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ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKET.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
HENRY M. FULLER, of Luzerne County.

SENATE.
WILLIAM HASLETT, of Butler County.

ASSEMBLY.
ROBT. C. WALKER, of Elizabeth Borough.
JOHN HILLER, of Sharpsburg.
CALEB LEE, of Pittsburgh.
WM. ESPY, of Lower St. Clair

SHERIFF.
CARTER CURTIS, of Pittsburgh

PROTHONOTARY.
EO. S. HAYS, of Upper St. Clair

TREASURER.
JOHN MORRISON, of Allegheny

COMMISSIONER.
JAS. MITCHELL, of Peebles.

CORONER.
WM. M. ARTHURS, of Pittsburgh

AUDITOR.
JOHN BYERS of Findley.

For Local Matters see next page.
See next page for Telegraphic News.

POST OFFICE CHANGE.—The name of the Post Office of *"Wayne,"* Ashtabula county, Ohio, has been changed to *"Lindenville."* Calvin C. Wick has been appointed Postmaster. A most excellent selection.

State of Affairs at Rome.

The united testimony of all other advices from Rome, as well through the shackled presses of France, or the Tory presses of England, as from more liberal sources, shows that the liberal Pope Pius IX, is now resolved, by the help of foreign bayonets, to establish a despotic power as severe as any ever possessed and exerted by his long line of predecessors.

If he were were really sincere in his professions of liberal principles, which would so much on the hearts of the friends of freedom, Protestants as well as Catholics, his feelings and views have wholly changed, for his present course has driven from his defence his tory supporters in England, and is fast destroying the confidence of his French allies.

Instead of returning to Rome, and by a moderate and paternal government, endeavoring to win back the hearts of his alienated people, he has committed the supreme power to three Cardinals, and, it is said, talks of visiting Naples, Ancona, and Bologna, before he re-enters the "Eternal City," and even when he draws near its vicinity, it is probable he will fix his residence at Albano, and leave the Quirinal in the hands of his Government Commissioners.

The London Times, the tory predilections of which are well known, and which cannot be charged with any leaning towards Republicanism, expresses the opinion that the Pope entertains no intention of compromise in those political differences which drove him into temporary exile, but that his authority has been resumed with the deliberate resolution of carrying out to their full extent those traditional principles of administration which have hitherto so equivocally characterized the States of the Church.

The Times is of opinion that this resolution is of no recent formation, and expresses the belief that the determination now shown on the part of His Holiness to maintain in their full integrity all the abuses of an essentially corrupt Administration was of earlier growth than the revolutionary schemes of the late conspirators.

"Acting, as we are inclined to believe, (says the Times) as much on his own mere motion as the instances of others, Pope Pius has already replaced the most odious machinery of the old Papal Government with every circumstance of aggravation and injury. As if for the purpose of bringing two extremes into suggestive contrast, he has superseded, Mazzini's Triumvirate by one of his own nomination, and has apparently left these Commissioners of Sovereignty in the unfettered exercise of discretionary power. They have proceeded accordingly to the enactment of every ordinance which could insult the gentry, aggravate the middle class, inflame the populace, and alienate the provincial municipalities. Pope Pius has been the first to supply by his own conduct a proof that the Roman people were really unanimous, and that with considerable reason, in desiring a change of Government. It has hitherto been plausibly argued that the acts of the Democratic Triumvirate were not the acts of the people of Rome, but the measures adopted by the restored Pontiff are well calculated to assure the world that it must have stood alike in their opposition since some subjected to the same retributive penalties. Pius IX has not chosen to throw himself on the good will, the good sense, the affection, or the generosity of his own class of his subjects. He has kept himself aloof from his kingdom; has garrisoned his capital with foreign bayonets, and has commissioned a Triumvirate, whose very name is a mere symbolical misgovernment and tyranny, to dispose of the liberties and fortunes of his people, while he disports himself in the pleasures of a contemplatory tour."

The reluctance which the Pope manifests to return to Rome, and the severe measures he shows himself disposed to use, give evidence that he does not believe the statements of his own official bulletins from Gaeta, that the insurrection was confined to a handful of strangers, and that the people of Rome were loyal. If this were the case, now that these strangers are destroyed and dispersed, why does he not hasten to throw himself among his dear people, and by a paternal government make amends for their past suffering? The utter falsity of all the statements, that the people were not parties to the Republic, is now too evident to deceive the most devoted of the Pope's adherents. The people are so bitter against the Sovereign Pontiff, and his government of priests, that he dare not show himself among them, until he has a sufficient number of Austrian and Spanish bayonets to overawe them, and protect his sacred person from the attacks of his own conquered subjects. He is, in fact, afraid to trust to the protection of the French forces, for, as the paper above quoted, the *Times*, remarks, to such a pitch have his three commissioners carried their measures of resentful reaction, that a fresh outbreak of popular violence was daily anticipated; and, although no such insurrection could be successful against the present garrison of the city, yet it was by no means certain how far the co-operation of this garrison might be counted on, now that the merits of the case had been placed clearly before them.

This is clear, from letters from Rome, of the latest dates. The correspondent of the Times, of August 7, says:

"I now find that my unfavorable anticipations are more than verified, and that the distance between the Supreme Pontiff and his subjects is every day increased. In fact, I may say that matters are arriving at such a state that the Government of France will have to reconsider its whole policy, and to determine whether it has intervened by force of arms in Central Italy to restore the despotic rule of the Church, or to secure for the Roman people as much good government as is consistent with the rights of an independent sovereign."

* * * *

"The first acts of the Government Commission, touching the pockets of the people, and inflicting a certain loss to all parties, have rendered the cardinals still more unpopular than they were; and *I am quite satisfied that if the Quirinal was not guarded by French soldiers, it would not be safe for one hour.* That unpopularity will be increased a hundred fold for all that may emanate from Gaeta, when it is see that *nothing in the shape of a benevolent answer can be extracted from the Pope.* I observe a marked difference in the bearing of the inhabitants of Rome toward the French officers and soldiers, and when it is generally known that the Government and the General in Chief have come between them and the vengeance of the Cardinals, their good intelligence may even extend to fraternization. Up to this period, the French soldiers are looked upon as the soldiers of the Pope, but let the truth be once made known, and the union may be carried even too far.

"We are here perfectly tranquil, under the influence of 30,000 French bayonets, but men, though they speak not above their breath, grind their teeth and vow vengeance."

Now that Austria has subdued Hungary, she may spare a few thousand bayonets for the use of His Holiness, by means of which, and the assistance he will receive from Naples and Spain, he may be able to keep down his people; but his present power, by such means, will only the more certainly and speedily work the entire overthrow of the temporal power of the Bishop of Rome, and the subversion of that system of policy which has been the curse of Italy for many centuries.

Some of the papers, remarks the Alexandria Gazette, are publishing what purport to be extracts of letters from France, giving the opinion that the French Government will not receive Mr. Rives as Minister to that country, in consequence of dissatisfaction with him when he was Minister during Gen. Jackson's administration. We do not believe there is the slightest authority or foundation for any of these reports or opinions. The French Government would not, it is presumed, be guilty of any such folly. It is probable that Mr. Rives will be as acceptable as any other gentleman in the country.

The Late Elections.

Our opponents have rejoiced most extravagantly over the late elections, and have pretended to find in the results evidences of the unpopularity of the Whig Administration. On a careful examination, however, there is nothing in the results of the elections to discourage the Whig party, or to show the least dissatisfaction with the Administration. In Tennessee and Kentucky the returns are less favorable to the Whigs than usual, but this was solely owing to the Slavery question, which was violently agitated during the contest. The Whigs were denounced as anti-Slavery, and the firm stand made by the party against the encroachments of Slavery afforded a good handle for pro-slavery zealots to use with effect.—When this hurricane of pro-slavery fury blows over, these States will again be found in the right place. In Rhode Island and Vermont, the Whigs have gained brilliant victories over disreputable coalitions, and have given evidence that the Whig spirit is unquenched by its great successes of last year.

The New York Tribune publishes a table, to show that there has been an actual *increase* of Whig votes, instead of any *loss*. This it shows, as follows:

"There have lately been held elections for Members of Congress in seven or eight States, but in many of the districts there was no party contest, while from others we have as yet but imperfect returns. But such as we have are fairly presented in the following table:—

	'48. Taylor's vote.	Whig Cong. vote.	'49
Rhode Island, 2d district	2398	2822	
Alabama, 5 contested dist	21 932	22116	
N Carolina, 6 do. do.	30 675	29010	
Indiana, complete	69,907	70,504	
Total of these	124,315	124,552	

Whig Congress vote over Taylor's, 137.

To have undertaken to include the uncontested districts would have only obscured and confused the exhibit: the above is accurate and lucid. There has actually been an *increase* of Whig votes in the contested districts, of the recent elections, as compared with the vote cast for Taylor—a result, we are confident, utterly without precedent in the first year of any previous Administration."

There is nothing, indeed, in the aspect of the late elections, to discourage the Whig party. It is now accomplishing its high mission, and it will revive the warm confidence of a grateful people. Let every member stand firm, and resolve to discharge his own individual duty, and there can be no fears of the result, either in this, or any other State.

Florida.

The journals from this State publish a communication, addressed to Gov. Moseley, on the 10th August, by Benjamin F. Whitner and L. A. Thompson, commissioners, appointed by him to proceed to Washington and confer with the President, concerning the measures deemed necessary for the protection of the citizens of Florida from Indian depredations. The commissioners state the result of a conference held by them with the Secretary of War to have been the following declarations:

1st. To use and rely alone on the United states regular troops for the protection of our frontier settlements.

2d. To decline the services of the Florida volunteers even for temporary protection in the interval that may occur before a sufficient force of regulars can be placed at the proper points to afford it.

3d. To order the 5th regiment of infantry, now at Jefferson barracks, and eight other companies of regulars, chiefly artillery, to Florida, for this service.

4th. To order Brevet Major General Twiggs, upon duty there, to assume the command in person.

5th. To confine the operations of the army to a line of posts, to be selected by one competent officer, in order to restrain the Indians within the limits assigned by Gen. Worth, and also to prevent the whites from intruding on the neutral ground around those limits.

6th. To effect the removal of the Indians without bloodshed, and to entertain for that purpose a proposition which has been submitted, by one or more private individuals, for removing the Indians by contract, allowing a liberal sum, viz $65,000.

7th. In case all specific methods for removal fail, then to use the strong arm of force, and to accomplish it at all hazards.

Mr. Crawford also stated that a good steamer had been detailed for service on our coast.

The wisdom of the course pursued by the President is undoubted, and will commend itself to the good sense of the whole people. A good deal of complaint has been heard in Florida, because the President would not accept of the services of a large force of militia, for the suppression of an Indian inroad, which seems to be confined to a very few individuals. The whole number of warriors in the state only amounts to some 150. The regular force at the command of the Government is undoubtedly sufficient, and for the best calculated for the purposes designed.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK, Sept. 6, 1849.

The last hope for gallant, devoted Hungary is fled. She has fallen before an accumulation of despotic force that no nation in Europe, England alone, and she only because protected by her island position, could have long resisted. I do not think you published in my last communication on Hungarian affairs, if you had, you would have perceived that three weeks ago, in the midst of great reported victories and successes of her noble, struggling brothers, I pointed out that we were hoping against hope. Surrounded as I have been for some months, with evidence of facts and plans from many different sources, I could not resist the force of testimony that told me all was lost, from the moment of the appearance of the Russian hordes on the crests of the Carpathians. I perceived, from the results of that fatal fight at Waizen, that the demon discord had entered the Councils of Hungary. Insane dissensions prevailed between Georgey and Dembinski, the latter refused to cooperate with Georgey, but both acting separately have been separately crushed. But it is hardly worth while to discuss the immediate cause of this fearful catastrophe, since it had been so long inevitable, no matter what might be the means by which it was to be brought about.

England and France, as the leading powers of western Europe, however, may yet stay the progress of the northern bear toward the heart of her civilization. Let them, or even one of them, say to Russia, "Retire, you are beyond your proper limits, and the question is now taken out of your jurisdiction,"—and to Austria, "Let things return to the *statu quo ante bellum:* cease your outrageous assaults upon the rights of Hungary, as an independent member of the empire, her ancient constitution, and her progressive liberal movements for the elevation of her people; and let her agree to that as a compromise of her claim to become an independent democratic republic." And with this demand should go another, most imperative, that the axe and the halter should claim none of the victories which are usually offered up as an explation of every unsuccessful attempt to resist tyranny. In haste. JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.

The fate of Hungary is the only topic of conversation that the steamer has brought, that the people consider worthy of note, and this is in the mouths of all, causing universal regret. The hordes of Eastern Europe, or rather Western Asia, for Russia is Asiatic, have overrun the Hungarians, and their nationality is no more. Russia, for her reward, will receive a large accession of territory, over which her laws will be cast, to the sacrifice obstruction of human freedom. Millions of people are thus thrown back years in civilization and all that makes life desirable. Nor shall we soon hear in that region another struggle for liberty.

Henry Clay passed through town, on Tuesday, for the North. He arrived in the Empire State, and went at once on board a morning boat for Albany, and stopped *en route* at Lindenwald, to visit Mr. Van Buren, who, with all his faults as a politician, is, in private life, blameless, and worthy to be the host of the gallant Statesman of Kentucky The day after Mr. Clay's departure, the elegant packet ship, which bears his name, was destroyed by fire, becoming the public conversation, eliciting comparisons between her fortune and that of her godfather, as different in their character as the politics of those who uttered them. In the afternoon of the same day, T. P. Hart, the young and talented Sculptor of Kentucky, left for Europe to commence the statuette of Henry Clay for the ladies of Virginia, the mother of States.

The Trade Sale of Books by Cooley & Keese, has just closed, and the footing of the bills stands a little more than one quarter of a million of dollars, an amount which, at the low price of books, represents, indeed, books for the million. Messrs. Bangs & Co., the leading house, commence their sale on this day week, when the quarter of a million will be swelled to three quarters.

Gold has been broken for the Astor Library, and from the general report, there is no reason to doubt that we shall have a library honorable to the United States. It is to be situated upon La Fayette Place, near the Opera House, one hundred and twenty feet long, by sixty five wide, and sixty seven feet high. The material is to be brown cut stone, the same as Trinity Church and the Opera House, and it will be one of the finest edifices in the country. The style is similar to the Royal Palaces of Florence, graceful and imposing, and costing $75,000, to be completed in two years.

The entire appropriation for the Library is $400,000, of which one half is to be funded, thus making it perpetual. Already 20,000 volumes have been collected by Dr. Cogswell, and are open to visitors at his residence, in Bond street. The Library is to be on the second floor, 100 by 50 feet, reached from the front by 30 platform marble steps, the library affording room for 100,000 volumes.—Such is a sketch of what will be a noble monument to the name of its founder, and a mine of wealth to our citizens in all future time.

Is the face of the assertion that a large remittance of coin would be made by the steamer of yesterday, a small amount only was sent, and what is more to the point, the rate of sterling bills closed dull at 109½, a rate that does not pay for shipment. The Money Market continues easy, and no class of borrowers find the least trouble in negotiating all they want. Some "long notes" are looked upon with a little doubt, but there are exceptions, and the predictions of a tight market are confined to those who have stocks to deliver.

On Change, there is a good deal of activity—Ashes have gone up to $6 75 for Pots, and $6 37½ for Pearls. Cotton is held very firmly. The market on the other side has gone up rather too fast, and buyers here do not like to follow it too rapidly, fearing a reaction. Flour continues dull, w'p a tendency downward, in fact a decline of 6@12½ cts has been accepted on low grades. Corn is steady, but coarse grains are cheaper. Pork is again dull, and Mess may be placed at $10 44@10 50. Beef is dull. Cut meats are cheaper.—Sales of Hams at 6c, and 4c for Shoulders. Lard left 27½@28c, as before. A good trade in Iron at $39@40 for bars, and $21@22, 6 months, for Scotch Pig. Bunch Raisins have changed hands at $2 75 a box. Prime Tallow is wanted at 8c. All kinds of Teas are wanted at full prices, with small stocks. Sugars are 1c higher, with large sales. Coffee sells at full prices. Tobacco continues in active demand at good prices, but the stock is near 1000 hhds greater than on the 1st of August.

From the New York Tribune of Friday

President Taylor's Arrival in N Y

President Taylor was informed, by the reception of important dispatches from the Seat of Government, to omit his intended visits to Buffalo and Rochester, and proceed directly to New York on his way to Washington. He accordingly left Lewiston on Wednesday afternoon in the steamer Gov. Throop, for Oswego, and arrived at Albany yesterday morning.

Here he was received by Gov. Fish, Hon. F. Humphrey, the Mayor of the city, the State Officers in Albany, Hon. John L. Schoolcraft, Member of Congress elect, and other distinguished citizens. He was taken immediately to the mansion of Gov. Fish who tendered him the hospitalities of the occasion, and spared no attention or kindness which was demanded by the impaired state of the President's health and the fatigue which he had been obliged to encounter on the journey. After enjoying an interval of rest, and dining, with a select party at Gov. Fish's, consisting of his wife, Mr. Bleas, Hon. Hallie Peyton et La., Minister to Chili; Gov. Letcher of Ky., Dr. R. C. Wood of the Army, and Dr. W. M. Wood of the Navy, the attending physicians of the President; Col. Bomford of Washington, Mr. Weed of the *Albany Evening Journal*, and the gentleman named above, the distinguished guest was introduced to the citizens from the balcony of the house, and addressed them in a brief manner, expressing his happiness at being in the faces of his friends in Albany, and his regret that his feeble health would not permit him to take them all by the hand.

He was then escorted to the steamboat Isaac Newton, which was to convey him to New York, by four light infantry companies, who turned out on short notice, and made an appearance in the highest degree creditable to their discipline and zeal. The President made another short address to the multitude of citizens who gathered at the pier to witness his departure, and to speed the noble veteran on his way by their shouts of sympathy and admiration.

The most ample accomodations were provided for the President on board the superb steamer. He was placed in the magnificent bridal state room, and every person in the boat vied with each other in administering to his comfort and repose. Mr. Hibband, steward of the Isaac Newton, put his entire establishment at requisition for the rare occasion and the supper table displayed a profusion of luxuries and delicacies, arranged with the artistic taste with which the passengers on the Isaac Newton are sufficiently familiar, but which now seemed to act with the fresh enthusiasm which the presence of Gen. Taylor has inspired throughout his triumphant tour.

On arriving at New York, at an early hour this morning he was met on the landing by his Honor Mayor Woodhull, Aldermen Stoneman and Fowler, Col. Draper, Jr. Esq., Hon. Mr. Maxwell, Collector of the Port, and Mr. Charles Sedgwick of the Astor House. A police force was stationed on the ground, at the direction of the Mayor, under Captain Williams of the Third Ward, and excellent order was preserved in the crowd of spectators, who soon assembled to greet the arrival of the President with their hearty cheers of welcome.

He was then cordially invited by Mr. Stetson to partake of the hospitalities of the Astor House, where every arrangement had been made for his reception, and where his presence would be regarded as a distinguished honor. The President replied that he had arrived much earlier than he had was so greatly fatigued by traveling, that he would prefer to remain in the steam boat for the short period he was to stay in the city.

As the number of eager and impatient citizens about the wharf increased, it became evident that he could enjoy no quiet or retirement in that situation, and he was at length induced to accept the invitation of Mr. Draper, to accompany him to his residence, No. 17, Warren street, where he was perfectly exposed to the outpourings of the public enthusiasm, than he would be either in the boat or at the Astor House.

After arriving at Mr. Draper's house, the President made his appearance at the window, in compliance with the general wish, and said a few words to the people. His remarks was received with vociferous applause.

After partaking of a breakfast in company with the gentlemen who attended him to Mr. Draper's, he was called upon by Mr. Brady, Postmaster of New York, Mr. Hall, District Attorney, Aldermen Kelly and others, with whom he engaged in a conversation for a short time; and at half past eight o'clock took his leave for the cars of the Philadelphia Railroad.

A salute of thirteen guns was fired at the ferry, under the direction of Commissary-General Stewart. He then crossed the ferry, with the cheers and shouts of the people, who could scarcely be restrained from rushing into the boat and giving the object of their enthusiasm a parting demonstration.

The President has given every assurance to his friends that he will return to New York in the Fall, and complete his intended tour as originally proposed.

Ed ward McGaughey.

The verdict of his district, in returning Mr. McGaughey to the House of Representatives, by a majority of nearly two thousand votes, furnishes a palpable proof of the propriety of his nomination by President TAYLOR as governor of Minnesota. He is said to have received more votes by several hundred than were ever before given to a candidate in his district. Independent in character, of long talents, and liberal experience, he was rejected in the Senate by a strict party vote, on the ground of some exception taken to his course in Congress on the Mexican war. On that subject, we suppose, he ventured to think for himself, and dared to express his thoughts, without the fear of being denounced by the Executive organ as a "moral traitor." This was the phrase, we believe, by which the polite and generous Polk denounced stigmatized a man who differed from the late President on the Mexican war. Mr. Senator FOOTE came within an ace of denouncing General TAYLOR himself as a "moral traitor" on this score, because he should not find some one prepared to take the floor and state affirmatively that General Taylor approved of the Mexican war.

Whatever may have been Mr. McGaughey's views on that subject, it is evidence of his good fortune which has fallen to the share of the imperial arms, and that a variety of rumors are abroad as usual. It was even said that Comorn had surrendered, but our correspondent protests that this is wholly unfounded, though it appears that *Georgey sent instructions to Klapka, advising him to make an early surrender.* Nothing is known of the whereabouts of M. Kossuth and of Gen. Bem, but it is thought they are still at Orahova, or perhaps in Wallachia.

From a proclamation of Gen. Bem, dated from Schass-burg, of the 25th ult., it appears that the regular campaign in Transylvania is not but ended.—Bem states that at the battle of St. Georgey, "the behaviour of the troops did not answer to his expectations," and that he was "extremely disappointed with the conduct of the foot." And in another part of the proclamation it is stated that the confused shouting during the battle drowned the word of command, and that shouting on service should henceforth be visited with capital punishment; besides that detachments which left the field of battle should be subject to decimation.

There are also accounts of Gen. Haston's victory at Reusmark, which occurred previous to his being defeated by Bem at Hermanstadt.

Where the fugitive inhabitants of the Banat are to find shelter, on their return to their province, Heaven knows. We are informed that many of the towns which are marked on the map have ceased to exist. Theresiopol, Zombor, and Baja, are now mere names; and yet Theresiopol had before the invasion of Baron Jellochich, no less than 20,000 inhabitants, while Zombor and Baja had 19,000 and 12,000 inhabitants.

The following, to the same purport, is from the London Chronicle of the 23d:

PARIS, Tuesday evening.

A courier has just arrived here, who brings the great and important news that the Hungarian struggle is at an end. The news is official, and its correctness beyond a doubt. Georgey has surrendered to General Paskiewitch, and is now a prisoner in his hands. He did not surrender at discretion. He laid down two conditions—first, that he should surrender to the Russian army, and not to the Austrians, as his brave army had declared unanimously that, rather than that he should surrender to the Austrians, it would defend him to the last drop of its blood; and secondly, a complete amnesty as regards his troops. With respect to himself, he did not demand or stipulate for any amnesty, declaring that he gave himself up as a holocaust for the rest, and would submit cheerfully to all the severity of the law. The despatch giving this important announcement is dated from the head quarters of Gen. Paskewitch, at Grosswardien.

The same courier has also brought the further important intelligence, that General Haynau has beaten Bem in a second battle. Of Bem's army 2000 were left dead on the field, and an equal number are taken prisoners; 18 cannon also fell into the hands of the Austrians. Bem and Dembinski, as well as Kossuth, had all taken to flight, and have, it is supposed, effected their escape into the Danubian provinces. The news of this battle is also official, but I have unfortunately omitted to note the date.

The extracts given above, leave no room to doubt the accuracy of the intelligence already given. It is needless, therefore to give further details at present.

WILLIAM PITT.

Pitt was tall and thin, with a gloomy, sneering expression. His language was cold, his intonation monotonous, his gestures passionless; yet the lucidness and fluency of his ideas, and his logical reasoning, illuminated by sudden flashes of eloquence, made his abilities something extraordinary. I saw Pitt pretty often, as he walked across St. James' Park, from his house, on his way to the king. George III., on his side, had perhaps just arrived from Windsor, after drinking beer from pewter-pots with the farmers of the neighborhood; he crossed the ugly court-yard of his ugly palace in a dark carriage, followed by a few horse-guards. This was the master of the kings of Europe, as five or six merchants are the masters of India.

Pitt, in a black coat and brass-hilted sword, with his hat under his arm, went up stairs, two or three steps at a time; on his way he only saw a few idle *emigres*, and glancing disdainfully at us, passed on with a pale face and head thrown back.

This great financier maintained no order in his own house; he had no regular hours for his meals nor his sleep. Plunged in debt, he paid nothing, and could not make up his mind to add up a bill. A valet managed his household affairs. Ill-dressed, without pleasure, without passion, eager for power alone, he despised honors, and would be nothing but William Pitt. Lord Liverpool took me to dine at his country-house in the month of June, 1822; and on his way thither, pointed out to me the small house where died in poverty the son of Lord Chatham, the statesman who brought all Europe into his pay, and distributed with his own hands all the millions of the earth.—*Memoirs of Chateaubriand.*

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon Section of Atmospheric Suction Plates.—TOOTHACHES CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the May or's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—J. B. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. ja19

☞ In the Spring of 1848, I sent to Pittsburgh a young man named Geo. W. Smith, as my agent, with a sketch of the city drawn by myself, and he obtained for me about 300 subscribers. Since that time I have employed him at sundry times, but owing to his financial operations not being satisfactory, I was compelled to dismiss him employing another in his place. I have recently learned, to my great surprise, that he has been selling his pretended view of Pittsburgh, copied, or obtained some person to draw another, for the sake of his name, and I feel bound and will endeavor to palm off upon the citizens of Pittsburgh this surreptitious view. Now, what makes the necessity of this publication so forcible, is, that he has retained possession of my subscription book, which he will not give up, and has in some way or other induced over three subscribers to abscond.

My view is ready for delivery, and I trust that the original subscribers at least will patronize me, and thus measurably foil the designs of the above mentioned individual. G. WHITEFIELD.

Sep 11th, 1849 dlt

MODERN LANGUAGES.

C. F. SANDERS, (from Germany,) respectfully announces that he continues to give private instructions in the FRENCH, GERMAN AND SPANISH Languages.

Being perfectly familiar with the English language, and permitted to refer to gentlemen fully able to form correct judgment about his competency, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Instructions given in Seminaries as well as in private families, at the most reasonable terms.

Those who wish to avail themselves of his services, either as teacher, interpreter or translator, are requested to leave their names at the book store of Mr. J. S. Meller, Wood st. sp11 dlw

Artists, Painters, and Daguerreotypists' Depot.

WM. A. WISONG, No. 8 North Liberty street, Baltimore, wholesale and retail dealer in Window Glass, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Turpentine, Bronzes, &c. Artists' Materials, and a full and complete assortment of Daguerreotype stock, of Cases, Plates, Chemicals, &c. &c. at the very lowest prices. sp11 cdt

FLANNELS—Brown, barred and red Flannels, rec'd on consignment, for sale by GEO COCHRAN, 70 Wood st

COFFEE—123 bgs Rio Coffee, just rec'd and for sale by spt11 C H GRANT

FAYETTE BLANKETS—Just received from the Factory, a lot of superior Family Blankets, for sale at Eastern prices, at the warehouse of the FAYETTE MANUFG CO.,

sp11 No 112 Second st, up stairs, Pittsburgh

CASH FOR WOOL.—Wanted, 150,000 lbs. lab wash and common Wool, for which the highest price will be paid by the FAYETTE MANUFG CO.

sp. Office, No 112 Second st, Pittsburgh

BACON—15,000 lbs Shoulders and Sides, for sale by sp10 ROBT DALZELL & CO, Liberty st

CIGARS—50,000 Common Cigars on consignment, for sale by spt11 GEO COCHRAN, 70 Wood st

CHEESE—220 bxs just landing and for sale by sp11 J S CANFIELD

FEATHERS—2200 pounds Feathers, just rec'd and for sale by spt11 C H GRANT

BACON HAMS—10 cases canvassed Hams, a good article, just landing from ship Expressos, for sale by spt11 S & W HARBAUGH

BINDERS' BOARDS.

114	Binders' Straw Boards,	35 cts	22x28.
214	do	40 "	"
163	"	45 "	"
172	"	50 "	"
55	"	55 "	"
64	"	60 "	"
10	"	55 "	22x32.
144	"	60 "	"
10	"	65 "	"
6	"	70 "	"
56	"	75 "	"
67	"	115 "	22x34.
3	"	70 "	"
42	"	100 "	"
100	"	120 "	4x32.

Each bundle weighing 50 lbs Just received and for sale by spt11 C H GRANT

JUST RECEIVED—From the Philipsville Oil Cloth Factory, an assortment of Floor Furniture Coach Certain, and Window Color Oil Cloth, which we offer to wholesale purchasers at Eastern prices. The stock consists of the following articles:

FLOOR OIL CLOTH

2700 yards	6 yd wide heavy	Sheet Goods;	
1000 "	5-4 "	medium	do
1000 "	5-4 "	"	do
500 "	5-4 "	"	do
1300 "	4-4 "	"	do
600 "	3-4 "	"	do

FURNITURE.

600	4-4	Counter Cloths	
300	5-4	Green	do. for window blinds;
450	4-4	do	do. " and pattern;
120	dozen assorted sizes	Table Covers, splendid quality.	

COACH CURTAINS

450 yds 4-4 Polished Harlaes; 500 yds Wagon Covers. Constantly manufacturing and keeping on hand for sale at the Oil Cloth and India Rubber Depot, No 3 Wood st. spt10 J & H PHILLIPS

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale his FARM, in Smith township, Washington County, Pa., situated on the Burgettstown and Pittsburgh road, distant from the former 9 miles and from the latter about 20 miles, and one mile from the village of Taylor. The Farm consists of 165 acres, 120 acres of which are cleared, and the balance in good Timber. In a word, the Farm for handsomeness of situation, fertility and convenience of roads, churches, schools and mills, and being well watered and fenced; having abundance of Meadow Land, and Limestone and Sandstone, is probably unsurpassed by any in the county. Should purchasers prefer it, the farm can be easily divided into two farms—the one consisting of 120 acres, and the other of 65 acres, with houses, wood and meadow, suited to each. For further part culars, application may be made to Dr. John H. Bennett, of the village of Taylor, or to Jos. Jones Chambers, living on the farm, will show the premises, the former being within one mile of Hickory, will treat with any wishing to buy.

The undersigned also offers for sale, a small FARM, of 64 acres, on the Steubenville road, one mile distant from Hickory, and half a mile distant from Prospect Presbyterian Church; about 50 acres of the above are cleared, and the balance is in wood. The land is good, and in good condition; well fenced and watered.—There is an Orchard and Tenant House, with spring and spring house, convenient on the farm. The owner living on the adjacent farm will show the premises, and treat with any wishing to purchase.

spt11:w3mT ALEX. DONNAN.

N. B.—If the above farms be sold, 500 or 600 sheep will also be offered for sale.

SPAN OF HORSES—A span of young black match Horses, sound and perfectly gentle. Persons wanting a fine pair of Carriage Horses, can obtain them at a reasonable price. Apply to

spt11 JACOB WEAVER, Jr.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the undersigned, residing in Plum township, Allegheny county, near Allen's Mill, on the 29th ult., a dark bay MARE, with a small white spot on the forehead; has white party around the right hind foot—supposed to be over 12 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

spt13:w3mT DAVID H. CHRISTY.

FOR CINCINNATI

The splendid steamer REVENUE,

Stone, master, will leave Beaver this Tuesday, 11th inst, at 4 o'clock, P. M. for the above and all intermediate ports.

☞ The barge Revenue No. 2, will leave the foot of Wood st, at 10 A. M. spt11

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!—The richest, largest and cheapest assortment ever offered by any one house in the Western country. A A MASON & CO,

sp10 60 Market st

CASHMERES AND M. DE LAINES—Many cases of this day opening at A. A. MASON & CO'S One Price Store, 60 Market st. sp10

CALICOES! CALICOES!! CALICOES!!!—More than 50,000 yards of the above named goods have been received during the past week, at the only cheap one price store. sp10 A A MASON & CO

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE.

Manager.....C. S. Porter.

ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquette.....50 cts.
Second Tier.....25 "
Upper Boxes open 4 past 7 o'clock—Curtain will rise at 8 o'clock.

THE HERON FAMILY FOR SIX NIGHTS MORE

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th—Will be presented
BOX, COX AND KNOX
Box a Printer.....Little Agnes.
Cox a Hatter.....Miss Heron
Mr. Knocker.....Mrs. Heron.
To be followed with a Miscellaneous Concert, by the Heron Family.
To which will be added,
HIS LAST LEGS.
O'Callaghan.....Miss Herron.
Julia.....Miss Fanny.
Mrs. Montague.....Mrs. Herron
To conclude with
STATE SECRETS.
Gregory Thimblewell.....Mr. Porter
Maude.....Mrs. Leicester.

LACES—25 cartons Laces, of every desirable pattern, prices varying from 1 to 50 cts per yard. sp10 A A MASON & CO

TICKINGS! TICKINGS!! TICKINGS!!!—A A Mason & Co, No 60 Market st, have in store the largest assortment, at prices unrivalled. Call at the only price store. sp10

COTTON FLANNELS, cold and white—A large assortment just received by sp10 A A MASON & CO

A A MASON & CO, 60 Market st, will open this morning a few pieces rich and choice patterns French Chintz—the like cannot be found elsewhere.

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS—Of nearly all the well known brands, from 5 cts per yard to 12½. sp10 A A MASON & CO

LEAD—25 pigs Lead, rec'd and for sale by RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO, 21 Water st sp10

COFFEE—227 bgs prime Rio and Java Coffee, in store and to arrive; for sale by L S WATERMAN sp10 21 Water and 62 Front st

TEA—115 half chests and caddies Hyson, Gun Powder, Imperial and Black Teas, for sale by sp10 L S WATERMAN

PEPPER AND ALSPICE—15 bgs Pepper; 10 bxs Ground do; 5 bgs Alspice; 10 bxs Ground do; for sale by sp10 L S WATERMAN

MADDER—2 cases Ombro Madder, for sale by sp10 L S WATERMAN

CASSIA—20 mats Cassia, for sale by sp10 L S WATERMAN

SOAP—100 bxs Rosin Soap, 5 do Almond do; 2 do do superior Shaving soap, for sale by sp10 L S WATERMAN

COTTON YARNS AND BATTING—5400 lbs Cotton Yarn, assorted; 700 bales No 1 and 2 Batting; for sale by sp10 L S WATERMAN

TUBS AND BUCKETS—5 doz Tubs; 75 do Buckets; 4 do Keelers, for sale by sp10 L S WATERMAN

STARCH—50 bxs superior Fancy Starch; for sale by sp10 L S WATERMAN

MOLASSES—50 bbls N O Molasses, 5 do sugar house do; for sale by sp10 L S WATERMAN

CLOVER SEED—250 bush prime Clover Seed; for sale by sp10 L S WATERMAN

GLASS—160 bxs 9x10, Smith & Herron's brand; 30 do 10x12 " " " 50 do 7x9 " " "

Also, 9x12, 10x14, 10x15, 10x16, 12x16 and 12x18; for sale by sp10 S & W HARBAUGH

THE VIEW OF PITTSBURGH.

A NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

G. WARREN SMITH takes this method of informing the subscribers to his View of Pittsburgh, and the citizens generally, that he is executing the work with all possible despatch, and expects to have it ready for delivery some time this Fall. He also begs leave to inform all concerned, that a "View of Pittsburgh" is about to make its appearance, published by "Hudson & Smith." G. WARREN SMITH is in no way connected with the publication of this picture, and those who subscribed to his work, will readily see it is not the one which they engaged to take.

New York, Sept. 4, 1849. spt11:d3t

FOR RENT,

And possession given immediately—A well finished and comfortably furnished STORE on Market st, being a good stand for Dry Goods. ALSO—Several rooms suitable for offices or Artists' rooms.

ALSO—A large public Parlor, admirably calculated for a Ladies' Refreshment and Reading Room. From its size, elegant finish, and central location, being in the immediate neighborhood of the fashionable dry goods stores, and adjoining Philo Hall, this room would afford a permanent stand every way desirable; it will not give up, and has in some way or other turned over three subscribers to himself.

My view is ready for delivery, and I trust that the original subscribers at