland County, N. York Messenger, an extensive bed of ore has been lately discovered in Haverstraw, upon the lands of Mr. G. S. Allison. An analysis proves it to contain three fifths gold two fifths silver ore. The mine will soon be worked.

BOQUETS.—We refer all lovers of flowers, to Mr. Wardrop's advertisement. His skill in cultivating flowers, and the taste he displays in putting up his Boquets, are well known in this community. He informs us that he is better prepared this season, than ever before, to supply orders.

Those who want to be most gloriously humbugged, and to witness, for an hour, the degradation of human nature, ought to go and see the Shaker imitators, or more probably caricaturists.

The New York Christmas gives the following form of Thanksgiving Service, which is the same, in substance, as was set forth by Bishop Hobart in 1817, when the appointment of Thanksgiving by the civil authority was first commenced in that State. The Churchman says, it was reprinted in 1830, the first year of Bishop Onderdonk's administration, and again in 1839, on the division of the Diocese. It has therefore been in use in that Diocese for thirty years.

A FORM OF PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING.

¶ The service shall be the same as that prescribed by the Church, in the 'Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the fruits of the earth, and all the other blessings of his merciful Providence, to be used yearly, on the first Thursday in November, or on such other day as shall be appointed by the civil authority; except that the tenth Section of Psalms shall be used at Morning Prayer; and in addition to the Thanksgiving appointed in said service, to be used after the General Thanksgiving, shall be said, at Morning and Evening Prayer, the following:

O GOD, who art the blessed and only Potentate, the King of kings, and Lord of lords; the Almighty Ruler of nations; we adore and magnify thy glorious name for all the great things which thou hast done for us. We render Thee thanks for the goodly heritage which Thou hast given us; for the civil and religious privileges which we enjoy; and for the multiplied manifestations of Thy favor towards us. Grant that we may show forth our thankfulness for these mercies, by living in reverence of thy almighty power and dominion, in humble reliance on thy righteous laws. Preserve, we beseech thee, to our country, the blessings of peace; restore them to nations deprived of them; and secure them to all the people of the earth. May the kingdom of the Prince of Peace come; and reigning in the hearts and lives of men, unite them in holy fellowship; that so their only strife may be, who shall show forth, with humble and holy fervor, the praises of him who hath loved them, and made them kings and priests unto God.

We implore Thy blessing on all in legislative judicial, and executive authority, that they may have grace, wisdom and understanding, so to discharge their duties as most effectually to promote Thy glory, the interests of true religion and virtue, and the peace, good order, and welfare of this State and Nation. Continue, O LORD, to prosper our institutions for the promotion of sound learning, the diffusion of virtuous education, and the advancement of Christian truth and of the purity and prosperity of Thy Church; change, we beseech Thee every evil heart of unbelief, and shed the quickening influences of thy HOLY SPIRIT on all the people of this land. Save us from the guilt of abusing the blessings of prosperity to luxury and licentiousness, to irreligion and vice; lest we provoke Thee, in just judgment, to visit our offences with a rod, and our sins with scourges. And while thy unmerited goodness to us, O God of our salvation, lead us to repentance, may we offer ourselves, our souls and our bodies, a living sacrifice to Thee, who hast preserved and redeemed us, through JESUS CHRIST OUR LORD; on whose merits and mediation alone we humbly rely for the forgiveness of our sins, and the acceptance of our services; and who liveth and reigneth, with the FATHER and the HOLY GHOST, ever one God, world without end. *Amen.*

¶ After the Collect for the day, in the Communion service the following:

O ALMIGHTY GOD, who hast never failed those who put their trust in thee, and dost honor the people who honor thee; imprint on our hearts, we beseech thee, a deep and habitual sense of this great truth that the only security for the continuance of the blessings which we enjoy, consists in our acknowledgement of thy sovereign and gracious Providence, and in humble and holy submission to the Gospel of thy Son JESUS CHRIST, to whom all power is given in heaven and earth, and who is one with the FATHER and the HOLY GHOST, in the eternal God head, our Mediator and Redeemer. *Amen.*

¶ At Evening Prayer the same order shall apply with regard to the introductory sentences as is set forth for Morning Prayer in the form of 'Prayer and Thanksgiving' aforesaid; the *Ninth Selection of Psalms* shall be used; and the *first Lesson* shall be Deut. x. 12, and the *second Lesson*, Romans, xii, and the *Collect* for the day, as in the morning.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.—It is a well established truth that genius is always associated with modesty. Some men however are too modest, and we are half inclined to apply this imputation to Mr. Mathew Wilson, a celebrated portrait painter at present in this city. Having heard he was here we were anxious to find him out and see what he was doing, but we "did'nt know where to find him." So we hunted about, and round, and round again and lo! when all came to all he was within five rods of our office. But then Mr. Wilson was too modest to let any body know that; for he had not hung out any sign, or exhibited any intimation of *terra firma*, thereby giving us a great deal of unnecessary trouble. At last however we found him in a spacious room in Fourth Street exactly opposite the Farmers Bank of deposites, but Mr. Wilson not even putting his name over the door, we hesitated considerably, debating with ourselves as to the propriety of knocking. Now such like suspense is very painful; and we do absolutely protest against it. Mr. Wilson must therefore let the good citizens of Pittsburgh know where he is to be found. That would be nothing more than good manners. Well we found him; we looked at his portraits; we studied a little and soon came to the conclusion that 'they could'nt be best.' There are among Mr. Wilson's portraits likenesses of some of our most distinguished citizens which for truthfulness of feature as well as finish in the painting deserve the highest encomiums. We were particularly struck with a miniature, in progress, of a lady. The painting was on ivory—and though not finished by a great deal, appeared to us to be admirable; the coloring was so natural; the disposition of light and shade so effective as almost to make us believe that the string of pearls hung around the lady's neck were in very fact the *realest, prettiest, tiniest*, pearls that ever were formed. We can only add at present that we wish Mr. Wilson all the success that his great talents so richly merit.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Brazil to his friend in this city—

RIO JANEIRO, Sept. 7th, 1848.

"Our minister Mr. Tod, who occupies the largest and finest private house in Rio, gave a magnificant ball on the 29th ulto, to upwards of 400 persons, including all the Foreign and Cabinet Ministers and their families—about half of the number at the ball were Brazilians, and the other half Americans and English.

Every thing passed off handsomely, and gave unusual satisfaction. Heretofore, the balls in Rio have been confined mostly to those speaking the same language. This was a happy exception, and has added to Mr. Tod's popularity with the Brazilians, which however was already well established. But notwithstanding his popularity and hospitality, you may rely upon it, the Government will not agree to pay him our claims. They never will do it until we force them by sending a squadron to blockade Rio. Then, and not till then, they will settle the matter in 24 hours.

It is singular—it is worse—it is ridiculous, that our Government should quietly coax and beg for 20 or 30 years at a time, all the weak Governments who act towards us in bad faith, to repair the wrongs committed upon the persons and property of our citizens; whilst if England only crooks her finger at us, we want to go to war knocks off John Bull acts more sensibly, he makes all the inferior powers pay up, and only patiently negotiates with those who are accessible to arguments of right and justice. There is good hard sense in this course, and we ought to have good hard sense enough to profit by the example.

WILMOT'S DISTRICT, PA.—The *Bradford Argus* of the 11th inst. well says:

"In our own Country, the Whigs did their *whole duty*, as the official returns, which we publish in another column, fully demonstrate. It will be noticed that the Cass and Van Buren vote united, does not exceed that given to Gen Taylor, near as much as did that of Longstreth over Johnston. Had not Van Buren been in the field, we have not a doubt but that Taylor would still have received a handsome majority in the county over Cass. And this in the face of the fact that this county was made the special mission ground of the leaders of the Cass party. It was here that the celebrated Brig Gen. Roumfort, direct from (not Mexico) but the Philadelphia Custom-House, spent some ten days, teaching the people their duty, and it was also here that T. S. Fernon, of Philadelphia county, made his hurried and mysterious visit. And then we had McClelland, from Michigan, the man who represents Mr. Cass's district in Congress, and who is known as the "Prime Minister of the great Michigander; and we also had a sight of Charles G. Hammond, the Collector of the Port at Detroit, and numerous other dignitaries,—all of whom did their best to seduce the people of Bradford county into the support of Lewis Cass, the Slavery Extension candidate for President. But thanks to the firmness and intelligence of the people, all would not do—Cass is beaten more than *three thousand one hundred votes* in the county.

THE GOVERNOR ELECT OF NEW YORK.—No part of our late sweeping triumph is more truly gratifying than the election of the Hon. Hamilton Fish to the office of Governor.

Mr. F., although a young man, has performed distinguished service to the Whig party as a member of Congress. His talents, his worth, and his Whig principles place him among the first public men in the State, while his virtues and his personal qualities secure in the highest degree the attachment of all who know him.

Hamilton Fish has always resided in the city of New York. He is the son of a patriot and soldier of the revolution. Possessing an ample fortune, he is unassuming in his manners and industrious in his habits: popular almost beyond example he has never practised the arts of the demagogue; with talents which designate him for public station, he has avoided office, yielding only to the imperative demands of his fellow citizens; and under all circumstances he has kept his hands pure from whatever might bring dishonor upon either his public or private character.

Such is the man whom the people of the State of New York have chosen for their Governor, by a majority entirely without precedent. That he will discharge the duties of his high office with honor, it is needless to say. New York has reason to be proud of her Executive.—*Rochester American.*

LIFE'S SUNNY SPOTS.

BY WILLIAM LEGGETT.

Though life's a dark and thorny path,
Its goal the silent tomb,
It yet some spots of sunshine hath,
That smile amid the gloom.
The friend who weal and woe partakes,
Unchanged, whate'er his lot,
Who kindly soothes the heart that aches,
Is sure a sunny spot.

The wife, who half our burden bears,
And utters not a moan;
Whose ready hand wipes off our tears,
Unheeding all her own;
Who treasures every kindly word,
Each harsher one forgot.
And carrols blithely as a dird—
She's too a sunny spot.

The child, who lifts, at morn and eve,
In prayer, its tiny voice;
Who grieves, whene'er its parents grieve,
And joys when they rejoice;
In whose bright eye young Genius glows,
Whose heart, without a blot,
Is fresh and pure as Summer's rose—
That child's a sunny spot.

There's yet, upon life's weary road,
One spot of brighter glow,
Where sorrow hath forgot its load,
And tears no longer flow;
Friendship may wither—love decline,
Our child his honor blot,
But still, undimmed, that spot will shine—
Religion lights that spot.

For the Pittsburgh Gazetta.

KENYON COLLEGE, Nov. 11, 1848.

At a meeting of the students of Kenyon College and Senior Grammar School, held in the College Chapel, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, By a melancholy and afflicting dispensation of Providence, CHARLES A. HANNA, of Steubenville, Ohio, after an illness of one week, was taken from us on the 10th inst., by the hand of death, while in the vigor of youth and the successful prosecution of his College Studies.

Resolved, That while we bow in reverence before this severe visitation of Providence we cannot refrain from the expression of our regret, that we are called upon to mourn the death of one so endeared to us by his amiability, integrity and affectionate disposition.

Resolved. That we tender our sincere sympathies to his parents and relatives called upon to mourn the untimely loss of one endeared to them by every tie of affection.

Resolved, That in testimony of our deep regret, we adopt the customary badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his parents.

E. C. BENSON, Chr'n.
R. L. CHITTENDEN, Sec'y.

At a meeting of the Nu Pi Kappa Society of Kenyon College, held in their Hall, Nov. 11th, 1848, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Great Ruler of Heaven, by an afflicting stroke of His Providance, has bereft us of one of our number, Mr. CHARLES A. HANNA, of Steubenville, who by his affectionate disposition and amiable department, had endeared himself to our hearts, and confirmed himself in our esteem.

Be it Resolved, That in the sudden decease of this youth, whose punctual performance of his duties, correct demeanor and virtuous principles, had given promise of his becoming an accomplished scholar, a useful citizen and an honest man, this Society has experienced a deep and heartful loss.

Resolved, That this Society tender to the afflicted relatives of their fellow member, their sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That in view of their melancholy bereavement the members of this Society wear a badge of mourning for 30 days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and be published in the Steubenville Herald, Western Episcopalian, Cincinnati Enq. & Pittsburgh papers.

GEORGE E. THRALL,
HENRY C. PINNEY,
EDWARD C. BENSON,
Committee of N. P. K, Society.

ENGLISH CHILDREN.—The philosophy of physical life, remarks the Baltimore American, is better understood, or at all events reduced to a better system of practice, in some of the European countries than in our own. The adaptation of dress, diet and modes of life to the climate, the regulation of pursuits and amusements; all those national or local habits, in short, which are the result of long experience through successive generations, may be expected of course to attain a higher degree of improvements in old countries than in communications of more recent origin.

If we claim to be in advance of England in political attainments there may yet be much for us to learn from her in other things. The following passage from Mrs. HICKLAND'S Magazine pertains to a matter which none will consider trivial who have regard for those best of earthly blessings, health and a sound constitution:

Pretty children one sees in abundance everywhere—and so nicely kept! It seems to us that nobody knows so well how to care for the physique of children as the English. They feed them with the simplest possible food, and are astonished when they hear that our young folks share the rich, heavy, high-seasoned dishes of their parents. Oatmeal porridge is considered a suitable breakfast for infant royality itself; and a simple dinner at one o'clock, the proper thing for children whose parents dine sumptuously at seven. Exercise is considered one of the necessaries of life; and a daily walk or ride (not drive) in the fresh air the proper form of it. It might be superfluous to notice any thing so obvious if it were not that we so many people in good circumstances with us, neglect this, and keep their child, ren imprisoned in nurseries, or cooped up in school rooms, with no thought of exercise in the open air, as a daily requisite. We wish nothing so much for these benighted parents, as that they should once become acquainted with the habits and principles of a well ordered English nursery. A reform in that quarter is much needed among us, and we know of no people so well able to be our instructors as the English, who have certainly brought the nursery system to great perfection, both as respects the comfort and advantage of the parents and children.

HE HAD HER THERE.—A very respectable looking stepped into a store on Washington street a few days ago, to buy a steel reticule; the clerk handed out a variety of sorts, sizes and prices, all of which the lady deliberately viewed, handled and commented upon; until at length having made her selection of a small one, at $2,50, she gave the clerk a ten dollar note to deduct that amount; the clerk went to the desk, and returning, gave the lady her change.

"Why, here's but two dollars and a half!" says she.

"Exactly, madam," replied the clerk.

"Well, but I gave you a ten dollar bill, sir"

"Precisely madam," said the polite clerk.

"This bag, is two dollars and a half is it not?" says the lady, holding forth the purchased reticule.

"Two dollars and a half is the price, madam."

"Then why do you take out seven dollars and a half sir?"

"Why madam, this reticule is two dollars and a half—"

"Very well, sir," says the lady.

"And that one attached to your dress, beneath your cardinal, is five dollars more!" said the complaisant clerk, raising up the lady's cardinal and displaying a very handsome steel bead reticule, there secreted. The lady became quite agitated, but the humane clerk, assured her it was all perfectly right—

"You don't for a moment suppose, sir—" said the lady, in a low and husky voice, "that I intended—"

"O! certainly not, madam!" said the clerk.

"O, it's all right, madam, perfectly correct," continued the clerk.

"Good morning, sir," said the lady bowing and grinning a ghastly smile.

"Good morning," responded the gentlemanly clerk, bowing the lady safely off out of the premises. No fancy sketch this.—*Boston Mail.*

MASSACHUSETTS MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—The Whigs have succeeded in electing six of their candidates for Congress, by a majority of votes each of them against the candidates of two opposing parties. In the four other districts there is no choice. In three of them the Whig candidates have a large plurality of votes. In one district only the Free Soil candidate has a plurality of votes, but wants seven or eight hundred votes of a majority.

It appears from the official returns that Mr. Winthrop's majority over both opposing candidates is 3,930. He was chosen two years ago by a majority of 2,608. Mr. Duncan's majority is probably 800 or 900. Mr. Ashmun was chosen in 1846 by 1,200 majority. His present majority will be but a few hundred short. Mr. Rockwell's majority in 1846 was 664. It will now be nearly equal. Mr. Adams in 1846, was chosen in the 8th district by a majority of 2,168 votes. Mr. Mann's present majority is probably more than double. He was, we believe, the only candidate whose name was on the ticket of two of the parties. Mr. Grinnell in the 10th district, was chosen in 1846 by a majority of 1,550 votes. He was now met by three opposing candidates, and he is chosen by a majority of near a thousand votes over them all. We doubt not the Whig candidates, as in 1846, will all be ultimately chosen, as they all have the firm support of the Whig party, with the exception of those who have seceded for the avowed purpose of founding a new sectional party which disavows any cooperation with the Whig party of the Union. —*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

GEN. COBB'S LAST.—This veteran Whig tells the following good one in a letter to a gentleman in this city:

"A plain old countryman, an inhabitant of one of the interior Counties in Kentucky, presented himself at his district poll on the day of election, for the purpose of voting. When asked for whom he voted, he replied: For old *Zack* Taylor and *Philip Moors!*—He was told there was no such candidate as *Philip Moors*, that it was *Fillmore*. "Well," said he, "ain't *Philip* and *Phil* the same name, and can't I vote like a gentleman, instead of like a Loco-Foco?"

It is hardly necessary to add that those present found it necessary to adjourn to a tailor's shop to repair the damages sustained by their unmentionables.—*Alb. Evn. Jour.*

Local Matters.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

Fatal Collision—Alleged Murder.

We are under the painful necessity of announcing to our readers the particulars of a most unfortunate affray, which occurred on Water street, in our city, yesterday, not far from the Monongahela bridge. The combatants were a colored man of the name of Chase Saunders, and a white man of the name of Matthew A. Black, both engaged on the steamboat Atlantic, until very recently, when the colored man was discharged, in consequence of disobedience to orders.

The facts in the case will be learned by the evidence below.

A Coronor's inquest was held as soon as possible, and the following evidence was elicited:

Miss Margaret Jane Lutton, testified that she was in the entrance to Anderston's Court, this morning, about a little before eight o'clock, when she heard the negro say "What did the cabin-boy commence on me for!" He and Black were on the bank, opposite the Court. Black said, "If he was not a d——d black nigger, he would blow his brains out." They were nearly touching—Black kept pushing the negro back with his hand. The negro's hand were down, loose; saw nothing in them. Another negro was down below, hallooed to him to "come on," but he did not appear to want to go. Called mother, after he pushed the negro back. The negro said "Oh, don't" raising his hand. "I will, by God" said Black, fired, and the negro fell back, and rolled over, his cap falling off. Black had a cigar in his mouth, smoking, all the time. Saw no stones thrown. Black faced her, the negro had his back to her. His comrade came up to him afterwards, picked up Saunder's cap, and came on the pavement. They were across the street from her, near the top of the bank. Witness knows Black by sight—thinks he is bar-keeper or pilot on the Brownsville boat, "Atlantic." Mr. Matthew A. Black, now present, is the person who shot the negro!

John Mengiss, boatman, testified that he heard some words between the parties, they were quarrelling, about three steps apart; the negro was rather backing up the hill, still jawing back to him! Black got out his pistol, and said; "d——n your black soul, I'll blow your brains out!" The negro halted then, Black walked right up to him and said, "what did you hit me with a rock for?"—The negro replied, said something about a previous dispute, and did not deny hitting him. They jawed about two minutes—the negro spoke very saucy to him; (witness was two or three steps off) negro had one hand in his pocket. After the quarrelling, Black swore he would shoot him; the negro said "shoot away, then," two or three times; had one hand up, and the other in his pocket, but did not make any effort, (that witness saw) to push Black away—he fired, when close to him. When he saw parties first, the negro's posture did not seem to indicate that he had thrown—thought he had dropped something; then Black drew the pistol, stepped toward the negro, who retreated about a rod and halted; Black stepped up to him. Black made no effort to escape from the negro—nor did the negro attempt to escape from him. Saw nothing to prevent either from leaving the other. Neither seemed afraid. The negro was saucy, but made no threat nor offer to strike him. Black was in a pretty high passion; he had a cigar, which he took from his mouth several times.

James Farrel, a coal-boat pilot, testified that he was coming out of the Court, when the pistol was fired; heard a negro was shot; went up to the spot, asked Black what he had done? He said "I shot this negro." Asked him what made him do it?—He said the the negro had been following him for two days, and had hit him with a rock. Some said he would run off; told them not to be uneasy—he would't; Black said "no, he would go to the Mayor and give himself up" He then went away; several persons started with him. Before speaking to Black, went to the body—found him on his face; his left hand up even with his head, or nearly so—his knife (in its seabbard) was parallel with his head, the point up toward, or partly in his sleeve. A negro man, (Paris Burley,) picked up the knife as he stood there; Mr. Jones took it from him.

The result of the Coronor's investigation was a verdict of murder against Black, on the part of the Coronor, and the case was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Mayor, who committed Black to answer the charge of *wilful murder*.

The deposition having been produced in the Mayor's office, his honor asked the prisoner whether he had anything to say or any statement to make, at the same time cautioning him that he need not make any statement unless he pleased, and that he was not bound to state anything which might criminate himself.

The prisoner then said that he wished to state nothing but the truth. He then made the following statement, which we give in his own words:

I am 23 years of age—am bar keeper on board the Atlantic steam boat, plying between Pittsburgh and Brownsville. This morning I was proceeding to my boat, along the bank of the river, near the Monongahela house—I was on the pavement just opposite the Monongahela house. I saw this man (the deceased) standing at the corner—his name is Chase Saunders—I thought I had better get out of his road, having heard that he had made some threats against me. He was standing near the lamp post and I walked round him, near the house, I passed on up the pavement. After having got up a piece, I looked back to see whether he was following me—I was then near the National Hotel. He was about 15 paces or more—following me up—and I commenced walking a little faster—I did not look back any more, until I was struck with a stone. I turned round and said "Jason what did you do that for!" He said, "I'll kill you, God d——n you," at the same time turning round, and picking up another stone—I suppose it was not heavy enough and he let it down, and then partly pulled out a dagger from his breast,—he again said he would kill me—that he had a grudge against me; and while he was in the act of pulling out his dagger, I fired the pistol. That is all I have to say.

HABEAS CORPUS.

The prisoner was, in the course of the afternoon brought before Judges Lowrie and Hepburn, on a writ of habeas corpus, with the view of being admitted to bail. Mr. John D. Mahon and Mr. Knox were counsel for the prisoner. They contended that this being a case wherein it was certain that a verdict of "murder in the first degree" could not be found, the prisoner was entitled to bail. Some argument ensued between the counsel for Com'th. and the prisoner's counsel, when the Judges finally determined to hear evidence on the matter.

Robert Douglas was first called. He said that about half past seven o'clock that morning he was on Water street, when his attention was attracted by two men scuffling—the negro having one arm extended, and in his other a large stone. The attention of witness being momentarily diverted, he had his back towards the negro, and in a moment or two afterwards, he heard the fire of a piece. I looked round, and saw the young man lying on the ground. Went to him immediately, and found he was dead. The colored man was lying on his face. Saw no weapon. Was not convenient enough to hear what was said by either party. Positive the negro had his right hand extended, with a stone in it—a large stone. Saw the stone after the colored man fell, and did not observe any other stone near the place. When the attention of witness was first attracted, both parties were violently throwing about their arms.

Capt. Jas. Parkinson, of the steamboat Atlantic, was next called. He said that deceased had been a porter on board his boat a short time ago, and that he had been discharged for refusing to put a man on shore, who was sick. (Here the Captain narrated a circumstance in the conduct of deceased, while porter on board his boat, tending to show that he was a man of rather violent temperament, and indisposed to obey orders.) It appeared the negro had exhibited violence towards the Captain, whereupon Black, the prisoner, interfered to assist the Captain, from which cause, it appears, the negro's grudge had arisen.

Robert Dushane testified that he was coming out of the National Hotel, from breakfast, when he saw the negro standing on the pavement by the Monongahela House. Mr. Black was then coming up, and was about twenty feet from the negro. He passed him, and after having gone by him about four steps, the negro followed him. Mr. Black turned his head towards the river, as if he wished to avoid having anything to say to him. Mr. Black walked out of his regularway to avoid the negro, and finding that he persisted in following, he cocked his pistol.

Mr. David Wilson, clerk in the Prothonotary's office, stated that at the time of this occurrence he was sitting upon his horse, and was about to cross the ferry. He saw Mr. Black walking down towards the river, and at that moment he saw the colored man throw a stone at Black, and hit him.—Mr. Black then turned round, upon which the colored man stooped down and appeared to take up a stone in each hand. Mr. Black came up and said—"What did you throw that stone at me for?" Did not hear the answer. Mr. Black then took his pistol and threatened to shoot him. The negro raised his arm three times, and the fourth time he shot him. Cannot say whether he had two stones in his hand when he raised his arm. Was from 75 to 100 feet from the parties Saw no knife, nor did he see the negro make any motion to draw a knife. When he threw the stone, thinks there was nothing in his other hand. The stone appeared to strike the cloak of Mr Black, but could not say whether it hurt him. Mr. Black walked back towards the black man in his usual pace. Saw the negro fall there was a considerable crowd. Should think that not more than two minutes elapsed from the throwing of the stone to the firing of the pistol.—He evidently intended to throw the stone with all his might.

Peter Blackstone, a colored man, was the next witness. He said that he had entered his shop that morning about half past seven o'clock, at the corner of Cherry Alley and Water Street. Saw the two parties in conversation, but did not hear any altercation between them. His attention was called by a gentleman in the shop, but he paid no atten to him, and immediately ran out, and saw Black in the act of turning round, and shoving his pistol into his pocket. A young man who came out of the National said to Black, 'What have you done?—you have killed that man.' 'Yes,' said he, 'G—— D——n him, I've killed him.' He then turned round and says—' I done it: I am the man.' Black then went on to the Slack Water Navigation office, and went in there. Did not see him fire the pistol, for my attention was called by the gentleman in the shop. Heard no loud words between the parties.

Mr. J. K. Moorhead was next called, and gave Mr. Black an excellent character. From all he could learn, he said, the young man bore an untarnished reputation, and he had been particular in his inquiries, on account of his having an interest in the boat on which Black was engaged.

The judges both expressed a very decided opinion, that whatever the offence might turn out to be, it certainly was not murder in the first degree—or a felony of death, and that the prisoner was entitled to bail.

The bail was ultimately fixed at $6,000, which was immediately entered into, and the prisoner was set at liberty.

CHANGE.—The changes of life are sudden and various. We hate to part with the *old friends* who have "done their duty," but as the old Latin phrase is

"Necessitas non habit leges."

Farewell! friend Polk. The tear is in our eye—The swelling at our heart! Good bye! Good bye! We wish you a safe passage, at your own risk, and better company than your unfortunate Cape tain.

DEPARTURE OF JAMES K. POLK.

The "Noise and Confusion" will not prevent the Steamer from starting.

"Circumstances" have placed it in our power to furnish you a speedy passage. Insurance has been effected against *Polk Stalks*.

FOR SALT RIVER.
On the Fourth of March next, at 12 o'clock.
The Superior Steamer, Free Trade.
This ticket will ensure to James K. Polk, a comfortable passage to Salt River. "Baggage at the risk of the Owner."
LEWIS CASS, Captain.
THOMAS RITCHIE, alias *Nous Verrons*, Pilot.
W. O. BUTLER, Clerk.
GIDEON J. PILLOW, Leader of the Band.
"Salt River" is now in fine boating order, and to add to the enjoyment of the numerous passengers 'expected on board,' the Hero of Duck River will be on board.
Farewell! Farewell is seldom heard,
When tears are in the President's eye,
But he hates to hear that other word
My Loco friends! Good bye!
My Loco friends! Good bye!! (Copious Tears.)
My Loco FRIENDS! Good bye!!! (Deep emotion.)
But he deeply feels that parting word
My LOCO FRIENDS! Good bye!

UNITED STATES COURT.—This Court was occupied the whole of yesterday in the case of the Lessees of Watson vs. Prescott and others; and the case had not been got through at the adjournment last evening.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—The jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. the Supervisors of North Fayette Township, after a long absence, could not agree, and were therefore discharged.

FINE SEGARS.—We have been favored by Mr. George Weyman with some specimens of his fine Segars, and must pronounce them the best we have ever had the privilege of *puffing*. Some of the best of them we have reserved for to day, being Thanksgiving, and we are sure we shall enjoy a fine treat.

THEATRE—BENEFIT OF MR. AND MRS. E. S. CONNER.—On to-morrow (Friday) evening will be presented, for the first time, a new play, written by Mrs. E. S. Conner, called 'Octavia Bragaldi.'—After piece—'Lady of Lyons.'

THANKSGIVING ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ Rev. Mr. Hombomme, the converted Israelite, will preach the Thanksgiving sermon in the M. E. Church, at the corner of Liberty and Hay streets, this morning at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Divine worship will be held in the Methodist Protestant Church, on this day, at half past 10 o'clock. A. M.

MEETING OF THE TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—An adjourned meeting of the League will be held in Rev. Dr. Riddle's Church, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. The question for discussion will be: "Is it expedient to invoke Legislative aid in carrying forward the Temperance reformation, at the present crisis?" Competent speakers, both clerical and lay, have been appointed to discuss the subject. The public generally are invited to attend. JOHN MECASKEY, Pres't

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS IN NEW YORK.—The rapidity with which this invaluable medicine has become known and appreciated, can only be accounted for upon the ground of its real value. It has only required one trial to establish its claims to the title of the only medicine for the cure of Liver Complaint. The following letter from a druggist in New York, shows the manner in which these pills are regarded in that section:—Dr. M'Lane—Dear Sir—I have sold out all your Liver Pills, and am anxious to have another box immediately. These Pills seem to take more wonderfully than I could have sold a much larger quantity, if I had been provided with them. The inhabitants are sending to Rochester for them, but whether they are any better or not, I do not know. Please send me another supply immediately. P. SHORT, Druggist.
Hemlock Lake, Livingston co, N. Y. Mar. 8, '47.
A genuine article of the above valuable medicine can be had at the Drug Store of
nov10 J KIDD & Co, 60 wood st

☞ 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 relax the spasm which contracts the diameter of the tubes, and loosens and brings up the mucus which clog