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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.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.—Those interested will see, by a notice appended to the advertisement, that the time of opening bids for Indian Goods, by the Department of the Interior, has been extended to the first of December, and that the regulation forbidding extracts to be taken from the contracts of former years, has been rescinded. The time for the delivery of the goods has been extended to the first of June, 1850.

The National Intelligencer—Assaults of the Union.

A few days since, the National Intelligencer, in a long editorial article, most ably and successfully defended the foreign policy of the National Administration, which has been so violently and maliciously attacked by the *Washington Union*, regardless of the honor of the country abroad, or the character of our public functionaries at home. In the article referred to, the Intelligencer made the following statement, which will be borne out by every dispassionate and intelligent man in the country:—

"We have been attentive observers of the manner in which our foreign affairs have been conducted since the present Secretary of State was called by the President to aid him in the management of those affairs; and, after a dispassionate consideration of every thing he has done, which has thus far met the public eye, and of which we have any knowledge, we undertake to say that our foreign relations, *amidst great difficulties, were never more successfully managed, and that in every instance he has vindicated the honor and interests of the nation with an ability, zeal, and patriotism which entitle him to the respect and thanks of the country.*"

In proving the truth of this position, the Intelligencer had occasion to handle the Union in a severe manner, but with that dignity and decorum which it never departs from under the excitement of any provocation. The Union smarting under the well merited and well laid on castigation, replied with a tissue of personal attacks upon the senior editor of the Intelligencer, the argument of that paper being beyond the power of the Union to answer. This disreputable mode of warfare, on the part of the Foreign Organ, has called forth from Mr. Gales the following reply, which appeared in the Intelligencer last Monday:

EXCHANGE, October 21, 1849.

MY DEAR SIR: Whilst still in my bed, to which I have been for some days confined by previous illness, accident has placed in my hands the Union of this morning, in which I find an attack upon the National Intelligencer, drawn out by your late satisfactory vindication of the Foreign Policy of the Administration, the only part of its policy which can as yet have afforded any ground for controversy. That attack within itself its own sufficient refutation, and would certainly, in my opinion, require no other, but for the following personal reference to myself, which is given by the Union as an extract of a letter from some one in Baltimore to a New York journal:—

"The Cabinet and Joseph Gales, be it understood, have put their heads together to make the National Intelligencer the Administration organ at Washington, to the exclusion of the Republic. This movement, although adroitly managed, has come to the knowledge of the President. The party most interested in this operation (setting aside Joseph himself) is Mr. Clayton, for whom Mr. Gales has a strong political and personal attachment. To the General, on the contrary, Mr. Gales is strenuously opposed. We have recently seen a letter addressed to a gentleman of New York by Mr. Gales, in which he says: 'I have seen General Taylor several times, but I may with truth say that I am not acquainted with him. This to you may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true.' To the same gentleman he complained that the President, upon his first coming to Washington, had not treated him with proper courtesy. From this you will discover that, although Mr. Gales is in with the Cabinet, he is out with the President."

There are two points in this extract which demand a direct and prompt reply, which will allow me to wait for health and strength to make more formally.

The first of these is, that I have had some consultation with the Cabinet, or with some person or persons, in relation to the National Intelligencer the Administration organ at Washington, &c. This assertion is wholly false and unfounded. I have had no conversation with any member of the Cabinet on that subject, nor, indeed, as you know, have I desired the National Intelligencer to be the Administration organ, in the understood sense of that term; that is to say, to the exclusion of any other journal.

The second is, that I am "strenuously opposed" to Gen. Taylor. This statement is even more barely false than the preceding. Gen. Taylor has not on earth a friend more conscientious or more true than myself; nor who more desires the success of his administration.

With respect to what I am reported to have written in a letter to "a gentleman of New York." If I could so distrust gentlemen whose casual letters I answer as to keep copies of my replies, I have not time to be so particular as to keep copies of my private letters. The two sentences quoted may or may not have formed part of some letter of mine written some months ago. If so, they are, as must indeed be obvious to every one, garbled, torn from their context. The letter must be, if it exists, in answer to some one desiring to avail himself of my imagined intimacy or influence with the President or other members of the Cabinet for some purpose of his own; to which my reply was, substantially, doubtless, that, though I was on terms of personal intercourse with the President, I could pretend to no such acquaintance or familiarity with him as would justify my constituting myself a medium of communication between him and applicants for public office.

With regard to the concluding representation of this extract, closing with the remark that, "although Mr. Gales is in with the Cabinet, he is out with the President," let me add that, whilst I have received from the President all the courtesies due from his station, I happen to have had, from the present of their engagements and of my own, almost no personal intercourse whatever with the gentlemen who compose his Cabinet.

I have written these few lines with difficulty and can hardly command strength to add that I am always faithfully yours,

JO. GALES.

WM. W. SEATON, Esq.,
Office of the National Intelligencer.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

"PERSONAL NARRATIVE of a Tour through a part of the United States and Canada; with notices of the History and Institutions of Methodism in America. By James Dixon, D. D. New York. Published by Lane and Scott."

Probably no work of an English Tourist has been published, for many years, which has been so extensively quoted by the American press, and has met with more universal commendation. Dr. Dixon appears to possess the faculty of understanding and appreciating traits of character, and motives of action on but slight acquaintance; and has been remarkably happy in placing a due estimate upon American character, institutions, and progress. He has not compared us with the older institutions of his native land, and deduced opinions therefrom, to our prejudice but has, considered us in our true relations, as seeking our happiness and the progress and welfare of our race in our own way, and his heart was warmed towards us while he has seen how much we are really doing. The book, taken altogether, is pleasant and instructive to the general reader, but especially so to the members of the Church to which Dr. Dixon was accredited.

Sold by Robt. Hopkins, Apollo Buildings, 4th street.

"*A Discourse concerning the Divine Providence.* By Wm. Sherlock, D. D. Pittsburgh: Published by J. L. Read."

Sherlock on Divine Providence is a work on which it is unnecessary for us to pass an opinion, for its "praise is in all the Churches." All those who wish to be instructed on a most interesting and comforting article of Christian faith, would do well to purchase this book.

Sold by the publisher, who may be found at Mr. Hopkins' Book Store, and by the Booksellers generally.

Holden's Dollar Magazine, for November, is promptly on our table. This is the cheapest, and one of the most readable of the Monthly Magazines. We always hail Holden with pleasure.

THE SYNOD OF PITTSBURGH.—The Synod of Pittsburgh convened on Wednesday, the 17th instant at Bridgetown. The Rev. M. Reynolds of Meadville, was elected Moderator.

The Synod resolved to hold their next annual meeting the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City.

SYNOD OF WHEELING.—The Synod met at Steubenville on Tuesday the 16th instant. The Rev. Professor Alrich was elected moderator and the Rev. John Eagleson, and the Rev. John M. Lowrie clerks.

The Synod adjourned on Thursday night, the 18th instant, and will meet next year in St. Clairsville.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—We fully accord with our correspondent "Howard," in relation to his remarks on a Day of Public Thanksgiving, and we trust that Gov. JOHNSTON, whose administration we take great pleasure in saying has given such general satisfaction to the citizens of this State, will yield to the wishes of the great mass of the community, in designating a day of public acknowledgement to the Divine Being for his infinite mercies extended to us as a people during the last year.

In this connection we cannot forbear copying, for the delighted perusal of our readers, the following eloquent and impressive remarks of the London Times, on the disappearance of the Cholera from that city, and the propriety of a public acknowlengement therefor. Although we, in this State, have suffered less than some others, yet in this we have additional cause of thanksgiving that the Destroyer passed over us so lightly, yet not without giving us dreadful evidence of his awful power, even in the very vicinity of our city.

From the London Times.

CHOLERA IN LONDON.

It would be as impossible to exaggerate the sentiment of gratitude which is felt throughout the metropolis at the abatement of the pest from which we are beginning to escape, as it would be to exaggerate the misery which its further continuance would have inflicted. The plague is stayed.—Death strikes with a feeble and fitful hand, where he so lately smote with so fearful a force. Terror and despondence, the satellites and companions of death, are flying before the power which has destroyed the gaunt destroyer. The streets, which still bear the aspect of mourning and sadness, no longer witness the daily insignia of mortality. One meets, indeed, in every place the memories of irreparable losses, and the tokens of lasting grief.—In the throng of the Exchange, in the great thoroughfares, in the crowded streets, we jostle against those who have, within a few days, lost their nearest kin. One man, a week ago, the happy husband or proud father, has since followed wife and children to the grave. The prattle of infancy and the soft accents of affection have been suddenly hushed in a thousand homes. A havoc has been wrought in innumerable families which a long life will fail to repair. But the plague is already stayed; and, great as the calamity may have been, it is slight compared with what old traditions and modern experience taught us to expect. London has escaped with half the loss sustained in Paris, and a tithe of the destruction which ravaged Moscow, Petersburg or Delhi.

A termination almost so unhoped for has filled men's hearts with gratitude. They recognize in the mercy that has arrested the hand of the Destroying Angel the salvation of this country from all those moral and material ills which have ever followed in the train of great pestilences. Had the disease remained among us for any time without abatement, experience tells us it could hardly have remained without increase. The mortality which had risen from the usual weekly average of 900 to 3,000, would not have remained weeks at low as 3,000. Had it gone on in the same ratio of increase, it is hardly too much to say that whole districts in the metropolis and its suburbs would have been laid bare and desolate. True, this would have happened among the abodes of the very poor. But would the consequences of the affliction have been restricted to these spots?—Could whole families have been plunged into destitution, and whole parishes have been desolated by panic, in the offskirts of a huge city, without infecting the other and healthier elements of society? Impossible. Of the plague which has already, we trust, spent its worst malignity, the deaths which it caused were not the sole nor the most terrible result. The great historian of Greece has depicted in indelible colors the moral which goes hand in hand with the physical pest. We, as a nation, indeed, may not be in the same state as that refined and volatile people which erected altars to "The Unknown God." But can any one, who knows any thing of our great cities, and especially of our greatest, say that, were a pest let loose with unmitigated violence on them or in it, the mere destruction of human life would measure the havoc and the calamity endured? Would the poorer masses of our population go untainted by that same utter recklessness of all save present gain and present enjoyment—the same indifference to death or life—honor or dishonor—good or evil which poisoned the minds of the Athenians more than the plague destroyed their bodies? The historian of the Great Plague of London bears testimony to the frightful immorality, hardness of heart, and savage recklessness which followed with piercing intensity, and not with contrition, the dominion over men's minds. In our age the vast increase of population, the more than proportionate increase of luxury and wealth—the great contrast of conditions and fortunes, have all raised up elements of discord, contention, and bitter strife, which were unknown in De Foe's time, but which, in a wide spread pestilence, might now ferment into anarchy and ruin. The metropolis could not have escaped alone. It would have infected all England. We have escaped these evils. We have escaped panic.. We have escaped national convulsion. There have, doubtless, been great sufferings, privation, destitution, and despair inflicted on many. These have likewise been much hardness, selfishness, and cruelty elicited by it. But still, how little have these been, compared with the probable and almost inevitable consequence of a heavier and wider mortality! For this exemption from all the worst evils of a national pestilence the nation is generally and profoundly thankful.

And if this be, as we believe it to be, the case, does not an occasion so solemn observe an expression of sentiments so profound? Should there not be some public and universal recognition of the Might which has stood between the living and the dead—of the Mercy which has spared us the consummation of a dreadful chastisement? We know that there are men who refuse to acknowledge the hand of God in any great dispensation of His providence—to whom all the vicissitudes of the material world are but the casual results of fortuitous combinations, or the inevitable operations of undeviating laws. Fortunately, the majority of mankind have not occurred in ousting the Deity from all concern in the world which he has made. Most men still feel sensible that there is one Omniscient and All Powerful who directs and determines the issues of life and death to men and nations. It is useless to talk of secondary causes. Secondary causes are but the instruments which the Deity chooses to employ. Sickness, famine, and death, are warings by which He reminds mankind of their weakness, their helplessness, and their mortality. Every man feels this in his own family, person, and circumstances. The sickness that hurries a favorite child or an affectionate wife to an early grave is an humbling but effective example of Divine power and human weakness. The palsy that prostrates the strong man in the full flush of health and vigor—the distress and poverty which sink the rich man in the height of his prosperity, these are but secondary, often tertiary causes; they may often be traced, step by step, through devious but connected consequences; but each man, in his own heart feels them to be the indications of a supreme will, and the tokens of a supreme power. And when these befall individuals, the prayer is put up in earnest confidence that He who has inflicted the wound—though he may not heal it—will yet temper the infliction with a blessing.

Doubtless the Cholera, like any other phenomenon, either of the corporeal or the mundane system, follows certain definite and ascertainable laws. So does typhus fever, so do hurricanes, so do water spouts, so do thunderstorms, so do earthquakes. But the laws of which we speak are but a convenient phrase to express the will of the great Lawgiver. He who made can abate, modify, suspend or warp them. He who can bid a plague rise in the East, may direct its sinuous course so as to baffle the observations of the most sagacious, and the deductions of the most intelligent. After all, when we have ascertained the law, we are nearly as helpless as we were before. We may foresee a certain number of cases and mitigate a certain number; but the highest degree of knowledge which we attain is, that we know but little about them; and our utmost skill is baffled by contingencies which defy its explanation. One fact even appears prominent above the rest—that we are in the hands of a higher power.

And this is a merciful dispensation. Without such, men would stagnate into a moral apathy, and, forgetting the existence of a God, would forget the duties which he has enjoined. It is by these visitations that men are reminded that they are weak. But they are also reminded that they are accountable. There never yet was a great national affliction without some previous neglect of public or private duties. The very plague which has visited us was made more violent by the omission of kindly acts and the neglect of beneficient laws. The loss of life and the loss of money which we are suffering are penalties by which the Almighty Wisdom punishes the infraction of Governments and States. Had we observed the duties of charity and justice more than we have, we should have suffered less than we have. Had we been more devout, we should have been more just and more charitable.

Those who have suffered and those who have escaped the pestilence of this year will need no exortations to acts of individual devotion and thanksgiving. But the suffering assumed the form of a national suffering; the deliverance has been a national deliverance; the thanksgiving should be national also. The form and mode of it we do not undertake to prescribe. But we are confident that the people of this land will feel it there duty to utter a solemn and public expression of their thanks to Him who has heard their prayers in due season.

The following extract from an article of the National Intelligencer, defending the administration of General Taylor against the senseless and malignant clamor of the Democratic press, contains a keen and most truthful sarcasm:

"No act of the Administration, of any description, has escaped their censure. The President issued a recommendation to the People to devote one day, while a fatal pestilence was spreading its ravages throughout the land, to humiliation and prayer, and the nation responded with extraordinary unanimity to the appeal of its Chief Magistrate. The temples of the Almighty were opened on that day to all who acknowledged his existence and feared his displeasure. The prayers of millions went up to the Most High for relief from the dreadful scourge. By His kind providence the pestilence has disappeared; yet the recommendation of the President was scoffed at, and he was most scurvily assailed for having dared to make it. From the tone of a portion of the Democratic press, the elimination of the disease—the banishment of a pestilence after a recommendation of President Taylor, of prayers to God to expel it, was little better than a usurpation of power; and it required but one step further for them to take a natural and an easy one—to place the whole party on the side of the Cholera, to defend it against the Executive encroachments of Gen. Taylor, and to enshrine it as a political martyr by the side of the French Minister, the Round Islanders, and the 'thousand' victims who have been decapitated by the 'bloody axe of prescription.'"

The Pacific Rail Road Convention.

We condense, from the St. Louis Republican, the official account of the first day's proceedings of the great Rail Road Convention lately held in that city:

At half past twelve o'clock the doors of the Rotunda were thrown open, and the seats on the lower floor soon filled by the delegates from the several States represented in the Convention, each delegation occupying the seats designated by the Committee of Arrangements.

Col. Thornton Grimsley then stated that it became his duty, under the direction of the General Committee of Arrangements, to announce that the time had now arrived for the temporary organization of the Convention; and he would request, after the Convention was organized, that the several delegations occupy the seats designated for their use. On behalf of the Committee of Arrangements and the citizens of the city, he welcomed the various delegates to the hospitalities of the city.

On motion of Col. Grimsley, the Hon. A. T. Ellis, of Indiana, was called to the chair, as President of the Convention, *pro tem.*

Mr. Ellis was thereupon conducted to the chair, as President, *pro tem.*, and thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him. Honored as he was by this mark of respect, he would have much preferred that some one of the many distinguished gentlemen present had been selected in his stead to discharge the duty imposed upon him. Before proceeding to business, he requested that the Rev. Bishop Hawks address the throne of Divine Grace.

The Rev. Bishop Hawks thereupon rose, and made a brief and eloquent address, in which he adverted to the rapid growth, prosperity, and influence of our nation among the people of the earth, and the grand project contemplated by the assembling of the present Convention. He prayed Almighty God that in their consultations, harmony of action and unity of purpose might prevail, and that their proceedings might redound in much good to the country, and to the glory of the Most High.

On motion of Thomas Allen, Esq., of St. Louis, on behalf of the Committee of twenty five, T. A. Stuart, Esq., of Chicago, and Col. A. B. Chambers, of St. Louis, were appointed Secretaries pro tem.

Mr. Allen, of St. Louis, on behalf of the General Committee of twenty five, heretofore selected by the citizens of St. Louis county, proposed the following resolutions, which were adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That one member be selected by each delegation from the respective States represented, to constitute a committee to report permanent officers and rules for the government of the Convention.

2. *Resolved*, That each State represented in this Convention be requested to hand to the Secretaries a list of the names and residence of the delegates from the State, and the name of the person selected to respond for the delegation.

3. *Resolved*, That in voting upon all questions, when a division is called for, each State or Territory represented shall be entitled to a vote equal to its representation in the Federal Government.

Judge Birch, of Missouri, called the attention of the Convention to the basis of representation proposed to be adopted by the third resolution. It was evident to all, if this basis was adopted, that a few gentlemen present from the larger States could control the whole action of the Convention.

Mr. Wm. M. Hall moved a division of the question, so that the sense of the Convention could be taken on the resolutions separately, which motion was adopted.

The first and second resolutions were thereupon read and adopted. When the third resolution was read, a motion was made that it be laid on the table.

Pending this motion, Major Warren proposed an amendment in lieu of the resolution, viz: "That in voting upon all questions where a division is called for, each congressional district represented in the Convention shall be entitled to one vote."

General J. B. Clark, of Missouri, moved that the resolution and amendment be temporarily postponed.

Mr. John F. Darby, of St. Louis, said, before the motion was put to the Convention, he would state, if he understood it correctly, that the resolution proposed by the Committee was only designed for its temporary organization, and until permanent rules were adopted. He deemed it necessary, in voting for presiding officers, that some fixed representation should be designated. The matter was discussed when the resolution was before the committee which proposed it, and they had deemed it the least objectionable basis that could be presented.

Mr. Darnie, of Pennsylvania, favored the motion to postpone.

Benj Davies, of Marion county, Missouri, said if he properly understood the resolution of the committee, it proposed to give N. York, in the organization of the Convention, as many votes as the States is entitled to in the National Councils, and Iowa the same. Peradventure N. York may have but one delegate on this floor and Iowa half a dozen. If such was the case, he could not consent to the former case, for a mere federal representative vote against that of the latter State. He considered the amendment proposed ineffectual, because he did not apprehend that any Congressional District would be represented in the Convention. He, therefore, hoped they would be laid on the table.

The question was then put on the motion to temporarily postpone the resolution and amendment, and carried.

The several States of the Union were then called, when it appeared the following Delegates were present, viz:

[As a great majority of Delegates were from Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana, we deem it unnecessary to insert all the names.]

The following are the names of the delegates from Pennsylvania:

Wm J Totten, N B Craig, Geo Darsie, Geo Ogden, J K Moorhead, S W Roberts, Chas Naylor, T den, J K Moorhead, S W Roberts, Chas Naylor, T J Bigham, G E Weaver, James May, D Wilmarth, James Wood, W M Lyon, W M Temple, W McCandless, R H Kerr, Wm Phillips.

The several States represented being called upon for that purpose, reported the following gentlemen to compose the Committee to present permanent officers and rules for the Government of the Convention, viz:

Pennsylvania—Hon Geo Darsie, of Pittsburgh.
Ohio—John W Van Cleave, of Montgomery.
Indiana—James T. Moffatt, of Vigo.
Illinois—Hon Robert Smith, of Madison.
Missouri—Gen Wm Shields, of Lafayette.
Iowa—Jno A Graham, of Lee.
Michigan—John Biddle, of Detroit.
Wisconsin—Charles Bracken, of Lafayette Co.
Kentucky—Henry J Eastman, of Henderson Co.
New York—Amherst K Williams, of St. Lawrence.

On motion of Hon. J. B. Bowlin, of St. Louis, delegates arriving in the city during the session of the Convention, from other States than those reported, were requested to report themselves to the officers, and take their seats in the Convention.

Without transacting further business, on motion of Gen. Clarke, the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock, this morning.

Thanksgiving.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The year 1849 is now drawing to its close. It is now in its last quarter. So far we have not had a day set apart for thanksgiving. Our worthy Governor last year gave the people the desired opportunity, and we all remember that it was carried out to the letter. It would be so this year.—Indeed, we have the greatest cause to be thankful now. Peace reigns not only in our own borders but in that of our entire country. The ravages of the pestilence that walketh in darkness and wasteth at noon day," has been light in our own State, when compared with others. The harvest has been abundant for our own immediate use, and nothing like famine has been seen within our borders. Prosperity has been seen all around, and charity has been in our midst, dispensing her blessings with aliberal hand. The mechanic has been prosperous; the laborer has been found "worthy of his hire"; the wheels of government have moved on expeditiously and prosperously, and the hand of Him who guides the world has been seen in every thing to our advantage. I have said this much, perhaps was more appropriate for a State thanksgiving than the present. I know it is only necessary for the Governor to know the wishes of the people to give his ready acquiescence, and it is under this impression that I call your attention to the subject. Then let us not only follow the example of other States, but our own precedent, and have a day for special thanksgiving to Almighty God for his many blessings and comforts on mankind.

HOWARD.

October, 1849.

SUFFERING AT SEA—CASTING LOTS.—The New Bedford Mercury gives a letter from Capt. Hosmer, dated Payta, Aug. 21st, giving a melancholy account of the suffering of himself and a boat's crew in the Pacific. He was master of the whaling bark Janet, of Westport. On the 23d of June, 1849, being a thousand miles west of the coast of Peru, he got separated from his vessel. He was towing a whale when this happened; and, with his boat's crew, he was in a suffering condition, from the boat having capsized, by which he lost compass, paddles, &c. In vain did he make all sorts of signals to the bark. He thinks they will fully forsook him, but this is contradicted by the statement of the mate in charge of the Janet—Capt. H. lost two of his men in attempting to bail his boat, and then steered for the uninhabited island of Cocus, distant a thousand miles. Having no compass, he had to steer by the north star and the currents from the south. Some of his men went delirious from the want of food and water. On the seventh day they had to cast lots for one who should render up his body as a meal to his comrades. The poor fellow on whom the lot fell met his fate with "perfect resignation and willingness." On the ninth day, as if by a special providence, a dolphin leaped into the boat, affording them food for some time. They also caught some birds; and 20 days after parting from the Janet they reached Cocus Island. They were dreadfully exhausted; but a pig which they caught and killed, afforded the means of reviving their strength. Two days after reaching the island, a boat from the Leonidas, which happened to be watering at the island, reached them, and they were taken on board the ship and kindly treated. Crowded as the annals of the whale fishery are with disasters, we remember few to compare with this in sufferings to which the boat's crew from the Janet were subjected.

From the National Intelligencer.

British Views of our French Difficulty.

We give below the comments of two Liverpool papers on the dismissal of Mr. Poussin, the French Minister. It is very natural that that incident should be regarded with anxiety in England as well as in France itself, until friendly explanations shall adjust the difficulty; for, notwithstanding the flippant assumptions of the *Chronicle*, it cannot be supposed that the French Government can take umbrage at a step so obviously demanded of our Government by every consideration of self respect.

In addition to what is subjoined from the Liverpool papers, we have some remarks of the London Times on the subject, written before the arrival of the official correspondence; but while they admit, from all that appeared, that the French Minister had "couched his demand in terms unusual or unbecoming," they chiefly consist of disparaging reflections on republican forms of Government and contemptuous personal reflections on the dismissed Minister, unworthy of being copied.

The *London News* has these remarks on the same subject: "We must say that the fault in this affair seems to lie with the French envoy, Major Poussin, and with M. de Tocqueville, the first of whom uses the most undiplomatic language, such as compels a spirited Government to resent it; whilst the Minister in Paris, without examining the matter, dismisses it in a light and cursory way, assuming that there was haste and wrong on both sides, and taking it for granted that the American President would accept such a compromise."

The Paris correspondent of the *London Chronicle* says that no importance is given to the correspondence between our Government and the French Minister, as, he being what is termed a Red Republican, he had been or was to be recalled.

FROM THE LIVERPOOL CHRONICLE.

The rupture between the Republics of France and America, although least serious, is still imminent. The old axiom, *Acerrima proximorum odia*, seems to be as true of nations as of relatives. The quarrel, so far, is personal; but, unfortunately, personal considerations have been too often regarded of sufficient importance to warrant an appeal to arms. The Republic of France sends a representative to the United States, who insults, in his communications, the statesmen of the Western Republic. The latter appealed for redress to Louis Napoleon and his Ministers, but got none. On the contrary, the conduct of the envoy officially held to be justifiable. The American vanity is wounded, and the old soldier, who sits in the chair of Washington, fired at the indignity, insists upon the French Minister quitting a soil which he has outraged by his conduct. Such, in substance, is the somewhat alarming intelligence brought by the last packet.

It is singular that the most juvenile Republic in Europe should take a malicious pleasure in thus affronting its venerable *pere* across the Atlantic, the oldest democracy. De Tocqueville, is the Minister who abets an ambassador in doing so, and still more singular that the great commentator of the day should be found in the ranks of the Republican Journals, which are so busy in making iron direct from the ore, with authricite and bituminous coal, by a single process. By means of this remarkable invention, Mr. S. proposes to make wrought iron at a cost of £6 to £8 per ton—at least half the usual cost. His furnace has three combined chambers, one above the other and all actuated by the same fire. The upper chamber is used for decrediting the ore—impurities, such as sulphur, &c. being carried off at a low temperature: the middle chamber for fluxing and working, and the lower chamber for reducing and finishing. The metal is taken from the last named to the hammer or squeezers. The whole time occupied in this process, from the time the ore is put into the furnace until finished by the hammer is only two hours! We understand that one of his furnaces is now in operation at Bonton, in Morris county. We have a specimen of iron from it, which is pronounced by the Sun very best of description. Perhaps a more important invention—if fuller experiments should verify present anticipations—has not been introduced in many years. Its effect upon the production and consumption of iron must be immense.

☞ DR MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS—This really great medicine is rapidly supplanting all other remedies for a diseased Liver. Its effects are so decided, safe and speedy, as to give it claims possessed by no other medicine offered to the public. The inventor, a very distinguished physician of Virginia, prepared it in the region of country in which the Liver Complaint, or Hepatitis, as it is termed by medical men, is peculiarly common and formidable. Dr. M'Lane, spent years in the discovery of the ingredients of his Pills, and in proportioning their quantities. The result of his researches has placed his name among the benefactors of mankind, by affording a medicine to the sick, which alleviates and cures in the most obstinate cases of this insidious complaint. Have you a pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, which increases with a pressure—unable to lie with ease on the left side—with occasional, sometimes constant pain under the shoulder blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder? Rely upon it, that although the latter pain is sometimes taken for rheumatic, they all arise from diseases of the Liver, and if you would have relief, go immediately and purchase a box of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., No. 62, corner of Fourth and Wood st., Pittsburgh. [oct20-d&wtw3

PERFECTION Fancy Market and Ferry Buckets

DR. D. HUNT, Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets oct1-dlyw

FRENCH LEMON SUGAR.—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.

HAZEN'S BROMA.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a combination of Cocoa nut: innocent, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by Hazen & Brewer, Boston, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Perfumery, No. 70 Fourth st. mch14

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Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, has prepared to manufacture and set Block Tin Teeth in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—TOOTHACHE CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—J. H. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. * jul1

DIED.

On Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, James Chadwick, who resided at Oakland, on the Fourth Street Road, aged seventy four years.

His funeral will take place to day at one o'clock, from his residence. His friends and relations are invited to attend without further notice.

New Music Books.

JUVENILE ORATORIO; a Collection of Songs designed for Floral and other Concerts, Juvenile Classes, Schools, &c.: By J. C. Johnson. Price, 75 cts.

THE BAY STATE COLLECTION of Church Music; comprising a great variety of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Chants, Anthems, Choruses and set Pieces, original and selected. Together with a complete course of elementary exercises, solfeggios and singing lessons; the whole forming a complete Manual of Church Music: By A. N. Johnson, Lowell Mason, Oliver Shaw, Hill, Boston, 1849. Price, 75 cts.

JOHN H. MELLOR, Rec'd and for sale by oct25 st. Wood st.

CRAB CIDER—7 bbls, a superior article for sale by oct25 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

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A. A. MASON & CO. will open this morning 2 more cases of those 25 cent Cassimeres, of the most fashionable style

MUSLIN DE LAINS—A. A. Mason & Co. are now opening another case of those very cheap 12½c. M de Lains oct25

LINEN HOSE—A. A. Mason & Co. have received 1 100 doz Linen Hdkfs, at 6¼c 100 do 12½c 100 do at 18¾c oct25

HOWARD DUCKS—15 to 20 inch Duck, a heavy twilled article for Steamboat Decks, Wagon Covers, and repelling the wet. For sale by MURPHY, WILSON & CO. oct25 No 48 Wood st

BURLAPS—8 bales 4 in. Burlaps, for wool sacks, just rec'd and for sale by MURPHY, WILSON & CO. oct25 No 48 Wood st

WOOLEN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—A large assortment of blue and black mixed, Cable and Scarlet Woolen Shirts and Drawers, just rec'd and for sale by MURPHY, WILSON & CO. oct25 No 48 Wood st

COLD THIBET CLOTHS—4 cases 5-4 cold Thibet Cloths, low, medium and fine, rec'd and for sale by MURPHY, WILSON & CO. oct25 No 48 Wood st

HERRING—25 bbls for sale low to close a consignment by ARMSTRONG & CROZER oct25

FLOUR—50 bbls just rec'd and for sale by oct25 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

POTATOES—50 bbls just rec'd and for sale by oct25 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

GUNNY BAGS—2000 in store and for sale by oct25 COPE & BREYFOGLE, 109 Second st

NAILS—250 kgs Gliphant's brand, receiving and for sale by oct25 JAMES DALZELL

TAR—50 bbls N. C. receiving per canal, and for sale by oct25 JAMES DALZELL

SOLE LEATHER—225 sides just rec'd, for sale by oct25 JAMES DALZELL

MOLASSES—100 bbls prime N O, in oak packages, just rec'd per steamer Hindoo, and for sale by oct24 J & R FLOYD

MAZARINE BLUE ALPACCAS—Just rec'd, an assortment of Mazarine Blue Alpaccas and Coburgs, of handsome shade and all qualities, at the Dry Goods House of WM. R. MURPHY, oct19 N. E. corner 4th and Market sts.

SAM'L. GRAY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
EXCHANGE BUILDINGS,
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IRVING'S WORKS, new edition; 11 vols of which are now published.

The above, with a variety of new works just rec'd and for sale by JAMES D. LOCKWOOD, oct21 No 63 Wood st

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, Corn Meal, and Rye Flour, 1 in sacks, for sale by S F VON BONNHORST & CO oct24

CHEESE—500 lbs Cream, 200 do. W R Cheese, in store and for sale by JAMES DALZELL oct24

BROOM'S—100 doz superior silk handled; 20 doz common; for sale by S F VON BONNHORST & CO oct24

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COFFEE—15 bags Old Gov. Java; 50 " Fancy Rio; 100 " Prime Rio; in store and for sale by J D WILLIAMS

TEAS—20 hf chests Extra Choiceest; 20 " Superior Green; 50 cases do do for sale by J D WILLIAMS oct24

SUNDRIES—50 mats Cassia; 1 cask Cloves; 5 cases Citron; 5 bbls Currants; 1 case Orange Pi; 2 case Lem. Peel; 1 case Java Prunes; for sale by J D WILLIAMS oct24

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