THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 6, 1849.

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

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

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.

PITTSBURGH AND ERIE RAIL ROAD.—The people of New Castle have appointed a meeting to consider the best means of assisting the construction of a rail road from Erie, through Newcastle, to some point on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road, near Enon Valley.

DAY OF THANKSGIVING.—Quite a number o States have fixed upon the 29th of November as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer, among which are New York, Ohio, and Pehnsylvania.

CONSTRUCTIVE MILEAGE.—The decision of Mr. Comptroller Whitlesey, in relation to constructive mileage, has created no little stir. A more upright and honorable man than Mr. Whitlesey does not live, and as he is backed by the President, it will be hard to move him.

The case is simply this, if we rightly understand the matter: Mr. Dickens, the Secretary of the Senate, at the Extra Session called by the President to act upon nominations, allowed and paid the honorable Senators mileage for going home and returning on the 4th day of March, just as if they had actually performed such a feat in fact, and not in imagination, and that is called *constructive* mileage! The Senators were all present on the 4th of March, at the close of the old session, and were present on the 5th, at the commencement of the new, but were allowed mileage just as if they had gone home and returned between the sessions. The operation put some $40,000 into the honorable Senators' pockets, which Mr. Whitlesey, an old fashioned, straight forward man, thinks ought not to be there, and he refuses to allow Mr. Dickens' accounts, and the President sustains him. The consequence is Mr. Dickens must pocket the loss, or the Senators must disgorge, or Mr. Whitlesey must yield, or Congress must appropriate money to save Mr. Dickens.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, learns that the Attorney General, Mr. Johnson, will give an opinion contrary to Mr. Whitlesey. He says:

"Mr. Johnson expressed this opinion, at the late session of Congress, that the Senators were entitled to the extra mileage. The New York Tribune intimates that Mr. Underwood, of Ky., did not take the mileage. It is a mistake; he did take it, and believes himself entitled to it. It was stated that Mr. Calhoun did not take it. This is also a mistake; Mr. Calhoun is satisfied that he is entitled to it by law.

Every Senator took the extra mileage, except Gen. Cass, Mr. Beverdy Johnson, and Mr. Clayton, and all these were of the opinion that the Senators were entitled to it. Mr. Cass could not with propriety take it, because he arrived only the day before the extra session, and took his mileage for the regular session. Every Senator will maintain the right of the Senate to this extra mileage. They will find means to over rule the decision of the Comptroller.

Mr. Dallas, as Vice President, drew up an argument in support of the right of the Senators to this mileage, and left it with Mr. Secretary Dickens. Mr. Webster and Mr. Corwin pronounced the argument to be unanswerable."

Notwithstanding this high authority, we feel inclined to side with Mr. Whitlesey. It is high time there was a stop put to such a construing of money into the pockets of Members of Congress. We have no objection to paying our legislators a fair salary. This is just, and is essential to the preservation of a fair representation. But we oppose this taking of money without the forms of law, by *construction.* It is dangerous, and liable to great abuse.

Emigration to California.

An immense tide of emigration still rolls to California, notwithstanding the late accounts were any thing but flattering for the Gold Diggers. The consequence must be that a great, and enterprising, and civilized community, speaking the English language, and enjoying Anglo Saxon institutions, will speedily be established on the Pacific.

The Baltimore American, of Friday last, publishes a list of sixty five vessels which have departed from the United States for California, during the last month, (October). The list comprises 19 ships, 16 barques, 17 brigs, and 13 schooners—all of them, except four, having sailed from ediles eastward of this place. The American says:

"The greater proportion are ships of the largest class, but even by putting the average tonnage down at 300 tons, we have an aggregate tonnage of 19,500 tons leaving the Atlantic ports in the short space of one month, for our distant possessions in the Pacific. The departure of California bound vessels has become a matter of such common occurrence that in many instances the number of passengers is not given, and therefore the number who have left during the month of October, by the Cape Horn Route, can only be estimated. Allowing but twenty passengers to each vessel, which is a low estimate—many of the larger vessels which left Eastern ports having been dispatched by large associations who go out in them—and we have a total of thirteen hundred persons. Besides these, during the month, the steamships Empire City, Crescent City, and Ohio have sailed from N. Y. for Chagres, and the steamships Falcon, Alabama, and New Orleans, from New Orleans, for the same port, carrying together at least one thousand passengers. So that it may be safely calculated that during the month of October at least 2300 persons have left the United States, by sea, bound to California."

The Boston Shipping List, gives the total number of vessels that have left the United States for California since the beginning of the gold excitement at five hundred and seventy three, as follows: Ships 189, barques 175, brigs 119, schooners 83, and steamers 7. Of this number there had arrived at California at the latest date one hundred and sixty seven, viz. ships 55, barques 45, brigs 35, schooners 28, and steamers 4.

There are now upwards of a hundred vessels up for California, viz. at Boston 30, New Bedford 6, Newburyport 6, Bangor 4, New York 27, Philadelphia 6, Baltimore 5, New Orleans 9, other ports 11—making a total of 104; of which 47 are ships, 21 barques, 29 brigs, 9 schooners, and 2 steamers.

Among the passengers in brig Grecian from N. York, on Tuesday, for California, were five ladies and seven children. Three other vessels sailed from N. Y. the same day, with assorted cargoes, including several neats of coffins. The Commercial says:

"Eight or nine vessels were taken up within the last week at N. Y. to load for California, the rates being 50 to 60 cents per foot, $3 per bbl, 2 00@25 per ton, and for lumber 00@8 00 per thousand feet. Besides these there are thirty vessels of different classes advertised for the same destination."

The ships Richmond, Winn, with 161 passengers, and the Argonaut, with 216, sailed from Boston on Tuesday, for San Francisco, and the Hamilton cleared for the same port. Among the Richmond's cargo are 15 frame buildings, of which 3 are large hotels. Vessels continue to leave other Eastern ports for the same destination—three from Providence lately, and one from Nantucket, with 50 passengers. Two vessels from Boston lately had 70 to 75,000 bricks, besides other building stuff, provisions, hardware, &c.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, for November contains eight original articles, on various subjects of interest to commerce and trade, and the usual quantity of statistics, law cases, &c.

Journal of the Franklin Institute, for October, is well filled with appropriate matter. In this work are published all the American Patents issued, which takes up a considerable portion of its pages, and is a very interesting feature.

The U. S. Treasurer's official statement of the amount in the various depositories and Sub-Treasuries, October 22, 1849, subject to draft, shows an aggregate of $7,577,962 96.

The amount of Treasury notes outstanding, on the first instant, is officially stated to be $2,205,370 91.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.—According to an estimate in the New Orleans Bulletin, the Cotton manufactories in the United States will require for the next ten years, at the rate of 470,000 bales of cotton, of 400 pounds each, per annum; equal to 752,000,000 of yards; 80,000,000 for exportation and 672,000,000 for domestic consumption. This allows for an average annual increase of population from immigration and natural increase in ten years, of one million per annum.

SLAVE ABDUCTOR CONVICTED.—We learn from the Richmond papers that the trial of Samuel A. Smith, charged with aiding and abetting Alfred, a slave belonging to Wm. G. Overton to abscond, was closed on Thursday with a verdict of guilty, assigning the term of confinement in the Penitentiary to four years and six months. A motion was made to set aside the verdict, on the ground that it was contrary to the evidence. The Court got to decide the point yesterday.

THE BANK FAILURES.—When once the doubtful banks of the country begin to go, the thing, as it were, becomes contagious, and therefore all should "take time by the forelock." The New York Express, of Tuesday evening, says that the James Bank, of that State, continues in bad order. The following was issued from the office of Thompson's Bank Note Reporter, in New York, on Tuesday:

The Susquehanna county Bank failed on Saturday, the 27th of October. It will be some time before we can form a good idea of the value of its notes.

The State Bank at Morris failed on the 29th Oct. We cannot at present quote the value of the notes of this bank.

The Bank of Salisbury is still redeemed, and from the agent and principal owner we are of opinion that it will be sustained.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29, 1849.

To the Bank Note Reporter:

I guarantee to the holders of the notes of the Bank of Salisbury, and to those who may hereafter hold them, that I will redeem all such notes, on demand, at 1 per cent discount. E. HOUGHTON.

J. Thompson, Esq.

The New York Tribune adds to this:

"If the circulation of the Bank of Salisbury be only to a moderate amount, of which matter we have no knowledge, we presume the above guarantee is good."

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD LETTING.—At the letting in Johnstown, thirteen sections, comprising the heaviest work on the portion of the line between Johnstown and a point within about three miles of this place, were alloted to contractors, as follows:

Section No. 55, Wm. P. Sterret & Co; No. 56, Patrick McEvoy; No. 57, McGranus & Reilly; No. 58, Martin, Patton & Martin, No. 59, Caughlin, Charters & Co.; No 60, Easton, Adams & Co.; No. 61, Skeen, King & Patterson; No. 62, Given McKelvey & Given; No. 74, Bernard McGrann; No. 75, McCue & Gillespie; No. 76, Jones & Fenton; No. 77, Jones & Fenton; No. 50, Power, Merriman & Linton.

The work is to be commenced within twenty days, and finished by the spring of 1851.

The remaining sections on this part of the line, we understand, will not be given out until further action is taken by the Board of Directors.—*Blairsville Apalachian.*

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.—Resolutions in favor of the Annexation of Canada to the United States, have been introduced into both Houses of the Vermont Legislature. Papers of all parties advocate the measure, too, together with political meetings and Conventions in all parts of the Northern States. The following was recently adopted by the "Free Democracy" of Putnam county, Ill.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the peaceful annexation of Canada to the United States, and that we will use all legal and peaceable means to that effect.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Free Soilers and the Locofocos in the IVth District of Massachusetts, have it would appear, forget their "minor differences," and have cordially embraced. The effect of this will be the choice of Mr. Palfrey as the member of Congress from that district.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Nov 1, 1849.

The last autumn month has come, and with it a small sprinkle of snow, to remind people that winter is at hand, and that water communication with the west will soon be suspended. We shall have the Hudson open for a month yet, but the canal will soon go into winter quarters. That part of the North River along which the Hudson Railroad runs, can now freeze and thaw at its leisure. The cars run from Canal street, and with as good luck on the whole road as upon that part now open, we can get to Albany in three hours and a half easy.

The general ratification meeting was held last night, and if any symptoms before an election foretell a glorious victory, the Whigs are certain of success, to the fullest extent. The little squabbles that usually last up to the day of election have passed, and we shall meet the destructives with an unbroken front.

Financially there is little news here. There is a constant flow of specie to Europe, but as it is more than replaced by the receipts from the interior, it causes no remark, for our stock of gold is superabundant. Mexican dollars are 1¼ per cent premium here, and few of them can go abroad with the rate of sterling bills, at 110@110. The demand for bills yesterday was not large, and rates rather drag. United States' stocks are rather dull to day, in consequence of an abatement in the demand on European account. Fancy stocks are firm, and some of them in good demand for permanent investment, such as Harlem, Hudson River, and Erie, which last road is earning at the rate of a million and a quarter per annum.

The fashionables are getting their white kids ready to attend the opening of the Opera season to night, at which the new tenor, Signor Forti, makes his debut. Five hundred people have subscribed, which gives the Manager a nightly sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars certain, which will be swelled to two thousand by the casual visiters—a sum that should give a good deal of pleasure.—The Opera here is what "Almack's" is to the gay world of London, a place where one can see and be seen, and have an idea of what fortunes and faces are in the market, for a face alone would be quite unsaleable.

The "International Art Union" opened a very elegant gallery of Paintings last night, to a private party of some few hundreds, who found no fault with that part of the entertainment which addressed itself to the national senses. The pictures offered are very fine, and so great is the enthusiasm for chances in picture lotteries, which all Art Unions are after all, that a good business will be done by Messrs. Goupil, Vibert & Co.

Powers' Sculpture, now on exhibition, attracts crowds of visiters. The original statue of the Greek Slave, executed for Mr. Robb, of New Orleans, that gentleman has recently sold to the Western Art Union, at Cincinnati, for $3,500, payable in nine months. This is considerable more than Mr. Robb paid for the work, (600) and we could have wished the profit had accrued to the benefit of Mr. Powers, rather than his wealthy patron.

The Literary World says that the Greek Slave, now on exhibition here, has been purchased by the Smithsonian Institute. Who will not be glad to see so beautiful a work of an American Artist, the property of the country?

There is quite an epidemic in banks just now, and the timid may get bit, if they put faith in all the rumors started by the brokers and the telegraph. Because country bankers will not pay black mail, to "bank note reporters," their institutions are cried down, when they have in the hands of the State, more assets than will redeem all the liabilities by which the public can suffer.

Mr. Charles L. Reason, an artist of this city, has been elected Professor in Central College, at McGrawville, New York, of which Rev. C. P. Grosvenor, formerly of Utica, is President. He is the first gentleman of color, who has been elected to a College Professorship in this country. A correspondent of the Christian Contributor, speaks of his inaugural oration as being "full of clear, comprehensive, philosophical thought, clothed in a neat and classical dress.

As the steamer is now due, dealers in Cotton and Grain are not anxious to operate. Cotton may be quoted 9¼@12, as extremes. Flour is firm, and pure Genesee is saleable at $5,18@5,21, new rasins are cheaper, and as the last public sale a good deal was taken in, whole boxes sold at $2,25, and $2,50 is the top rate now. All sorts of grain are stationary, but the demand is good all kinds of barrelled provisions are as before. Lard in bbls 6¼@6—Whiskey, 28. Wool, no change. C.

From the London Punch.

In for it—How to get out of it.

Once on a time there was a gentleman who won an elephant at a raffle.

It was a very fine elephant, and very cheap at the price the gentleman paid for his chance.

But the gentleman had no place to put it in.

Nobody would take it off his hands.

He couldn't afford to feed it.

He was afraid of the law if he turned it loose into the street.

He was too humane to let it starve.

He was afraid to shoot it.

In short, he was in a perplexity very natural to a gentleman with moderate means, a small house, common feelings of humanity, and—an elephant.

France has won her elephant at Rome.

She has brought back the Pope.

She is at her wit's end what to do with him.

She cannot shet the Pope and the Cardinals, because she interfered in the cause liberty.

She can't act with Austria, because Austria is absolute.

She can't act against Austria, because France is conservative and peaceful.

She can't continue her army in Rome, because it is not treated with respect.

She can't withdraw her army from Rome, because that would be to stultif herself.

She can't go forward, because she insisted on the Roman people going backward.

She can't go backward, because the French people insist on her going forward.

She can't choose the wrong, because public opinion forces her to the right.

She can't choose the right because her own dishonesty has forced her to the wrong.

In one word, she is on the horns of a dilemma, and the more she twists the more sharply she feels the points on which she is impaled, like a cockchafer in a cabinet, for the inspection of the curious in the tighter and more whirligig species of political etymology.

Poor France—will nobody take her precious bargain off her hands? Rome is her bottle imp. She bought it dear enough, but can't get rid of it at any price."

Turkey and the Turks.

While we are awaiting, with intense anxiety, the decision of the Czar Nicholas, on which hangs, in all human probability, the fate of the Turkish Empire for years to come, if not its future political existence, there is a natural curiosity to know something more definite about the Turks and Turkey. We are able to gratify our readers in this respect, by presenting them with the following interesting account, which we find in a letter to the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, dated "*Constantinople*, April 23, 1849.

TURKISH SOCIETY.

We naturally regard the Turks as a species of outside barbarians, and it is a little difficult to survey them with a perfectly unprejudiced eye; yet an honest view affords much that can be contemplated with satisfaction. Their gravity of mein, soberness of gait, and rich flowing robes give them an air of gentlemanly dignity, in pleasing contrast with the hurried expression, the impertinent carriage, and the stiff angular garments of Franks; and there is a natural ease and delicacy in their social forms and etiquette, that is far superior to any thing ordinarily observed at home. Personal cleanliness is not among them as among us a half neglected "semi virtue," but a scrupulous fulfilled religious obligation. Propriety and courtesy distinguish their mutual intercourse, and hospitality rendered to all without distinction of country or condition, it is an inviolable duty. Quarrelling is extremely rare among them, and their treatment of the brute creation is far kinder than ours. The Koran prescibes the giving of one tenth of their income to charitable purposes, and benevolence with them is no transient impulse; but an abiding sacred principle. I look here in vain for the squlidity and beggary that used to meet my eyes every where in *la belle* France and "Merrie England." Intemperance, the curse of so many christian lands, is driven away from the followers of the Prophet by the divine law which forbids the use of wine. Gambling, for which the Turks are reproached, is not the stupid folly it is represented. They are as earnest in averting calamity as other men, but when calamity comes, with submissive resignation, they are ready to exclaim, God hath willed it." In truth and honesty they are inferior to few other people, and are certainly far superior to the Jews and Christians that dwell among them. Amours and intrigues and conjugal infidelity prevail to a certain extent in their social life, but far less than in France, which calls itself the mistress of modern civilization; and public prostitution among them has no local habitation and hardly a name. Polygamy is tolerated by the law, but public opinion decidedly condemns it.

It is the magistrates of the land only who have a plurality of wives; even they have seldom more than two or three, and the Sultan himself never more than seven. The Koran permits husbands to chastise and divorce their wives at pleasure; but these privileges are not often abused. Children are trained to honor and submit to their parents, and great affection and kindness usually pervade their family relations. The women are not secluded, kept in strict restraint so, generally imagined, here in reality more free than in any continental country of Western Europe. They repair to the mosques, range the bazars, and ride into the country on pleasure parties in perfect liberty. Multitudes of them of all classes go every Friday morning to the valley of the Sweet Waters, five miles up the Golden Horn. I have been among them there, and have seldom beheld more uncontrained and innocent enjoyment. It is true trained and yet innocent enjoyment. It is true that Mahometan females are not allowed to appear in public unveiled; but this is no great hardship, since the *yushmee*, which is of white muslin, is usually, especially if the face is pretty, so thin and transparent that the features are easily discernable. The Sultana frequently issue edicts, prescribing the thickness of the veils, and the mode of wearing them, but woman's will is the same every where, and that compliance is but nominal. Besides this, infringement of the natural rights of the female countenance in Turkey, is in a measure compensated by the privilege of arraying the bosom *ad libitum* in the fashion of the beauties—

"By Sir Peter Lely

Whose drapery hints, we may admire them freely."

It is true, that among Mehometans, women are not ranked so high in the scale of creation as men; but the prevailing idea, that females are deemed to have no souls, is a strange mistake.—They are regarded as immortal beings, and as subject to religious obligations and responsibilities. Husbands may or may not, as they please, admit their wives to share with the Houries their love in the abodes of the hereafter; but the wives who are excluded are neither annihilated nor damned, but go to dwell in separate appropriate places of enjoyment. R.

TURKISH SLAVERY.

Slavery still exists in Turkey, but with some of its blacker elements. Its type is much like that of the slavery of ancient Scripture times. The slave, instead of being a soulless chattel, is rather a member of his master's family. He is neither despised nor degraded; he possesses his rights and his privileges, and has many facilities for elevating his social condition. His compulsory term of service is only 7 years, and when he leaves his master, the latter is bound to settle upon him a *peculium.* He is subjected to no such task work as is imposed upon the American slave, since his business is not field labor, but attention to the tastes and wants of his master. Slaves in Turkey frequently rise to the highest places of trust and dignity, and become Seraskiers and even Viziers. The son in law of the late Sultan was originally a Georgian slave. Circassian slaves are now comparatively rare, not, however on account of any unwillingness on the part of Circassian parents to entrust their children to Turkish control, but because the Russians prevent as much as possible their exportation from the Black Sea ports. The few that in spite of all obstacles find their way to Constantinople, are never exposed to public sale, but are to be purchased only at a few private houses in the suburb of Tophane. There is even no longer a market for black African slaves. It was abolished by the late Sultan, and will never again be tolerated.

RELIGIOUS FEELINGS.

The Turks still continue to wash with "Oriental scrupulosity," and to recite their *namas* five times a day with a punctiliousness that cannot be surpassed. The mass of the people yet exhibit a fidelity and devotion to their faith, that might put to shame Christians of the West. But the Moslem religion has lost much of its fire and energy. It has abated its fierce intolerance, and now, though it still threatens apostacy with death, it seldom insults and never persecutes those who have once been the followers of the Prophet. The upper class of society are generally infidels, and conform externally to the regulations of the Koran, only from fear of the civil law and of public opinion. The great body of the people cling to their religion, not from fanaticism, but because it is interwoven with all their civil and social relations, and is completely identified with the history of their country. They know their creed only in its broad features. Having no priesthood, they can read but little religious instruction. Ignorant of Arabic, the Koran is to them a sealed book; it has never been translated into Turkish, because, forsooth, its only chaste idiom is its Arabic; just as if the Bible could be put into any foreign tongue as the English melody of Hi-diddle-diddelle. There is a general impression among Mahometans that their religion will soon begin to decline. This impression is derived from two traditional sayings of the Prophet—"My religion will first increase and then decrease;" and "my religion will survive a thousand years, but not two thousand."

SCHOOLS AND KNOWLEDGE.

A few respectable schools have lately been established by Government in Constantinople and Smyrna; but as a system or even as a public institution yet exists in the Sultan's dominions.—It is not among the wants of the people. There is no inclination to inquiry—no disposition to learn. Intellectual vacancy is as prevalent with the Mosleim as psychical repose. He is perfectly content to go on believing that the earth is flat and is suspended by four great chains to a tremendous volcano, whose eruptions cause earthquakes—that the Sun sets in a sea of mud, which makes it cool in the morning—and that the stars are big lamps hung in the sky by Divine Mercy, to please poor mortals—yes, well content is the true Moslem to believe all this, because with him "ignorance is bliss" and "thought would destroy his paradise."

REFORMS—AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Public affairs in Turkey were greatly improved by the late Sultan Mahmoud, a monarch of no ordinary ability and decision of character. By his extermination of the Janissaries, he rid the empire of an infamous pretorian cohort that had always regarded the imperial purple as a chattel of their own, and had ever used its wearer as a slave of their own base purposes. He introduced many reforms in the civil administration, and by his foreign policy, he broke down the barrier of impenetrable bigotry and proved that bad so long held Turkey aloof from the other nations of the world. The same liberal tendencies are manifested by the present Sultan, under his enlightened Grand Vizier, Reschid Pasha, and it is to be hoped that as they are by foreign influence, and especially by that of the admirable English Ambassador, Sir Stratford Canning, they will, doubtless, result in much substantial improvement. But public corruption and oppression still remain in the ascend, and throughout the Turkish empire. The administration of justice is extremely defective. There are no lawyers, no jurors, no legal precedents, and no written common law, except that contained in the Koran. Everything depends on the conscience and will of the judge. Full scope consequently is given to bribery and intimidation, and in important cases these agencies are generally employed without stint or scruple. I have been told that the present Vizier contemplates the substitution of the civil code for the canonical law. But such a measure would go so far towards dissolving the present identify of the Church with the State, and is so inconsistent with the whole genius of Mahometan Government, that I cannot believe it is seriously designed; or, if designed, that it is practicable. The Pachas of the different provinces practice a vast deal of exaction and oppression.—They first acquire their offices by purchase, and afterwards indemnify themselves a dozen times over by farming the revenues, and by unjust levies on their subjects.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Physical power rather than social amelioration is the prime end of the present Government. The army and navy are its great pride and constant attention. The regular army consists of about 100,000 men, but it is now rapidly increasing by large conscriptions made all over the country to resist the threatened aggressions of Russia. The pay of the soldiers is about ninety cents a month; their uniform is no longer Turkish, but consists of a red Fez cap, blue jacket, and blue or white pantaloons. The men are generally older than other European soldiers, but yet appear like stout hardy fellows. Though they have many European officers, their field discipline is very imperfect, and their march any thing but soldierly. They are well clothed, well equipped, and particularly well lodged; better barracks I have seen no where. The artillery is exceedingly well appointed; its stock of field pieces is immense and constantly increasing. The very day of my arrival, every shore was ringing with the first trials of 150 new brass cannon.

The Turkish navy contains the finest and largest three-deckers in the world; and its strength is at very short interval reinforced by the launching of some splendid war steamer. But all the vessels are poorly manned; their crews are made up chiefly of raw conscripts from the country, who hardly know a rudder from a plough-tail.

WEAKNESS AND DECLINE OF THE EMPIRE.

After all, these efforts of Turkey to get up a "martial and swashing outside" remind one of an impotent old dotard creeping into fine armor and strutting under borrowed plumes. The Ottoman Empire has lost its virility, and does not contain within itself a single element of National greatness, nor a solitary germ of social regeneration. Its carcass is only upheld by the rival jealousies of the three great powers of Europe, when that sustaining force ceases to act, in consequence of open war or secret compromise, the earthly tabernacle of the Ottoman Sultans will fall to the ground for ever. The Turks themselves have a presentiment that their days are well-nigh numbered; and, on account of this they bury their dead on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus. A book which they regard as canonical and holy, predicts the downfall of the Western Empire 400 years after its establishment, which period, reconing in Lunar years, the Mahommedan mode of computing time, will expire in 1853.

THE REIGNING SULTAN.

Abdel Medschid, the present Sultan is 26 years of age; dresses, with the exception of a Fez cap, in the European style; and, save that his face is unusually pale and deeply pitted by the small pox, has nothing very noticeable in his personal appearance. He inherits little of the intellectual vigor of his father, Mahmoud, but his heart is amiable to a degree bordering on weakness. His sensibilities are such that he never signs death warrants except in cases of the most urgent necessity. He has scarcely any personal part in the Administration of the Government, choosing to leave every thing to the control of his Vizier and Divan. He has five or six wives and a large Harem. The latter is regularly increased by the presentation of two beautiful and accomplished Circassian virgins, one by his mother, the Sultana Valede, the other by his Grand Vizier.—The old custom of sacking the unfaithful and throwing them into the Bosphorus, has become totally obsolete; but it is generally supposed that State policy still makes way with some at least of the Sultan's male offspring, for the number of his sons is always very disproportionate to that of his daughters. The Sultan is not only extremely effeminate and licentious, but he very frequently indulges in the use of spirituous liquors, and it is no means improbable that he will meet the fate of his father, who died in the prime of his life of *delirium tremens.*

Abdel Medschid has dispensed with much of the glittering pomp that used to attend the Sultan's appearance in public, but yet he goes to the Mosque every Friday in great state. His splendid barge of 22 oars, escorted by numerous beautiful pinnaces, and gliding with swallow like swiftness up the Golden Horn, to the Mosque of Eyoub, near the valley of the Sweet Waters, amid the roaring of cannon from each side, and the cheers of the sailors and soldiers from the decks of the magnificent seventy fours, has been one of the most stirring sights I have yet witnessed in Constantinople.

THE HOWLING DERVISHES.

Last Tuesday afternoon, I went to witness the performance of the celebrated Rufai, or howling dervishes, who exhibit twice a week, at their convent in Scutari. After removing my shoes, I was admitted into a small plain room, consisting of a central area for the dervishes, and lobbies and galleries at the sides for spectators. I found about twenty of the sect assembled; they had no distinctive dress or badge, and were of all ages from the gray headed man down to the mere boy of eight or ten years. After prayer by the Sheikh, all of the devotees, excepting the Sheikh and three or four players on instruments, rose from their cushions, ranged themselves in a line, and interlocked their arms, commenced in measured cadence the repetition of their profession of faith, "*La Allah illallah.*" There is no God but Allah, keeping time to the words by bending their bodies backwards and forwards. Each moment the utterance of the syllables become more rapid, and the movements of their bodies corresponding more violent, till at the end of some twenty minutes they had wrought themselves up to a perfect phrensy, and the scene became like orgies in pandimonium. Amid the din of tambourines and tum tums, nought could be heard but the wildest spasmodic howling of the word Allah, broken now and then by some piercing shriek of ecstacy. Reeking with sweat, they all continued in life furiously rocking their bodies upwards and downwards, and whipping the air with their long dishevelled hair, save one here who sank to the floor overpowered with bliss, and another there who in delirious transports leaped high into the air as if spurning this gross earth forever.

This scene was kept up until finally the question became with me, not whether the men were mad, but whether they were actually creatures of flesh and blood; for it became almost incredible that human frames could endure such tremendous violence. At the height of these ravings, little children were brought into the Sheikh, who all the while had remained seated on a lambskin at one side of the room, to receive his blessing. This blessing was administered by extending the children on the floor, and standing like an impondderable spirit on their bodies. I saw mere infants subjected to this without the least apparent suffering. At length, when nature seemed pushed to the very verge of complete exhaustion, a signal by the Sheikh arrested the devotional movements; the performers all took tambourines and joined in a solemn chant, and another prayer concluded the exercises. The room was hung about with swords, daggers, hooks and pikes, with which the dervishes formerly, in their holy paroxysms, used to pierce themselves without injury; but this part of the exhibition is now omitted. Many of the performers are not fully initiated into the order, but are mere novices; and some of them are notorious scamps from the city who join the devotees out of mere devilitry. The woie sect is generally regarded by the Mahometans themselves as a pack of imposters and fanatics. The Mevleri or whirling dervishes, whom I have seen exhibit at Pera are of a different character, being more sober, and some of them even learned men. Many, of the better class of Turks attend their devotions, and even the Sultan himself is a frequent visitor. They wear sugar loaf hats, and large flowing gowns; and their exercises consist in gently revolving on their bare feet simultaneously on their own axes and around a common centre, imitating thus the dance of the spheres, and whirling all of their senses and faculties into rapt abstraction from the material world.

BOSTON, Oct. 29, 1849.

Rev. Theodore Parker's sermon, yesterday, has been the subject of considerable talk to day. This clergyman is straight-out against the doctrine of the resurrection of Christ, and in his seat throws Thomas Paine quite in the shade.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS.—We understand that Walter Forward, Esq., has declined the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, made vacant by the removal of R. H. Gillet, and that J. C. Clarke, who was recently appointed First Auditor on the removal of Dr. Collins, has been appointed Solicitor. The appointment of Mr. Clarke made the First Auditorship vacant, and Thomas L. Smith, Esq., has been selected to fill it.—*Washington Union.*

SILVER MINES IN THE WACHITA MOUNTAINS.—The Little Rock Democrat (Arkansas) gives an account of the return of a portion of a party of 80 men, who left in August last, on a gold hunting expedition to the Wachita Mountains. They have brought back *no gold*, but *silver ore* of extraordinary richness, which was found in a high prairie ridge, and the quantity is said to be inexhaustible.

☞ DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.—The astonishing demand for this great medicine seems to be on the increase. Where it has been introduced, it has attained a popularity equal to the sunale of medical preparations. Physicians are using it in many cases, at least when they can obtain it. Patients, however, need not be under the necessity of asking medical advice, as they can purchase a box of the Liver Pills, with which directions will be furnished, which will work a speedy cure. The following letter from an agent, shows its popularity in the section from which the letter is dated:

BURNT CABINS, BEDFORD CO., PA.,
March 24d, 1847.

J. Kidd & Co., Wood st., Pittsburgh:

Gentlemen—We find we can sell a greatmany more of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills than your agent left with us. These Pills are rapidly rising in favor, and we have sold almost all that we had. If you can send us ten or twelve dozen more boxes, they will last perhaps until your agent can bring us a new supply.

T. & J. KELLY.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., No. 69, corner of Fourth and Wood st., Pittsburgh. [nov5-d&wlw3

PREMIUM LEMON SUGAR.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly William street, N. Y., and for sale by A. Jaynes, No. 76 Fourth street. This will be found a delightful article of beverage in families, and particularly for sick rooms.

BAKER'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. 76 Fourth st. mch14

☞ WM. ALGEO will be a candidate for the Mayoralty, subject to the nomination of the Whig Convention. oct30

☞ HARRY WILKESON will be a candidate for the Mayoralty, subject to the nomination of the Whig Convention. nov2

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

☞ ALLEGHENY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society, will be held at the New Court House, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A general attendance is desirable, as an election for Officers will be held. By order.

P. A. WAY, Secretary.

oct5

DIED,

Suddenly, on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., Mrs. CHARLOTTE CUTLER, wife of Col. Asa Childs, in the 75th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her husband, in Artheruille, (Mineruville road,) and proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. nov5-2t*

MACKEREL—450 bbls No 3; 30 bf do do; 50 do 2; 20 hf do do; 10 do 1; 10 hf do do; for sale by nov6 C H GRANT, 44 Water st

CODFISH AND HADDOCK—50 drums Codfish; 5 do Haddock; For sale by nov6 C H GRANT

VINEGAR—20 bbls pure cider, for sale by nov6 S F VON BONNHORST & CO

WHITE BEANS—23 bbls for sale by nov6 S F VON BONNHORST & CO

FEATHERS—147 sacks now landing from steamer Tuscarora, for sale by nov6 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO, Front st

WOOL—5 bags now landing from steamer Tuscarora, and for sale by nov6 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

GINSENG—4 bags now landing from steamer Tuscarora, for sale by nov6 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

COTTON—24 bales new crop, now landing from steamer Tuscarora, for sale by nov6 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

TALLOW—26 casks just landing from steamer Excelsior, for sale by nov6 S & W HARBAUGH

RAGS—A few bdls just rec'd, for sale by nov6 S & W HARBAUGH

FLOUR—200 bbls extra and superfine, in store, for sale by nov6 S & W HARBAUGH

CHEESE—200 boxes Cream and W. R. in store, for sale by nov9 S & W HARBAUGH

DRIED BEEF—18 bbls just rec'd, for sale by nov6 S & W HARBAUGH

SUGAR—10 hhds to arrive, for sale by nov6 S & W HARBAUGH

BACON HAMS—10 casks Canvassed just rec'd, for sale by nov6 S & W HARBAUGH

WINDOW GLASS—500 boxes assd sizes, in store, for sale by nov6 S & W HARBAUGH

POTATOES—30 bbs Red, for sale by nov6 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

ROLL BUTTER—1 bbl in store and for sale by nov6 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

GREEN APPLES—20 bbls rec'd and for sale by nov6 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

LEAF TOBACCO—2 casks just rec'd and for sale by nov6 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—5 bbls, a superior article, for sale by nov6 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

FAMILY FLOUR—50 bbls in store, for sale by nov6 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

WINES—70 cases Port, Madeira, Sherry and Sweet Malaga Wines, for sale by the cask or in quantities to suit purchasers, by nov6 W & M MITCHELTREE, No 160 Liberty st

LIQUORS—17 hf pipes Brandy—Otard, Dupuy, & c; 2 pipes Holland Gin; 5 cases N E Rum; 400 bbls Whiskey; for sale by nov6 W & M MITCHELTREE

ALCOHOL—With an assortment of Domestic Liquors, Cordials, &c., always on hand and for sale by the cask or quantities, to suit purchasers, by nov6 W & M MITCHELTREE

J. Muspratt & Sons' Patent Soda Ash.

325 CASKS Glass and Soap makers' Soda Ash, imported direct from the above celebrated manufacturers, 60 per cent strong, just received per barge of 22 oars, escorted by numerous beautiful pinnaces, and gliding with swallow like swiftness up the Golden Horn, to the Mosque of Eyoub, near the valley of the Sweet Waters, amid the roaring of cannon from each side, and the cheers of the sailors and soldiers from the decks of the magnificent seventy fours, has been one of the most stirring sights I have yet witnessed in Constantinople. nov6 W & M MITCHELTREE

BLEACHING POWDER—20 casks Jas Muspratt & Sons' brand, a superior article, for sale by nov6 W & M MITCHELTREE

MOLASSES—250 bbls prime N O Molasses, in oak hhds, in store and for sale by nov6 W & M MITCHELTREE

FRESH TEAS—Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson Teas, of superior quality, in hf chests, 12 and 6 pound bxs, just rec'd and for sale by nov6 W & M MITCHELTREE

COFFEE—130 bags prime Rio, arriving and for sale by nov6 W & M MITCHELTREE

NEW MACKEREL—30 bbls large No 3, and