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

THE WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

We understand that a corps of Engineers will arrive in this city on next Monday, from the line of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, and will immediately commence the location of the road between this city and Beaver. It is expected that the route will be prepared for contract by the first of January next, when it will be immediately let to contractors, provided the means are furnished. Of this there is confident hope. We are informed by the Chief Engineer of the work, that if the money is provided, he will have the cars on the road between this city and Beaver, within *one year.* What do our citizens say to this? Is any thing more desirable?

The great work of Pittsburgh is the Western Road. Philadelphia is building her road, to reach her customers here; we must build ours to reach our customers in the West, and by so doing we help Philadelphia as well as ourselves. The Pennsylvania Railroad is Philadelphia's great work. To her will accrue the honor, and the principal emolument. She will point to it with pride as the creation of her own money and enterprise. The control of the road will always be in Philadelphia, and her interests will be first consulted. We do not complain of this. Philadelphia will deserve to reap the rich reward of her exertions, and we wish her most unbounded success. But Pittsburgh has her road also—the Ohio and Pennsylvania. Unless she makes it, it will never be made. It is emphatically her work, and she bears the same relation to it that Philadelphia does to the Central Road, and while that city is exerting all her herculean strength to reach Pittsburgh, this city should imitate her example by devoting all her spare capital to the Western road.

SYNOD OF PITTSBURGH—SUDDEN DEATH.—We learn from the Beaver Argus, that the late session of the Synod of Pittsburgh, at Bridgewater, a brief discussion was had upon the subject of Secret Societies, which resulted in the adoption of a resolution recommending to members of the Churches to abstain from any participation in such associations.

A very sudden death of one of the members took place during the session of the Synod. The name of the deceased was Mr. John Moore, an elder in the congregation of which the Rev. James Hughes is the pastor, some six miles above Monongahela City, within the bounds of the Redstone Presbytery. At the close of the session, Mr. Moore started for his place of lodging (at Captain May's in Beaver,) in company with a Mr. Thompson, of Mercer county; and going up the hill complained of sudden weakness; but with the aid of his companion made his way slowly, and when just opposite the Post Office, he was suddenly stricken down, living but a few minutes. Medical aid near at hand, was immediately called, but his spirit had taken its flight to its eternal rest. His disease was an affection of the heart. Mr. Moore was a man advanced in years, and had a large family, who will be overwhelmed in sorrow at their sad and unlooked for bereavement.

DEATH OF REV. DR. BLACK.—Our columns this morning announce the death of the Rev. John BLACK, D. D., one of the oldest Ministers, and oldest residents of this city. He has passed away full of years and good works, after half a century spent in the ministry of Christ, of which he was an able, useful, and respected member. His children and congregation will feel most deeply their loss, but such a bereavement extends to a far wider circle. Where is there a native resident of Pittsburgh, in the prime of life, who has not from his childhood known and reverenced the venerable Dr Black? The shock of his departure has extensive ramifications, and seldom does one fall who leaves a wider chasm.

Washington National Monument.

This magnificent structure, says a correspondent of the National Intelligencer, is now about forty four feet high from the ground. The two massive and beautiful doorways have been completed. These are thought to be in admirable proportion and taste, and superior to any thing of the kind in this country. Of the massiveness of the lintels and architraves, some idea may be formed from the fact that the cap alone of the architrave weighs nine tons, the frieze ten tons, and the crowning block eleven tons, all of white marble. The sculptured work represents the wings of an eagle extended, and on the body is sculptured the initial of Washington's name, the letter W. in high relief. The door jambs, consisting of sixteen blocks of marble in each door, weigh three tons each, and the walls at the entrances are fifteen feet in thickness, diminishing at the present elevation of the Monument to fourteen and a half feet, and will, when at its highest point, be diminished to four feet. In a short time the blocks from the different States, presented by them to be deposited in this great national structure, and inscribed with the name of the State, &c., will be wrought into the interior walls. At present, however, but two blocks have been received. The one of white marble from the Franklin Fire Company of this city, which is thus inscribed: "Presented by the Franklin Fire Company of Washington, D. C. Instituted A. D., 1827. 'We strive to save.'" The other is from an individual who has devoted much of his time to the accomplishment of this patriotic object, and to whom this privilege has been granted by the Board. It is of free stone, three feet long, two feet high, and two feet wide. It bears the following inscription: "Presented by George Watterston, Secretary of the Washington National Monument Society, as a testimonial of his gratitude and veneration, A. D. 1849." It is expected that the blocks of marble and other materials proposed by several States to be sent to the Monument to be placed in it, will be received in due time; and as the Monument ascends they will be placed in their proper localities. Of course the blocks from States will be arranged in the most conspicuous and appropriate positions, and it will be highly gratifying to the Board of Managers to know that no State in the glorious Union which he whom this Monument is intended to honor was so instrumental in forming, has failed to send its tribute to this shrine of patriotism—this enduring memento of public gratitude.

THE MAYORALTY.—Candidates for the Mayoralty are beginning to be announced. This is early, but we hope it will give time for due reflection—It is high time that more consideration was given to the selection of persons to fill this important situation. We want upright, sober, respectable citizens, who have an abiding interest in the welfare and civic character of the city. We want men who will discharge their duty fearlessly, and who have sufficient personal character to sustain them before their fellow citizens. Unless the Whig party make selections of this character, it will deserve to be defeated, and for one we shall not regret that wisdom shall thus be taught by adversity.

We see that NEVILLE B. CRAIG, Esq., is spoken of as an Independent, or Citizens' candidate. Mr. Craig would make an excellent Mayor, and in his personal character, and as a member of the corporation, he deserves well of his fellow citizens. If he runs, the Whigs will have to bring out a strong man, or be defeated.

Letters have been received by the Superintendent of the Coast Survey from Lieutenant Commanding, McArthur, and the officers of the schooner Ewing, from San Francisco, August 29th, all well. The schooner, with the land and hydrographic parties of the Coast Surveys on board, was to sail in a few days for Oregon.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED MARACAIBO, SEPT. 25, 1849.—The Government has succeeded in the complete overthrow of Gen. Paez and his party; and most of the officers who were taken prisoners with General Paez have been expatriated; and the latter, with some others, are to be kept in prison until the country is quiet.

It is so difficult to convey one's ideas of these people on paper, that I beg you will excuse me for not attempting it. I suspect you have learned that Venezuela is doomed to sure destruction, in common with every country on the face of the earth, where Roman priests have the power, &c.

Daniel Webster—Game Cock, and Cock Fighting.

A writer in the New York Courier and Enquirer is giving a history of the early life and traits of character of Daniel Webster. The great American in early life had a strong propensity for out-door recreations, and he has cultivated it from that day to this. No man in the country is more fond of fishing, hunting, sailing, riding, or driving, than Mr. Webster. He has not the least taste or fondness for in-door amusement. He never played a game of chess or checkers in his life; nor billiards, nor ten pins. He never played, nor does he know a game of cards, except whist, which game he will play with ladies or gentlemen in the evening before his early hour for retiring. His passion is for out-door recreations. To this he is unquestionably much indebted for the robust constitution he established on arriving at manhood, and which he has sustained throughout his career.

The following anecdote of one of the boyish freaks of the great Expounder and Defender of the Constitution, is well told:

"When Daniel was about ten years of age, as a great favor his mother gave him ball a dollar and permission to visit one of his aunts, distant some ten miles beyond this place. Accordingly he set forth the next morning early, and made the journey on foot. His purpose was to spend several days. On arriving at his place of destination the first important object that arrested his attention was a splendid fighting cock, strutting and crowing in the barn yard. He scanned his apparent powers with secret but delightful anticipations, for one of his neighbors had a conquering rooster, against which Daniel held a grudge, and which was the terror of every cock in this vicinity. As soon as he had passed the usual salutations with his aunt, who was of course delighted to see him, he began to negotiate for the purchase of the game cock. It resulted in his becoming the owner of the bird for the said half dollar, all he had, which he promptly paid. During the night his anticipations and his impatience for morning to come were so great he could scarcely sleep a wink, tired as he was. At an early hour he was up and had his game cock safely in his possession. No entreaties on the part of his Aunt could induce him to stay a moment after he had had his breakfast.

With the rooster in his arms, he set out for home. On his return he had not proceeded far before he passed a barn yard filled with hens, among which he spied a boasting cock manifesting his fighting propensities. On seeing what Daniel held in his arms, the cock on his own ground, gave the usual challenge for a battle. No sooner intimated than done, down went this champion in the midst of the flock, and the sparring commenced. The battle was barely fought on both sides. No lovers of cock fighting ever saw a more satisfactory contest. But the challenging party bit the dust—Daniel's game cock stood over his prostrate foe, and flapping his wings, crowed his victory. Thereupon he took his hero in his arms and again trudged on his way. In the course of the next mile he came to another yard. Here he displayed his champion, he was challenged, gave battle, and came off victorious as before, and came near having a battle with another boy of his age. Thus he journeyed on, giving battle at every barn yard he passed where a cock would fight, always triumphant. At length he reached the yard of his neighbor who owned the cock against which he had the grudge. The day was well nigh spent. His champion had fought several times. He doubted the policy of letting him fight the most important battle under such circumstances, but being impatient, and seeing that his hero seemed fresh, for Daniel had carried him in his arms, and masmuch, as on seeing his antagonist, the rooster seemed fierce for the fight, he let him slip.

The battle began. For a while the contest was an even one; but in ten minutes Daniel had the satisfaction of seeing his hero victorious. He also saw the cock against which he had the grudge and which had again and again driven his own fowls from his own yard, led about by the comb in a manner as degrading as the old Romans led their conquered foes while celebrating their triumphs of arms. Wellington, after the battle of Waterloo, was not better satisfied with the results of the day than this boy was with the results of his day."

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Rebecca Street, Allegheny.

On looking over the proceedings of the Councils of the city of Allegheny, we find a resolution passed by the Common Council, at the meeting on the 15th of October, authorizing the Street Commissioners to expend $50, in placing cinders on Rebecca Street, between Craig Street and Sprat's plan of lots. The resolution was *rejected* by the Select Council. We presume the intention of the Common Council was to place the cinders on the side walks, to make a passable foot way; or if such was not their intention, we now ask the attention of the City Fathers to the matter. It is well known that Rebecca Street is the principal thoroughfare from Manchester and the Ferry, and that there is a continued stream of coal wagons on it all the day. It is thus cut up and rendered almost impassable. As nearly all the coal which comes into the city passes over that street, the price of that necessary article is greatly affected by its state—yet not a dollar has been expended to keep it in repair this season. As the street has been raised, from time to time, in former years, the side walks in many places have become lower than the street, and in wet weather are overflowed, and at all times, except in very dry weather, the street is impassable for pedestrians. The School Directors of the Ward have taxed the people high to enlarge the School House, and all the inhabitants in that Ward below the School House have no access to it except by Rebecca street, and its present state, during the approaching winter, will act as a perfect embargo upon the children in the lower part of the Ward. Although the people are taxed for school purposes, and the school house is in sight, yet a wide gulf of half liquid mud intervenes, over which the children cannot pass. Some time last spring a resolution was passed, directing the city surveyor to ascertain the grade of Rebecca street, and when done, the Street Commissioner was directed to notify the lot holders thereof, and to direct them to raise their side walks to it, and on their neglect or refusal to do so, he was directed to do it himself, and assess the expense on the property holders. Why has this resolution never been carried out? Are the acts of the Councils dead letters, to be obeyed or not, as may suit the convenience of their agents? The grade, we believe, has been ascertained, but we have never heard any thing more of it. A gross, manifest injustice will be done to all the inhabitants of the First Ward, below the school house, unless some thing is done immediately, and we call upon the Councils of Allegheny to attend to it promptly.

TAXPAYERS.

RECENT SLAVE TRIALS IN MICHIGAN.—Some recent slave trials at St. Joseph have excited much interest. On the night of the 27th of September a party of eight or ten Kentuckians, led by one Norris, broke into the house of a Mr. Powell, in Cass county, while he was absent, drew their pistols and knives, dragged Mrs. Powell and three children from their beds, bound them with cords, put them in covered wagons, and started post haste for Kentucky. Alarm was soon given, and the kidnappers were overtaken near St. Joseph. A writ of habeas corpus was obtained for the colored prisoners, and the Kentuckians were arrested. The Powells were discharged after a full and fair hearing. The Register says:

"No sooner was the decision pronounced than the Kentuckians gathered around them with their pistols and bowie knives drawn, and held them by force. The Court House was crowded, and the people became of course very much excited at such proceedings in a Court of Justice.—For some time it seemed as though a bloody fight was inevitable, but at last, at the request of Norris, the Sheriff took the Powells, and locked them up in jail. It was now discovered, that while the suit was pending on the Habeas Corpus, Norris had obtained a writ of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, under our State Law relative to fugitives from labor, and claimed the right to hold them under that. As they still remained in the custody of the Sheriff, where Norris had placed them, a new writ of habeas corpus was obtained directed to the Sheriff, as also one directed to Norris—returnable before the same Judge on Monday morning, October 1st. Norris was duly informed of the time and place of trial, but refused to appear, though in town. It was satisfactorily shown to the Court that the United States Supreme Court, in the case of Prigg vs. Pennsylvania, had decided that all State laws relative to fugitives from labor are unconstitutional and void, and it followed of course that the writ issued by the Clerk was null and void—and could authorize no person to hold them in custody; they were accordingly discharged, and quietly departed with their friends and neighbors."

An opportunity was afforded Norris to introduce on the trial any evidence he might have to show that the Powells were his slaves, but he did not avail himself of the offer. The Kentuckians doubtless returned home a little wiser from their visit to the free States, for two civil suits for false imprisonment were commenced against them by the Powells, and they were held to bail in $1000 in each case.

The splendid steam ship Hermann left her wharf on Saturday morning at ½ o'clock, for Southampton and Bremen. She took out forty six passengers, among whom were Lieutenant Mann, of the British Navy, and N. Kahn, bearer of despatches; Mr. Wells, of the firm of Livingston, Wells & Co. of this city, also took out despatches from the Government for our Ministers in England and France. The Rev. Ludwig S. Jacoby—who is sent out by the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society as a German Missionary at Bremen—also took passage in this vessel. His qualifications for the proposed mission are highly spoken of.

The Hermann carried out $60,000 in specie, a full cargo, and the U. S. mail.—*N. Y. Courier.*

An American Appeal

The American residents in Paris have addressed a letter to the American minister at Constantinople, which has been published in the Paris papers, and is said to have attracted considerable attention in that metropolis. In this letter, which is styled "The Appeal of the Americans," they speak as follows:

"Your fellow citizens, Americans in Paris, are filled with indignation and amazement at the attempts now being made by the Russian and Austrian governments to destroy, in cold blood, the heroes of the revolution in Hungary.

The persons of Kossuth, Bem, and Dembinski, and their companions of all nations, are sacred on the neutral ground of Turkey, by every law, human and divine. To surrender these patriots to the brutal demands of their persecutors, would be a cowardly concession and lasting disgrace to any country; and we are rejoiced to see, through the press, that the Sultan has adopted that honorable course which meets the applause of civilized men, and which will adorn the brightest pages of history. We just learn that he has replied in the negative to Russia, as well as to Austria, although he had been threatened with hostilities in case of his refusal, and their ministers have actually left Constantinople.

From this great capital of a sister republic, where progress has just reconstructed its mighty monuments, and upon this memorable anniversary of the day which saw the first foundation of republicanism laid on the soil of France, we feel it to be our duty to advise with you, in advance of the government and masses at home, at a crisis which admits of no delay. If you have acted already, we desire to sustain you, as we confidently rely upon your responding to the impulses of every true American heart, by offering to the fugitives the shelter of our fleet in the Mediterranean; and we also trust that you will support the Sultan with every possible assurance that, if he be attacked, the United States has the power to sustain him, and will do it."

The signers of this address are said to be from various points of the Union, and about half of them from the South. Some of our American journals have animadverted severely on the language they employ, which is characterized as "likely to do harm," and "as not called for by the occasion." We must dissent from these opinions. Should the fugitive patriots from Hungary be within reach of a communication from our representative at Constantinople, or of the commander of an American national ship, we should hold it to be the duty of either of those functionaries to offer them shelter and protection. They are on neutral soil. Russia and her vassal, Austria, would have no right to complain, if we offered them the shelter of our flag; and we should regard that American as a recreant, who having the opportunity, would not exert himself strenuously to place them there. The earnest appeal of the Americans at Paris was, then, precisely one of those "called for by the occasion." It was, we think, well-timed and appropriate. With regard to the assurance to the Sultan, that we have the power to sustain him if attacked," prudence might have directed a different mode of expression; as intervening oceans and seas would be sad obstacles to our coping with Russian armies in Turkey. But so far as we ourselves are concerned, we can defy the consequences of any such act of aid and protection as our fellow countryman at Paris call upon our representative at Constantinople to offer.—*Republic.*

M. M. Noah, in speaking of the Abolition and Old Hunker coalition in New York, says:

"When the Lord forbade the Israelites yoking an ox and an ass together, what was his reason? That they should not compel the industrious animal to do all the work, while the lazy beast was vicious and idle, and refused to work? He had another reason. He prohibited yoking a clean and an unclean beast together. When did the old republicans nominate honest candidates for high offices, and say to the mercenary outsiders, 'we will sacrifice those nominations to secure your votes, provided you will honestly sustain us?' We used to stand or fall by our nominations. We had too much confidence in the honesty of the people to form corrupt alliances. As Charles Cotesworth Pickney said to the French Directory, 'millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute.'"

Paris Correspondence of the Tribune

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

PARIS, October 4, 1849.

So far from the French Government objecting personally to Mr. Rives, I know that the President of the Republic prefers him to any other person spoken of. Yet, if Mr. R. had not been presented before the late news from Washington reached Paris, it is very probable that M. de Tocqueville will seize hold of Mr. Rives' former diplomacy as a pretext for not receiving him.

I was in Galignani & Wells' reading room, Paris, when your paper, denouncing Mr. Walsh, arrived. The article was read aloud to the delight and hearty response of a robust Irish of American—but if the conduct of all our diplomatists abroad that of our Minister to Vienna, Mr. Stile, is the most condemned.

When Kossuth arrives all will be known, and shall be made public. The inexplicable conduct of Mr. Stile confounds the no more inexplicable fact of his being a radical "Democrat" at home, and a gentleman of generous and amiable temperament.

You will perceive that the Retrogrades in the French Chamber have not dared to attack the President's letter to Col. Ney, nor will they. The Pope will recede—if not, there will not be a movement made, and that very soon, the ultimatum of which will be to annex Rome to France. If the Pope shall continue to be obstinate, Louis Napoleon will contrive to have the popular vote of Rome given asking for annexation.

The Hungarians, Poles, and those most conversant with Russian politics, believe that Nicholas will not recede from his demands on the Porte, and that a European War is inevitable, as it is now certain that France and England will sustain the Sultan with their arms. Notwithstanding the opinion of these gentlemen, I think it five to one that Nicholas will crawfish.

I hope he will fight, for if he does, it will not be eighteen months before we have him in the United States.

You may expect Kossuth, Bem, and Dembinski, and probably Mazzini, in New York by the middle of November.

I have seen the Hungarian ministers to Constantinople, France, England, and Italy, and they are only awaiting the arrival of Kossuth to sail for America; of course they have not conferred with Kossuth on the subject, but they have no doubt of his accompanying them.

If immediate hostilities should break out between Russia and Turkey, their plans may be changed, and all hands of them make their way back into Hungary to renew the war. Yours, HUAM.

The most important item of intelligence by the Niagara, so far as this country is concerned, is contained in our Telegraphic despatch from London, forwarded to Liverpool just as the steamer sailed, and published in our columns the morning. It announces that the French Government entirely disavows the conduct of M. Poussin, and has appointed M. Bois Le Compt, present French Minister to Turin, as his successor. The statement is copied from the Monitor of the 3d instant, and it is to be hoped there can be little doubt of its authenticity.

This result must be in the highest degree gratifying to every friend of the country. While it dispelles every feeling of apprehension that the future between the two Governments may lead to serious hostilities, it vindicates thoroughly the course pursued by General Taylor, in promptly dismissing the Minister whose official communications had been so grossly offensive to our Government. Of course, we may expect, according to what manner M. de Tocqueville has explained or obviated his *quasi* endorsement of M. Poussin's conduct in his despatch to our Secretary of State; but that, fortunately, is a matter with which our Government has no concern. If he can maintain his position in the French Cabinet, after so direct a rebuke as this, he has reason certainly to congratulate himself upon a fierce temper and a strong hold on the favor and confidence of the French President.

Our own Government stands nobly vindicated from every suspicion of rashness or impertinence. It has acted promptly, fearlessly, and with the safe and noble instinct of true patriotism. The Washington Union; as the special organ of the French Minister and its echoes here, will probably feel this result to be a keen disappointment, as it falsifies their predictions and deprives them of even a shadow of ground for denouncing the Government of their own country. But it cannot fail to prove highly gratifying to every one who appreciates the blessings of peace, and estimates at its proper value, the dignity and honor of the country.—*N. Y. Courier.*

There are now under construction at New York, and fast advancing towards completion, twelve steam vessels, whose combined tonnage is 18,500 tons. Of these, five are steamers of 3000 tons each; four of them belonging to the new line of E. K. Collins, and the other, the Franklin, now the property of a company about to establish a new line of steamers between New York and Havre by the way of Southampton. The Atlantic and Pacific, belonging to Collins' line, are already launched and are now receiving the machinery; the cylinders of which are six feet in diameter, and supposed to be the largest ever yet cast for a steamer in this country or England. These two steamers are said to be larger than either the Great Britain or the ill fated President, and are to commence their regular voyages on the 1st of June, 1850. The Atlantic and the Antarctic, now on the stocks, are of smaller dimensions, and are also intended for Collins' Line.

Besides these, there are the Georgia, intended for the Atlantic and Pacific line of mail steamers, and two others of 500 and 400 tons respectively.—*Baltimore American.*

A QUEER FREAK OF NATURE.—We were shown on Wednesday last, the queerest freak of nature we ever saw. We doubt much if there ever was such another instance in the world, and if science can solve the mystery which surrounds it, we shall be greatly mistaken. A Mr. Greene, of Girard, while engaged in butchering sheep, found in the lights, or lungs, of one, a quantity of pure lead, weighing at least half a pound. This lead is some six or seven inches in length, and in shape a very good representation of a tree without foliage. It has some seventy or eighty prongs, or limbs, covered with buds, and at the base a root. The lungs were in a healthy state, and the sheep in good order. How came this in the sheep's lungs? Will the scientific and the learned inform us?—*Erie Observer.*

Soils on which Lime is useful.

By Jas. Hyatt, Chemist of the Mount Airy Agricultural Institute, Germantown, Pa.

Lime may be advantageously applied, in proper quantities, and under proper circumstances, to all soils, except to marly and calcareous ones; that is, except to those which already contain upwards of five or six per cent. of carbonate of lime, and in certain cases, even, to some of these.

The lands which lime benefits in the greatest degree are the following: Peaty soil, and those which contain large quantities of vegetable matter; clayey soils, which are needed to be rendered more light, open, and active; lands that are worn out by long and exhausting culture; soils sterile from the existence of green copperas—proto sulphate of iron—in considerable quantities; soils wanting potash; and those which are found to be deficient in the quantity of lime necessary for its supply to the growing crops. On other soils, lime may often be profitably employed according to their mechanical condition and chemical composition, and to the expense of liming, as will be hereafter explained. Those soils which contain a proper proportion of the other different mineral ingredients necessary to fertility, together with sufficient organic matter, and which are of the right mechanical structure as to mellowness, being neither too compact nor too open, may need no application of lime for a long series of years, although the percentage of lime in them is very small. Chemical analysis have shown, that soils known to be fertile without manures, may contain no more than one five hundredth part of lime; for then though the proportion of lime is inconsiderable, yet we learn by calculation that an acre of soil, six inches in depth, will contain about a ton and a half of lime—undoubtedly more than sufficient for the supply of rotations of crops for a quarter of a century.

These fertile soils, however, which contain such small, and even somewhat larger proportions of lime may be doubtless made to yield larger and surer crops, by its addition in considerable quantities. The effects of lime on such soils are, with proper management, altogether beneficial, notwithstanding that they then require, besides the expense of liming, a more costly system of manuring. The increased production that follows the liming tends to exhaust the soil of its necessary ingredients, and to destroy its fertile properties, so that, while lime is continued to be applied, instead of supplying the place of other manures, it becomes necessary to be more liberal in their application. A farmer who increases his crops, without increasing his manures, will soon render his soil barren. All this extra labor and expense, however, will be amply repaid by the gain in production; for if there is any profit in raising a light or medium crop on a piece of land, this profit rapidly sewils, as the same land is made to yield its heavier products. It would not be advisable that time and money should be lavished in the injudicious and extravagant application of manures.—That which a farm is capable of yielding in the shape of animal and vegetable manures, should be carefully husbanded, as well as that which can be economically purchased and applied. And foreign substances, in the shape of ashes, plaster, bone dust, or salt, of which the land may stand in absolute need, must be procured. With care and good judgment in these matters, such a soil as is referred to may be limed with great advantage.—*Transactions N. Y. Ag. Soc.*

From the New England Farmer

Hen Lice.

MR. EDITOR—I notice that in the Massachusetts Ploughman of the 11th instant, a correspondent makes an inquiry, What will destroy hen lice? The editor, in answer, gives no specific remedy, but recommends to give them liberty to range through the fields, and wallow in sand, ashes, &c. He also says "When chickens are covered with lice, the best way to rid them of the plague is to catch them and smear them over with oil or greasy matter. I was much troubled with these minute insects in my hens and chickens last year; so much so, that one fine hen died while sitting, just before the time for her to hatch. The lice were so plenty, that I could not put my hand or a finger upon their roosts, or timber in connection, half a minute, but a dozen or more would be immediately covered with them, crawling about as fast as possible; and if not immediately brushed off, would extend over the whole body.

Being at East Foxboro' rail road depot, last fall, one person mentioned that a man was there a short time before from Vermont, who stated an *infallible remedy* for hen lice, as follows:

Boil up a quantity of onions in water. When the onions become soft, mash them up, and with the water stir in Indian corn meal till sufficiently thick to give out to the hens and chickens when cool. They will eat it, and not a louse will be found on them twenty four hours after, and they will cease to infect their roosting places after.—We made a trial of the above remedy late in the fall, and have not been troubled with lice since.

ISAAC STERNS.

MANSFIELD, August 20, 1846.

EDITORIAL REMARKS.—Of all the troubles and vexations, in keeping hens, we know of none so serious as that unique insect that infests them, when they are confined, or are kept in large flocks. Many a time we have set a hen in a new box, and clean nest, perfectly free from lice, and have carefully guarded against them in the hen house; but the insidious foe would come from their hiding places and attack the quiet hen, who could make no resistance, and either kill her on her nest, or compel her to leave it before hatching. At first, we put a little lard on the hen; but we found that, in such cases, the eggs never hatched. Afterwards, as the lice increased, we brushed them from the eggs, and put them in a new nest and box, and rubbed yellow or dry snuff on the hen, and let her run and burrow half an hour or an hour to get rid of the snuff and lice. This was a great deal of trouble; and should the above simple mode generally prove a remedy, this little item of information, will be a great acquisition to the poulterer. We advise those who try this remedy, to examine the eggs laid soon after the onions are given to the hens, and see if they are not affected by the onions.

How do you spell "Turner?"

"Mr. Read," said a Mr. Turner one day to a friend with whom he had been conversing, "I have just been thinking that your name is about as changeable as any I know."

"Why, how many ways of spelling it are there?"

"Read, Rede, Reid, Read, Reade, Wrede, Wread,—and I don't know how many more—ha! ha! I am glad my name is not Read."

"No quite so fast," said Mr. Read, "you have little to boast of in your own name." I am inclined to think you will find it undergoes as many varieties as my own, if not more."

"Impossible," exclaimed Mr Turner, "T-u-r, *tur*, n-e-r, *ner*, Turner; how otherwise, pray, should you spell it?"

"We shall see," said Mr. R.; "in the first place you may spell it thus—*Thurner.*"

"But on what ground do you use the *Th?*"

"For the same reason that you have these letters in *Thames, Thomas, &c.* If *Th* represents the sound of *T* in *Thomas*, why not in *Turner*, or rather *Thurner?*"

"Well, this is but one change; what others can you show me?"

"Oh, several. You are not perhaps aware that the sound of *u* as in *Tur*, and that of *e* as in *ner*, are often represented by various other vowels in our language, as well as by several combinations; thus the *u* as in *Tur*, by attorney, *our* journey, motion, &c.; and the *e* as in *ner*, by *medlar, earth, sir, soldier, answer, &c.* Thus we may legitimately spell your name Thonner, Thonner, Tonner, Thorner, Thornerr, Thornwer, Thurnar, Thurner, Thurnear, Thurnir, Thurnier, Thurnwer, Thournar, Th——"

"Hold hard," cried Mr. T. in astonishment. "I see you are never going to stop. How many more changes were you going to ring?"

"To tell the truth," replied Mr. R., "I scarcely know where to end, for I have not shown you the twentieth part of the changes your name might undergo. But how do you like it spelt thus—Tholo, gnyrrh?"

"That's far too much like Dutch for my liking," said Mr. T. "By what process do you arrive at such anomalous combination of letters to represent Turner?"

"By a very simple one," continued Mr. Read—"in the word *Tolo*, the combination *olo* is made to represent *ur*, and, by parity of reasoning *Tolo* or *Tholo* will represent *Tur*. In the word *gnaur*, *gn* is the representative of the sound of *n*, and why not use it for the same purpose in your own name? As to the combination *yerh* stands for the sound of *ner*, *gnyrrh* will of course be *ner*. Thus we get T-h-o-l-o-g-n-y-r-r-h—Turner. Ha! ha! I am glad my name is not Turner."

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

John S. Gallagher, to be Third Auditor of the Treasury, vice Peter Hagner.

☞ DR. M'LANE'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, practising in a 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 him among the benefactors of mankind, by affording a medicine to the sick, which alleviates and cures the most obstinate cases of this terrible 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? Help yourself to it, that although the latter pains are sometimes taken for rheumatism, they all arise from diseases of the Liver, and if you would have relief, go instantly and purchase a box of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., No. 69, corner of Fourth and Wood st., Pittsburgh. [oct20-d&wtwS

☞ DR. D. HUNT, Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry sucets. oct1-d1yin

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

BARR'S BROMA.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a combination of cocoa nut, innocent, invigorating and palatable. Highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth st. mo&d

Fire and Marine Insurance.—THE PITTSBURGH NAVIGATION AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—chartered 1836—continues to insure, upon every description of property, at *the lowest rates.*

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Printed at the shortest notice, at low prices, at the GAZETTE OFFICE, THIRD STREET. dec29

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. G. STIARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and part 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. R. M'FADDEN, F. H. EATON. jal9

On Thursday morning, the 25th inst., the Rev. JOHN BLACK, D. D., in the 82d year of his age.

The public are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

In this city, on the 24th inst., GEORGE M'CREADIE, in the 53d year of his age.

(Baltimore Sun copy.)

Alumni of the Western University.

THE Alumni of the Western University, together with the Trustees, will meet at the Fourth Ward Public School Rooms, on Friday evening, at 7 o'clock, to take order for the funeral of the lamented Rev. JOHN BLACK, D. D., one of the late reverend and honored professors of the institution. oct26

Notice.

AN ELECTION for President, Treasurer and Six Directors of Monongahela and Coal Hill Turnpike Company, will be held at the house of Wm. Millholland, South Pittsburgh, on Saturday, the 24th day of November next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M. W. C. ROBINSON,
oct26-3tdAw*S Treasurer.

PIG IRON—200 tons Pig Iron, for sale by ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO oct26

STEEL—500 lbs Cast Steel; 600 do Eng. Blistered Steel; for sale by ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO oct29

180 LBS. Woolen Stocking Yarn, white and colored, for sale by ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO oct26

LARD—7 kegs No 1, in store and for sale by COPE & BREYFOGLE, No 102 Second st oct26

PEARLS—12 bbls prime, just rec'd and for sale by J B CANFIELD oct26

ROLL BUTTER—6 bbls in cloths, just rec'd by J B CANFIELD oct26

CHEESE—50 bxs Hetzler's Durham Farm Cheese; 50 do do Nutmeg do; For sale by J B CANFIELD oct26

CHEESE—200 bxs in store, 70 do extra, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO, Front st oct26

OILS—Pure, in original packages—1 can Oil Bergamot; 1 " Oil Lemon; 1 " Anis, 1 " Origanum; 1 " Peppermint; 1 " Juniper; 1 " Spearmint; 2 doz Oil Lime. Just rec'd and for sale by R E SELLERS, No 57 Wood st oct26

JUST RECD—400 yds 4 4 Gum Carriage Cloth, with leg'd back, a firm rate article, for sale low at the India Rubber Depot, No 5 Wood st. oct23 J & H PHILLIPS

RECD THIS DAY—From the Phillipsville Factory, 300 yds 3-4 Floor Oil Cloth, sold in a low price, at No 5 Wood st. oct26 J & H PHILLIPS

JUST RECD—4000 lbs Epsom Salts; for sale by oct26 J KIDD & CO, 69 Wood st.

REF'D SALTPETRE—3000 lbs just rec'd and for sale by oct26 J KIDD & CO, 69 Wood st

SPANISH WHITING—20 bbls just rec'd and for sale by oct26 J KIDD & CO, 69 Wood st.

SWEET OIL—200 gall rec'd and for sale by oct26 J KIDD & CO, 69 Wood st.

COPAL VARNISH—250 pals just rec'd and for sale by oct26 J KIDD & CO, 69 Wood st.

ROCHERS—300 bgs Rockets, just rec'd and for sale by oct26 J KIDD & CO, 69 Wood st.

120 pkgs Y. H., Imperial and Black Teas, 100 bxs Lump and Spun Tobacco, 100 bbls N O Molasses, 45 bbls do Sugar, 25 bbls Loaf Sugar, 60 do No 3 & 3 Mackerel, 15 half and qr bbls No 1 Mackerel; 2000 lbs Shot, assorted; 2 bbls Ground Pepper; 2 bbls Madder; 25 bxs No 1 Chocolate, 40 bbls Tar; 20 bbls Tanners' oil, 2 cersons S F Indigo; 2 bbls Brimstone; 50 mats Cassia; 20 bxs Chip'd Logwood; 2 bbls Saltpetre; 3 bbls Eps. Salts, 100 reams Wrapping Paper, 5000 lbs Cotton Yarn, asst'd; 150 bls Batting, 30 bls Candlewick, 50 doz Painted Buckets; 100 bxs 8x10 Window Glass; 160 bush Dried Peaches, 50 do do Apples; 500 kegs Nails, asst'd sizes.

With a general assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactured articles, for sale by ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO, oct26 192 Liberty st

New Music Books.

JUVENILE ORATORIES; a Collection of Songs designed for Floral and other Concerts, Juvenile Classes, Schools, &c: By J. C. Johnson, Price 50 cts.

THE BAY STATE COLLECTION of Church Music; comprising a great variety of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Chants,