THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1849.

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

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

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.
Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, receive and forward from this office.

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 MILLER, of Sharpsburgh.
CALEB LEE, of Pittsburgh.
WM. ESPY, of Lower St. Clair.

SHERIFF,
CARTER CURTIS, of Pittsburgh.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEO. 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 Findlay.

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

TICKETS! TICKETS!!

☞ DISTRIBUTION OF ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG TICKETS.—The Boroughs and Townships south of the Monongahela will be supplied with tickets at the office of the Commercial Journal

Boroughs and Townships north of the Allegheny river, and Allegheny City, will be supplied at the office of the Daily American.

The city of Pittsburgh at the office of the Daily Gazette; and the Boroughs and Townships between the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers will be supplied by the candidates

By order of the Committee. sept4

THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR commences, to day, in the public square, Allegheny. We trust that there will be a general turn-out, and that this will be the commencement of annual exhibitions, which shall greatly stimulate competition, and promote the noble pursuit of agriculture.

The Free Soilers, of this city, held a meeting on Friday night, at which they resolved to support Mr. Vincent, who is running on the Locofoco ticket for Senator. The object which the Locofocos had in view in nominating Mr. Vincent is thus accomplished, that of securing the Free Soil vote for their candidate. We have no fears, however, that this coalition will affect the election of the Whig candidate, Mr. Haslett. If we have not mistaken the Whig spirit, such hypocrisy and dereliction of principle on the part of the Locofocos, for the purpose of securing our defeat, will arouse them as one man to vote for our regular nominee. Our opponents expect to make use of Mr. Vincent, of course, to Gerrymander the state, should they succeed in their scheme of electing him by the aid of the Free Soilers, so that the Whigs are just as much interested in his defeat, as if a real Locofoco was running, if not more so, as one dislikes to be defeated by unfair means.

"Pennsylvania has also not only recovered her credit, and promptly met her interest, but the operations of the newly established sinking fund already begins to diminish her debt."

Such is the language of an article in the Washington *Union*, strongly endorsed by the editors, speaking of the improved financial condition of several of the states. This compelled testimony to the ability and efficiency of the present State administration, must be gratifying to every Pennsylvania Whig. In one year of Whig Administration, our Old Commonwealth, so deeply fallen and disgraced under Locofoco rule, has been raised to so high a position as to compel the admiration of our political enemies, although some of the measures which have contributed to this gratifying result were strenuously opposed by them.

Let the Whigs recollect these things, on the day of the approaching election. We have for many years been endeavoring to introduce Whig principles and measures in the administration of our State, and have succeeded, and finding all our expectations realized, shall we now criminally permit our opponents to regain their power, and destroy our good, through carelessness or indifference? We have the power to elect Mr. Fuller and a majority of the Legislature, if we will. Apathy is our greatest enemy. Let us throw it off, and resolve to act as men and true Whigs.

Louis Napoleon's Letter to Monsour Ney

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE POPE

The most exciting topic in European affairs for the week immediately preceding the departure of the last steamer, the *America*, was a letter of the French President to Col. Edgar Ney. The letter was published in Paris on the 7th of September and produced great sensation, and is probably at the present time the prominent topic of discussion in all the cabinets of Europe. In Paris it continues the all-engrossing theme of public and private discussion. Many thought it would produce an immediate dissolution of the cabinet. Said one—"It is another high handed, personal, and unconstitutional intervention of the President, intended to familiarize the public with one-man-government dispensing with the intervention of ministers."—Said another—"It's only a *coup-de-lettre*—it has no government validity—It is a private letter not bearing the ministers, indiscreetly published by the President, in order to make himself popular with the army, and ape the Emperor. "Fallout," said a third, "could never have sanctioned that letter or its publication. He will certainly resign forthwith" No dissolution however took place, and it is said a cabinet meeting approved of the letter

The Berlin correspondent of the New York Commercial, says that the letter has excited universal amazement in Europe:—

"The French legitimists and "high" Catholic party are highly indignant at the irreverence of the President to the "Keystone of the vault of order in Europe," as the Dueers calls the Pope. The democrats and republicans are secretly rejoiced, although they continue to attack the President, and all parties profess to see a general European war in perspective. The letter will certainly affect powerfully the position of parties in the Assembly. The centre will be strengthened and the legitimists separated from the right.—Perhaps they will form a coalition with the Montagnards against the Ministry. The letter and its author will be approved by nine tenths of the French people, whose sympathies have ever been for Italy. The danger of war does not seem so great as *La Presse* and other journals say. The practical changes President Bonaparte asks amount only to administrative reforms—the introduction of the Napoleon code and the secularization of the administration. Equivalent reforms have been recommended by Guizot, Palmerston and even by Metternich and Nesselrode. Their necessity admitted by every body except a few fanatical priests, who say "they understand the wants of the Roman people because they have passed their lives in studying them." The sooner these black robed gentlemen are shown that they belong properly to the dark ages and not to the nineteenth century, the better for the Pope. Austria will scarcely take arms to sustain such ridiculous pretensions, and France only needs a little firmness to retrieve part of the honor she has lost by crushing the Romans.

The history of the publication of the letter in *Italy*, and its effects in *Rome*, are told as follows, in a letter from Paris, of Sept. 13, to the New York Courier:

"It raised the political temperature instantly to boiling heat. This was already very high, owing to the known nature of the instructions which Ney, who had arrived a few days before, bore to the Commander-in-Chief, and to the French policy, of which unequivocal signs had already been given. Oudinot had left Rome, and Gen. Rostolan had command of the French forces in Italy. Immediately upon the receipt of the letter, Col. Ney communicated it to the French diplomatic envoy, Rayneval, and prevailed upon him to lay it before the Commission of Cardinals, governing under the Pope. He requested permission to insert the letter in the official Journal. This was granted; but in a few hours afterwards, the permission was withdrawn by the Cardinal, and notice given that if in spite of their refusal the letter was published, they would retire from Rome and abdicate the Government.

Rostolan replied that that was about the best thing they could do. Previously, he and the Cardinals had come to open rupture; they, in obedience to the inspirations of the Pope from Gaeta, carrying reaction in Government to the most alarming excess, and the French authorities obeying to the letter the last instructions from Paris, and resuming, in a liberal sense, much of the authority which General Oudinot had demitted in favor of the Cardinals.

When the latter saw that Rostolan would not be displeased to see them leave, they announced that they would not leave Rome till recalled by the Pope, or dismissed by the General himself. In the mean time, the letter was circulated through the city freely by the French officers, in the shape of numerous written copies. It became as generally known as though it had appeared in the journal. And now General Rostolan forfeited the favor of Government by a meritorious act of independence which should be praised, instead of being punished, as it has been, by disgrace and recall. Col. Ney desired the General to communicate the letter formally to the army in an order of the day. This the General refused to do, alleging that the document was a private letter from the President of the Republic to his friend and Aid-de-Camp—he could not consider it in the light of a public document, it was addressed in fact to "my dear Edgar," and as instructions to him. And besides, in order to justify him in incorporating the letter in an order of the day it should be communicated to him directly from his superior, the Minister of War at Paris. A sharp quarrel ensued between the General and the Aide-de-Camp. Knowing what would be the result, he promptly forwarded to Paris his resignation.

General Randon, an officer but little known, an intimate friend of De Tocqueville, has been appointed in his stead. But the letter, known to the army, known to the army inofficially, was received with the greatest joy. It produced in Rome a magical effect. The Romans and the French fraternized warmly. The former hoped that their day of deliverance was now at hand—that the French policy had changed; and the army was flattered by the kind expressions of the latter, and with the hope to which it bares rise, that action more congenial to their feelings would soon be afforded them. A grand popular demonstration was resolved on, and Gen. Rostolan, apprehensive of the consequences, expressly forbade all public meetings. But his daily arbitrary interference to protect the Romans from the reactionary and really tyrannical measures of the cardinals, was daily winning over to the French the sympathies of the Roman population, and widening the breach between the Papal Government and the French. The Pope is said to have received the letter with mingled grief and indignation. But calling into council his wary cardinals, it was resolved to despatch immediate orders to the Nuncio here, to seem, until further notice, to be entirely ignorant of the existence of the letter All accounts represent him as likely to persist in spite of the French, in the assertion of his foreign independence, above the control, apart even from the influence of the French Government. He persists in refusing to enter Rome under French protection, and upon terms dictated by them. He threatens, if French dictation is persisted in, to retire to Bologna or Ancona, under Austrian protection.

Letters from Italy assert that in diplomatic circles no secret is made of the readiness of Russia to maintain the decision of the Pope, should he conclude to reject French dictation, and appeal to the other Catholic powers. We are expecting daily to hear that Rome has been abandoned to the French by the withdrawal of the Cardinals at the Pope's command. "Affairs," says the Roman correspondent of the Debats, "are hourly becoming more tense. A deplorable crisis for France and Rome is imminent. Nothing but a pure Stroke of Providence can extricate us from the embarrassing pass into which we have allowed ourselves to be drawn."

The following is the letter itself, which caused all this ferment:—

"ELYSEE NATIONAL, Aug. 15.

"My Dear Ney—The French Republic has not sent an army to Rome to put down Italian liberty, but, on the contrary, to regulate it by preserving it against its own excess and to give it a solid basis, by replacing on the Pontifical throne the prince who (the first) had boldly taken the lead in all useful reforms. I learn with pain, that the benevolent intentions of the Holy Father, as well as our own action, remain sterile in presence of hostile passions and influences. The desire of certain persons appears to be to make proscription and tyranny the basis of the Pope's return. Say to Gen. Rostolan, from me, that he is not to permit that, under the shadow of the tri-colored flag, any act be committed which can lower the character of our intervention.

"I thus sum up the restoration of the Pope's temporal power. An political amnesty; the secularization of the administration; the code Napoleon; and a liberal government.

"I was personally hurt, in reading the proclamation of the three cardinals, to perceive that no mention whatever was made in it of the name of France, or of the sufferings of our brave soldiers. Every insult offered to our flag, or the uniform, goes direct to my very heart; and I have to request you to make it well understood that, if France does not sell her services, she at least insists on due consideration being paid to her sacrifices and her abnegation.

"When our armies made the round of Europe, they left every where, as the mark of their passage, the destruction of feudalism and abuses, and the germs of liberty. It shall not be said that in 1849 a French army can have acted in a different sense, and brought about different results

"Tell the general to thank, in my name, the army for its noble conduct. I have learned, with pain, that even photography was not treated as it ought to have been. Nothing ought to be neglected to suitably provide accommodation for our troops.

"Receive, my dear Ney, the assurance of my sincere friendship.

"LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE."

VIEW OF PITTSBURGH.—We have had the pleasure of examining a View of Pittsburgh, taken within the last few weeks, by Mr E. Whitefield, which far surpasses, in our estimation, any previous effort. It is a truthful, life like, and beautiful view of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and the surrounding country. If it is properly got up, and placed in hotels, and public places of resort, throughout the country, it will do much to give a proper conception of the site and size of this city and environs. Every Pittsburgher would feel proud of it. Mr. Whitefield is about to take up subscriptions, to justify him in the publication of his really fine view, and we commend him to the liberal support of our citizens.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Jonas R. McClintock vs. Caleb Lee.

By a kind of common consent these gentlemen seem to be made more especially the rivals of each other for seats in the next Legislature. We propose a comparison of their respective claims. When Mr. Lee was nominated by the Whigs, the Democrats cast about very wisely to find a man to beat him—*for*, said they, he is a *tailor*, and has attended so closely to his own business, that he could at no period of his life have known any thing of the interests of the people. It is of no importance, in the study of popular interests, to say that Mr. Lee is one of the people; that he started in life a *mere intelligent mechanic*; that he worked hard, and learned by experience the nature of industry; that he learned by experience the nature of business; that he is now emphatically a business man; that he is the father of a family, which he has raised well, not as mere *conceits* of aristocracy, but as good *cutters* and *fitters* in his own business, and as kind and attentive sailemen; that he has acquired property both in the city and country; that he is thus identified with both the manufacturing industry of the mechanic, and the agricultural interests of the farmer, that his interests as a business man for the last twenty years have educated him practically in a knowledge of the working interests of Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania. "These all teach nothing," say our democratic friends; the people won't vote for one of themselves; they won't vote for a practical man; they want a slick man, a cut, tall, fine fellow, who never worked, who

[illegible] a fortune, who says "how do [illegible] smile and touches his hat wi[illegible] who had a good—that is, has been [illegible] tions are had—(a very good thing, by the [illegible] provided one has the brains to carry it) [illegible] ing, as the Locofocos do, that the people [illegible] vote for such a man in preference to one [illegible] selves; who else could they nominate but Jonas R. McClintock; a gentlemanly and polite man, who did not make his own fortune; who knows nothing of industry except that the Post says, "the working man must be cared for or he won't vote with us;" who smells labor afar off and keeps it there; who is, as a shrewd Irishman and manufacturer of this city, observed, "*a good business man at a cotillion party*," who knows much of fashionable life, and nothing at all of labor, and who is, as his father left him, rich, and who is as well learned as he could be taught, and who is, my fellow citizens, very agreeable.

From this review of the facts in the known history of these two respectable citizens, I take it that Jonas R. McClintock is where he was started in life; that the circumstances which brought him so easily before the public, and the zeal of popular favor which have aided his course so much more than ordinarily falls to the lot of man, have not been able to prevent him falling into that mediocre position for which only he is qualified. And why has he not made some progress? The only answer common sense affords us is, that notwithstanding his education, he is unable to comprehend the facts of the times, to feel the spirit of the people, and participate in their sympathies What Whig then will vote for this man, and give the Democrats a majority, perhaps of one, in the next Legislature, and thus enable them to apportion the State so as to make her Locofoco for an indefinite period, and array Pennsylvania against her own interests? Caleb Lee has made progress; from a poor apprentice, he has become a man of extensive business and considerable wealth. In his intercourse with his fellow citizens he has shown himself an intelligent and good citizen; and as proof of this, they have put him in nomination for the Legislature. Notwithstanding the defects of his education, he has comprehended some of the facts of the times, and he has felt all his life the sympathies of the people, for these have grown in his own bosom, and been of his own nature.

But Jonas R. McClintock must have Whig votes in order to run ahead of the vulgar portion of the Democratic ticket. Let his democratic friends gratify him in this by letting Messrs. Moffet, Richey and Scott fall behind—just a little. We Whigs cannot afford to risk the interests of the State by letting her be gerrymandered by a Locofoco majority in spite of brave Bill Johnston. What did Jonas R. McClintock ever do, that he should be a pet—let us reflect a moment. Let us strip from our memories the recollection of his nods and smiles, and I think there will be nothing left. Vote then the whole Whig Ticket, and you will thus vote for Lee, who, although a *tailor* has proved himself a man, who will go for an honest apportionment of the State, and who will never desert the interests of the industrious, because he is himself a working man. "By the work we know the workman."

CIVUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27, 1849.

The most notable occurrence in Gotham, since my last, is the meeting of the Annual Diocesan Convention, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Every parish in the State is represented, and so far the proceedings, at St. John's, go on harmoniously. But there are breakers ahead, I fear, not only in regard to the re-instalment of the deposed Bishop Onderdonk, but—the enactment, as well, of a canon making persons, who are non communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church, ineligible to hold seats, as lay delegates, in Convention. Yesterday, the first day of the session, was mainly devoted to the preliminaries, and the preaching of the annual sermon, by the Rev. Mr. Robertson. To day the proceedings were wholly devoid of interest.

The trial of the Astor Opera House Rioters, it has been remarked, is more like a farce after a mournful tragedy than any thing else. Day after day is frittered away by the frivolities of counsel, until we are now entering the third week of the "Inquisition." The affair, however, must, of necessity end this week, else a postponement to the next term of the General Sessions will be necessary. Counsel are now engaged in summing up, on both sides, and there is a good deal of excitement yet, in and about the court. "Ned Buntline's" conviction seems almost certain,—but the fate of his compeers still trembles in the balance

In this connexion, it may not be out of place to mention that Mr. Edwin Forrest, has positively concluded an engagement to succeed the Seguins, at the Broadway Theatre, commencing about the 7th of October, that is at about the time fixed for the beginning of the Opera season, at Astor Place.—This little circumstance creates no little town-gossip, I assure you; but I fear there will be more said about the "event," before it is over with. Miss Charlotte Cushman, it is decided, shall succeed Mr. Forrest.

The "flurry" created among the stock jobbers, and the community in general, by the diplomatic difficulty at Washington, has completely exhausted itself, and the subject is now barely mentioned. But as the steamer America, just arrived at Boston, is supposed to bring important despatches from France, bearing upon the matter, there is much anxiety to hear the character of their contents.

The Whig State Convention, now in session at Syracuse, private letters concur with the telegraph, in saying, is doing its work finely, though there is no little excitement apparent, as to whether the present incumbents shall be re-nominated or not, for Secretary of State, Canal Commissioner, Comptroller, Attorney General, and Judge of the Court of Appeals. The ticket will meet the hearty approval, and support of the Whig party at large, at any rate, and if Locofocoism don't get a rebuff in November, it will be because there's no "union and harmony" then, where there is "nothing else" now.

The Common Council, at their last meeting had the good sense to permit the Hudson River Railroad Company to lay rails as far down into the city as Chamber street. The road is finished now, as far north as Peekskill, a distance of 30 miles or more, which the cars can travel in an hour. This road is destined to work a great and beneficial change in the commerce of the whole city, as well as the country bordering the Hudson. Regular trains commence running to and from Peekskill, next week.

The Great Fair of the American Institute, at Castle Garden, in October, is always an "event" in this city. Already the most extensive preparations for it, are going forward, and Broadway is crowded to death almost, with about every specimen of scientific and agricultural handiwork you can imagine, on its way thither. I be farmers are as busy as bees, and so are the mechanics interested. The display this year, one of its managers tells me, will go infinitely ahead of its predecessors, in point of magnificence and assortment.

The Bark Florida sailed to day for Chagres—This, you will remember, was one of the three vessels seized a few days since by the U. S. Marshal, on suspicion of being engaged in the Cuba Expedition. The other two vessels have also been released

The Crescent City arrived this morning from Chagres, but she brings no news from California, to the regret of the outfitting gold hunters. The next arrival will bring a large remittance, and still farther increase our abundant stock of bullion in bank. A more abundant money market was never known at the present time, not only here, but all along the seaboard, as low as three per cent. has been accepted for loans on call, and from this to seven per cent. is the range of the market.

The America's budget of news came to hand by telegraph last night, but politically, it is of no importance. For breadstuffs the advices are more encouraging, and holders here are firm, though no great activity has been shown thus far. People have been bit so often by telegraphic blunders, and Wilmer and Smith's reports, that they prefer to wait the arrival of the mails. If we could have a small outlet for our breadstuffs it would at once enhance the value of the crop in the hands of the farmer, and give renewed life to our now flourishing interior

All markets are in abeyance to day, and quotations are useless until the mails by the steamer have been examined.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette

AUTUMN SONNETS.

BY MARGARET COURTNEY.

We hail thee, Autumn, when the days begin
With mirk shadows, and the evenings close
In rolling clouds, red blushing like the rose:
Now stands the forest in its vestment thin
From summer losses, and from winds that win
Its leafy treasures. Faint the brooklet flows
Through marshy meadows, where the sunset glows,
Reason outweed each kin the reedy linn,
And ripe red berries scattered lie along
Now silence broods—but, hark you, far away,
The piping wind doth sound its battle song,
The not shower rattles down with noisy fray,
And boats of leaves fly off like banners streaming gay.

We hail thee, Autumn! friend of sober views,
Of meditative robed in solemn thought,
Thy garment, like thy venture, all is wrought
With many fading tints and varied hues:
Thou art the patron of the pensive muse
That weds recollection of the glory of Fancies
And tells the tale by truest teacher taught.
Thou art the bane of unsubstantial things,
At thy rude breath the tendrils closer clings,
While faded leaves are being far and nigh
So fully from when once my presence brings
Great thoughts, and deathless hopes, and grave imaginings.

EDINBORTH, Sept. 24, 1849.

THE CAPTURE OF CAPTAIN BOURNE BY THE PATAGONIANS.—The New, Bedford Mercury publishes a letter from Mr. J. D. Parker, dated Valparaiso, June 21, which gives a more particular account of the capture of Bourne, of the schooner John Allyne, in the Straits of Magellan, by the Patagonians. The following is Mr. Parker's account of the matter:

"At 11 o'clock, on the night of April 30th, we anchored in Possession Bay, about five miles from the first narrows. At 10 A. M. they returned and said the natives had some deer, which they wished to barter for bread and tobacco, and they wanted to see the captain for that purpose. Captain Bourne went on shore (and leaving one man to take care of the boat, the others that is, three besides Capt. Bourne) got on their horses and went back with them to their encampment, about two miles. Our men were thus separated, when they were attacked by the natives and deprived of their guns and ammunition. Capt. B. and one other were bound and the remaining two were robbed but not detained.

"A few hours after they released the man who was with Capt. B., telling him that we could have the Captain by paying twelve bottles of rum, one bag of bread, and twelve pounds of tobacco. The articles named were accordingly sent on shore with two boats' crews, well armed, where they found about 300 natives, all on horseback. They would not give up Capt. B. until the ransom was paid. We parleyed with them until dark, to no purpose, when they came to the beach with Capt Bourne sitting in front of a native on horseback He hailed the boats and told them to pay the ransom, and by no means to fire into them. The ransom was immediately paid, when the chief said it had not been given to him, and he would not give him up. As it was blowing a gale, the boats did not dare to stop any longer, and they came very near being swamped in getting on board."

The gale increasing in severity, the schooner was forced to make sail and get out of the straits, being short of wood and water.

ANOTHER FIRE IN CHICAGO!—Albany used to be the city of fires, but the palm is now borne by Chicago. The *Journal* of the latter place brings an account of a fire which occurred there on Friday evening last, by which *five* buildings fronting on Randolph street were destroyed, *ten* on Franklin street, one of which was the hotel known as the Philadelphia House, *nine* on the south side of Lake street, including the stores of Munroe & Co., M. & H. K. Taylor, and the glove and mitten factory of Hildebrand. At the corner of Franklin street, the flames crossed Lake and destroyed the store of L. G Hilliard, and the adjoining ones of Peck & Sears. The marble manufactory of A. S Sherman, and four other stores directly west, were more or less injured by both fire and water.

CHOLERA AT MACKINAW.—The Detroit papers bring accounts of 8 more deaths by cholera at Mackinaw. The greatest panic also exists at the settlement of Bruce Mines. Out of the four or five hundred settlers, all had fled or died of cholera but about one-fifth of the number, and of those remaining several were dying daily.

DEPARTURE OF MR. LAWRENCE.—The Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Minister of the United States to the Court of St. James, sailed on Wednesday from Boston for England, in the steamer Europa. The best wishes of his countrymen for his health, prosperity, and success go with him.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE EUROPA.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, Sept. 14, 1849

As far as general business is concerned affairs in England have seldom worn a more steady or satisfactory appearance than at present; nevertheless, a feeling of listlessness and depression is universal. The two causes of this are the still increasing ravages of the cholera and the uninterrupted depreciation, week by week, in railway shares, from the effects of which later evil scarcely a family can be found, throughout the country, who have not directly or indirectly suffered.

THE CHOLERA.

The cholera returns for London for the past week are again worse, than any previous. The total number of deaths from this a disease was 2026, being an increase of 265 on that of the preceding week. The deaths from all causes were 3183, and as the usual average of the season is not more than 925, it appears that about 7 persons now die, where, under ordinary circumstances, the number would be only two. The total mortality from cholera and diarrhœa in Great Britain, for the week was upwards of 5000. In some localities it is as bad or worse than it is in London, but on the whole the metropolis suffers the most. In Ireland the disease is also prevalent, but not to the extent to which it has been felt at other periods. Among those who have recently died from it in that country is Dr. Cooke Taylor, author of the Natural History of Society, and many other works.

Amidst these and other calamitous circumstances, the gallant Gorgeys officers, named Kossa, who lately fell into the power of the Austrians, has greatly increased the desire for the preservation of those who have passed into Turkey. "Kossa," it is said "when taken was dressed as a common felon, was loaded with chains, and when broken down by every indignity and petty cruelty, was ordered to be hanged from a tree on the road side. Driven to despair," it is added, "he prayed to be shot as a soldier, and this being refused, he contrived to destroy himself by poison."

The project for a new Holy Alliance seems to gain ground. Another congress of Austrian generals is said to be preparing at Vienna, to be followed by a congress of Princes, to consist of the Emperor of Austria, the King of Naples, the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Pope, the latter to be represented by two Cardinals.

Last year an outbreak took place at Cephalonia, one of the largest of the Ionian Islands, and another of a similar character has just occurred. These islands formerly belonged to Venice, then to France, and finally they were placed by the Congress of Vienna under the protection of England. We drew up a constitution for them in 1817, but the people were found little capable of adopting themselves to free institutions They are now, however, probably in a more advanced state, and although the causes of the recent disturbances are vaguely attributed, in the report of our commissioner, to mere lawless impulses on the part of some of the lower classes, they will very likely be found to have their origin in unremedied abuses. Cephalonia has been placed under martial law.

Mr. More O'Ferrall, the Governor of Malta, has been "severely censured" by the home authorities for refusing permission for the landing of the recent refugees from Rome, twelve of whom died from their sufferings, before they could reach any other port. Mr More O'Ferrall obtained office from the Whigs, and had always been a professed liberal. He was, however, a Roman Catholic, and the idea of sheltering persons obnoxious to the Pope may have been too much for him. Since his removal he has resigned his office, whether he will be allowed to resume it is not known.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

The Board of Trade returns, for the month ending the 5th of August, show an increase in our exports, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, of not less than £2,012,500—The increase on the first seven months of 1849 is now £5,754,113, and it is also more than a million as compared with the corresponding period of 1847, when the political agitation of the year opened, and when, notwithstanding our mercantile failures, the amount of our exports had experienced no diminution. One remarkable feature which continues in these returns is, that while the increase includes in a fair proportion alm st every item of our trade, there is a steady falling off, month by month, which has prevailed now far more than a year, under the head of machinery. The continental nations, plunged in war, have been adopting all mechanical improvements in their processes of manufacture, and thus we have gained a start over our rivals which it will never be in their power to recover.

The English funds remain without the slightest variation. Consols at the last date were 92¼, and to day they have left off at the same price.

The harvest progresses favorably and wheat has farther declined 1 per quarter, but from Ireland there are again bad accounts of the potatoes, similar to those which were received about the end of August or the beginning of September last year, up to which time everything was thought to be go ing on well. The philanthropist cannot regret these continued warnings, since, from the tenacity with which reliance is still placed on the potatoe by the Irish agriculturist, it is evident that a single year of exemption from the disease would in a measure render vain the lesson for the inculcation of which so much suffering has already been necessary.

The non-arrival of the Hibernia steamer, which we appointed to sail from Boston on the 29th of August and which should have reached Liverpool on Monday last, (to-day being Friday,) is exciting considerable uneasiness. As your Liverpool advices, however, will be 18 hours later than this letter, it is probable that the present mail may take out accounts of her having reached port

SPECTATOR

In making up the Gazette for yesterday morning, the following portion of an article concerning Lewis Wetzel was inadvertently overlooked.

Wetzel, more cautious told him to wait till daylight, when they could make the attack with a better chance of success, and of also killing the whole party; but if they attacked in the dark, a part would certainly escape.

As soon as daylight dawned, the Indians arose and prepared to depart. The young man selecting the whiteness of his shirt, and Wetzel the Indian, they both fired at the same time, each killing his man. The young man rushed forward, knife in hand, to rifle the young woman, while Wetzel reloaded his gun and pushed in pursuit of the two surviving Indians, who had taken to the woods, until they could ascertain the number of their enemies. Wetzel, as soon as he saw that he was discovered, discharged his rifle at random, in order to draw them from their covert. Hearing the report, and finding themselves unhurt, the Indians rushed upon him before he could again reload. Now was as he wished. Taking to his heels, Wetzel loaded as he ran, and suddenly wheeling about, discharged his rifle through the body of his nearest, but unsuspecting enemy. The remaining Indian, seeing the fate of his companion, and that his enemy's rifle was unloaded, rushed forward with all his energy, the prospect of prompt revenge being fairly before him. Wetzel led him on, dodging from tree to tree, until his rifle was again ready, when, suddenly turning, he shot his remaining enemy, who fell dead at his feet. After taking their scalps, Wetzel and his friend, with their rescued captive, returned in safety to the settlement.

Like honest Joshua Fleeheart, after the peace of 1795, Wetzel pushed for the frontiers of the Mississippi, where he could trap the beaver, hunt the buffalo and the deer, and occasionally shoot an Indian, the object of his mortal hatred. He finally died, as he had always lived, *a free man of the forest.*

The New York *Tribune* states, on authority that the President will probably not find it possible to resume and complete the Northern Tour which was so suddenly interrupted by his illness at Erie. His health is not yet fully restored, and the pressure of public business will render it difficult for him to leave Washington this fall.

NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—Alexander E Brown, of Northampton, is a volunteer candidate for the Senate. He is a sterling Whig and an able man, and if elected, would do honor to the district and good service to the State. The Locofoco nominee is Conrad Shimer. The contest for the Locofoco nomination turned on the question of bank and anti-bank, and Mr Shimer succeeded as the *Bank Candidate!* What a horror it must be to Locofocos have of banks! What will Jessie say to this?

The Philadelphia Bulletin cautions the public against an ingenious and dangerous counterfeit half eagle, so much like the genuine coin as to have been received and paid out by one of the banks without detection. A circle of nine or other base metal is surrounded with gold scarcely thicker than writing paper, and upon this the impressions are made, so exactly like those issued from the mint as almost to escape detection.

The Pittsburgh and Boston Copper Mining company, the scene of whose operations is in the Lake Superior region, have published a statement from which we learn that in the three months ending August 31st, 1849, the total amount of copper taken from the mines was 1,852,572 lbs, being an increase over the quantity taken in the same period last year of 301,170 lbs. Silver is likewise found in these mines, and the deposit is said to be quite valuable. One thousand dollars worth of silver was extracted from 80 tons of copper last season.

Medical Society.—A regular meeting of the Medical Society of Allegheny county, Pa., will be held in Union Hall, corner of Fifth and Smithfield sts., on Tuesday, Oct. 2d, 1849, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN J IRWIN, } Sec's.
sept25 d1w A. M PULLOCK. }

FRENCH LEMON SODA.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly William street, N. Y., and for sale by A. Jaynes, No. 70 Fourth street. This will be found a delightful article of beverage in families, and particularly for sick rooms.

BARR'S BRUMA.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a combination of Cocoa nut, innocent, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Perkin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth st.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Pittsburgh Post Office from the 15th of Sept. to the 1st of Oct., 1849. Persons calling for them will please say they are advertised

Ladie's List.

A

Allen Eliza
Anderson Harriet
Austin Eliza
Anbarker Mary
Anderson Lydia
Anderson Sarah
Ashton Ann
Andrew ellesteer A

B

Barker Mary
Barter Sarah
Bascom Caroline
Beer Nancy
Baird Susan
Barnes Henrietta
Beauty Mary
Bennet Jno F Mrs
Bird Martha
Baldwin Eliza
Blasel Mary
Beckwith Emily
Bignell Sarah

C

Clark Sylvie
Clark Mary
Collins Eliz
Collins Mary Ann
Collins Nancy
Cooper Emily C
Cook Lucretia J
Cornelson M J
Courtney Sarah J
Cox Hannah M
Covle Nancy
Creighton Sarah J
Crossbers Nancy
Cullen Adaline
Cups Sarah

D

Dabney Elizbth
Dearing A E
Devers Mary A
Donelly Ellen
Donovan Cathe
Donovan Mary
Dovety Mary
Driscell Mary A
Margaret

E

Early Margt
Easton Sarah
Edgar Marta
Ellis Nancy R
Evans Ann

F

Farren Mrs
Finley Nancy
Finley Caroline
Forsyth Jane
Fogart Sarah
Fountain Ellen
Foord S A
Frew Eliza A
Frisel Ann M
Fullerton Crissy'a

G

Gailbreath Sarah M
Green Margaret
Graham Mary
Graham Olie
Golloway Lucy
Gillespie Ann M
Greer Mary
Glass Elizabeth
Gosan Louisa
Guthrie Elizabeth

H

Hall Emma
Hamer Matilda
Hewey Margaret
Heavy Henrietta
Hollen Sarah Jane
Hartwell Calvin
Hartley Susan
Elizabeth Hugh
Hill Georgianna
Hovey Mrs G F
Higgins Rebecca
Hurshman Mrs B
Harden Sarah
Hadfied Mary C
Hewey Margaret
Hobson Elizabeth
Hoover Sarah Ann
Hughes Elizabeth

I

Irwin Martha
Iset Emeline
Iamer Mary C

J

Jackson Mary
Jones Margrita W
Jenkins Mary Jane
Jones Elizabeth
Jurley Catharine
Johnston Mary E
Johns Margaret

K

King Susannah
Kelly Sarah
Kennedy Mary

L

Latchew Harriet
Lawrence Mary Ann
Leiper Mrs Hall
Lane Elizabeth
Lee Elizabeth
Lyons Henrietta
Lindsey Nancy
Layton Mary Ann
Lefever Mary A
Lewis Margaret
Leach Martha

M

Mesenhimer Eliza
Jackson
Mackey Catharine
Morris Eliza
Morgan Maria
Morris Mary S
May Jane
Mason Maria
Mayland Mary
Miller Hannah
Morgan S A
Montgomery Eliz'b
Moreson M E
Mullen Elizabeth
Massie Harriet
Marple Lydia
Means Hadassah
Miller Sally
Morgan Mary
Moore Sophia
Moore Mary Ann D

Me

McClean Sarah
McClean Margrt A
McClean Sarah
McCaffrey Eliza, M
McKeand Mrs Jno
McKee Ann
McLean Sarah
McManus Cathe
McCleary Martha
McCaffrey Mrs M
McCleary Mrs M
McKee Sarah
McLean Sarah
McCleary Mrs A C
McShedden Marg't
McCloskey Mrs M
Mormser Ellen
McFarter Elizabeth
McKnight Sarah
McKeon Cath'e
McManus Bridget

N

Neely Ann

O

O'Reilly Mrs
Orms Hannah

P

Purdee Mrs H
Peale Hannah B
Peden Margaret

R

Reed Mary
Reed Isabel
Rhoade Elizbth E
Robertson Janet
Robey Mrs
Roper Adeline S
Robb Eliza
Russell Emily
Russell Helen M
Reed Margaret
Reddock Elizabeth
Ridgley Louisa
Ross Margery
Ryan Mary

S

Shutteswith Sarah
Speers Mary
Stewart Ann
Stateshield Mrs Louis
Shedrick Mary
Simms Frances
Speers Sarah
Swartwout Ann
Swarthout Anna
Stewart Catha
Sharp Anna Maria
Smith Mary J
Somerville Jane
Steel Jane
Stewart Ellen W

T

Tanner Emily N
Thomas Jane
Thompson Eliza
Thompson M J
Thompson M C
Tracy Catherine
Trone Alice J
Trough Dorothy
Trimble Sarah
Turner Eliza J
Turner Mary J
Tyler Ann

V

Vanamee Mary
Vorpe Susette

W

Wallace Minerva
Wardle Mrs Wm
Wade Ann Maria
Ward Louisa
Ward Ellen
Wilson Eliza B
West Sarah
Welch Lucy
Wrisbert Cathe
White Harriet
White Emeline
Wheeler Julia
Wheeler Elizb
Wheeler Mrs W
Wilson Harriet
Wilson Ellen
Wilson Lydia
Wilson Rebecca
Williams Margt G
Wilson L E
Wilmarth H A
Wright Mary D H
Wright Mary D
Wright Ann
Wright Louisa
Woodward Anna

Y

York Ann E
Lady on the 6th street road
Young Henrietta

Gentlemen's List.

A

Abel Thos
Abrams James
Archbald James
Adams Wm
Adams Joseph
Adams Robert
Allen John
Allen Wm
Alex Jean
Allen Wm H
Allen Robert
Allen Wm.
Alexander Wm
Alter S
Armstrong & Darragh
Armt Wm
Arney Jos F W
Arthur Albert
Arthur Addison
Ault James
Alexander John
Atwater R D

B

Baker John