THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

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

OUR MINISTER TO TURKEY.—The appointment of Mr. Marsh to Turkey is opposed by the *Mercury*, not on account of that gentleman's want of ability, or acquirements fitting him for the station, or any deficiency in his moral character, but simply for his opinions on matters relating to the Mexican War. The Mercury takes the ground, that those who continued to oppose and denounce the War, after it was begun, "were guilty of treason!"

Such a limiting as this of independence of thought, and freedom of action is, entirely at war with every principle of human liberty, and would interpose a despotism of the most galling kind. If a war is wrong in its inception and commencement, the mere fact that it is waged does not make it right. No government has a right to require of its citizens to violate their consciences, or to hold their peace when they conceive their public servants are involving them and their country in a great crime. If the Mexican War was ever wrong it is wrong still. The most brilliant successes, however they may blind the eyes of the masses, by the very glitter of their greatness, can never atone for injustice or oppression.

Was Mr. Pitt a traitor to England when he denounced the War of the Revolution, on the floor of Parliament, in the strains of his burning eloquence? Are those French citizens who denounce the invasion of Rome, by that Government, traitors to France? Should some high minded and daring Russian, feeling that his native country had been disgraced, and humanity and the rights of man had been violated by the Russian invasion of Hungary, rise up and remonstrate with the Emperor Nicholas, and denounce the war unjust, would he be a traitor? Doubtless the Autocrat would adopt the morals of the Mercury, and pronounce him such, but would he not be a martyr, rather than a traitor to the land of his birth?

If this code of morality obtains, where is the check to be found to the spirit of war and conquest, however unjust and unholy? A vain glorious and ambitious President can easily involve the nation in war, and when it is commenced, the man who presumes to call it in question is a traitor! Even members of Congress, who are delegated by the people to watch over their interests, and to preserve the character of the country untarnished, cannot speak their sentiments, cannot protest against wrong, cannot refuse to vote supplies, without being branded as traitors!

No man gives a stronger evidence of patriotism than he who dares to tell her of her faults. It is no evidence that a man is a patriot or a friend to the country, because he is ready to go with the Government in every broil, be it right or wrong—No citizen in his individual character ought, and if he is a good man he will not, and if he fears God, he dares not surrender his conscience and his sense of justice, to the keeping of his Government. If it was the duty of the prophet of old to tell Israel his transgressions, and the house of Jacob his sins, it is equally the duty of every American citizen, and especially every member of Congress, to protest against wrong in the high places of his own Government, be it an unholy war, or any other wickedness.

With respect to the volunteers, the Mercury quotes from a speech of Mr. Marsh, not very flattering, we admit. But we think he was depicting a class, and not the mass of our citizen soldiers—such men as Gideon Pillow, and others which every neighborhood will afford, whose absurd antics invite the satire of those who judge men by their true standard.

A good deal of bad logic is daily emanating from the press, in relation to tolerance and intolerance—growing out of the case of the street preachers. Our neighbor of the Mercury indulges in strains of rhapsody on the subject quite amusing. If we understand him aright, *intolerance* is to attack the religious creed of another, and edgewise to show its errors, and its ruinous effects upon those who embrace it. *Tolerance* is to acquiesce in every creed, so far as to let it alone, and to love its believers.

Appropriately, there is no such thing as tolerance or intolerance in this country. The whole people have a right to worship God as they please, or not to worship him at all, unrestrained by Governmental regulation. Toleration signifies the right of prohibiting that which is tolerated. No such right exists here, and there can, therefore, strictly speaking be no toleration.

But there is the most perfect right guaranteed to every citizen to discuss every religious principle, creed, or usage, *ad libitum*, either in the pulpit, the forum, or the press. There is no intolerance in this, for all enjoy the same privileges. Any limitation of this right, would be a violation both of political and religious freedom.

How far a man has a right to block up the streets, is a municipal regulation, into which we do not care largely to enter. No man has a right to obtrude his opinions upon me, and when a public place is occupied, which I have a right to pass, by a person who makes it his business to assail my opinions, it then becomes an evil against which I have a right to complain. Also, in all harangues in public, appropriate language should be chosen, that the feelings of the passers by may not be wounded or shocked by blasphemy or obscenity. Beyond this, we conceive no one has a right to complain, however much his opinions or creed may suffer. He may take his own way of propagating his own sentiments, or attacking those of others.

Our neighbor of the *Post* manifests a grea tanxiety about our position on the Free Soil question. He copies our remarks on the question of Slavery in California, in which we declare that the people of the free states, in our opinion, will not submit to the introduction and legalization of the evil in that territory—and then remarks, that we are very precise in giving out the views entertained at the North, but that we have no opinion of our own! This is certainly a very singular deduction, and shows a most anxious desire to find fault. We question if another reader of our paper drew any such conclusion. But to relieve the editor of all further uneasiness on the subject, we assure him that when we expressed the views of the people of the North, on the subject under consideration, we included ourself among them. Will the editor permit us to say that we also included him!

SPLENDID APPLES.—A box of the finest apples we have seen this season, from any quarter, was sent us yesterday, containing specimens of the following varieties:

Cooper Apple,	Ripen and use.	0	10
Rhode Island Greening,	September to January.	0	10
Roxbury Russett,	Keeps till May or June.	0	10
French Pippin,	January to May.	0	10
Newtown "	January to May.	0	10
Mamma Beam,			
Thorny Seedling,	July to January.		
Spitzenberg,	Keep till May.		
Golden Greening,	October to January.		
Seek no further,	Keep to March.		
Rambo,			

These apples were raised by Mr. Thomas Thornley, of Fallston, Beaver county, and we have the authority of good judges for saying that they excel any fruit grown in this county. Nothing in the way of further perfection in this useful description of fruit could scarcely be desired, which these specimens do not present. Mr. Thornley informs us that he confines his attention to twelve kinds, ranging through the different seasons, and he has succeeded in bringing them to the most extraordinary perfection. We would advise those who wish to raise fine apples to procure some of Mr. Thornley's varieties, as he has proved them to be adapted to our climate and soil.

The *Parkersburgh Gazette* announces the death of Wm. S. Gardner, Esq., in the 38th year of his age. He died on the 31st of October. Mr. Gardner was, for several years, President, and, at the time of his death, a State Director of the Parkersburgh branch of the North Western Bank. He was also one of the Justices of that county, and among the most enterprising and public spirited of the citizens of Parkersburgh.

THE RESUMPTION OF TAX END.—Five miles of the Cleveland and Cincinnati Rail Road are finished, from Cleveland out, and a locomotive put upon it. When shall we hear the whistle of the locomotive in Pittsburgh?

YET ANOTHER COALITION.—The "Free-Soilers" and "Democrats," of Massachusetts are coalescing on candidates for the State Senate. We have already advised our readers of the coalition formed in Middlesex, and now we have to chronicle another in Norfolk county, which took place on Wednesday at Dedham, where both factions of the opposition united upon Charles Francis Adams, of Quincy, (the late Free Soil candidate for Vice President,) Ezra Wilkinson, of Dedham, a Cass Democrat, and Milton M. Fisher, of Medway, a Birney Locofoco Abolitionist.

COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.—There are in the United States 119 colleges, the oldest of which is Harvard University, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, established in 1639. The next oldest is Yale College, at New Haven, established in 1700. The aggregate number of volumes in the libraries of these colleges is 643,328. The library of Harvard University numbers 74,000 volumes.

The Artesian Well at Grenelle, in France, attained a depth of 602 yards defore a sufficient supply of water could be obtained. Some idea of the difficulties encountered by the projectors may be had from the fact that, in May, 1837, when the boring had extended to a depth of 418 yards, the hollow tube, with nearly ninety yards of the boring rods attached to it, broke and fell to the bottom of the hole, and it was necessary to extract the broken parts before any further progress could be made—a work of fifteen month's duration.—Similar occurrences frequently impeded the labors of the workmen, until at length, in February, 1841, the rods suddenly descended several yards, and in the course of a few hours the water rose to the surface and discharged itself at the rate of 600,000 gallons per hour. At the extreme depth of 602 yards the mercury in the thermometer rose to the height of 81 degrees, and it is supposed that if the boring had been continued to the depth of 1,000 yards, the temperature of the water would then have been 104 degrees, and immediately applicable to bathing establishments and other places where warm water is required.

Several successful efforts have been made in the United States to sink artesian wells, of which the most prominent is that now in progress at Charleston, South Carolina. At the last report, the boring had reached the depth of nine hundred feet without an adequate supply of water having been obtained.

THE NEXT CENSUS.—The Secretary of the Board of Census at Washington replies, through the Republic, to the letters addressed to the Board by Professor De Bow, Chief of the Louisiana Board of Statistics—a department, by the way, which no other State has, but it is to be hoped the example will be followed. It appears that the Board of his bill, the scene at once burst upon us in all its striking effect. Below us was the plain of El Ghota, stretching northwards and southwards as far as the eye could reach, and bounded on the other by an undulative range of hills, and on the other by the snow-crested ridge of the Anti-Libanus. The plain was one vast expanse of aridity, save where the Borrada shot through its flashing waters. In its midst waved a grove a mile long in circuit, and luxuriant with every tree an Eastern sun can warm into life, from the lowly pomegrante, with its vermillion petals to the stately palm with its proudly nodding plumes. Inland was the city, like a pearl set in emerald, its domes and minarets glistening under the noontide sun, and every thing mantled o'er with the enchantment that distance always gives to the view of an Oriental city. Hastening on, we soon passed the city gates, and slowly made our way among the astonished people, through streets and bazaars" until we finally entered the "street called Straight" of Apostolic memory, and reached the house of one Demetrius, a Greek, where we are now sojourning.

Damascus has a population of about 125,000, of which about 12,000 are Syrian Christians, 3,000 Jews, and the remainder Mahometans. The city lost last year quite a fraction of its population by the cholera: no less than 21,000 were swept off in twenty five days. I have now been here four days, and the time has been to me one of the liveliest interest and enjoyment. I here for the first time see genuine Eastern life, uncontaminated by contact with Europeans. The bazaars are richer, the people more picturesquely attired and luxuriously lodged, and every thing is more redolent with Oriental spirit than in any other place I have visited. The inhabitants excel in beauty, and especially in elegance and purity of complexion. No people in Europe have whiter or more delicate skins, and I was at once struck by the fact, because I had always before associated the Syrian with a swarthy visage. No city is so well supplied with water as Damascus. The Barada as it enters the city walls is artifically divided into six channels, which are made to enrich every house with fountains and to send life and beauty into the such all the surrounding vegetation. The streets are narrow but uniformly paved, and have elevated walks on both sides for foot passengers. No vehicle of any kind is ever seen, and but few camels or other beasts of burden. The houses are of stone, plastered with a greyish cement; they are 2 or 3 stories in height, flat roofed, and their exterior presents only a bare dead wall, relieved here and there by a low unseemly door, and perhaps a latticed window. But let us glance at the interior, taking, as we just may, the house in which I now am as a specimen, as all are built after the same pattern—Coming from the street throughout an arched passage, I find myself in an open court, some 50 feet square, flagged with marble set mosaic. In the centre is an elevated reservoir, 5 feet by 12, constantly fed with living water, and shaded by vines and orange, lemon and pomegranate trees. The high stone walls which enclose the court are relieved with paint in bright tri-colors; they are indented by spacious mutled and divaned alcoves, and pierced with many doors and windows, opening into the various halls and chambers of the house. The principal rooms are planned much like the ancient Greek saloon. The door from the court admits you into a square space some 15 feet in breadth, paved with marble and inlaid with mother of pearl, and having in its centre a large pervaded marble enclosed fountain. On three sides of this square, and elevated about two feet above it, are estrades, each nearly as large as the area. They are divided from it by arches of beautiful form and workmanship, and are furnished with elegant seats and divans. The windows are either of stained glass, or are drapered with rich curtains. The walls are provided with shelved niches for vases of water, sherbet, and flowers; and are painted to a certain height in imitation of parti-colored marble, and further up with a fantastic tables of flowers, fruits and emblematic devices. The ceiling which is at least 40 feet above the floor, is panelled and beautifully pictured in the Eastern style. Every thing is on the most expensive scale, an Oriental mansion usually occupying three or four times as much ground as a European. The rent of such a house is only about 1500 piasters, or eighty dollars a year.

With Captain Hill and an *azache* of the British Consulate, I visited yesterday one of the richest Jewish families of the city. Passing from the street through a long vaulted archway, we entered the court, which, as usual, was paved with marble, and ornamented with fountains and fruit trees. Here we were received by the family. First, the master of the house, a gentleman about thirty years of age, with keen eyes, light complexion, black beard and mustaches, and attired with a white turban, and a light silk robe, secured by a sash. Next was a young Rebecca of eighteen, (I say *next*, for she was of course the next to claim my attention, being a bachelor) with rich brunette complexion, with full fair forehead, eye brows shaven into a perfect circle and colored with Kohol, dark limped eyes, and gloriously wreathed lips, and with a small and yet finely rounded figure. A jaunty velvet cap, bordered with a broad fillet of rose diamonds covered her head, and her silky brown hair hung behind in long braided plaits, each of which was decorated at the extremity by a gold sequin. A green, loose sleeved silk vest, with its front just open enough to show the silk tunic beneath, reached down to the waist, which was girded by a beautiful silk sash. Full trouses, of colored silk, tightly gathered at the ankles, white stockings and yellow slippers, completed her costume. Lastly, the wife of our host, a beautiful lady of some 24 years, and an elderly matron, his mother, both were attired in much the same style as the damsel, but with greater simplicity. We duly made our salaams, and were forthwith ushered into a spacious and most elegant saloon, of white linen cushion, lying directly on the floor, bordered it on all sides; on this, according to Eastern usage, we all took, at proper distances, our reclining positions. Such attitudes and such grace! Nestor himself would have sworn the scene was laughable. Coffee, sweetmeats, and Turkish pipes were brought, and through our Arab interpreter, we conversed on a lively conversation, which I have no room to describe. In due time, we took our leave, with all the ceremony Oriental etiquette requires.

I also called yesterday upon the celebrated Syrian Physician, Mishaki, who has lately left the Syrian Catholic Church, and is now with wonderful power sustaining a controversy with the Patriarch, and whose name is, doubtless, familiar to your religious readers. I found him seated bare footed on the floor, with an Arabic Bible by his side, and penning on a cushion before him the last paragraph of a new letter. He is about 50 years of age, has large lambent eyes, a glorious beard, and one of the most magnificent heads I ever beheld. He rose and received me with the greatest courtesy. Through an interpreter, I had an hour's conversation with him, on various subjects, and then left him, scarcely knowing which to admire most, his profound learning or his lofty earnestness of spirit. I was much struck at the coincidence of his opinion of Mahomet with Carlyl's. Mahomet, he said, was no impostor, but an earnest, thoughtful, deep sighted, though illiterate man, who had himself a conception of the true religion, but yet, in order to destroy the idolatry and corrupt superstitions of his native land was obliged to compromise in a measure his own convictions, and temper the truth to the capacities of his countrymen. I cannot help believing that Mishaki will exercise an immense influence upon the religious future of Syria.

The Turks consider Damascus as a peculiarly holy city, and regard French intruders with great aversion; yet, excepting being occasionally spit at and stoned by little boys, we have been in no wise insulted.—There is very little truth or honesty among the people of Damascus generally, but more among the Turks than either the Jews or Christains. In few cities is morality at a lower ebb. Licentiousness abounds every where; but the Jewish women surpass as much in corruption as in beauty. Among all classes, marriages take place at a very early age, and females are frequently grand mothers at thirty. Yet the population is rather diminishing than increasing. Most illegitimate children are destroyed, and of the others not one out of four survive the mistreatment and neglect of infancy. Few parents have more than one or two children, husbands preferring to spend their means in enjoying themselves, rather than in supporting families.

Native Grapes.

Messrs. Editors: I requested last spring, in your paper, that persons having any new variety of the native grape, would do me the favor to forward me cuttings, that I might test their quality both for the table and for wine.

The communication was extensively republished in most parts of the Union, and the result was, that twenty four varieties were sent me in February and March last. I grafted them, and also planted cuttings. Most of the grafts are now in fruit, and from the wood and leaf, about one fourth of them promise to be of superior quality. All of them are now in this vicinity but two—the Olmstead and Minor's Seeding. Both of these are Fox grapes. The fruit of the first I have not seen; the second is the best Fox grape that I have seen.

The pulp is unusually soft, for that family, and the grape remarkably sweet though it does not contain as much saccharine matter as some grapes less sweet to the taste. It is not a great bearer, though it bears uncommonly well for a grape of that class.

The Fox grape may never be valuable for a wine grape, except to mix with others, to give aroma and flavor. I received cuttings of several varieties of Fox grapes, and the stem and leaf of most of them are so strongly fox, that they cannot be valuable. In my boyhood, I thought this grape the most delicious of all fruits, and I found some that bore a fair crop. The vine is easily distinguished, from other members. The leaf is like leather—thick, and of a white color on the under side, and downy, and the new wood covered with a hairy down, generally of a reddish cast. It is a great objection to it that the fruit drops on the ground as soon as it is ripe. I rank the common class as about equal to the Black Scuppernong of North Carolina, (the Muscadine of the Mississippi,) from which it appears that a superior wine is made in North Carolina, by putting three pounds of sugar to the gallon, and which sold at four dollars by the gallon; and from two thousand to three thousand gallons are raised on an acre. Further, a horticulturalist there tells us he also makes wine from the green grape; the same person who raises so large a quantity. Mr. Alves, of Kentucky, (formerly of North Carolina,) tells me they put from one fourth to one third of spirits to the gallon, and sell the wine from seventy five cents to one dollar per gallon; a wide difference in price this.—The North Carolina Horticulturist seems learned in the manufacture of foreign wines, as he tells us that one third of brandy is added to port, malmsey and Madeira wine. This will be news indeed to the European wine merchants.

The Black Scuppernong bears from one to four berries on a bunch, and would, in times of war, if lead be scarce, be as valuable, even when fully ripe, as the Fox grape, for bullets. The White Scuppernong also has a very small bunch, and is a better grape than the Black. But the skin is thick, and the pulp hard: it will never be valuable as a wine grape, unless to give to others must, aroma, and flavor.

Our vineyard may have produced eight hundred, and probably one thousand gallons on an acre: but no vineyard has averaged three hundred for ten years. I believe ground with a mixture of sand, or sandy soil will succeed let the rains fall as they, will be less subject to rot, and average double the crop produced, where the subsoil is a stiff clay.

I shall be gratified to receive letters from all persons having new varieties of hardy grapes in their vicinity, describing the character of the wood and leaf, color, size, and quality of the fruit, &c.—After importing foreign grapes for thirty years, from all latitudes, I have never found one worthy of cultivation in the open air; not do we expect them. We have native grapes of superior quality—both for the table and for wine; and by raising seedings from our best natives, and from a cross between them and the best foreign, we can greatly improve them. We have neglected our native grapes.

Forty five years since, I heard of a superior grape in the garden of Mr. Zane, of Wheeling, found by him in a wild state on Wheeling Island. I sent for cuttings, and found the grape of no value. I heard of a person in Kentucky who had it, and that it proved of good quality. I obtained cuttings, and it proved to be the Vevay, or Cape (Schuylkill Muscadel) grape. I am now satisfied that neither was the Zane grape. I this spring, had cuttings sent me from a vine got of Mr. Zane, some thirty years since, and which has never got out of the neighborhood, and which I doubt not will prove of superior quality.

The grape, of different aroma and flavor, and in all respects equal to the Catawba, would be worth millions of dollars to the nation. If my correspondents do not err, some of the kinds sent me are superior. The origin of the Catawba is in doubt. Major Atrum first brought it into notice, having found it, some twenty five years since, in the garden of a German, near Washington City.

I received, recently, an interesting letter from Mr. Alves, of Henderson, Kentucky. He was born in North Carolina, and says he heard of the Catawba grape in the upper part of North Carolina forty years ago, and that it was discovered near the Catawba River, from which it derived its name. A grape, precisely the same, is said to have been discovered in a wild state, a few years since, in Pennsylvania. I have one from the south west, of the same color, aroma and flavor, but smaller; and the vine of slower growth, and a poor bearer; and one bearing much larger fruit, of precisely the same character, but inferior. I discovered it in the centre of my vineyards, and know not how it came there.—N. LONGWORTH, in *Cincinnati Gazette*.

From the Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper.

To Destroy Briers.

The brier, as a plant, grows more luxuriantly in beech and maple land; and when the timber is cleared and the sun has a chance for action, they grow very fast, so that, in a short time, it is with difficulty that they are kept down. In the spring of '45, I moved on a new farm, containing two hundred acres and upwards, with about forty five acres improved, or partially so. There was at the time eight or ten acres completely grown up to briers. I commenced operations on about half of it, I ploughed it thoroughly and planted to corn. By the time the corn was up ready for hoeing, the briers had completely overrun it. I hoed it and cleared it, and by the second hoeing it was free from briers. I then went over it the same way the third time. In fact, the more I hoed and tried to destroy them, the faster they grew; and by the time of harvesting, they had grown half as high as the corn. The next spring I sowed it to oats, and was poorly paid. At the time of harvesting, my hands were much torn and lacerated by the briers, besides not having half a crop.—I then concluded to try some more efficient mode, having become tired in endeavoring to subdue them by cutting. I then sowed the ground to clover. The briers came up as usual, but looked sickly. The year following, I pastured it with sheep; and now the briers have almost become extinct. I have tried every mode in the way of cutting, and I am persuaded that it is labor lost.—I have tried cutting in the dark of the moon, and in August, all to no purpose. I am of the opinion that clover is the best means of getting rid of them, being quick and profitable.

CRAWFORD CO., Pa., 1849.

REMARKS BY EDITOR N. E. FARMER.—We have no doubt that the briers were destroyed more by the sheep than by the clover; for they will not flourish where sheep run among them; yet the clover had an excellent effect in inviting the sheep among the brambles. It is very common in agricultural experiments to ascribe effects to wrong causes; and it is the same in other sciences. During this season, we have seen accounts of the valuable effects of sulphur for cholera, but we noticed that it was given with charcoal; and we have no doubt that the charcoal was the principal remedial agent, as it is excellent in diarrhoea, which usually attends the cholera, and causes a sudden prostration of strength. Sheep alone, if induced by any grass, to go among briers, will cause their complete destruction; perhaps from oil in the wool.

☞ 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 created a popular unprecedented in the annals of medical science. Physicians are willing to 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 23d, 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 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. 70 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. 70 Fourth st. mch14

JOB PRINTING.

BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, *Manifests, Bills Lading, Contracts, Law Blanks*, HAND BILLS, LABELS, CERTIFICATES, CHECKS, POLICIES, &c. &c.,

Printed at the shortest notice, at low prices, at the GAZETTE OFFICE, THIRD STREET. de29

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. H. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. jel9

"My Bill. Bryan Garity 1 his mark.

"To *eating* (eating) 16 Freeholders above stairs for Sir Marks, at three shillings and *thrappence* a head, is to £2 12s 0d

"To ating 16 more [!] below stairs, and Two Priests, after supper—[it was well the Established Church did not come in this fellow's way 'after supper'!]—is to me, 2 15

"To six beds in one room; and four in another; at two guineas every bed; and not more than four in any bed at any time: cheap enough, the Lord knows; is to me, 22 15 0

"To eighteen horses and five mewles [mules] at thirteen pence every one of them; and for a man which was lost [!] on the head of watching them all night; is to me, 5 5 0

"For breakfast on *tay* in the morning for every one of them (horses and mules, too, it is to be hoped,) and as many more as they brought, as near as I can guess, is to me, 4 12 0

"To raw whiskey and punch—without talking of pipes or tobacco, *do* well as for porter; and as well as for breaking the potato pot, and other glasses, [!] and delf, for the first day and night, *I am not very sure* [conscientious fellow!] but for the three days had a half of the election, as little as I can call it, and to be very exact, [!] it is in all, or thereabouts, as near as I can guess, and not to be too particular, is to me, at the least, 79 15 0

"For shaving and cropping off the heads [!] of 49 Freeholders for Sir Marks, [not stated, by the way, whether for dinner or supper,] at 13 pence every head of them, by my brother, who has a wote, [a vote] is to me 1 13 1

"For a womit (*w* in place of a *v*) and nurse for poor Tim Kiernan, in the middle of the night, when he was not expected, (i. e., no expected to live) is to me *ten bog*—[Anglice,] 0 10 10

"Signed, in the place of Jemmy Carr's wife [!] his "BRYAN † GARATY. mark.

"Sum of the total. [Otherwise "totlle of the bull."]

£	s.	d.	
2	12	00	[!]
2	15	00	
22	15	00	
5	5	00	
4	12	00	
79	15	00	[!]
1	13	01	[!]
	10	10	
£110	8	8	

"Note—I don't talk of the piper, or for keeping him sober, so long as he was so, [another most prudent reservation!] this is to me £0 0 0!

"You may say £111; so, please your honour, Sir Marks, send me this *eleven hundred pounds* [!] by Bryan himself, (it would have been a pity not, after drawing up such abill for Jemmy Carr's wife) send it to me by Bryan himself, who and I pray for your success always in T——, and no more at present!"

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. EDITOR—Will you permit to me to suggest, through the columns of your good old Whig paper the name of A. G. REINHART, Esq., of the Fourth Ward, as a suitable candidate for the Mayoralty? Mr. Reinhart possesses, in an eminent degree, all the qualifications to a faithful and satisfactory discharge of the duties of that office. He is "honest and capable," gentlemanly in his manners, irreproachable in character, and energetic in action. His nomination would be very acceptable to the Whigs, and would result in his election, by a large majority. Y.

The Mayoralty.

The name of Alderman A. G. REINHART will be submitted, by his friends, to the consideration of the approaching Whig Convention, as a suitable candidate for the Mayoralty of Pittsburgh. nov9-tc

☞ **Wm. Algeo** will be a candidate for the Mayoralty, subject to the nomination of the Whig Convention. nov9-d2t

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

PENDLE Market and Ferry streets.

DR. D. HUNT, Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets. oct-d1yin

SACKING FLANNELS—W. R. Murphy has now open a great variety of styles for Ladies', Misses' and Children's Sacks, including black and black gray for Mourning. Also:
FRENCH MERINOS, of all the leading colors, such as Cherry, Crimson, Scarlet and Maroon; different shades of green and drab; black of all qualities. Also:
CASHMERES AND COBURGS, of bright and plain colors, to suit all tastes, and at lowest cash prices.
The particular attention of buyers is asked to the large stock of Goods in general, just received, and which includes a great many styles of Goods that are scarce.
Wholesale Rooms up stairs. nov9

LINSEED OIL—8 bbls just rec'd and for sale by nov9 J KIDD & CO, 50 Wood st

GUM MYRRH—600 lbs just rec'd and for sale by nov9 J KIDD & CO, 00 Wood st

SUPERIOR SHAVING CREAM—3 gross just rec'd and for sale by nov9 J KIDD & CO, 60 Wood st

GLASS PAPER—300 reams Smith's patent, in store and for sale by nov9 J KIDD & CO, 60 Wood st

ALUM—30 bbls just rec'd and for sale by nov9 J KIDD & CO, 60 Wood st

SUNDRIES—10 casks Rice; 75 boxes Ohio Cheese; 7 bbls Packed Butter; in store and for sale by nov9 JOHN WATT & CO

TANNERS' OIL—50 bbls received by canal and for sale by nov9 JAMES DALZELL, No 84 Water st

NO. SUGAR—10 hhds landing from steamer Fairmount, and for sale by nov9 JAMES DALZELL

LARD OIL—20 bbls No 1, and 5 bbls No 2, landing from steamer Fairmount, for sale by nov9 JAMES DALLELL

CHEESE—72 bxs landing from Pittsburgh & Cleveland Line, for sale by nov9 JAMES DALZELL

WINDOW GLASS—500 bxs 8x10, 10x13 and 10x16, in store and for sale by nov9 JAMES DALZELL

Matamoras Land Office.

THE subscriber has opened an Office for the sale of Lands, at Matamoras, Washington co., O., and 50 miles below Wheeling, Va., and has already obtained the agency for the sale of upwards of 30 Improved Farms, besides a variety of Town Property and unimproved Land.
Titles indisputable. All to be had on the best terms.
Improved Farms of 40 to 300 acres, back from the river, rate from $5 to $15 per acre.
All letters of inquiry, post paid, will be promptly answered.
A. C. GALLAHUE, Agent.
Matamoras, Ohio, Nov. 1849—[nov9-w1m*

FLOUR—50 bbls superior Family Flour, just rec'd and for sale by COPE & BREYFOGLE, nov9 109 Second st

GUNNY BAGS—1200 in store and for sale by COPE & BREYFOGLE, nov9 No 109 Second st

GREEN APPLES—150 bbls, in store and for sale by COPE & BREYFOGLE, nov9 No 103 Second st

CHEESE, &c—132 hxs Cream Cheese; 67 do. W. R. do; 3 cases Saleratus; 4 bxs Honey, landing from canal boat J. A. Caughey, and for sale by nov9 JAMES DALZELL

LAMPS—A full assortment of Patent Solar Lard Lamps, for Churches and Dwellings, Stores, Steamboats, &c. Wholesale and retail.
W. W. WILSON, nov9 corner Fourth and Market sts.

S. MOLASSES—In store and for sale low by nov9 J S DILWORTH & CO

CHEESE—50 bxs just landing and for sale by nov9 J S DILWORTH & CO

SAFETY FUSE—80,000 feet in store and for sale by nov9 J S DILWORTH & CO

BUCKETS—80 dox in store and for sale by nov9 J S DILWORTH & CO

TUBS—10 doz in store and for sale by nov9 J S DILWORTH & CO

CASSIA—250 mats just landing, for sale by nov9 J S DILWORTH & CO

CLOVES—1 cak just rec'd and for sale by nov9 J S DILWORTH & CO

NUTMEGS—1 cask just rec'd and for sale by nov9 J S DILWORTH & CO

CHEESE—100 bxs extra Cream; 40 bxs English Dairy; for sale by nov9 J D WILLIAMS, 110 Wood st

HAMS—1600 lbs extra cured, for sale by nov7 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 nov9 J D WILLIAMS

SUNDRIES—46 bbls No 1 Lard; 10 bbls Grease; 11 tc Beeswax, 9 bbl do; to arrive, on steamer Fort Pitt, for sale by nov9 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO, Front st

SUGAR—5 hhds to arrive on steamer Fairmount, for sale by nov9 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

MOLASSES—25 bbls to arrive on steamer America, on Star, for sale by nov9 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

LARD—46 bbls No 1, now landing from steamer Fort Pitt, for sale by nov9 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

BEESWAX—2 bbls and 1 tierce now landing from steamer Fort Pitt, for sale by nov9 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

CHEESE—10 bbls now landing from steamer Fort Pitt, and for sale by nov9 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

SUGAR—5 hhds superior quality N. O. in store, for sale low to close consignment. nov9 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

THE Earlier and Later Prophecies of Isaiah. By Prof. J. A. Alexander. In 2 vols. Roy. 8vo, cloth, $3.50.
"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 to advantageously from most of the critical productions of the age, and entitles it to be regarded as a model of Biblical investigation."—London Patriot.
"A rich contribution of philological exposition for the use of the clergy."—Presbyterian.
"A commentary of higher aim than the unfolding of a poem, and of profounder character than a mere repository of suggestive practical thoughts."—N. Y. Recorder.
For sale by JAMES D. LOCKWOOD, nov9 Bookseller and Importer, 61 Wood st

SHAWLS—4 cartons 5-4 black Thibet, with heavy silk fringe, rec'd and for sale at these shillings and *thrappence* a head, is to nov9 C ARBUTHNOT

WADDING—10 bales for sale by nov9 C ARBUTHNOT

BRAID—500 doz Nos 11, 13, 15 and 17, Linen, rec'd and for sale by nov9 C ARBUTHNOT

ALMANACS—English and German, for sale by nov9 C ARBUTHNOT

MARBLES—3 cases Plain, Polished and China, received and for sale by nov9 C ARBUTHNOT

ROLL BUTTER—4 bbls just rec'd and for sale by nov9 CRAIG & SKINNER, No 95 Market st

ONIONS—6 bbls just rec'd and for sale by nov9 CRAIG & SKINNER

POTATOES—100 bbls just rec'd and for sale by nov9 CRAIG & SKINNER

BUTTER—4 kegs in store and for sale by nov9 CRAIG & SKINNER

PIG LEAD—80 pigs just rec'd and for sale by nov9 C H GRANT, 41 Water st

BAR LEAD—5100 lbs for sale by nov9 C H GRANT

FEATHERS—4092 lbs prime, just rec'd, for sale by nov9 C H GRANT

BROOMS—15 dox for sale by nov9 C H GRANT, 41 Water st

FLOUR—100 bbls S F, on consignment and for sale by nov9 STUART & SILL, 119 Wood st

BUCK WHEAT FLOUR—20,000 lbs prime for sale by nov9 STUART & SILL, 119 Wood st

CORN MEAL—1 bbl prime for sale by nov9 STUART & SILL, 119 Wood st

CORN BROOMS—100 dox in store and for sale by nov9 STUART & SILL, 119 Wood st

BUCKETS—75 dox for sale by nov9 STUART & SILL

VINEGAR—30 bbls in store by nov9 STUART & SILL

MACKEREL—40 Half bbls No 3, Fat 25 Qr. "No 2" in store and for sale by [nov9] STUART & SILL

HERRINGS—8 bbls No 1, in store and for sale by nov9 STUART & SILL

TOBACCO—40 boxes assorted for sale by nov9 STUART & SILL

SALT—30 bbls in store and for sale by nov9 STUART & SILL

GOSHEN CHEESE—100 boxes in store and for sale by nov9 STUART & SILL, 119 Wood st

LARD—3 bbls No 1 Lard, on consignment and for sale by nov9 R A CUNNINGHAM No 6 Commercial Row, Liberty st

BROOMS—60 dox Corn Brooms just received and for sale by nov9 R A CUNNINGHAM

BUTTER—13 small kegs Dairy Butter, and 6 bbls Roll, in cloth, just received and for sale by nov9 J B CANFIELD

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 10th inst. Eastern Stockholders will be paid at the Western Bank of Philadelphia.
nov7-2td 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-d2w W. H. DENNY,