THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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

☞ SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS, TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

The Late Election.

We have long since made up our mind to be astonished at no political changes, however extraordinary, and especially to permit none, however disagreeable, to disturb our equanimity. The people in this country are the sources of power, and if they choose any particular course of action, or give expression to any particular platform of principles, in opposition to our opinion, either by voting for them at the polls, or neglecting to vote against them, we are ready to submit quietly and good humoredly, until they see fit to reverse their decision. We know that we can get along as well as our neighbors and fellow citizens, under any policy, however mistaken; and if the people desire the trial of an old or new theory,—of one beneficial, and which diffuses general prosperity and happiness, or of one which paralyzes industry, and impoverishes the community—we do not intend to vex ourselves unreasonably about it. If the people will it, so let it be. We shall try to bring them to our views, and to the adoption of what we consider correct principles and a wise policy, and then, in the consciousness of a duty earnestly and sincerely performed, we leave the result to those to whom it belongs.

With these views we look very complacently upon the result of the late election in this State. We labored for a different result, in the full belief that it would be for the welfare of the people, but the voters thought differently, those of them who went to the polls, and those who did not go, we presume, thought it a matter of no consequence.—Our opponents have carried the State, and we shall wait in cheerful hope of an opportunity to win it back again.

The Whig party has been defeated—not through weakness, but through a reprehensible indifference. It has not been true to its high mission. It ought to have rallied to the support of the able administration of our excellent Governor, who, in the midst of his *reforms*, is left to the tender mercies of a Locofoco majority. It was unfair, unwise, ungenerous, thus to desert one we had so lately honored by placing him in the chair of State. But what is past cannot now be mended. Our duty is with the future. Instead of complaining over past deficiencies, let us prepare for coming contests.

The Whig party is just as strong to day in Pennsylvania, as when it placed Gov. Johnston in the Executive Chair. As there has been no reason why any Whig should forsake his political faith, from the conduct of our trusted agents, we cannot believe that we have lost any ground, or that any who were with us last year have gone over to the enemy. We have every thing, then, to cheer and encourage us in the noble work of making Pennsylvania what her great interests require her to be, a Whig State. That we shall meet with some disaster, while the mighty change is going on, is to be expected. Locofocoism has long counted upon this State as one of her strong holds. Her dying struggles will then be most vehement, and her spasmodic efforts, in a time of Whig indifference, will win the victory! There is nothing discouraging in this, but rather the wholesome excitement which springs from vigorous contests, and which ought to animate every Whig to "*pick his flint and try it again!*" That is what we intend to do.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—The deposits of California gold this year, to the end of September, were

At the mint in Philadelphia	$2,397,261 40
Do New Orleans	260,261 42
Total this year	$2,657,525 85
Add deposits of 1848	44,177 00
Total deposits of California gold	$2,702,002 85

PANAMA.—Among the passengers in the British steamer New Granada, which left Panama on the 20th ult., was the Hon. Mr. Ven Allen, U. S. Charge d'Affaires to Ecuador, and Lieut. Gillies, U. S. N., the latter of whom has been sent out under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institute, for the purpose of establishing an Astronomical Observatory in Chili.

THE BARRETT CASE.—It will be remembered that some weeks since, a man named John M. Barrett, was arrested at Spartanburgh, S. C., on a charge of circulating incendiary documents—known as the "Brutus Pamphlet." Since then, a true bill has been found against him by the Grand Jury of Spartanburg, and he has been admitted to bail in the sum of $1000 to stand his trial at the next term.

ANOTHER LOCOFOCO DEFAULTER.—Both Whig and Democratic papers in Milwaukee, announce the defalcation of J. A. Hellenstein, late receiver of Public Moneys in the Milwaukee District. The deficit is stated at twenty thousand dollars. Suits has been brought against his sureties, G. H. Walker, J. Kneeland and Levi Hubbell, in the U. S. District Court.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.—The Board of Commissioners, which assemble at Washington, next month, have already twelve millions of claims filed before them, and more to come. They have adjudicated about one quarter of a million. The treaty provides for the payment of a sum not exceeding $3,250,000. The Government, however, must in the end pay the amount of the demand.

Miss Fillmore, a daughter of the Vice President of the United States, recently received an appointment as teacher in one of the public schools of Buffalo, and is now acting in that capacity. How striking an illustration of the simplicity of our Republican institutions! Miss Fillmore received her education at the State Normal School.

LIBERATION OF JOHN MITCHELL.—An Irish paper says that the British Government have given Mr. Mitchell, the Irish political convict, leave to go wherever he may choose, provided it be not in British territory. It is presumed that he will make his residence in some part of Germany.

It is with sincere gratification, says the Frederickburgh News, we learn that our late venerable and respected Representative in Congress, the Hon. John Tallaferro, has been appointed to an office in Washington. We are sure the announcation of his appointment will be received with pleasure by his numerous friends in Virginia.

California.

As an indication of the proportion of emigrants to California from the Northern States, compared with the Southern, the Journal of Commerce states that of 14 296 letters which were brought to New York by the steamer *Empire City*, on her last trip but one; nine-tenths of them were for places north of Baltimore, and more than three-fourths of them for New York and places north and east of that city. The Journal then makes the following remarks on the prospect of forming a State Government in California:

"The Convention which was about to be held in California at the date of our last accounts, for the formation of a State Constitution, with a view to admission into the Union, appears to be composed of the most intelligent men in the Territory, and there is every reason to believe that a Constitution will be adopted which will be satisfactory to Congress and the nation. Beyond a doubt it will exclude slavery forever from California. Thus will be terminated one of the most troublesome and dangerous disputes which has ever arisen among us. It will be terminated satisfactorily to the South, because decided by the voluntary choice of the people of the Territory, and not by the dictum of Congress. The North will be satisfied, because the *result* is attained which they sought, although in a different way from that which many of them would have chosen. Truly Time is a wonderful peace maker.

Had the question been forced through Congress at the session of 1847—'8, it would have caused a tremendous explosion, and might have endangered the Union itself. At the season of 1849—'9, the excitement had in a measure subsided, from a conviction on the one side that the measure could not be got through Congress, and on the other that the desired result, viz. the exclusion of slavery, would be reached through the action of the people of the Territory. At present there is a great claim. *Free Soilers in theis*, because practically it possesses no distinguishing feature from that general opposition to the extension of slavery which is universal at the North. *The Wilmot Proviso is dead*, because (if for no other reason) it would be of no use to pass it, so far as California is concerned; and in New Mexico the example of California will be imitated in due time."

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13, 1849.

Canadian annexation has been made a very prominent topic, by the general publication of the address lately signed by some of the most influential citizens of Canada. Whether the last movement will produce any real progress towards the release of Canada from British dominion, time alone can tell. At present, the efforts of the Canadians seem to be directed towards the accomplishment of this object through the tedious channel of negotiation—a remedy rather too slow to ease the evils of which our northern neighbors complain. When the time arrives at which Canada is destined to take her place among the nations, we shall hear of her as a nation ready to defend her new born honors against all combatants.

The news from Europe is looked upon as very favorable a many respects. Cotton, the great regulator, and pacificator, too, remains firm at the high rates of the last few months, whilst State stocks sell at a price equal to 115 here, making them the most valuable remittance, for which they are in good demand. The refusal of Turkey to give up Kossuth and his gallant compatriots, put a new aspect upon European politics, and it is within the range of probability that we may see, ere long, a passage at arms between the leading powers of Europe. Turkey stands upon a right recognized by all nations, when she refuses to give up persons guilty of political crimes only, and England and France have no resource but to sustain her against the force of Russia. One thing is quite certain, and it is a gratifying state of things to every lover of true republican liberty, General Taylor will maintain the United States in their proper place, that of spectators during all the convulsions of Europe—or even of this continent, should Canadian annexation grow to a head. We have nothing to gain by quarrelling, but much to lose, for we have the prospect of immense national gain and progress, should Europe engage in a general war, and leave us to reap alone the harvest of commerce, and the profits of an extended agriculture, and of manufacturing industry.

Stocks have advanced materially under the steamer's news, and there are more buyers than sellers in most kinds—not excepting the most worthless fancies.

The last new mode of advertising is to appropriate the side walks for the purpose, as has been done by Macalister, the famous magician. His plan has been, to procure an immense marking plate, and have his name painted at all the crossings in Broadway, in all the glory of white lead—He who runs may read, and the artful and simple magician has quite superceded the necessity for printers and posters.

A good deal of feeling has lately sprung up in relation to our State and city elections, and should the result be less favorable than could be desired, it must be wholly attributable to local causes, and not to any diminution of Whig strength in New York. Never did the party look with a greater feeling of confidence towards the White House, and at no time was there a more cordial support tendered to the policy of an administration than will be extended to Gen. Taylor, after Congress meets and work commences.

Another advance has been made by our good people, who call themselves the "upper ten thousand" towards the exclusiveness of their models, the aristocracy of England, by raising the price of admission to the Opera to one dollar and a half the ticket, thus making the show a high dearer. We shall soon get to the five dollar admission, with full dress, as at the Queen's Opera House, in London. Of course, it must be an advantage to have a select coterie, the admission of which is dependent upon the color of a cravat or vest, and more than all, upon the cut of the skirt of his coat—a swallow tail marking the man of fashion, and the broad fold of a frock designating, at a glance one of the vulgar. It is a fact, that nine tenths of our fashionables know as much about music as an equal number of Irish sawyers, and without a leader to give the cue, none would know whether an actor sang well or ill.

An excursion has just been made by the Engineers, capitalists, and others, concerned in the Panama rail road, on the works of the Erie company. Gen. Scott and suite were of the party, and it had quite the appearance of an official exploration. The Erie is a model road.

Cotton, from various causes, has risen one fourth of a cent per pound, with a considerable speculative business. The receipts of breadstuffs continue large, and much in excess of the sales, and a further decline in prices has been submitted to on most sorts. Pure Genesee $5-19@$5,25. Wheat is heavy, and good upper lake has sold at 80 cents. Corn is dull of sale. Pork continues dull, and former prices are hard to get. Lard, in barrels, 6½@6¾c. Whiskey, 26½@27c—American lead is better, and $4,30 refused. The wool speculators have come with the market, and sold 700,000 pounds at full prices to certain manufacturers, who are ready buyers.

The Ohio is below, from Havana and New Orleans, perhaps with the mail from California, now much wanted, to confirm the large gold stories that have been told for the last week.

Charles Fenno Hoffman recently left his desk in the State Department, on account of indisposition, and is now in the Baltimore Hospital, exhibiting worse symptoms of mental aberration than ever before. It is stated, and probably not incorrectly, that the cause was similar to that which confined Edgar A. Poe, a week since, to the same institution—Mr. Thomas, author of Clinton Bradshaw and other works, has received Hoffman's place in the State Department.

Reverdy Johnson, the Attorney General, is rapidly recovering. His malady, which is bilious pleurisy, has been at a more critical point than has been announced. On Saturday evening last, his physicians despaired of his recovery.

The Secretary of War, accompanied by the General in Chief (Scott) and Major General Wool U. S. A., proceeded this morning to make the inspection of the forts of the harbor. The Inspectors proceeded first to Governor's Island, head quarters of the veteran Colonel Crane, and thence to the Fort at the Narrows, commanded by Major L. Whiting, at each of which they were received with the prescribed salutes. The Secretary subsequently visited the dismantled post, Fort Wood, on Bedloe's Island. The Generals were accompanied by their respective staffs. C.

Ohio—How stands the Legislature?

This question meets us at every corner, and almost every *click* of the Telegraph. We answer, then, that—

The Senate consists of 35 members: 16 of whom are Whigs, 16 Locofocos, 6 Free Soil. The free soil men are Messrs. Swift (Beaver), Blake, and Randall—the first of whom was a Locofoco, and the three latter Whigs, before inoculated for *free soilry*,—upon the Hamilton county question in *the Senate*, we think the vote will be (exclusive of the Hamilton member) for recognizing the law, 18—for nullification 17.

The House consists of 72 members; 31 of whom are Whigs, 33 Locofocos, 6 Free Soilers, and two Independents. The Freesoilers are Messrs. Krum and Ensign from Ashtabula and Lake, Patton from Clinton, Spelman from Summit, and Riddle and Hutchins from Geauga and Trumbull. Of those, Messrs. Ensign, Patton, Spelman, and Riddle were Whigs before taken of freesoilry, and Krum and Hutchins were Locofocos. The Locofocos will of course act after their former sympathies There is no telling how the Whigs may act when once estranged from a course of rectitude. The *Independents* are Messrs Johnston of Monroe, and Minster of Butler, of whose predilections we know nothing, but presume them Locofocoish. We understand that Messrs. Krum and Minster are pledged to recognize the Apportionment Law. There will undoubtedly be a majority in the House favorable to amending the law so far as it divides Hamilton county—*Ohio State Journal.*

AMERICAN POST ON THE BRITISH LINE.—We learn from the Minesota Pioneer, of the 27th ult., that Colonel Woods, who had just returned from his expedition to the British line, established a military post at Pembina, and at one other locality east of that point. Colonel Woods left Fort Snelling early in June, having in his company Capt. Pope, United States Engineer, under directions to report the most feasible road to Pembina, which is situated on the line, and to describe the general character of the country. The journey was a very toilsome one, for most of the way, through mud, and over streams, many of which they crossed by means of pontoon wagons, arriving at their destination on the 1st August. The post at Pembina was merely designated by marks. When Colonel Woods arrived, the spring floods had not been subsided, and the inhabitants had fled to the highlands to escape from the inundation of the Plains of Red River. Later in the season, the country is dry, fertile, and beautiful. The moral character of the people, who are worthy half breeds, are spoken of with respect. They devote more of their time to agriculture than the chase. Good garden vegetables were procured at Pembina, and choice beef was worth five cents. Grass and the small grains flourish well. Indian corn is an uncertain crop. On account of the early snows, a body of nutritious grass is preserved, and upon which the horses and cattle subsist well all winter.

About 250 miles from St. Paul, some small herds of buffalo were seen.

About a dozen *voyageurs* came in from Pembina, with the expedition, and had a long Talk with Governor Ramsey. They complained of aggression on their rights by persons on the British side of the line—stated that certain obnoxious men had been appointed chiefs over them—that they were restricted in their hunting privileges, and demanded protection as Americans. Governor Ramsey assured them of the ability of the United States Government to protect all her citizens, and that he would represent their case at Washington. With this assurance they were satisfied.

Lieutenant Page, who had been doing duty as Quarter Master and Commissary, at Fort Snelling, left on the 27th, to join his regiment in California.

Governor Chambers arrived at St. Paul, on the 28th, to join in the commission with Governor Ramsey, to negotiate a treaty with the Sioux Indians. Two bands of the Indians were Snelling on the 22d, to receive their annuities. The other bands were to be paid at a later date—some this month.—*St. Louis Rep.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE CALEDONIA.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, Sept. 28, 1849.

A less eventful week than the past has rarely been known; with the exception of the continued and rapid decline of the cholera there is not a single circumstance calling for remark.

DECLINE OF THE CHOLERA.

The deaths from cholera in London, for the week ending the 22nd instant, have not exceeded 529. In the previous week the number was 1052, and in the week before that, when the mortality was at the highest, it was 2026. The weather continues fine, and the only observable change in its condition has been a greater frequency of fresh breezes. It appears from the statistics of the quarter ending the 15th of September that more than 5 out of every 1000 inhabitants of London died of cholera during the three months.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Continental politics are dull on all points, and were it not that Comorn, with its singular power of keeping the armies of a whole empire at bay, still holds out, the so called pacification of Europe would be complete, and would promise to continue for a year or two. It is asserted, however, that Comorn will soon surrender, negotiations having been renewed. Hitherto it has been believed that, although the capture of the fortress would occupy 50,000 men for a year, the Austrian Government would undergo that cost rather than grant an amnesty and give up the shootings and hangings upon which they had set their mind; but it now seems to be considered probable that some terms will be agreed to on the basis of those which were granted to the Venitians.

Vienna is still busy in showing honor to Radetzky. Jellachich is also described as being ingreat favor with the court, and Radetzky is said to have spoken of him as the man upon whom the future of Austria will greatly depend. This seems hardly probable, for we know nothing of him except as a sort of barbarian dandy, whose bombastic bulletins and thorough defeat appear to justify the scorn with which he is always referred to by the Hungarians.

Nothing more is known regarding the demand made on the Turkish Government for the surrender of Kossuth and Bem and the other fugitives, but according to the last accounts the Porte is still firm in his refusal. It is asserted that the treaty between Turkey and Russia positively stipulates for the giving up of all political refugees, and that hence the Sultan will at all events be compelled to give up the Polish subjects to Russia, such as Bem and Dembinski. It is not easy to see, however, why the Turkish Government should hesitate, like Russia at all in the business. The quarrel was between Austria and the Hungarians, and it is with Austria the account should be settled.—The part of Russia in the matter was her own aggression.

Meanwhile the Austrians, being disappointed of a portion of their prey, endeavor to glut themselves by hunting the wives and children of those who have escaped. The children of Bem are in their hands, and you will see it alleged in the papers that they have possessed themselves of the children of Kossuth and Pulskey. This, I believe, is not the fact—my authority being Pulskey himself, who is now in England. The frightful sentences against the Hungarians still continues.—Among the last was that of a priest, who has been condemned to twenty years' imprisonment in heavy irons, for having spoken of the Emperor of Austria "in disrespectful terms."

The long talked of Austrian loan has at length been announced. It is for $35,000,000, in a 4 1-2 per cent stock, at 55—a price which at the present rate of exchange on England would be equal to about 78 1-2 in our money. This stock would yield to the taker 5 3-4 per cent. The amount is to be paid by the subscribers in 10 monthly instalments, terminating the 15th of July, 1850. According to the last advices subscriptions had been readily sent in, and Rothschild had taken place in the stock at 1 per cent premium. The Emperor of Russia has subscribed for $10,000,000 of it.

In consequence of the announcement of this loan Mr. Cobden has suggested that a public meeting should be called in London, to denounce it as "an attempt to levy upon the earnings of peaceful industry the means of paying Haynau and his Croats for his butcheries in Brescia and their atrocities in Hungary"—atrocities which have "surpassed every thing that has occurred since the persecution of the middle ages." It is clearly understood, however, that it has not been contemplated by any capitalist to open a subscription list in London.

France also requires a loan almost as urgently as Austria, and for an equal or larger amount, but it is now positively said that it will not be negotiated before until the Spring. Even then it would merely be a stop-gap unless measures be taken previously to reduce the enormous excess of expenditure over revenue which is still going on. The Minister finds it impossible to raise new taxes, and under these circumstances a large and rapid reduction of the army is admitted to be the only alternative. On the 1st of September the total amount of the military forces of France, including the Pendarmerie, was 503,000 men and a vigorous effort is to be made to reduce it to 360,000, (the amount at which it stood before the revolution,) by the 1st of January next. This reduction, coupled with the general improvement in trade which has lately taken place, together with a project for the completion of the Lyons and Avignon railway at an outlay of $15,000,000, chiefly to be raised by English capitalists will it is hoped enable the Government to tide over the financial difficulties until the necessity of paying the next April dividends will render the loan necessary.

The negotiations on the Roman question are still marked by mystery and confusion, and the obstinacy of the Pope and of his advisers is not yet broken. The Pope has issued a manifesto, plainly showing that he is determined not to govern constitutionally, and embodied in this manifesto is an amnesty, from which all are excluded who are known to have taken any part in the republic. During the past week a long and important pamphlet has been printed in some of the London papers in the form of a retrospect, addressed by Mazzini in his exile to the French Ministers, carrying them step by step through every stage of their infamy. It is characterized by the logical elegance for which rendered his replies to Oudinot so remarkable, and it would be a valuable service to the cause of rational freedom if it were printed and scattered as a tract in every quarter of the world.

It appears that Garibaldi has once required by the Sardinian Government to exile himself to Tunis for two or three months, when, should things continue tranquil, he may return. He expressed a hope, on his departure, that he should be enabled with your Christian charity of Tunis than he had experienced in Piedmont.

In order apparently that there may not be a remaining speck to dim the glory of Russian greatness, news has arrived of a victory obtained over the Circassians, whose resistance has for years constituted the approbrium of the armies of the Czar. The Emperor still delights to issue his manifestoes, in which he speaks of "the salutary influence which the power of Russia has exercised over the destinies of Europe." In addition to his pompous subscription to the Austrian loan, he has also engaged to subsidize the Pope with a loan of $6 000,000.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE CONTINENT.

Last year, in the midst of the daily scuffle, it was impossible to foresee what would be the map to know what would be the map of Europe on that day twelve months. And now there is not a single change, except that the old distribution of territory is marked with more solidity than ever; that the Celtic Freemen have achieved by their paroxysm having been to enable their Teutonic neighbors, by the extinction of Hungary as an independent state, to extend still farther the power of that race whose destiny is destined steadily to overrun the world. And this is favorable to freedom, despite the painful circumstances attending it, for there is more real progress sure to come out from even the worst despotisms of the Germans than from the most shining democracies of Celt, Sclave or Magyar. The work in the present instance has been done by the most loathsome and brutal portion of the predominant race, but this will always happen, and those who are fitted to draw the sword and to appeal to violence must be prepared for it as a natural consequence. Spirits are not finely touched but to fine issues, and the more exalted communities of the world, composed of the Anglo Saxon people, have shown themselves in times of emergency, by any contest in which brutal force has been voluntarily invoked as the proper means by which it should be settled.

In this way it is impossible not to see that a deep lesson has been conveyed to the Italians as well as to the defeated German liberals. They both committed treason to the cause of morality and human advancement by staking its existence upon the successful exercise of the animal power—a fact that the lesson will be received by the former is much to be doubted, for magnanimous and brave as they are, they possess the unteachableness peculiar to their Asiatic derivation, and even at this moment of direst distress and danger, which at this moment of direst distress and danger, which they are destined to succeed all other institutions of the kind; and in fact, worthy of notice, that they have issued during the last year a greater number of policies than any other Mutual Insurance Company in the United States have members

With this extensive patronage, the flourishing and prosperous condition of the Company, and their large and accumulated cash fund, the Directors feel confident that their plan of taking none but small risks of the safest kind, is decidedly the most popular and only plan upon which a Farmer's Company can succeed.

The first year they issued only 1267 policies; the second, 6161; the third, 14,795; the fourth, (from 16th of May to 1st January, seven and a half months) 17,612, and the directors feel confident of issuing over 30,000 policies during the fourth year, and of adding from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars to their present large cash fund. The increasing business and increasing cash fund warrant the belief that no tax upon their premium notes will be necessary for a long term of years, and the Directors assure the public that all losses will be settled with promptness and liberality.

All communications for the Company should be directed to the Secretary, at Grantville, New York—post paid.

DIRECTORS.

David Russell,	Joseph H. Orvis,
Joseph M. Bishop,	Arch. Bishop,
George Clemens,	Asa P. Hammond,
Samuel W. Perry,	Nathan Deane,
H. Newcomb Graves,	George Young, Jr,
Solomon S. Cowen,	Isaac W. Bishop,
Henry Holmes.	

OFFICERS.

DAVID RUSSELL, President.
NATHAN DOANE, Vice President.
ARCH BISHOP, Secretary.
S. W. PERRY, Deputy Secretary.
S. S. COWEN, Treasurer.
GEO YOUNG, Jr., General Agent.

Grantville Wash. co., N. Y., Jan. 1, 1849.
oct17:wLanlf

Stray Cow.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, living in Versailles township, Allegheny county, on the 8th of October, a large red COW, with some white spots, a piece cut off the under side of the right ear, and a crop and slit in the left; is giving a milk, as other marks perceptible. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take away said Cow, or she will be sold according to law.

oct15:w2t* FAUNTLEY MURE Jr.

CHICKERING'S PIANOS.

RECEIVED and now open for examination, a new and splendid assortment of 7 Octave Pianos from "Chickering" Boston, among them a full carved Louis XIV. ordered for one of our citizens, who has kindly permitted it to remain in my ware room to day (Wednesday) for exhibition. Those who may have a desire to see and hear this splendid specimen of art, are respectfully invited to call to day at the store of

JOHN H MELLOR, 81 Wood st.

Agent for Chickering's Pianos for Western Pa.
oct17

Boots and Shoes.

A SPLENDID assortment just received, suitable for the Fall and Winter Trade, consisting in part of MENS, WOMENS, BOYS, MISSES' AND CHILDRENS WARE, of every variety and style, sold at prices to suit the times. Those wishing to purchase, wholesale or retail, will find it to their advantage to give us a call and examine for themselves.

TROTH & SCOTT.

oct17 corner Fourth and Market sts.

☞ Dont forget the place.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

A LOT OF GROUND in the Diamond, Allegheny City, adjoining Dr. Pressley's property, 60 feet front by 120 feet deep to a 12 feet alley. Title indisputable, and terms easy. For further particulars apply to J. B. Miller, Federal street, Allegheny city, nearly opposite M. Jenkins' store, or to the subscriber.

ROBERT LINN

Sewickleyville, Oct. 7.—[oct17-d2w*

GROCERIES—

200 bags Green Rio Coffee;		
150 pkgs Y. H., Imp. and Gunpowder Tea,		
20 half chests Black Teas,		
120 bxs Va manufactured Tobacco;		
40 hhds N. O. Sugar;		
20 bbls Loaf Sugar;		
10 bbls Gra-bed Sugar;		
50 bbls Nos. 2 and 3 Mackerel;		
25 hf bbls do do;		
25 tierces Fresh Rice;		
400 sides Sole Leather, (N. Y.)		
60 casks Madeira; 50 bxs No. 1 Chocolate;		
200 bbls N. O. Molasses;		
50 reams Writing and Letter Paper;		
2 bbls Roll Brimstone; 20 bbls Camwood;		
10 reams Wrapping Paper;		
50 bbls Ship Logwood; 1 bbl Camphor;		
50 bxs White Pipes; 1 bbl Nutmegs;		
50 bbls S. H. Molasses; 5 bbls Cloves;		
30 bbls Boston Tar; 3 tierces S. F. Indigo;		
25 bbls Farmers' Oil; 100 mats Cassia;		
15 bbls Fustick.		
5000 lbs Cotton Yarns, ass'd,		
50 bales Candle Wick,		Washington Mill.
100 bales Nos. 1 & 2 Hatting;		
3 bbls Saltpetre; 8 do Epsom Salts;		
2 bbls Chalk; 5 bbls Ginger;		
40 qr bxs Half Spanish Cigars,		
20 qr bxs Spanish Cigars;		
100 twenties bxs Spanish Cigars,		
100 tenth do do do;		

Together with a full and general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured articles.

J & K FLOYD,
Round Church Buildings,
on Liberty and Wood sts, Pittsburgh.
oct17

SALERATUS—27 casks Saleratus, (Buckeye,) landing by the M. and L. K. Line, and for sale by

J & R FLOYD

oct17

POTASH—8 casks (Brown's) superior Potash, in store and for sale by

J & R FLOYD

oct17

TUBS, BUCKETS & KEELERS—100 doz Heaver Buckets; 10 do do Tubs; 10 do do Keelers; in store and for sale by

J & R FLOYD

oct17

WINDOW GLASS—160 box 9x10 Glass; 50 box 10x12 Glass; in store and for sale by

J & R FLOYD

oct17

CHEESE—50 bxs W. R., in store and for sale by

J & R FLOYD

oct17

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C H GRANT

oct17

Mathematical and School Books!

Designed for Schools, Academies and Colleges,

ELEMENTARY COURSE.

DAVIES' Primary Table Books;
do First Lessons in Arithmetic,
do School do;
do Key to School do;
do University Arithmetic;
do Key to University Arithmetic;
do Elementary Algebra;
do Key to Elementary Algebra;
do Elements of Geometry;
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do Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry;
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Louisiana—J. P. Thompson, Tuesday, Oct. 16th.
Indiana—P. Burley, Wednesday, 17th.
Kentucky—Capt H. Truby, Thursday, 18th.
Ohio—A. Craig, Friday, 19th.
Louisiana—J. P. Thompson, Saturday, 20th.
Indiana—P. Burley, Sunday, 21st.
Kentucky—Capt H. Truby, Monday, 22d.
Ohio—Capt. A. Craig, Tuesday, 23d.
Louisiana—J. P. Thompson, Wednesday, 24th.
Indiana—P. Burley, Thursday, 25th.
Kentucky—H. Truby, Friday, 26th.
Ohio—Capt A. Craig, Saturday, 27th.
Louisiana—J. P. Thompson, Sunday, 28th.
Indiana—P. Burley, Monday, 29th.
Kentucky—H. Truby, Tuesday, 30th.
Ohio—A. Craig, Wednesday, 31st.

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or D. LEECH & CO, Canal basin.

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THE BURNING FLUID is a new article, perfectly free from the danger of explosion, and unrivalled for Beauty, Economy and Convenience. It is a complete substitute for oil, Tallow or Gas, being far superior to it in its beautiful appearance, and gives a uniform and brilliant light, without smoke or stoke. It is so free from smoke, that it can be used in a room with out fire, and particularly recommends itself to the attention of Country Merchants, Hotel Keepers and Families, as well as for use in Churches, Synagogues, Lodge Rooms, Offices of professional gentlemen, to be had of the manufacturer,

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W. M'CLINTOCK

Pittsburgh, Sept. 19, 1849.

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For sale, together with Hibbert's Red Ink, and Machine Copy Ink, by B. A. Fahnestock & Co., H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny City, and by the manufacturer, T. K. Hibbert, Druggist and Chemist, corner of Liberty and Smithfield sts, Pittsburgh. oct13

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Also, a splendid stock of gold and silver Watches, of the best quality and at eastern prices—warranted.

Diamond Sparks, Gold Pens, Solar Land Lamps, &c.

W. W. WILSON,
corner Market and 4th sts

oct12

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W. W. WILSON

oct12

SUGAR CURED HAMS—15 bbls extra S. C. Family Hams, just rec'd and for sale by

SELLERS & NICOLS

oct12

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS—W. M'Clintock is now opening the handsomest assortment of Piano Cloth Piano and Table Covers ever offered in this market, to which he invites the attention of purchasers.

oct13

LIST OF LETTERS

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

Ladies' List.

A

Adams Sarah Hoge Allott Elizabeth Arnold J Jane
Agnew Elizabeth

B

Bailey Sarah J Blasdale Martha A Brennan Margaretta
Baird Mrs Sam Blowell Mrs
Ba dolf Mary Bowers Caroline Brooks Nancy A
Barber Sarah Bowen Wingford Brooks Elizabeth M
Barlow Elizabeth Alleaddock Calhe Brown Amanda
Barner Margaretta Brown Charlotte
Baxter Mary Ann Bradford Lorinda Brown M A
Beaks Elizabeth Branhtofer Rachel Brown Mary
Bergan Sarah Berk John Butler R L
Blair Mary Byrne H

C

Caulfield Elizab Connell Johanna Crawford Jane D