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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.
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☞ SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTER—TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

On behalf of the readers of the Gazette, we thank our correspondent "*Parley*," for his pleasant and interesting reminiscences of the beautiful Island below this city, known as "Long Island," "Nine Mile Island," "Neville's Island," ect. For a name we are in favor of *Montour*, and we would suggest the propriety of a general agreement on some particular name, and what one more appropriate than the one we have suggested.

Hon. Henry Clay came up the river on the Oriental, which arrived here yesterday. He stopped at Wheeling, and took the stage for Cumberland.—He was in good health and spirits.

Hon. George Darsie and Capt. Naylor arrived home, from the Memphis Convention, yesterday.—They were passengers on the Oriental.

RAILROAD MEETING.—A meeting of the citizens of West Greenville, Mercer county, was held on the 1st inst., to take into consideration the proposition to build a Railroad from Erie to Pittsburgh. Dr. H. D. La Cossit was called to the chair, Messrs. Wm. Buck and Saml P. Johnson chosen Vice Presidents, and Dr. J. T. Ray and G. A. Bittenbaner, Secretaries.

A series of resolutions were passed in favor of the contemplated improvement, and inviting the attention of eastern and western capitalists to it, as being one of the most favorable opportunities for a safe and profitable investment. The meeting recommended a connection with the Ohio and Pennsylvania road, near Enon Valley. A committee of correspondence was appointed, consisting of Messrs. S. P. Johnson, J. R. Wick, and Jas. Matthews.

THE MAYORALITY.—Some rather early movements and discussions have taken place on this subject. It will be time enough to settle upon candidates and the active measures of the campaign six weeks hence. But we may take this opportunity for observing that the selection of a candidate by the Whig party, is a matter of the first importance. The party would be in a far better position by declining to nominate altogether, than by inviting defeat, by selecting an improper candidate, or by succeeding with such an one.

A Mayor is a municipal officer, totally disconnected from politics; but the election of such an officer can be made useful for party purposes, by keeping up party discipline, and encouraging an active party spirit, both of which are essential to party success. But it becomes an evil, both to the community and the party, when ever the claims of party are more regarded than the welfare of the corporation.

The Whigs of his city compose a majority of its inhabitants, and they have a perfect right to select one of their number as a candidate for Mayor, but in the exercise of this right they should not forget that their duty as citizens, as members of the corporation, in the election of a Mayor, rise higher and are paramount to those of party. The peace, morality, and fair fame of our city, and the safety of its inhabitants and their property, depend in a good degree upon its highest municipal officer; and if parties do not present the right sort of men for the place, it becomes the duty of good citizens to disregard party nominations, and choose a citizen for his character and qualities, and not for his political principles.

What we mean, in short, is this:—If the Whig party presents, for the suffrages of the people, a man worthy of the station, and capable of discharging the duties of Mayor with firmness and impartiality—a citizen of mature age, of respectable abilities, of good habits, and decision of character—then the members of the party are bound to pass equal should be opposed to him. But we do not think that party has any claims upon a citizen to disregard the first duties of his citizenship.

These doctrines may be unpalatable to some, but they are the result of experience and reflection, and we think they are entertained by most of our respectable and orderly citizens, compelled probably by circumstances which have come under their and our observation.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—The books for subscription of stock to this company are still open at the banking house of Hugh D. King, 4th street, where our citizens would do well to call and subscribe. Thousands of dollars are annually sent away for insurance which might be kept at home. Call and subscribe.

"The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil—This excellent monthly, by J. S. Skinner, Esq., for November, is well filled with matters of value to the producing and farming community. We recommended this work to every one who loves sound knowledge on important subjects. Terms $3 per annum, for a single copy, or 5 copies for $10.

The Jewish Chronicle—for November.—This periodical is devoted to the cause of promoting Christianity among the Jews, and is well edited.—To be had of Elliot and English, Wood Street.

NEW EXPLORATIONS IN AFRICA.—The French surpass all other nations in the grandeur of their exploring expeditions to various parts of the world. It is now announced that the Academy of Sciences and the Geographical Society of France have projected an expedition on a grand scale for penetrating the interior of Africa to Timbuctoo. It is to be conducted by scientific men, and will have in view the twofold purpose of extending our knowledge of this portion of the continent, and of opening new channels for French trade and commerce. It is a singular fact, that, notwithstanding the several attempts by Mungo Park, Clapperton, Depham, Oudney, Lander and Laird for the exploration of that portion of Africa which lies between the Gulf of Guinea and the Mediterranean, none have yet reached Timbuctoo and returned. The only European traveller who has reached this inland city and returned to give an account of it is Caille, a Frenchman, some ten years since. The expedition now in projected, it is said, will have an escort of eight hundred armed Europeans and four hundred Africans.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.—We noticed in the proceedings of this body, at an early day of its present session, the Honorable J. Gillespie, of Madison co. offered a resolution which was adopted, that the Governor be requested to procure a suitable block of stone from some Illinois quarry, and to have the same properly prepared and forwarded, at the expense of the State, to be placed in the Washington Monument, in progress of erection. This is an example worthy of emulation by every State in the Union that has yet made no similar provisions.

VOTE FOR THE OHIO STATE CONVENTION.—The vote in all the counties of the State (save Warren and Medina) for and against a Convention to remodel the Constitution is as follows: For Convention 141,225, against it 50,927. The whole number of votes in the same counties for Representatives was 229,281. The required number of votes to call a Convention is therefore 114,643 being a majority of the Representative vote—showing a constitutional majority in favor of the Convention of 26,583.

For the Gazette.

WHEELING: I think it would be worth while to extract from the Wheeling papers, at least occasionally, their list of arrivals and departures of steam boats at that place. Such lists are well adapted to show how comparatively unimportant is the business of that place, and how very injurious the bridge there, may be to the commerce of the Ohio. I have, for instance, before me now, the Wheeling Gazette, of Tuesday morning, with the arrivals and departures for 48 hours.

The arrivals were twenty; eleven from Pittsburgh, on their way from Cincinnati, Louisville, &c.—seven were on their way from Cincinnati and St. Louis to Pittsburgh; and one was on its way from Zanesville to this place. The only remaining boat was one which plies between Wheeling and Steubenville.

The departures were also twenty. Of these, the Cabinet for Steubenville, and the Sarah two, the Cabinet for Hanging Rock, commenced their voyages at Wheeling. All the others, eighteen in number, were on their way from or to this city.

It is not at all strange, that the Wheeling folks should desire to stop navigation there. C.

Interesting Reminiscences Concerning Montour's Island.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Your local editor, in the Gazette of Monday, has quite a pleasant notice of his excursion to the valuable island in the Ohio, a few miles below this city.

There are some items of information in relation to the history of that island, which may be worthy of preservation, or which may at least excite a temporary interest among some of your readers. I will mention, however, by the way, that "*Neville's Island*" is only one of many names, by which it has been known, and although it is a handsome one, yet there is another which might be preferred. At a very early period, before Gen. Neville became part owner, it was called "*Montour's Island*," after a half Indian, half Frenchman, who once lived at the mouth of a run opposite to it, and which is still called Montour's run. The late very estimable citizen, James McKee, of the Rocks, has often told me, that *Kustaloga*, a chief of the Delawares, resided on that island, when he (Mr. McKee) first came to the Ohio, more than eighty years ago.

I think that either Kustaloga or Montour would be an euphonous and more appropriate than Neville, as a name for that island.

Your local editor is mistaken in saying that the island was purchased by Gen. Neville alone, from a British officer. Col. Charles Simms, Col. Wm. Heth, and Col. Neville, all field officers in the Virginia line of the Revolutionary army, purchased of Major Douglas, a British officer, who accompanied Col. Bouquet, in his expedition from this place to the forks of the Muskingum, in 1764. The island is noticed in Hutchin's journal of that expedition, and, no doubt, Major Douglas' attention was then fixed on that very valuable property.

Col. Simms distinguished himself in defending Mud Fort, or Fort Mifflin, in the Delaware, against the British fleet, for some time after a previous commanddant had declared it was no longer tenable. Immediately after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, he was appointed by Washington, Collector of the port of Alexandria, a place of much more business then than now.—He was an ardent Federalist, and a vigorous opponent of Mr. Jefferson's election; yet he was one of the few occupants of good offices, who were not removed by him.

Col. Heth was a lieutenant in Morgan's company of riflemen, and marched with that company to Quebec, in December, 1775, and distinguished himself very much in the assault on that place on the last night of that year. Judge Marshall in his life of Washington, gives a very full account of his conduct on that occasion. It is a little singular that barricades in the streets, which some suppose to be a late Parisian invention for defence, were used at Quebec, and Lieut. Heth and Charles Porterfield are stated to be the first to mount one* of the barricades, and then discovered on the other side British soldiers, several ranks deep, with the butts of their muskets on the ground, and bayonets erect, ready to receive them. I am not acquainted with the subsequent history of Col. Heth, but am under the impression, that a descendant of his now holds an important office at Richmond.

Col. Neville was about the same age as Washington; they were early acquaintances, and both were engaged in Braddock's expedition, which, though very unfortunate in its result, was a valuable school for many persons, and prepared them for service in the revolution. Early in the war for independence, he raised a volunteer company and was ordered to this place, which was then agitated, not only by the bitter controversy between the two States about the boundary line, but also by the intrigues of Connelly and Lord Dunmore. He was subsequently ordered to join the main army, and was engaged in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth—was afterwards sent to join Lincoln's army in Carolina, and with that army was made prisoner at Charleston. After the revolution, he was a member of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. When the excise law was passed, he was appointed Inspector of Revenue, with the hope that his well known popularity might facilitate the execution of that law. This hope proved vain: designing demagogues excited opposition—the law was resisted, Colonel Neville's house was attacked, that and all his improvements destroyed, and thus he was led to build the house on the island, of which the local editor of the Gazette speaks. He resided there until his death, in 1803, when the State of Pennsylvania granted the island to Gen. Wm. Irvine, a gallant officer of the American army. A long law suit followed between the assignees of Major Douglas and Gen. Irvine, which was settled by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the former; and the State afterwards granted other lands to the latter.

Gen. Irvine was an Irishman by birth, and a surgeon by profession, and as such served on board a British man of war, during the war of 1755. He commanded a regiment of the Pennsylvania line during the revolution, and commanded at this place for some time. He died in Philadelphia, in 1804.

The series of military names connected with the history of the island does not close with that of General Irvine. Major Isaac Craig, who married the only daughter of Gen. John Neville, resided there from 1815 till his decease, in 1826. He, like General Irvine, was an Irishman by birth, served his apprenticeship as a carpenter in Hillsborough, and immediately after, in 1765, emigrated to Philadelphia, where he pursued his trade until the commencement of the revolution. He was then appointed a Captain of Marines on board the armed brig *Andrew Doria*, Captain Nicholas Biddle, and was engaged in the capture of New Providence, in the West Indies, by a fleet under the command of Commodore Hopkins, which brought to the United States a large and seasonable supply of arms and military stores. In this expedition were also engaged Capt. Paul Jones, and Commodore Barney. The writer of this rambling article has often heard Major Craig speak of the great activity and ingenuity displayed by Jones in shipping the heavy ordnance and other stores. It is perhaps worthy of notice, that Major Craig and Commodore Barney, who thus first met in a hostile island in the West Indies, and whose future careers was so widely separated, should have both found their resting places in the First Presbyterian Burying Ground in a city at the head of the Ohio.

Soon after Captain Craig's return from Providence, he received an appointment as Captain in Proctor's regiment of artillery, and, as such, was engaged in most of the actions in the middle states. He was with General Sullivan in his very successful expedition to the Genesee country, against the six nations of Indians, and afterwards descended the Ohio to the Falls, to accompany General Clarke in an expedition against Detroit. This expedition, however, proved abortive, owing to the failure of the Kentucky militia to attend. Captain Craig, with his party, then returned by water to this place, after a journey protracted to forty five days, by the very low stage of the river.

I think now, Mr. Editor, you must be convinced that the Long Island has elicited a very long story; whether it may be worth the pains bestowed upon it, you must decide. PARLEY.

* It was the second, they having before passed another.

Official.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, October 30, 1849.

The Receipts into the Treasury, during the quarter ending the 30th of September, 1849, as nearly as can now be ascertained, were, viz:

From customs, about	$11,450,000 00
From lands	370,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	175,000 00
From loan of 1847	835,450 00
From loan of 1848	407,050 00
	$13,241,500 00

The expenditures for the same period were:

Civil list, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse	$2,673,760 15
Army, &c	1,500,912 56
Indian Department	752,405 24
Fortifications	269,513 57
Pensions	679,483 33
Navy	2,052,435 16
Interest on Treasury notes and public debt	$26,910 02
Reimbursement of Treasury notes	842,050 00
Redemption of 3 per cent. stock	15 97
Interest on Mexican indemnity	7,559 37
Redemption of Treasury notes which have been purlioned	111 22
	876,676 58
	$8,910,186,59

W:M. MERIDITH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Navy returned to the city on Friday evening, from a short visit to Virginia, accompanied by his family.—*Repub.*

Honorable Robert P. Letcher, minister to Mexico, arrived in this city on Saturday evening and has taken rooms at Willard's city hotel.—*Repub.*

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3, 1849.

Before you receive this, you will doubtless have learned, through the telegraph, at least the purport of the news by either the Washington or the Hibernia, now momentarily expected at this port. More judicious than some modern prophets, I have concluded to hold in reserve some observations and valicinations in respect to European politics, which I have committed to paper, until the receipt of the expected intelligence.

Our election canvass is progressing, with much animation, but more quietly than usual. It will be decided on Tuesday, and I may now venture to say that the indications of the past week have been such as greatly to shake the confidence in the result which I expressed directly after the principal nominations were made. For the present occasion, the union between the late belligerent divisions of the democracy—is the northern and western parts of the State, and through the interior generally, appears to be cordial and hearty. By common consent, all questions of principle appear to have been adjourned, and the one great object is openly declared to be, to defeat the Whigs. If hard work and strict party organization can secure success, the opponents of the latter will secure it. It need occasion no surprise if, in this city, the democratic ticket obtains a majority. Their papers, not even excepting the Evening Post, are seeking, in a most unjustifiable manner, to derive advantage from the fatal riot of last spring, before the Astor Place Opera House, which was only quelled by the just and necessary sacrifice of more than twenty lives—There is a peculiar wickedness in their reviving these awful reminiscences, for that riot would never have taken place had not a ferocious and bitter feeling of hostility been engendered in the minds of the worst class of their readers, against Mr. Macready and those classes of the people whose tastes led them to prefer the acting of Mr. M., and the performance at the Opera House, by the publication, in their columns, of those calumnious and libellous letters from Mr. Forrest. The Evening Post republished the whole or a part of these letters, yet it was among the most decided condemners of the conduct of the mob which these same publications had raised. Now, however, it is not ashamed to attempt to implicate the Whig city administration in the bloodshed in which the spirit of riot and disorder was quenched. A more lamentable instance of partizan recklessness I do not remember to have ever witnessed.

Judge Jay, a most respected and able leader of the Abolition party, which joined with the Free Soilers last year, has written a letter, in which he declares that he cannot consent to act with them after their coalition with the Hunkers, for the sake of the advantages of office. His letter will, no doubt, have a great effect. Had it appeared sooner, I think it would have had much an influence as to induce the whole body of old Abolitionists to separate themselves from their late allies, and to cast about their average vote in the State for independent candidates,—about 15,000. But as things now stand, it is probable that they will not generally vote, and so far as they do, they will vote for Whig candidates. Judge Jay remarks very truly, that the Barnburners have now committed themselves to vote for Cass, should he be renominated, without the slightest change of principles or professions, or even for Mr. Calhoun, and that is certainly true.

On Thursday night last, the Italian Opera opened at the Astor Place House, for a season of fifty nights, and the event has produced an excitement among what Willis calls the "upper ten," seldom before experienced. Nobody of sound discretion imagines it can succeed. The company is numerous and of course very expensive. The "upper ten," in kid gloves, have taken, by regular subscription, the most desirable places, at one dollar and a half per night, which is to be paid whether they attend or not. Casual visiters pay one dollar. The pecuniary basis for the experiment is stronger than any previous one has been, yet, as I have intimated, its success is more than doubtful. The fact is, democracy is an essential element in all public exhibitions. In no country in Europe, I believe, is an Italian opera supported without the patronage of government. The people have imbibed a notion that this is an aristocratic entertainment, which will scarcely deign to attend it, if the prices were more moderate, but it is undeniable that high prices and exclusiveness, whether real or imagined, will deprive it of the general support of the community and every actor knows that it is as hard to play to empty benches, even though the places are paid for, as it is to make a dinner out of empty receipts.

The California fever is prevailing here, and to the eastward of us, with alarming virulence. A few days since, there were thirty vessels, mostly ships, loading at this port, for San Francisco, and very recently there were said to be advertised, at all the ports, no less than one hundred and one vessels for the same destination. It is estimated that, since the beginning of the excitement, about this time last year, there had been, up to October 31, five hundred and seventy three clearances from the United States to California; of which immense fleet only one hundred and sixty seven had arrived in California at the period of the last advices, August 31st. If we add the number of vessels now preparing for this voyage, we shall have a total of six hundred and seventy four vessels, say by the end of November. Probably the value of these vessels is equal to all the gold dug in the mines since the discovery of the treasure, and more than double what has been received in the United States. Many thousands of the emigrants will no doubt return in want and misery, and probably during the course of the coming winter, there will be an ample number at San Francisco willing to work a fair proportion of these vessels back to the ports whence they departed, for the privilege of a passage. I noticed that one of the vessels that left Boston for that region, the present week, carried two hundred and sixteen passengers, and another one hundred. Of four hundred emigrants, only four were females. Howland & Aspinwall, proprietors of the mail steam ship line from Panama to San Francisco, have lately bought two additional steamers for that route, and have just laid the keel of another one at Wilmington, Delaware. They will make money, "no matter what face the future may wear," for, whether people continue to go in swarms or are obliged to come away, their vessels furnish a channel for the living stream, sure to be filled to the brim. One of the most remarkable and audacious of the operations growing out of this wonderful excitement, is that attributed to certain natives of *la belle* France, who, without knowing a pill from a blister, have set themselves to seeking out the widows of deceased physicians, and to purchasing from them the diplomas of their husbands. Assuming the names of the defunct, they proceed to California, and set themselves up in practice on these documents, a quart of quinine and a large capital of impudence. But there is a speculation of a man in this city altogether too grave to joke upon. The individual referred to has shipped a large number of coffins, in the confident expectation they will be in great request. It is a most melancholy reflection that this adventure is likely to turn out at least as profitably as any other that has been made.

Money is not so abundant in this city as it was. A great deal more has gone to California than has been received from there, and a great deal has been taken away, in the shape of loans and subscriptions, to works in other parts of the country. With the exception of the iron interest, every branch of business appears to be active, and capital is fully employed. New rail roads and canals, new factories, and the opening of new mines, the building of ships and steam boats to supply the deficiency caused by the withdrawal of so immense a fleet as has gone to California from the ordinary channels of commerce, these enterprises create demands upon the ready cash of all the chief Atlantic cities not easy to satisfy.

JUNIUS.

RAILROAD ACROSS ILLINOIS.—Our private advices from Springfield give us but little encouragement to have for a liberal and wise policy from the present General Assembly. Her same sectional, and, to us outsiders, unreasonable prejudices and obstinacy still exist. A portion of the people, their interests and prosperity, must still be sacrificed to gratify the selfish views and purposes of another portion.

In the House a liberal spirit seems to prevail but in the Senate the reverse is the fact, so far as we can judge from information and the report of their proceedings. We have not the time or space at this writing to hold up as we view the course of members, and probably it would not be proper that we should. It may be said that we have nothing to do with the Legislature of that State, and no right to express an opinion concerning it.

Of this, at least, we have some right to express our individual opinion, and that is, that the attempts to compromise, which have been proffered, are not made in good faith or with any expectation that they will be accepted. They are but an effort to escape the obloquy of a direct vote against a proportion to allow a portion of the people to build a road where they, not the State, think it will be beneficial to them; and if a measure so important to the people must be passed by "bargain and intrigue," the sooner it is dropped the better. It is not the right spirit of legislation.

In the meantime it may be well to note the course of members on this question. The time will come when it will be an important issue on the hustings.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The St. Louis Tragedy.

We take the following description of the singular tragedy in St. Louis, previously noticed by Telegraph, from the St. Louis Republican of October 30:—

"Two Frenchmen, who registered themselves as Gonzalve de Montesquiose and Raymond de Montesquiose, from Paris, at the City Hotel on Sunday forenoon, they are several weeks from Chicago, from which place they have leisurely traveled overland, each occupying a buggy, and furnished with guns and other apparatus for a hunting excursion.

At the Hotel, they occupied room No 46, the entrance to which was from a hall running from the back piazza; room No. 47, immediately opposite, the entrance to which is from the piazza, and not in sight of thee door to 46, was occupied by Messrs. Albert Jones, H. M. Henderson and Capt. Wm Hubbell; and room 57, the back window of which opened to the piazza, at its extreme end, was occupied by Mr. Barnum's nephew, and the Steward of the house, Mr. Macomber.

About half past eleven, while Barnum was preparing to retire, a light being in the room and the curtains to the window drawn aside, they were startled by a loud tapping at the window—applied with such force as to break the glass. Perceiving two men standing upon the piazza, the one nearest having a gun in his hand, the occupants became alarmed, and immediately commenced crying "murder, murder," &c. Simultaneous with the alarm, the man with the gun fired through the window, the contents of which took effect in the back and side of Barnum, a portion of the charge wounding Macomber in the wrist. The cry of murder and the report of the gun, alarmed the inmates of room No. 47, when Jones, who had not retired, sprang to the door and opened it—a light being in the room at the time. No sooner had the door opened, than one of the men standing upon the piazza, by the window to room 57, fired at him, the contents of the gun passing through his body and wounding Mr. Henderson across the forehead and Capt. Hubbell through the wrist.—Jones fell inside the room against the door and immediately expired.

To proceed from room 46, occupied by the Frenchmen, to the window of 57, at which the alarm was first made, the assailants were compelled to pass the doors to 45, 47, 48, 49, and the window to 58, all opening upon the piazza; at none of these, as we learn, was any effort made by the assailants to enter. It may be proper to state, also, that in none of these rooms, excepting Barnum's, was a light to be seen from the piazza—The occupants of 45 state that sometime previous to the alarm, an attempt was made to enter their room from the outside, but upon alarm being given, the person at the door, who was trying to use a false key, fled.

The Frenchmen, after firing two shots, returned to their room, where they were arrested by the officers. It appears that they were both standing at the window, when Barnum was shot, and Macomber states that both were armed with guns and both fired—one at Barnum, the other at Jones.—A negro man, who was near by cleaning boots, and who had full view of the whole transaction, states in contradiction to Macomber, that only one man was armed, and that he fired both shots. In the room occupied by the assailants were two double barrel guns, both barrels in one, and one barrel in the other, discharged. This is an important question in the matter. If it can be positively established that both of the Frenchmen were armed, and fired, it precludes, from what has subsequently taken place, any plea of insanity.

The perpetrators of this outrage are men aged about 28 and 26 years. At the time of their arrest they were perfectly sober, the eldest laboring under some little excitement, in consequence of his acts. They were travelling in fine style, being provided with large wardrobes, and every necessary for comfort and amusement. Their trunks were searched yesterday evening, and found to contain nothing but gentlemen's paraphernalia, and $1,455 in gold, in two separate bags.

They claim to be of a family of some distinction in France, the eldest of the two bearing the title of Count. The younger states that their father was killed in Paris in the outbreak of last February, and in consequence of their connection with the events of that period, and opposition to the Republican Government, they were compelled to flee the country. They arrived in the United States in June last, since which time they have been leisurely wending their way west, with a view of seeing the country and spending most of their time in hunting, a sport for which they manifest great fondness, and for which they are amply provided with the proper accoutrements. The younger of the two states that his brother has several times, recently, displayed symptoms of insanity, and but a few evenings since, while they were in the room, had shown some symptoms of it by his interference. The elder brother appears to be sensible of his having done wrong, excupates the younger brother from all blame, and claims that he alone should be made to suffer for the consequences of his act. He states that a powerful feeling, which he could not resist, took possession of him, and told him that he must kill two men; that while laboring under this feeling he seized a (double barreled) gun and rushed from the room, and fired at the first two men he saw; his brother followed for the purpose of preventing him from doing injury, but before his interference could be exercised, the fatal deed was consummated. This is what we glean as the history of these two men, and as far as supported by other facts and circumstances, we give it for what it is worth.

From the bankers' Magazine for November.

State Debts.

It is observable, and a fact worth remembering, that some of the State stocks are without a portion of the interest loans in their present quotations. The latter have reached at short periods 116 a 117, although now quoted at 113. The State stocks in most repute are as follows:

New York six per cent.,	1865	111	a 112
Ohio do do	1870	109	a 110
Kentucky do do		103½	a 104
Pennsylvania do do		100	a 100½
Maryland do do		103	a 104
Tennessee do do		105	a 106

Alabama 5 per cents are quoted at 75 a 78. The finances of that State are far from flourishing at this period. Instead of laying an adequate tax for the payment of the annual interest on the public debt, the interest has been mainly paid out of the assets of the State Bank, which is now in process of liquidation. The Legislature of Alabama is now in session, and its attention to finances is demanded by the actual condition of things. With a larger population than Maryland, and has less public debt, and with larger foreign exports, Alabama, at the time, does not meet her current expenditures out of her ordinary revenue.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

John W. Farrelly, to be Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, *vice* P. G. Washington, removed.

Gabriel W. Long, to be Indian Agent for the Chickasaws, *vice* A. M. M. Upshaw, removed.

☞ DR. MILANE'S LIVER PILLS—The astonishing demand for this great medicine seems to be on the increase. Wherever it has been introduced, it has attained a popularity unprecedented in the annals of medical practice. 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 25d, 1847.

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

Gentlemen—We find we can sell a great many 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 visit us. T. & J. KELLY.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., No. 62, corner of Fourth and Wood st., Pittsburgh. [nov5-d&wtw8

VEGETABLE LIVER SYRUP.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly William street, N. Y., and for sale by A. Jaynes, No. 70 Fourth str. st. This will be found a delightful article of household medicine in families, and particularly for sick rooms.

BAKER'S BROMA.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a combination of Cocoa nut, innocent, unvitiating 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 [nov14

☞ **Wm. Algeo** will be a candidate for the Mayoralty, subject to the nomination of the Whig Convention. nov2

☞ **Henry Wilkeson** will be a candidate for the Mayoralty, subject to the nomination of the Whig Convention. nov2

DENTISTRY. **DR. D. HUST,** Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets oct1-dlyin

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK 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. B. McFadden, F. H. Eaton. *1819

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Printed at the shortest notice, at low prices, at the GAZETTE OFFICE, 84 WOOD STREET.

FLOUR—50 bbls superior Family Flour, just rec'd and for sale by COPE & BREYFOGLE, nov2 108 Second st

GUNNY BAGS—1200 in store and for sale by COPE & BREYFOGLE, nov2 No 108 Second st

GREEN APPLES—150 bbls; in store and for sale by COPE & BREYFOGLE, nov2 No 108 Second st

CHEESE, &c—123 bxs Cream Cheese; 67 do. W. R. do; 3 cases Nutmegs, 4 bxs Honey, landing from canal boat J. A. Caughey, and for sale by JAMES DALZELL nov2

LAMPS—A full assortment of Patent Solar Lard Lamps, for Churches and Dwellings, Stores, Steamboats, &c. Wholesale and retail. W W WILSON, nov2 corner Fourth and Market sts

SHOLASSES—In store and for sale low by nov2 J S DILWORTH & CO

CHEESE—50 bxs just landing and for sale by nov2 J S DILWORTH & CO

SAFETY FUSE—80,000 feet in store and for sale by nov2 J S DILWORTH & CO

BUCKETS—50 doz in store and for sale by nov2 J S DILWORTH & CO

TUBS—10 doz in store and for sale by nov2 J S DILWORTH & CO

CASSIA—250 mats just landing, for sale by nov2 J S DILWORTH & CO

CLOVES—1 cask just rec'd and for sale by nov2 J S DILWORTH & CO

NUTMEGS—1 cask just rec'd and for sale by nov2 J S DILWORTH & CO

CHEESE—100 bxs extra Cream; 40 bxs English Dairy; for sale by nov2 J D WILLIAMS, 110 Wood st

HAMS—1000 lbs extra cured, for sale by nov2 J D WILLIAMS

SUNDRIES—10 doz Cotton Bags; 6 doz super Tow Bags, 170 yds do Linen; 30 doz Woolen Socks; 150 yds barred Flannels; for sale by nov2 J D WILLIAMS

SUNDRIES—46 bbls No 1 Lard; 10 bbls Grease; 1 tc Beeswax, 2 bbl do; to arrive on steamer Fort Pitt, for sale by nov2 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO, Front st

SUGAR—5 hhds to arrive on steamer Fairmount, for sale by nov2 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO, Front st

MOLASSES—25 bbls to arrive on steamer American Star, for sale by nov2 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

LARD—40 bbls No 1, now landing from steamer Fort Pitt, for sale by nov2 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

BEESWAX—3 bbls and 1 tierce now landing from steamer Fort Pitt, for sale by nov2 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

GREASE—10 bbls now landing from steamer Fort Pitt, and for sale by nov2 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

SUGAR—5 hhds superior quality N. O. in store, for sale low to close consignment. nov2 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

THE Earlier and Later Prophecies of Isaiah. By Prof. J. A. Alexander. In 2 vols. Roy. 8vo, cloth, $5.50.

"The sound, independent judgment which Prof. Alexander everywhere displays, combined with true candor, modesty, and a spirit of profound reverence for the inspired volume, distinguishes his work most advantageously from most of the critical productions of the age, and entitles it to be regarded as a model of Biblical investigation."—London Patriot.

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For sale by JAMES D. LOCKWOOD, nov2 Bookseller and Stationer, 52 Wood st

SHAWLS—4 cartons 3-4 black Thibet, with heavy silk fringe, rec'd and for sale by nov2 C ARBUTHNOT

WADDING—10 bales for sale by nov2 C ARBUTHNOT

BRAID—500 doz Nos 11, 13, 15 and 17, Linen, rec'd and for sale by nov2 C ARBUTHNOT

ALMANACS—English and German, for sale by nov2 C ARBUTHNOT

MARBLES—3 casks Plain, Polished and China, received and for sale by nov2 C ARBUTHNOT

ROLL BUTTER—4 bbls just rec'd and for sale by nov2 CRAIG & SKINNER, No 25 Market st.

ONIONS—6 bbls just rec'd and for sale by nov2 CRAIG & SKINNER

POTATOES—100 bbls just rec'd and for sale by nov2 CRAIG & SKINNER

BUTTER—4 kegs in store and for sale by nov2 CRAIG & SKINNER

PIG LEAD—60 pigs just rec'd and for sale by nov2 C H GRANT

BAR LEAD—5100 lbs for sale by nov2 C H GRANT

FEATHERS—4092 lbs prime, just rec'd, for sale by nov2 C H GRANT

BROOMS—15 doz for sale by nov2 C H GRANT, 41 Water st

FLOUR—100 bbls S F, on consignment and for sale by nov2 STUART & SILL, 116 Wood st

BUCK WHEAT FLOUR—20,000 lbs prime for sale by nov2 STUART & SILL, 116 Wood st

CORN MEAL—12 bbls prime for sale by nov2 STUART & SILL, 116 Wood st

CORN BROOMS—100 doz in store and for sale by nov2 STUART & SILL, 116 Wood st

BUCKETS—75 doz for sale by nov2 STUART & SILL

VINEGAR—30 bbls in store by nov2 STUART & SILL

MACKEREL—40 Half bbls No 3. Fat 25 Qt. No 2 " in store and for sale by [nov2] STUART & SILL

HERRINGS—4 bbls No 1, in store and for sale by nov2 STUART & SILL

TOBACCO—[illegible] STUART & SILL

SALT—30 bbls in store and for sale by nov2 STUART & SILL

GOSHEN CHEESE—100 boxes in store and for sale by nov2 STUART & SILL, 116 Wood st

LARD—3 bbls No 1 Lard, on consignment and for sale by nov2 R A CUNNINGHAM No 6 Commercial Row, Liberty st

BROOMS—50 doz Corn Brooms just received and for sale by nov2 R A CUNNINGHAM

BUTTER—13 small kegs Dairy Butter, and 6 bbls Roll, in cloth, just received and for sale by nov2 J B CANFIELD

300 boxes CREAM CHEESE, 73 bxs extra do. just received and for sale by nov2 J B CANFIELD

Adjournment.

THE BOOKS for the subscription of Stock in Citizens' Insurance Company, are removed from the Rooms of the Board of Trade to the Office of Hugh D. King, Fourth street, opposite the Farmers' Deposit Bank, and will be kept open until the expiration of the ten days, as directed in the Charter, or until one thousand shares are subscribed. nov7-d3t

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Nov. 6, 1849.

THE President and Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock, for the last six months payable to stockholders or their legal representatives forthwith. nov7-d1w JOHN SNYDER, Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Nov. 6, 1849.

THIS Bank has, this day, declared a dividend of four per cent. on its capital stock, payable on, or after the 16th inst. Eastern Stockholders will be paid at the Western Bank of Philadelphia. nov7-d1w THOS. M. HOWE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 6, 1849.

THIS Bank has, this day, declared a dividend of four per cent. on its capital stock. out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith. nov7-d1w W. H. DENNY, Cashier.

Copper Mine for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, on the premises, Elm Farm, in Carroll County, Md, on the 22d day of November, 1849, at 1 o'clock, P. M., an interest in the best COPPER MINE in North America, the Ore yielding 50 per cent. I have in porsession the Assays of Professor Ducatel, Dr. Keanny, and the State Geologist of New York, and others. There is also Zinc and Magnetic Iron Ore, &c. Terms made known on the day of sale. SAMUEL WILDESEY.
nov7-d2t Finksburg P. O., Carroll co., Md.

To Leather Manufacturers and Others.

THE subscriber has had many years' experience in the manufacture of Patent Leather, both in Europe and the United States.

Any gentleman wishing information in the above business, can obtain it by addressing a line to the subscriber, who will make known his terms, and when he will be in Pittsburgh

The advertiser makes all kinds of Fancy Colored Leather, Japanee Calf Skins, &c. Address, M. F. P., Philadelphia, Pa.

CREAM CHEESE—270 bxs extra Cream Cheese; 8 do Mammoth do; Rec'd this day at the Butter and Cheese