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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN. Advertisments and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, receive ad forwarded 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.

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 Gazette.

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

By order of the Committee. spt10

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

ELECTION RETURNS.—We will be greatly obliged to the officers of elections, for any facilities afforded us in collecting the returns. As this is a matter of public concern, every reasonable facility should be afforded for obtaining correct reports, at an early hour. Our thanks will be due to all persons having information from any of the Wards or Districts, if they will communicate it to this office. The office will be open all night.

LOOK OUT FOR FALSEHOODS!—Our opponents are resorting to their old tricks, of circulating *Lying Handbills*. Do not believe them. They are the productions of vile slanderers, who are ashamed, low as they are, to put there names to them.

TO THE POLLS! TO THE POLLS!—Let every Whig, who professes the smallest attachment to his principles, resolve to vote to day, and vote early. Do not put off this duty to a late hour. If you do, accident may prevent your voting at all. You will feel much more comfortable under the satisfaction of duty performed. Inquire, also, if your Whig neighbor has voted. A little attention of this sort will be kindly taken, and may secure many votes. Give as much of this day as you can to your principles, your country, and your party, and you will have the satisfaction of rejoicing in a day well spent.

VOTE THE WHOLE TICKET!—It is a good one—composed of respectable citizens, and competent to discharge the duties of the several offices for which they are candidates. Vote it because it is the *Whig Ticket*, duly nominated in accordance with the usages of the party, and carries with it an acknowledgment and inforcement of our principles. "Divide and conquer," is the motto of our opponents. "In Union there is strength" should be ours. We should not envy that Whig, who should, by voting for some Locofoco, or scratching the Whig ticket, help to put an opponent into office.

THE PACIFIC RAIL ROAD.—The probabilities now are that the Pacific Railroad Convention, in St. Louis, will be attended by a large delegation, from all the northern and middle States. All the eastern cities will be represented by able delegations. Since the discovery of gold in California and the immense emigration thither, a great change has been wrought in the public mind in reference to this stupendous project. What was looked on as visionary, or as the work of the next century, is now viewed with favor and as feasible by a great proportion of the people. In fact, the *necessity* of such an improvement, if we expect to keep our Pacific possessions, is too manifest to cause the least hesitation as to its propriety—No doubt some prompt action will be taken by the approaching Congress, by the appropriation of lands or otherwise, to start this iron band, which is to unite the Atlantic and the Pacific in indissoluble union.

Pittsburgh is as much interested as any place in the Union in this improvement; as, whether by rail road or river, from St. Louis, the great portion of the trade and travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific will pass through this city. We shall have the shortest, best, and most direct rail road route, between the Mississippi and the Atlantic, in the country, and our line is now in the greatest state of forwardness, and will doubtless be the first finished. We hope, therefore, that Pittsburgh will have a large delegation on the spot, to promote the general object, and the interests of this city, by directing the attention of the people of St. Louis and Illinois to the rail road route by Terre Haute, instead of the more southern one by Vincennes. This latter route is advocated by the Cincinnati; but there cannot be a doubt that the Terre Haute route is the best for St. Louis and Illinois, and by showing the people that the road is already provided for from Philadelphia to Terre Haute, they will be induced to give that the preference over Vincennes.

POMOLOGICAL CONVENTION.—A convention of fruit growers from various parts of the country, was held in New York city on Tuesday last week. Several of the most distinguished horticulturists were present from Maine, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and other remote States, as well as from different parts of New York. Samuel Walker President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, was called to the Chair. The leading object of the discussions of this body seems to have been, the selection of the kinds of fruit most suitable for general cultivation. Among the best strawberries, the convention placed Hovey's seedling, the Hudson, the large early scarlet, and the Boston pine. Among the best raspberries the convention placed the Red Antwerp, Falstaff, and Yellow Antwerp. The following list of grapes was recommended to be grown under glass—The Black Hamburg, the Black Prince, the Black Frontignac, and *gros* and white grapes of the same name, the White Muscat of Alexandria, and the Chasselon de Fontainblan.—As native grapes, the Isabella and Catawba were recommended for general cultivation. On motion of Honorable B B French, the Lenoir was rated as one of the kinds promising well. The following list of currants, on motion of Mr. Saul, were adopted for general cultivation:—The Red and White Dutch, Black, Naples, Moyatt, and Victoria.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—The Whigs assembled in large numbers at Worcester, on Wednesday, to make the usual nominations for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The Honorable Marshall P Wilder was nominated President of the Convention, and a Vice President from each Congressional District was chosen. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Smalley, of Worcester, and a brief address was made by the President. Governor Briggs and Lieutenant Governor Reed were nominated by acclamation. An address and resolutions were presented and adopted as usual.—Speeches were made by Jno. Davis and ex-Governor Lincoln, of Worcester, George S Hillard and Josiah Quincy, Jr., of Boston, S G Goodrich, of Roxbury, and Linus Child, of Lowell.

The following resolution was adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That we go for the abolition and extinction of Slavery, wherever Congress has jurisdiction—for a tariff protective of American labor—for internal improvements, essential to commerce with foreign nations and among the several States—for a sound and convenient currency for the use of the people—for cheap postage—equal representation, safe and successful popular elections.

ARRIVAL OF FREDERIKA BREMER.—The eminent and universally admired authoress, Miss Frederika Bremer, has at length arrived in this country. Her coming creates something of a sensation in literary circles. Already, says a New York letter, she has been in the new world half an hour, she is overrun with visitors, welcoming her to our shores.

Our friends, the Messrs. Wistock, have again brought their splendid Nursery before the community. The public may fully rely upon all that they assert. Their supply of Evergreens is unsurpassed in the country, and are in the most healthful and thriving condition. Their Shade Trees, Green House Plants, and Roses, are worthy of the attention of all who wish to purchase. From a personal experience of their attention, and the superiority of their production, we can recommend them to the public. See advertisement.

ALLEGED GOVERNMENT DEFAULTER.—A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier, states that in August last, the second Comptroller of the Treasury examined the accounts of Hon. Isaac Hill, late pension agent at Concord, N. H., which examination proved that gentleman a defaulter to the Government in the sum of $13,000. The Third Auditor was thereupon instructed to demand of Mr. Hill immediate payment of the amount, and, in case of refusal, to furnish a transcript of his accounts for suit. It was some time since, however, positively denied that Mr. Hill was a defaulter.

An experiment was recently made in England to test the practicability of advantageously cultivating maize in that land of wet and cold summers. The description of the plant, as given in the Times, is somewhat novel, and leads to the impression that the plant cultivated is broom corn. It says:

"The stems, which run up perfectly straight, are generally from four to five feet high, and are much thicker than the lager wheat straws. They throw out from the root, upward, a succession of flag like leaves, the stems terminating in a little tuft, *from which* spring the *ears of corn*, somewhat irregularly clustered; and, in this instance, apparently not heavily ladened."

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Whig State Convention of Massachusetts met at Worcester on Wednesday and nominated those sterling patriots, Governor George N. Briggs and Lieutenant Governor John Reed, for re-election. The Convention was one of the largest ever held in the State, and the nomination were made by acclamation.

We learn from the Alexandria Gazette that Charles T. Stuart has been appointed Surveyor of the port of Alexandria, Virginia, *vice Benjamin T. Fendall*, deceased.

A London correspondent of the New York Tribune states that Prince Albert has originated the scheme (for next year) of a grand exhibition of the Arts and Manufactures of the World in London. Already some of the principal firms in this country have been consulted, and have expressed their desire to co-operate. Prizes—some £5,000—are to be distributed to the skilful of all nations, by the hand of the Queen of England. The show is to be on an unparalled scale, and a temporary building in Hyde Park is spoken of as its theatre. The Indies are to be there, and America also, if it pleases; in fact the workmen of the whole Planet are to be invited to decorate the Goddess of Industry in London.

The Boston Transcript, noticing Col. Ducouret's account (endorsed by the admission of the French Academy) of the race of men *with tails* still existing in the interior of Africa, pithily remarks:

"This sounds very much like Mr. Locke's celebrated "moon hoax." But the French Academy have received it as truth, and have acted upon it as such. Of this there can be no doubt. Lord Monboddo and the author of "The Vestiges of Creation" would seem to be not so far amiss in their scientific guesses. The story reminds us of a reply made by Alexander Dumas, the mulatto, to a person who interrogated him about his genealogy "Who was your father?" asked the inquirer. "He was a merchant of Martinique." "Who was your great father?" "He was a planter, also of that island." "And who was your great-grandfather?" "He, sir, was an *ape*. My pedigree began where yours has ended."

IOWA.—An election was held on the first Monday of August lost in this State, for different officers. The official returns have just been received, and present the following result:

For President Board of Public Schools.

Wm. Patterson, (Locofoco,)	11,672
Thomas J McKean, (Whig,)	10,946
John H Day, (Free Soil,)	561

For Secretary.

Jesse Williams, (Locofoco)	12,105
Wm. M Allison, (Whig)	10,913

For Treasurer.

George Gillespie, (Locofoco)	11,970
H G Stuart, (Whig)	10,281

There was a good many scattering votes, not essentially varying the result. We observe that the vote of Pottawatomie county was received and counted, and that county must be regarded hereafter as being officially recognized.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.

The steamer Canada's news has not caused a single ripple upon the dull surface of European politics, and people here are quite at their wit's ends for a subject upon which to get up a good panic. Cuban annexation is dead irrevocably, at any rate by force. The French war has been quite abandoned, and the quarrel about the right of way across the Mosquito Territory with England, exhausted. The only good effected by this last topic is the information given by one of our city editors, to your neighbor of the Chronicle, in relation to the fact that, England has now a small foothold upon the North American Continent at Honduras, and that he was behind the age in prattling about the inexpediency of allowing John Bull to squat upon American soil. Geography is not the strong point of the "fierce Democracie," as we learned when they settled our claim to Oregon, way up in 54 40, and they should not trust themselves to make another statement as to the occupancy of the soil by John Bull, without a prettily colored map before them.

The English Iron Market remains in a dull state at prices that must give our home labor even more trouble than it has yet seen. Merchant Bar iron is quoted at Liverpool at £5 10s., which, with 11s 6d freight, makes the Iron cost, at New York, adding the duty, less than $40 the ton. It cost enough less than forty dollars the ton to make the import profitable, and with the present low price of money, we may expect to see as much imported as can be used. It is strange to see the family with which some of our politicians persist in demanding free trade in iron, when it can be proved to a certainty that every ton of iron imported is a waste of its cost in labor to ourselves. Nay, more; for every laborer thrown out of work by the importation of iron, is of necessity forced into some other department of labor, and in this way reduces the value of labor there. Now that we have free trade tariff upon iron has put the fires of the furnaces out, and given the laborers time to examine into the causes that have taken the means of livelihood from them, it is to be hoped that they will discover that an all unlocofoco tariff is a swindle, and that prosperity to these hard working craft can only be secured by a specific obstacle to imported iron as high as fifteen dollars a ton.

The Locofocos are in trouble about their nominations to the Assembly, and the honor of being defeated does not seem to be counted extensively. So one of the oldest of the Old Hunkers have been put in nomination—such as Alexander Wood. There are many of that stamp, who imagine that offices were made for their sole benefit. The Whigs are very active in the city, and next month promises us a complete victory, if there is any virtue in the signs of the times.

Money remains superabundant here, and commercial houses of good standing can obtain from the banks upon single name paper, all the funds they need at five per cent per annum. There is an entire absence of speculation, save in the article of wool, which requires but little capital. In fancy stocks there is no movement, and the entire capital of the city is thus left for the prosecution of legitimate business. Country merchants buy very liberally, and pay with a freedom that leaves the city trade nothing to ask. A failure would be a novelty indeed. Dry goods, in the face of the large imports, are rather improving, and of many kinds the assortments are almost exhausted.

A long route has at last concluded to test the relative ability of steam on land against steam afloat. Tickets for Charleston are now sold at $20, and goods from New York through. The steam packets which beat the mail time, charge but $25 for the trip, do the greater part of the business, and have diminished materially the sea board railroads, and enriched the owners of the boats by a forty per cent return. The Cherokee, Tennessee, Southerner, and Northerner boats, as good as the Cunard line, are the ones that are beating the locomotives, and it is a fixed fact, that the steam marine between Savannah and Charleston is more efficient than the railroads. The Cherokee yesterday had 147 passengers, or $4,500 passage money.

The Canada's mail reached the Post Office this afternoon, but business was generally was suspended until her letters could be delivered. Cotton is stiff, and up in price, and in large demand. Flour must be quoted 6d cheaper for most grades, with a good city and eastern trade, and 3000 bbls for export yesterday. Wheat is heavy, but Corn has a good degree of firmness. Barrelled Provisions are steady at former prices. Lard is dull at 6¼@6½c for good to prime. Butter is rather better, say 8@11c for Ohio, and 10@16c for New York dairies.—Hops, in consequence of the English news, are better. Ohio Whiskey has fallen a little, and can be had at 27c. Sales of Clover Seed at 6½ for new.—Coffee, and all kinds of Groceries, are firm, and in good demand. Iron and Lead are dull, and holders eager to realize. Tea is rather dull, and prices droop. C.

THE FRENCH DIFFICULTY.—The *Washington Republic*, in copying the resolutions offered by Hon. *Moses Hampton*, at the Whig meeting in Allegheny, has the following truthful remarks:—

"At a large and enthusiastic meeting, assembled in the city of Allegheny, on the 27th ult, the following resolutions were presented by the Hon. M. Hampton, member elect of Congress from that district, and adopted by acclamation. They are a fair expression of popular feeling and opinion in regard to the Poussin affair. We have never known a correspondence between our Government and a foreign minister submitted to the public, which met with more universal and hearty approval. The course pursued by Mr. Clayton is every where considered as conciliatory, dignified and courteous, and the determination of the President is approved with equal unanimity. There is not a word in the correspondence from which the slightest illtemper on the part of the American Goverment can be inferred; and the assertion made by a few of the more unscrupulous and ultra partisan papers, that M. Poussin's dismissal was produced by other causes than those presented in the official papers, will find no sympathy with the people, as it has no foundation in truth."

Awful Murders in Arkansas!

We have already briefly noticed the commission of several murders in Marion county, Arkansas, and, that the party who were engaged in them had fortified themselves and bid defiance to the legal authorities. The following extracts from the Arkansas *Banner* give the particulars of those shocking transactions:

"A friend has furnished us with the following extract from a letter received from a reliable acource, describing a most horrid outrage.

The report had reached us of the feud existing in Marion county, which has already given rise to former rencontres, but it now becomes our duty record the crowning act of atrocity. The statement given below is corroborated in every particular, by a statement which we have heard made by the Messrs. King, (cousins) who escaped from the murderers.

SEPTEMBER 4th, 1849.

"I will now give you an account of one of the most hellish outrages, perpetrated in this county. On Friday evening last, three of the Kings were murdered in cool blood. You recollect of a battle that was fought at Yellville some time since between the Kings and Everetts. Some days since, Mooney, (the Sheriff of Marion county,) and some of the Everetts followed one of the Kings, who had moved from Marion to Conway county, and settled; when Mooney and company arrived at King's they found him in the act of moving back to Marion county. They took him prisoner. King told them they might tie him, or do what they chose, as he would go with them peaceably, but that he did not think their intention was to take him to Yellville but he believed they intended to murder him on the way. Mooney and Everett told him all they wanted was to take him back to Yellville, and give him a trial by the laws of Arkansas, which King very readily agreed to, and told them all he wanted was a fair and impartial trial by the laws of his country, but told them at the same time that he never expected to get to where he could have a trial.

They started with him. His father, brothers, and I think, two cousins, said they would go with him as long as he was in uneasy. The Kings all went unarmed. Mooney and company numbered about twenty. They were armed each with a rifle gun, pair of pistols, and a bowie knife. King's family moved on, either ahead or behind the company. I do not now recollect which, but so it is. On the way two of King's little children were taken very sick. The night before the hellish deed was perpetrated, King learned that one of his children (dying) he plead for Christ's sake to let him go and stay with his poor little dying child that night, and told them to chain or tie him in any way and go with him, so they would let him see his dying child, which was near and dear to him. All this they refused even to listen to. They told him he could not be permitted to see one of his offspring die. The next morning, which was Friday, August 31st, they started. King told his old grey headed father—who harmed no person, was clever in all his dealings, and bore a good old man—that he, his brothers, and cousins, had better get away and take care of themselves, as he was conscious that their fate was sealed. The old man and the boys told him they would stay with him and all die together, if the company intended to murder them. At length the assassins commenced dropping off one at a time, until all but ten or twelve were left to take the prisoner on to where his fate was to be forever sealed. Mooney started to leave the company two or three times, but would return in a short time and take some one of the Everetts aside and talk to them for a short time, and again leave the company. When he returned the third time, he took a man out, whose name I have forgotten, and talked to him privately for about an hour, when he left the company entirely.

The rest of the assassins then left the road with the Kings, and went some distance into a steep hollow; they there wanted the Kings to get down off their horses and rest; but they then saw all hope was blasted, and they refused to get down. Some one of the party gave a sign for all hands to commence firing, which was done in quick time; they then asked the Kings again to get down off their horses; they still refused; when one of the company gave the sign to shoot, which was done in quick time—one fire, firing commenced. Two of the Kings—the old man and one of the sons—fell about thirty steps apart; the other son's horse run about two hundred yards before he fell. They then shot his horse, and killed him. The horse fell across his legs and broke one, after he was dead. The other two Kings (the cousins) made their escape. They run down the horses and hid themselves until dark, and then went to the settlement, raised a company, and went with them to Yellville, where they got help to bring in the bodies of the three that were murdered. They were a horrible sight for any person to look on. King's children

North of Yellville, two men (Coker and Churchman) were playing cards on Saturday evening, Sept. 1st; they fell out about two dimes, when Coker drew his knife and stabbed Churchman in the breast, killing him instantly."

Extract of a letter from G. B. Cecil, Esq., Clerk of Newton county, dated Sept. 6, 1849:—

"Hampton Tutt, of Marion county, was shot at a few days ago, while riding along the road. It is said that he has left the country. John Everett is now in Searcy county, a few days ago, and attempted to kill John M. Hensley, but was prevented from committing the bloody deed at the time. He will kill him if he stays here.

"The clerk's office in Lewisburgh, Searcy county, was robbed a few nights ago."

The Banner of the 15th says:—

"The Sheriff of Marion county, after leading the party who killed the Kings, has forfeited himself to Judge Yelville, and he is locked up a sufficient force to defy any legal process to arrest him or the accessories. Hon. D. Walker, Judge of the Supreme Court, issued a writ for their arrest, but the posse were not strong enough to enforce the law.

"Governor Rokowics has called on order to General A. M. Woods, of Madison county, an officer of his staff, to see that the supremacy of the laws is maintained, to be aided, if required, by a call of the Militia."

The United States and France.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, writing under date of the 3d inst., says—

"In some of the New York papers that were received to day, notice is taken of advices from Mr. Rush, to the effect that France is cherishing hostile feelings and intentions towards this country.

It is perfectly true that such advices were received, and that they produced a deep impression upon the Cabinet—or at least upon a portion of it—and have been discussed more than one of them to certain the belief that we shall have difficulty with the most ambitious and the least scrupulous of the Bonapartes, who now controls the destinies of France.

As to the discretion of promulgating such despatches, I have nothing to say, but their purport has been known here for a month or more, to some persons, and has been the subject of much speculation, if not of anxiety.

The letter of Mr. Rush, of which is alluded to, distinctly asserts that when it will suit the policy of France to go to war, she will commence with the United States.

The New York Courier has the following letter dated

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1849.

President Taylor and his Cabinet do not entertain the slightest apprehension that our friendly relations with France will be interrupted as a consequence of a difficulty with citizen Poussin. They think, however, that the French ministry, may, in a moment of giddy passion, resolve upon the rejection of Mr. Rives, by way of retaliation. The news of M. Poussin's dismissal will reach Paris a few weeks before the arrival of Mr. Rives, as he will spend five or six weeks in England, before proceeding to Paris"

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, of Oct. 5, says:

"I perceive that some of the New York papers deny that previous to the dismissal of M. Poussin any ill feelings existed in France towards the United States. This does not tally with letters received here from highly respectable Americans, residing in Paris. So well known was the hostility of the French government to this country, that it has been for months the common talk of people in Paris, and I venture to assert that not a single American can be found who has been residing in France during the last year, who will not corroborate this statement.

There is something in M. Poussin's behavior much deeper than is generally supposed here, and whatever course the French President may see fit now to pursue, there is in this city evidence—unmistakeable and unimpeachable evidence—of his hostility to this country. But it suits the malevolent views of party to take sides with him; and the man who crushed the dawning of liberty in Rome, and assisted in extinguishing its germ in Hungary, finds advocates in Republican America; also hesitate not to concoct fabrications in their zealous support, and to abuse their own government for standing up in defence of our national honor."

RAIL ROAD BRIDGES.—Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati company have nearly completed a fine cast iron bridge over the Canal, and next will have finished a substantial wooden one over the Cuyahoga. The latter is two hundred feet long, sustained by solid stone abutments supported by arches at each end, and a stone pier in the centre. All the work is done in a manner which shows that is meant "not for a day but for all the time."—*Cleveland Herald.*

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—The receipts for business on the Michigan Central Rail Road for the month of August last, were $15,009; during the same month last year $24,797; increase $20,212 for the first two weeks of the present month $41,000.

LATEST BY THE NIAGARA.

The New York Courier and Enquirer has the following despatch from London to Liverpool, up to the moment of the sailing of the steamer Niagara:

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 22, 1849.
Eleven o'clock, A. M.

PARIS—The President of the Republic held a Cabinet Council on Thursday which was attended by only three Ministers, and lasted only half an hour.

It is announced that Eustace de Beaumont has been appointed Ambassador to Vienna. Lucien Murat is to proceed to Turin to replace Bois Le Comte, who is to go to Madrid.

The Committee of the Montagnard Members of the Legislative Assembly have addressed the people of Paris to dissuade them from attending a banquet proposed to be given on the twenty second, to celebrate the fifty-seventh anniversary of the first French Republic.

HUNGARY—According to a letter from Kemmenlo, dated 31st August, the Magyars had shot three officers at Peterwardien who formed the plan of delivering up the fortress to the Imperialists.

The Peath Gazette contains many of the arrests by the Council of War.

NAPLES, 13th.—The Times correspondent says that differences have prevailed in the Conference at Portici, which may cause a breach between the French and Papal Governments.

The Gratz Zeitung says that Radetzky has been appointed statholder, and Haynau Commander General in the Lombardo Venetian Kingdom, and Baron Hess, Austrian Minister of War. It is rumored that Radetzky's reward for his services is to be an imperial domain; that of Jellachich and Haynau, a domain belonging to the State.

The German Reforms, in a correspondence dated Drave, September 9th, gives the following further details of the insurgent fugitives, in the Ottoman Empire:

On the 20th August, the first transport of about twenty refugees, arrived at Keelafat, escorted by half a squadron of Turkish cavalry—they were provided with Codgines, allowed liberty to walk about in the city without a guard—among them were Denibinski, Messros, and the two brothers Perczel.

The Times has a leader on the subject of the late fall in railway stock, addressing persons who have invested their surplus capital in shares; it dissuades them from throwing away their shares at present, believing that time, the general prosperity of the country, and the determination of many of the business under which the companies now labor, will render them ultimately profitable.

ITALY.

The correspondent of the London Times says, it is rumored that the Roman question is likely to be settled at an earlier period and in a more satisfactory manner than was at first anticipated, the Austrian cabinet having expressed its approval of the propositions contained in the letter of the President of the French Republic to M. Edgar Ney.

A letter from Rome of the 5th instant, asserts that the French *ultimatum* has been reduced to three points—a council of State, with a deliberate voice for the interior; a partial amnesty, and a decree of the Pontiff to pay the arrears of the *es frutis* a deep adhering sour, in the neighborhood of which the doctor commenced his operations. He made several incisions in different directions, and boldly, but with great care and exquisite dexterity, removed several large masses of bone, (together about five or six square inches of bone, of laying the dura matter, (the membrane which immediately envelopes the brain,) bare to a corresponding extent. But alas! it produced no effect upon the patient, the pressure on the brain was not relieved in the least. The dura matter was then opened; but underneath nothing was discovered, and the patient remained insensible. Dr. Detmold now paused a moment to hold a short council with the medical men present, whether to penetrate into the brain or not. Some were for not going any farther, while others thought an exploring puncture might as well be made, as the patient would die at any rate. After extensively listening to the different opinions, Dr. D. calmly said: "I shall follow my own idea," or something to that purpose; and he deliberately made a bold incision into the substance of the brain, about one inch long, and one third of an inch deep, and out gushed a thick stream of matter. The doctor had opened a large abscess in the very substance of the brain. While the matter was flowing, the patient opened his eyes, and almost immediately discharged his senses. The quantity of matter discharged was differently estimated at from three to five ounces. Although thus far even, the case is, in our opinion, unparalleled in the annals of surgery for brilliancy of surgical achievement. Yet the medical men were, we believe, unanimous in their opinion that, though the operator had immortalized himself by the operation, yet the patient had not the slightest chance of recovery. Dr. Detmold, however, in his parting remarks, asserted that he had the most sanguine hopes of the patient's recovery—he gave some reasons for his opinion, which, although they did not convince any body present, yet struck us as being plausible, and worthy of deep thought. All we have to add is, that to day, the fifth day after the operation, the man is not only comfortable and doing well, but that there is hardly a doubt left about his ultimate recovery.

Our excuse for thus trespassing upon the pages of a daily paper is, that we were desirous of laying before the public an unprecedented and brilliant triumph of professional genius, which we confess we, as a press, were proud even to have witnessed, and likewise to show medical students throughout the country, what advantages they may find in a metropolis where men like Detmold, in the true liberal spirit, permit them to witness their operations.

☞ DISEASES OF THE LIVER—When the celebrated Dr. Rush declared that drinking mess was a disease, he enunciated a truth which the experience and observation of medical men is every day confirming. The unhappy, and too many apparently innocent excesses of those who indulge in the use of spiruthus liquors, is thus accounted for. The true cause of their conduct, which is taken for infatuation, is very frequently found in a diseased state of the liver. The organ in the human system, when deranged, produces a more frightful catalogue of diseases. And if, instead of applying remedies to the manifestations of disease, as is too often the case, physicians would prescribe with a view to the original cause, we would have fewer deaths from complaints which are the result of a deranged state of that organ. Three-fourths of the diseases enumerated under the head of consumption, have their seat in a diseased liver. (See Dr. Gunn's great work.)

Indigestion, Stoppage of the Menses, Costiveness, and general irregularity in the action of the bowels, are diseases originating in the same profitic cause, as is also that dreaded scourge—DYSPEPSIA. Those who are afflicted with any of the above complaints, can be cured, entirely free from the source of their maladies is in the liver, and for its correction, the best remedy ever offered to the public, is Dr. McLane's celebrated Liver Pill, for the cure of Hepatis, or Liver Complaint.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., No. 69, corner of Fourth and Wood st., Pittsburgh. [oct1-dd-wlw1w]

From the New York Herald.

Medical Intelligence.

We had the privilege, when on Wednesday last we visited Doctor Detmold's *chinaque*, (which, by the way, we advise every medical student to attend regularly,) to receive an invitation to see a lithotomy, (operation for stone in the bladder.) which the doctor was to perform on the following day. We repaired to the place a little before the appointed time, and found several medical men waiting, and the patient himself, a portly, stout gentleman, between sixty and seventy, resigned, but anxiously expecting the doctor. Precisely at one o'clock, Doctor Detmold drove up to the door, accompanied by Professor Dixon, than whom there is not a more accomplished gentleman in the profession. After a few encouraging words to the patient, the doctor gave his directions to the assistants, and proceeded to the business. The operation was, throughout, an exhibition of the highest order of surgery, the remarkable point being the apparent simplicity of this otherwise so difficult and dangerous operation, in the hands of Dr. Detmold, he being, we believe, the only surgeon this side of the Atlantic who performs lithotomy with a common scalpel. The stone extracted was rough and of considerble size, and when, about twenty minutes after one o'clock, the family physician made his appearance, the patient, who was already comfortably in bed again, told him, laughing, "Doctor, you are too late."

After the operation, Dr. Detmold politely invited the gentlemen present to witness another operation, of even more importance than the last, viz: upon a man who had, some six or eight weeks ago, sustained an injury of the head, from the breaking and falling of a large derick. We found the man, a German, lying perfectly unconscious, and, we thought, past all human skill—an opinion which was not only shared by all the medical men present, but which also seemed to have gotten strong hold of the wife and friends of the patient, who, in a tongue that was Greek to us, protested against having any thing done to a dying man. Dr. Detmold, however, addressed a few words to the family, which, though we did not understand them, seemed to be very earnest and impressive, for they submitted their friend with resignation to the doctor. While the assistants were now preparing things for the operation, Dr. Detmold stated that the man had, about eight weeks ago, received an injury of the head. The family physician had immediately removed some loose pieces of the skull, and the patient was apparent ly recovering. About four weeks after, he showed, however, symptoms of pressure on the brain, and Dr. Detmold, who was called in, removed another piece of fractured bone, and with it all the symptoms of pressure. The wound healed, and the patient went about until the day before, when the symptoms of pressure on the brain came on again, and increased so rapidly that the patient was now utterly unconscious, and apparently dying. The operation was to relieve the *es frutis*, a deep adhering sour, in the neighborhood of which the doctor commenced his operations. He made several incisions in different directions, and boldly, but with great care and exquisite dexterity, removed several large masses of bone, (together about five or six square inches of skull, laying the dura matter, (the membrane which immediately envelopes the brain,) bare to a corresponding extent. But alas! it produced no effect upon the patient, the pressure on the brain was not relieved in the least. The dura matter was then opened; but underneath nothing was discovered, and the patient remained insensible. Dr. Detmold now paused a moment to hold a short council with the medical men present, whether to penetrate into the brain or not. Some were for not going any farther, while others thought an exploring puncture might as well be made, as the patient would die at any rate. After extensively listening to the different opinions, Dr. D. calmly said: "I shall follow my own idea," or something to that purpose; and he deliberately made a bold incision into the substance of the brain, about one inch long, and one third of an inch deep, and out gushed a thick stream of matter. The doctor had opened a large abscess in the very substance of the brain. While the matter was flowing, the patient opened his eyes, and almost immediately discharged his senses. The quantity of matter discharged was differently estimated at from three to five ounces. Although thus far even, the case is, in our opinion, unparalleled in the annals of surgery for brilliancy of surgical achievement. Yet the medical men were, we believe, unanimous in their opinion that, though the operator had immortalized himself by the operation, yet the patient had not the slightest chance of recovery. Dr. Detmold, however, in his parting remarks, asserted that he had the most sanguine hopes of the patient's recovery—he gave some reasons for his opinion, which, although they did not convince any body present, yet struck us as being plausible, and worthy of deep thought. All we have to add is, that to day, the fifth day after the operation, the man is not only comfortable and doing well, but that there is hardly a doubt left about his ultimate recovery.

SEWICKLEY ACADEMY,

A CLASSICAL and Commercial Boarding School for Boys, on the Beaver Road, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh.

REV. JOS. S. TRAVELLI, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE WINTER SESSION will commence on Thursday, November 1, 1849.

Terms—Boarding, Tuition, Washing, Fuel, Lights, &c., per session of five months, $75—one half payable in advance, the balance at the close of the session.

Those taking French or Drawing lessons, will be charged $10 per session extra.

Books and Stationery furnished, when requested, at the expense of the pupil. ALL CLOTHING TO BE DISTINCTLY MARKED. Pupils furnish their own beds. It is very desirable that a full supply be present on the first day of the session.

For further particulars, enquire of the Principal, at the Academy, or of Messrs. John Irwin & Son, No. 11 Water street, Pittsburgh. oct9:d3w

WANTED.—A Young Gentleman, out of employment, desires a situation as Clerk in a Grocery or Commission house, or in any business where his time can be employed. Salary not so much his object as being engaged in business. He can give the best city and country references.

Please address "W. G.," Gazette office, Pittsburgh, Pa., stating where an interview can be had. oct9:d1w

TO PRINTERS.

JOHN D. M'CREARY, Printing Ink Manufacturer, No. 331 and 333 Stanton street, NEW YORK, Depot No. 3 Spruce street—Would call the attention of Printers to his Superior Printing Inks, of various kinds and orders, at the following prices:

Extra fine Jet Black, for Card and Wood Cuts	$2 00 and 3 00 per lb.
Fine Book Ink	0 75 " 1 00 "
Book Ink	0 40 " 0 50 "
News Ink	0 18 " 0 20 " 0 25 "
Fine Red Ink	75c " 1 00 " 1 20 " 2 00 "
Blue, Yellow, Green and White	75 " 1 00 " 1 20 " 2 00 "

Gold size at $2 per lb, and Bronze at 50, 75 cts and $1 per oz.

A specimen of News Ink can be seen on this paper. For sale by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON.

C. Morgan & Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.
Morton & Griswoulb, Louisville, Ky. oct9:d6m

PRINTING PAPER —3000 reams of Printing and Book Paper, a superior article. Assorted sizes on hand. Any size made to order at shortest notice.
S C HILL, 57 Wood st
oct9

To Western Merchants.

WE OFFER on the most reasonable terms, a well assorted stock of Groceries and Pittsburgh manufactured articles, now on hand and receiving by canal.

150 bags Rio Coffee; 10 do Pepper; 5 do Alspice;
50 half chests Y. H., Black and Imperial Teas;
60 boxes " " " "
100 bbls N O Molasses; 20 do sugar house do;
30 hhds N O Sugar; 10 tierces Rice;
100 bbls No 1 Rosin; 50 do Tar;
25 cases Soda Ash; 65 do German Clay;
50 bbls No 3 (large) Mackerel;
100 boxes Dried Herrings;
400 lbs Codfish; 3 bbls Madder;
100 mats Cinnamon; 2 serrons Indigo;
10 bbls Whining;
500 kegs assd Window Glass, from 6x8 to 24x30;
150 kegs Nails, assorted sizes.

White Lead in oil, Cotton Yarns, Batting, Candle Wick, Flint Glass and Hollow Ware, with a general assortment of other articles too numerous to mention, which we invite our friends to examine before purchasing elsewhere.
TASSEY & BEST,
No 35 Wood st, Pittsburgh

Dissolution.

THE partnership of the undersigned, under the firm of Bagaley & Smith, was dissolved by mutual consent on 29th September, W. Bagaley purchasing the interest of J. R. Smith, who retires. The business of the firm will be settled by their successors, Wm. Bagaley & Co., at Nos. 18 and 20 Wood st.
WILLIAM BAGALEY,
ISAAC R. SMITH.
Pittsburgh, Oct 8, '49.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Wm. Bagaley having associated with him Wm. H. Woodward of Philadelphia, John S. Cosgrave and Ralph Bagaley of Pittsburgh, will continue the Wholesale Grocery Business, at Nos. 18 and 20 Wood st, under the firm of
WM. BAGALEY & CO., Pittsburgh;
and BAGALEY, WOODWARD & CO., Philad'a.
oct9

COLUMBO ROOT—3 bags just rec'd and for sale by
R E SELLERS, 57 Wood st
oct9

LINSEED OIL—25 bbls Linseed Oil, in handsome order, rec'd per steamer Globe, for sale by
SELLERS & NICOLS

TURKISH BLACK LEAD—2 casks; the best article imported for polishing stoves, grates and castings, for sale by J SCHOONMAKER & CO
oct9

CARB. AMMON.—1 cask fresh, just rec'd by
J SCHOONMAKER & CO
oct9