THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 12, 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 specified 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 MATTER. TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

MR. MARSH AGAIN.—We do not know that any good can grow out of any further discussion of the fitness of the appointment of Mr. Marsh, as Minister to the Sublime Porte, with our neighbor, of the Mercury. We see things through a medium so different, and our views of individual rights, and the latitude to be given to freedom of opinions are at so much variance, that we cannot expect to come together.

The Mercury says that a Minister of the United States should be a "man of unblemished character, and of undoubted patriotism." To this we most cordially subscribe, and have only to express our regret, that these important requisites were so grossly neglected by the late administration, of which the Mercury, we believe, is a eulogist.—Our neighbor next asks the question, whether Mr. Marsh can be supposed "to possess either character or patriotism," when judged by his speech in opposition to the War with Mexico. He takes the negative, we the affirmative. We see nothing in Mr. Marsh's opposition which derogates from either his character or patriotism, but much which speaks for one and the other. Our neighbor will probably be surprised at this, and will go off into a diatribe about our want of those necessary qualities. This we can very patiently endure, in such a cause, and so can Mr. Marsh. We have no country but this, and we think we love it, and desire it prosperity—glory in its fame, and lament its errors—as much as our patriotic neighbor. Nevertheless, we esteem Mr. Marsh as good a patriot, and possessed of a far better character than thousands whose motto is, "Our country right or wrong," and who consider it their duty to defend, instead of correcting its wrong-doings. In this respect both Mr. Marsh and ourself are in very good company. The Mercury says—

"It [the Gazette] draws a comparison between the conduct of Mr. Marsh during the Mexican war, and that of Lord Chatham during the war of the Revolution; of the French citizens who denounced the invasion of Rome, and of some fanciful "high minded and daring Russian," who should rise up and remonstrate with Nicholas upon the atrocity of the Hungarian invasion. Really, we could afford to smile at all this, but the idea of comparing the Mexican war with the French invasion of Rome, or the Russian invasion of Hungary, is quite too monstrous."

We made no comparison. We merely illustrated a principle—the right and duty of good citizens to oppose wrong doings on the part of the Government of their country. When the Mercury undertook to make a comparison, why did it not use the case of Lord Chatham? It would have been at least as creditable to its fairness, as to refer to the other examples. Will it say that the noble Earl was a *traitor!* We fear our neighbor has yet to learn the fundamental principle on which every free government is founded. Here is another extract:

"Mr. Marsh, it must be remembered, did not content himself with offering a *constitutional* opposition to the prosecution of the Mexican war, but abused and ridiculed our soldiers, and endeavored to drive them from their allegiance. We regret that his conduct amounted virtually to treason against his country."

Whoever heard of citizens, soldiers being driven from their allegiance by ridicule and abuse. The very idea is a more gross slander upon the volunteers than any thing Mr. Marsh ever uttered. He, we will venture to say, never conceived such a thing. But at the time the speech was delivered the war was virtually over, and our soldiers were mostly returned, or on their way, so that no evil effects could have grown out of it with regard to the war. Mr. Marsh was a member of Congress, and was thus constitutionally bound to represent the wishes of his constituents, and to withstand all wrong doing on the part of the Executive. This he did, fearlessly, manfully, eloquently—and his constituents *approved of it*, by re-election and again sending him to represent their wishes. And we *guess* the "Green Mountain Boys" are about as good patriots, and as good judges of characters, and of what constitutes an independent, patriotic American citizen, as our neighbor of the Mercury. We will trouble our readers with but one extract further:—

"It is not an anomaly that while General Taylor has been elected to the Presidency *solely* on account of his services in the Mexican war; the most impertinent attempts under the government should be conferred upon the most violent and unscrupulous opponents of that war? How can the Gazette reconcile this with any principle of honesty or of sound policy?"

Our neighbor lays down his premises and then argues from them. This is well enough, provided the premises are true. This is all important, and we regret to say that we frequently find his elaborate arguments resting on a rotten foundation.—This is the case in the above paragraph. General Taylor was not elected to the Presidency, "*solely*" on account of his services in the Mexican War, That war developed his great powers, and brought into notice his many virtues, and he was elected because of them, and because he was a *Whig* and the *Whig* candidate. We admit that his Mexican campaign added to his availability. But if any one thinks that the election of General Taylor was an approval, either in whole or part, of the Mexican War, he is grossly mistaken. So far from this, opposition to that war was the chief ground of opposition to Mr. CASS and the Democratic party. The party opposed to that war succeeded to power, and it is not therefore wonderful that its adherents should share the honors of the triumph.

Our neighbor of the *Mercury* indulges in some very free comments upon our remarks upon tolerance, without appearing, or caring, to understand the spirit of our article. With the spirit of "rowdyism," or "blackguardism," we have no more sympathy than those who have set themselves up as the peculiar opponents. All we contend for is free thought, free speech, and the right of discussion, in the open air, in public places, as well as in the forum or in the temple, and the press.

Blackguardism and obscenity are never right under any circumstances, whether at a religious or a political meeting, and we have heard what might be considered such, at gatherings in this city, at which honorable judges showed their countenances. But the right of free discussion is not intolerance, is not a grievance of which any man has a right to complain—even though the "creed of a large portion of our fellow citizens" is "the subject of daily and nightly attacks." The creed of every religious body, which is held forth for the adoption of mankind, and the acceptance of which has a very serious effect upon their personal and civil relations, is a legitimate subject of discussion; and if persons choose to discuss it—and the people choose to hear in the open air, in the market places, and public squares, at times and under circumstances so as not to interfere with their peculiar case, we take it they have a perfect right to do so, and that they thus violate no private or constitutional rights.

This right of the people to meet and discuss religious and political questions, in public places, has been used in all ages, and contended for to the death; and though the strong arm of power has been used to put it down in many countries, yet it ought never to be called in question in a free country.

We know it is a subject to abuse, and has doubtless been abused in this city, but it is a right so important and so necessary for the preservation of liberty, that even its abuses should be treated with levity. So fearful are the despots of Europe of the exercise of this privilege, that they disperse every assemblage of half a dozen persons—give the people of Europe the right to assemble together for the free discussion of political and religious principles, in public places, in the open air, and it would not be long before despotism would topple from its thrones, and yield dominion to those whose right it is to govern *the people.*

ARRIVAL OF RETURNING MINISTERS.—The American mail steamer Washington, from Southampton, brought to New York a number of passengers, amongst whom were the Hon. Romulus M. Saunders, of North Carolina, late U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary to Spain; Hon. Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, late Envoy to France; Hon. William H. Stiles, of Georgia, late Charge d'Affairs at Vienna; and Hon. R. P. Flenniken, of Pennsylvania, late Charge d'Affairs at Copenhagen, each accompanied by his family.

French Affairs.

The Steamship Washington, from Bremen and Southampton, arrived at New York on Tuesday evening, bringing intelligence one day later than the Hibernia. The only intelligence of interest she brings is in relation to French Affairs, which previous arrivals left in a snarl in regard to Rome, and some other issues. A strong party, under the leadership of M. Thiers, has been formed, having for its leading idea or principle, reaction, or opposition to Republicanism. In this party are the Legitimists, and Orleanists, and those opposed to progress. Between this party and the President exists a wide difference of opinion in relation to Roman matters, and it was hoped by the sincere Republicans that Louis Napoleon might be induced to rank himself among their number. The *London News* has the following comments on the aspect of affairs, which are worthy of consideration.

"It is difficult to imagine a country so totally devoid as is France of public feeling or of public pride. Any firmhanded despot might humble her before Europe, might use her resources to support any criminal, or superannuated, or imbecile cause; might convert her army into mere police, and take the money of the industrious to pay them. Throughout a land of thirty millions there seems no motive for public conduct acknowledged save fear or avarice, or the merest selfishness. There is no principle in public men; no force in public opinion. There reigns in the political atmosphere that dead, dark and solemn calm that accompanies or precludes great convulsions, when there is not a light to guide one, nor a breath of wind to move a sail, were one to spread it.

Upon such a world has poor Louis Napoleon been thrown—we say poor, for we profoundly pity him. He has been a twelve month at the head of a noble country, and he has not found one principle of government, one public aim, one true support, one genuine friend.—The interests of each party that he advanced to power were hostile to him, yet he has shrunk from those which could best have coalesced with him. He was made to consider every thing popular, and every thing liberal as a bugbear, and he consequently flung himself into the arms of parties whose chief hopes consisted in his betrayal.

It certainly was a perplexing thing, for a prince or a president placed at the head of a French government, to find out support for that government. The popular party was profoundly mistrusted, the middle class terribly frightened, the monied class contracous with losses, of which they flung the entire blame on liberalism and republicanism, instead of attributing them to their own improvidence, selfishness and folly. Loyalty was a sentiment unknown. Even legitimacy disowns it; what they want is a prince, to stand capital of that column of which they, the aristocracy, form the shaft.

The monied class, who were ruined by the republic, and the legitimists, who had been in ruin and disgrace during the last half century, coalesced; and they offered power to whoever would put down republicanism and do their work. They offered it to Lamartine, they offered it to Cavaignac. The one was too foolish, and the other too honest to accept such terms. Louis Napoleon grasped at them. He was elected by them—at least appeared to be so—and he became their tool. They hold him in their hands. They have got an Assembly of their own choosing. For the popular element which was at first sufficiently strong in it, was got rid of by a most foolish conspiracy, which decreased and discredited the liberal ranks and cause.—Louis Napoleon has no power to dissolve this Assembly. He has no power to govern, save through its majority. And although this majority was obtained from the country under the idea that society and property were in danger, and that the men to be returned should be men who would vote for them at all price, there is no appeal from the extravagant reaction of this majority.

We see what it has done in Rome—something that neither Louis Philippe, nor Charles X. could have dared. And what they have done in Rome that they will strive to do in France—that is, restore the ancient state of things, the monarchy of the elder Bourbons, the court, the priesthood, the categories of proscription, the censorship of the press, the colleges in possession of the Jesuits. The reaction at Paris arrives at a point quite as extreme as the reaction at Berlin or Vienna. All that is wanting is the scaffold, and that may come.

But although this is the aim of M. Fallonx and M. Montalembert, and of the united majority of legitimists and Orleanists, we cannot believe that M. Thiers has put himself at the head of any such crusade. M. Thiers is too much and too indelibly a son of the revolution to commit himself to any such doctrines, or any such party. M. Thiers is essentially a foreign politician; his whole soul is in the interest and advancement of his country abroad. And in order that it may have a commanding position abroad, M. Thiers would perhaps desire to raise to power that party which is strongest in domestic politics. What Lord Aberdeen recommends in England, M. Thiers recommends in France. Lord Aberdeen says, let us make friends with Russia and absolutism, and by that means appear to support and share in a reaction that we cannot resist. M. Thiers says, the tide of reaction and absolutism is strong; let us join it, and make the most of it.

M. Thiers is like Lord Aberdeen, biased in no small degree by motives of personal rivalry. The old feud between Thiers and Dufoure, Thiers and Pasty, survives. And M. Thiers, who fought the battle of the right of ministers, and got kings to govern, under Louis Philippe, is not unwilling to give up such a principle to Louis Napoleon.—For the President of a Republic to write a letter, disowning all complicity with the unpopular but necessary policy in which his cabinet has embarked, is a trick in M. Thiers's estimation which no public man ought to allow.

Such we believe to be the explanation of M. Thiers's conduct, and we are far from thinking it satisfactory. But it, at least, removes one mistake the very deplorable supposition that such men as M. Thiers have given their assent, their talents and their efforts to a Legitimist restoration.

The report of M. Thiers, on the Roman question, brought to his feet, on the 15th of October, M. de Tocqueville, who went over the whole ground of the French intervention, its motives and its acts; the upshot of his discourse was, that France had hoped and expected liberality and moderation from the Pope, and still hoped, though it must be confessed that as yet there had not been much to satisfy the desire, or justify the expectation. The correspondent of the News says:

He hoped, in continuation, that the demands of France, would be all granted, because he had the greatest confidence in the goodness and intentions of Pius the Ninth—a great pontiff, who had given the signal of every liberty, and of all liberal labor, and who had been repaid by violence and murder.

This last expression caused an immense shout of denial, and M. Testelin even called out "You lie" (Vous mentez.) The president gave his bell, and called M. Testelin to order, but that deputy continuing to make use of the obnoxious expression, M. Dupin said "I call you to order the second time, and your name shall be inserted in the Moniteur to morrow to that effect."

The sitting was suspended in the midst of much agitation; it was resumed at half past 5, by M. Mathieu de la Drome, a member of the left, who said that he had foreseen, when the expedition was voted, that the honor of France would be tarnished. Yet the speech that had just been made by M. de Tocqueville, and the report of M. Thiers, were such as to create the greatest astonishment and to surpass all that could possibly be imagined. He could not conceive how this could be defended at the tribune which was so completely unjustifiable. Democracy, he admitted, was conquered, and had been vanquished in all Europe; by the defection of all the men of the old liberty party.

Thanks to which defection, Lombardy was bowed down beneath Austrian rule. But he has a presentiment that the people would again rise. For 20 years there had been men who ceased not to turn religion and the Pope into ridicule, and these men for the moment have prostrated themselves before a square hat. After having disseminated religion among the people, they would now place themselves under the authority of spiritualism. He would let the Pope know that he goes hand in hand with these men he is lost.

Articles from the Debats and the Constitutionnel are quoted, in which, with great prolixity, the idea is insinuated that a "transaction" will be come to between the President and the majority of the Chamber, and that finally France and the Pope will come to a good understanding.

THE TEA CULTURE IN AMERICA.—The New York Tribune has late advices from the Tea plantation of Mr. Junius Smith, at Greenville, S. C. His plants are in blossom, and as healthy and flourishing as those of China at the same stage of growth. Every thing looks favorable, and Mr. Smith feels abundantly encouraged. He expects to place fresh Tea on the tea-tables of London and Paris in twenty days, from his plantation. He has a large number of plants, and tea seed enough for a half a million more. The Black descriptions blossomed some time since, and lately the Green plant descriptions have also blossomed.—Mr. Smith is collecting about him quite a force of laborers, having recently sent to the North for about twenty hands. He has also made successful efforts to grow the fig and almond. His next year's crop will be quite an important one. Should Mr. Smith succeed in introducing the growth of the Tea plant into the United States, he will certainly deserve a statue of gold and the gratitude of the whole country.

AMERICAN LABOR.—Blackwood's Magazine, which has so long maintained the tory side of every question, has come round in a most essential point. Instead of declaiming, as in former times, against the American protective system, it now freely confesses the great wisdom and inestimable benefits of that policy, and ascribes to it, with perfect truth, the unparalleled advancement of the United States, in wealth, population, independent spirit, social improvement, individual and collective enterprise, and elements of national greatness. Blackwood quotes the following passage of Mr. Webster's speech, in 1845, as equally remarkable for truth and eloquence—*Newark Daily Adv.*

"I have spoken of labor as one of the great elements of our society, the great substantial interest on which we all stand. No feudal service, not predial toil, not the irksome drudgery by one race of mankind, subjected on account of color to the control of another race of mankind; but labor, intelligent, manly, independent, thinking and acting for itself, earning its own wages, accumulating its own wages into capital, becoming a part of society and of our social system, dedicating childhood, maintaining worship, claiming the right of the elective franchise, and helping to uphold the great fabric of the State. That is American labor, and I confess that all my sympathies are with it, and my voice until I am dumb, will be for it.

PITTSBURGH.

...Our friend, J. A. Briggs, Esq., of Cleveland, who spent a few days here lately, wrote home to the Cleveland Democrat as follows, about our smoky city:

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 27, 1849.

This city, in every direction and in every respect, is showing signs of progress. The improvement made here in the outward appearance of this hive of industry within the last eight years is truly astonishing. In many respects it has entirely changed. Modern architectural fashions have made wonderful innovations in building, and for the better. There are stores and dwelling houses here of much taste and beauty.—Nine years ago, there was not a store in Pittsburgh *with an open front.* All was old fashioned and ancient. Since the destructive fire, on the 10th of April, 1845, great changes have taken place and some of the very best warehouses and stores have been put up. Perhaps the most elegant Dry Goods store in the city is that of Mr. F. H. Eaton on Fourth street. It is an eastern model, and shows goods well. Market street—the shopping street—has some stores with very fine windows, fitted up with much taste.

The City is extending on the Fourth street road, and a large population have settled in that quarter within a few years. There are some beautiful private residences on that road.

A number of private residences have been put up within the past three years in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, which add very much to the beauty of the cities, and are highly creditable to the taste and liberality of their owners. I do not like to see fortunes invested in dwelling houses. But an investment of 5, 10, or $15,000, in good, substantial, beautiful homes, by men who, by years of honest, laborious industry, have acquired competence and independence, I like to see. Such an investment benefits all classes. It gives employment to labor—it scatters the dimes—and a beautiful home, with all about it, decorated by the hand of cultivated taste exerts an influence beneficial in the highest degree.

Man is an imitative creature. And if one citizen of a town or city puts up a comely house, and lays out and cultivates a fine garden, and fills it with fruits and flowers and creeping vines, others are stimulated to follow his example, and in a few years, you have a city celebrated for its taste and beauty. Well and truly has Keats said—

A thing of beauty is a joy forever:
Its loveliness increases;
It will not pass into nothingness,
But still keep a bower for us, and a sleep full of sweet dreams,
And health, and quiet breathing.

Therefore, on account of my health, I love to look on beautiful things.

Whether this beauty belongs to animate or inanimate creation, it radiates a joy, and all feel and own its power.

Pittsburgh is a beautiful city. True, its streets are not straight—it has no Commons, or Parks—but it has beautiful hills on every side—watered by the Allegheny, Monongahela, and Ohio. Its green hills rejoice in the glad sunshine, and its valleys are teeming with the busy hum of human industry and labor—man's giant *elevator* in all true progress, enriches those whose well directed toil makes life sweet and blessed. If this city were as white as our own, every stranger, when he first beheld it, would exclaim, "how beautiful!"—The dense columns of coal smoke issuing from the iron mills, and Factories, shops, and houses, gives every thing a dusky hue, but the smoke does not hide the natural beauty of the location. It is true, that the coal smoke and dust often

—fouls the face of life,
Like some smart mole on beauty's breast,

And a clear cloudless Sabbath in Pittsburgh is—

Like to a diamond on a dead man's hand.

This city must be a great place. The destiny of futurgreatness it cannot escape. The Central Rail Road will be completed in 1852, and one of its giant arms, will, ere then, be extended into the heart of our own State, and will draw largely of our products and trade into the "Iron city." The business men here are reckoning much upon the trade of Ohio, and well they may. Their iron and nails, glass and white lead, we must have; and they have only to tap our State by Rail Road, to enrich themselves and benefit their neighbors.—*Ohio is of far more importance to Pittsburgh, than Pennsylvania is to Pittsburgh.* And their business men, by pushing their energies on Rail Roads to connect with the Lakes, and through the centre of Ohio and Indiana, will be most benefitted—as their manufactures seek a western, instead of an Eastern market.

How true is it that *change* is written upon every thing of Earth. In this life nothing is *permanent* but perpetual change. Since 1510 there has been an almost entire change in society here. I see but few familiar faces.

Adversity, prosperity, the grave,
Play a round game with friends. On some the world
Looks sweetly with evil eye, and they are passed
From honor and remembrance, and a stare
Is all the mention that their names receive
From those who know no more of them than of
The shapes of clouds at midnight, a year back.

The "Allegheny Cemetery" is one of the most beautiful in the country. It contains 100 acres, and has every variety of ground. It is protected on every side by a heavy, massive wall; and a splendid gate way has been erected at an expense of some $700. It is dotted in almost every direction by white monuments of every variety of form and character. Here sleep able Durstes—eloquent advocates—men of enterprise—humble citizens—devoted wives—inestimable mothers—the aged and the young—the gifted, the lovely and the beautiful, and the virtuous and the good, who made the very atmosphere around us fragrant with the breath of human love. They sleep in death—but not *all* sleep in cold forgetfulness. Here are the graves of "loved ones," wreathed with fresh flowers—which tell of affections yet warm, that have survived the grave; and they can never die. True affection knows not, and cannot taste death. It is immortal, and belongs to Life. But it passes through the dark valley of the shadow of Death to gain Life and Immortality.

NEW YORK ELECTION

From the New York Commercial of Wednesday, Nov 7

We congratulate our friends on the substantial victory of yesterday. The Whigs have achieved a greater triumph than they had dared to anticipate; and their opponents have suffered a most entire defeat—whether unexpected to any of them, we know not, but we feel certain they did all that they could do to avert it; they brought up all the force they could induce by persuasion or threat—they coalesced for the sake of mustering strong at this election—they repeatedly proclaimed themselves to be in entire harmony throughout the nation—and after all they find themselves to be in a humiliating minority; and there we leave them, having no disposition to strike a fallen antagonist.

The Whigs are victorious. In the Board of Council there are eleven Whig aldermen and seven Democrats, and the board of assistant aldermen has the same numerical proportion. The aldermen are elected for two years, the assistants for one year. The Whig city and county officers are also chosen without doubt; Joseph R. Taylor for comptroller by a very large majority over George H. Purser. The sheriff's majority is also believed to be very large. The header of the Democratic tickets made strong efforts to prevent this consummation, and succeeded in defeating Linn, and proudly triumphant, and the four Whig Senators are without doubt elected, although the Democrats up to a late hour last evening disputed the 4th District, but on the returns being received in a more definite form, Mr. Beckman's election was generally conceded, even by them.

Of the sixteen members of Assembly, twelve, at least, are elected; among them is brother editor, Lenny, and Raymond, Esq., of the Courier, by a deservedly handsome majority. The Whig judicial ticket is believed also to be victorious, the only doubt being between William Mitchell, for Judge of the Supreme Court, and the present incumbent, Samuel Jones, who received many Whig votes. Indeed the victory is most complete, the Whig majority through the city and county being little less than two thousand. As participators in the struggle we rejoice with our friends in their triumph, and we counsel them to use their power wisely and moderate, by which they ensure its permanence.

Brooklyn has done no less nobly than New York, carrying all her tickets triumphantly.

From the Uniontown Democrat

Mr. Clay—Serious Accident—An Amusing Anecdote and Incident.

The Hon. H. Clay passed through this place on Tuesday night last, on his way east. He arrived about dark, and immediately after supper entered the coach to continue his journey. It seems the previous evening a vicious horse attached to the coach which it was difficult to start, and the driver has been in the habit of beating him severely. On this occasion, on starting from the hotel, he beat him most violently. The whole team sprung off at the top of its speed, the driver at every jump applying the lash, with all his power and energy. The team was at a full run—it was quite dark, and just in front of Mr. Ludington's shoe store, the near wheels of the coach struck a pile of stones, thrown in the street during the day, for the purpose of repairing it. The shock was tremendous—one of the horses was thrown down—the coach was thrown sideways against some posts, railings, and stiles in front of Mr. West's store. These were partly carried away and broken down, the coach body striking them, and the coach being upheld from capsizing until it had passed them, when losing this support it was thrown on its side—being still under full headway. The coach being capsized, the fore wheels were separated from it, and the still furious horses dragging their fallen companion, rushed down the main street for some distance, and were finally stopped in front of Mr. Canon's hatter shop. The fallen horse was instantly killed. It is most astonishing that every person in the coach was not killed.—But not one of them was seriously hurt. Mr. Clay, who, after the coach was capsized, with the assistance of the crowd which rushed to the scene, got out at the window in the side of the coach body, had his right hand slightly injured.

The driver alone, upon whom most righteously ought to have fallen the punishment due to recklessness of human life, was seriously injured. He was thrown from the coach—his nose broken and his face and head severely cut and bruised. There were seven passengers in the coach at the time.

Upon Mr. Clay's escape from the coach, he was taken into Mr. Samuel Y. Campbell's. It was known he was in the coach, and the most intense anxiety was exhibited for his safety. We saw him at Mr. Campbell's in less than five minutes after the accident, smoking his segar as if nothing had happened. He had lighted it at the hotel, and not even lost it in the melee. In a few minutes another coach was at the door, and he took his departure in the midst of an immense crowd which his presence and the accident had collected.

But before he started he had been amusing the friends around him with wit and anecdote. He spoke of the number of fine country residences lately erected in the vicinity of the town, and of the improvements made in the town itself since he first passed through it, many years ago. He said an amusing incident had happened to him while passing through the town shortly after the passage by Congress of the famous compensation law. He had taken very little part in its passage, but it seemed he had said—he found it differed at the end of the session of Congress to make both ends meet." He was traveling with a very plain carriage and a very ordinary pair of horses, but in company with him were the families of others having more splendid equipages. He had gone in advance of the carriages for the purpose of buying some sweetmeats for the children, and was in a shop making the purchase, when the carriages passed it. There was in the store a boy, who, observing the carriages passing, said "it is no wonder that fellow can't make both ends meet."

During the narration of this anecdote, Mr. Campbell stood a most attentive listener, immediately facing Mr. Clay, and the instant it was concluded stepping forward and bowing to Mr. Clay, he said, "I sir, am that boy!" The effect was electrical. The whole company was convulsed with laughter. Many of them were familiar with the anecdote, for they had, long before, heard it from Mr. Campbell himself. Of course, the revival of the remembrance of this incident of early life, in Mr. Campbell's own parlor, after an interval of more than thirty years, was as pleasant as it was amusing. The boy and the youthful statesman were both "delivered o'er with age." And no where in the Union had the statesman a more ardent and devoted and long tried friend and admirer.

PITTSBURGH AND CLEVELAND RAIL ROAD.—We learn from C. Prentiss, Esq., of Ravenna, President of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh rail road, that the whole is now under contract from here to Wellsville.

The contractors are J. S. Chamberlain & Co., of Vermont. Men whose wealth, business capacity, and great experience, will ensure the construction of the road at the time specified, and in the best style.

These gentlemen did the work on the Wabash and the Erie Canal to the amount of one million dollars, about as much on the St. Lawrence Canal—and completed twenty miles of the Rutland rail road in Vermont at a cost of $1,000 00.

They have now under contract 75 miles of the Ogdensburgh rail road, which they will complete by June next.

We mention these things to show that the work is in hands fully able to complete it.

75 miles will be finished from Cleveland south, by November 1, 1850, and the whole by Nov. 1, 1851.

To the present condition of this road, we are almost wholly indebted to the untiring industry, and energy of one man. That man is C. Prentiss, Esq., its excellent President.—*Cleveland Free Dem.*

PRINTERS AND PRINTING.—J. T. Buckingham, Esq., in his series of reminiscences, in course of publication in the Boston Courier, speaks of the importance of the printer to the author, as follows:

"Many who condescend to illuminate the dark world with the fire of their genius through the columns of a newspaper little think of the lot of the printer, who, almost suffocated by the smoke of a lamp, sits up till midnight to correct his false grammar, bad orthography, and worse punctuation. I have seen the arguments of lawyers in high repute as scholars, sent to the printer in their own hand writing—many words, and especially technical foreign term abreviated, words misspelled, and few or no points, and those few, if there were any, entirely out of place. I have seen the sermons of eminent "divines" sent to the press without points or capitals to designate the division of the sentences—sermons which, if published with the imperfections of the manuscript, would disgrace the printers devil, if he were the author. Suppose they had been so printed. The printer would have been treated with scorn and contempt as an illiterate blockhead—as a fellow better fitted to be a washerwoman than a printer. Nobody would have believed that such gross and palpable faults were owing to the ignorance or carelessness of the author. And no one but the practical printer knows how many hours a compositor, and after him a proof reader are compelled to spend in reducing to a readable condition manuscripts that the writers themselves would be puzzled to read."

CONTERFEITS.—New counterfeit 5's on the Harrisburg Bank have lately made their appearance. The paper is flimsy but a pretty good imitation of the color of the genuine; not quite as much blue tint, and *slightly* inclining to red. The signature of the President is tolerable imitation; that of the Cashier generally stiff, and awkward. The other pen-work is clumsy. The note is a quarter of an inch too long. The female figures at each end are indistinct the teeth of the rake can hardly be made out and on that account the lines of FIVE, FIVE, FIVE, &c., above and below, are coarse and unworkmanlike. The N in No. is clumsy. The lower point of the V on each side of the figure of Justice, is blunt; while on the genuine it is sharp. The space between the right hand V dje, and the female reaper is much wider than that on the left hand. This is perhaps one of the best fests; as in the genuine those spaces are about equal. A little attention to these marks will enable any one to detect the counterfeit.

POPULATION

OF THE CHIEF CITIES AND TOWNS OF MASSACHUSETTS

1. Boston	129,776	11. Taunton	7,561
2. Lowell	33,383	12. Fall River	11,095
3. Salem	21,320	13. Newburyport	7,634
4. Springfield	21,179	14. Gloucester	7,268
5. New Bedford	16,443	15. Nantucket	8,714
6. Charlestown	17,216	16. Andover	8,203
7. Roxbury	16,243	17. Haverhill	8,140
8. Lynn	14,257	18. Dorchester	8,246
9. Cambridge	15,215	19. Marlborough	7,672
10. Roxbury	15,269	20. Plymouth	7,264

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE following valuable LOTS of ground in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, are offered for sale:

5 Lots on the corner of Penn street and Bell's alley, 20 ft each by 110 ft, to an alley.

2 Lots on Liberty, near the opposite West street, 21 ft each by 110 ft to an alley.

6 Lots on First and Second streets, above Ross, each 20 ft by 80.

3 Lots on Second street, near Grant, each 20 ft by 240 to a street and alley.

24 Lots in the Ninth Ward, on Liberty st, between Baldwin and Canal sts., each 23 ft by 80.

8 Lots on Beaver street, Allegheny, each 50 ft. For terms apply to

CHARLES B SCULLY, Agent,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth sts.

Pittsburgh, Nov 12, 1849. nov12-d3t

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR—25 barrels Farmer's Kirk's Brand, to day rec'd and for sale by
ARMSTRONG & CROZER
nov 9

BROOMS—50 doz received to day and for sale by
ARMSTRONG & CROZER
nov10

FLOUR—100 bbls, various brands, rec'd, for sale by
ARMSTRONG & CROZER.
nov10

SHOT—20 bags in store and for sale by
ARMSTRONG & CROZER
nov10

DRIED PEACHES—20 bu in store and for sale by
ARMSTRONG & CROZER
nov10

LARD—60 bbls No 3 Mess; 30 do No 2; 15 do No 1; 15 kegs No 2 rec'd and for sale by
RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO
nov10

LEAD—957 pigs Lead, rec'd and for sale by
RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO
nov10

LARD—22 kegs and 1 bbl rec'd and for sale by
RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO
nov10

TOBACCO—26 kegs No 1 and 6 twist, just rec'd and for sale by
HARDY, JONES & CO
nov10

CREAM CHEESE—10 bbs superior, for sale by
HARDY, JONES & CO
nov10

SEARCHINGS—4 casks for sale by
HARDY, JONES & CO

DEA NUTS—100 bags for sale low to close consignment.
HARDY, JONES & CO

LONG SHAWLS—A A Mason & Co have just received, per express, a curious Extra Super Long Shawls
nov10

VELVET RIBBONS—A full assortment rec'd per express. Also, Gimps, Fringes and Bindings.
A A MASON & CO

BLACK AND COLD M DE LAINS—A A Mason & Co. are now opening 60 pieces of superior M de Laines, all of fast colors.
nov10

FRESH TEAS—130 pkgs, consisting of Y. H. G. P., Imp'l and Black Teas, just rec'd and for sale by
W & R McCUTCHEON
Nov 12 Liberty st

HAVANA AND PRINCIPE SEGARS—
10,000 full sized Havana, Uugues;
40,000 med. do do, Hernani;
50,000 Regalia do, Cosmopolita;
10,000 do do, La Esmeralda;
10,000 do do, El Neptuno;
10,000 Imperial Regalia, La Norma;
50,000 Genuine Principe, Cruz & Sons;
60,000 Eagle Segars;
100,000 Superior Half Spanish Segars;
Just received and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON
Nos 172 and 174 Liberty st
nov12

Office of the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5th, 1849.

THE Board of Directors have this day, declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT. in scrip, out of the profits of the Company for the year ending October 31, 1849, certificates for which will be issued on and after the first day of December next.

Also, a dividend of SIX PER CENT. in cash, on the capital stock and scrip represented by certificates as above.

RICHARD S. NEWBOLD, Secy.
P. A. MADEIRA, Act'g Pres't.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE following valuable LOTS of ground in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, are offered for sale:

5 Lots on the corner of Penn street and Bell's alley, 20 ft each by 110 ft, to an alley.

2 Lots on Liberty, opposite West street, 21 ft each by 110 ft to an alley.

6 Lots on First and Second streets, above Ross, each 20 ft by 80.

3 Lots on Second street, near Grant, each 20 ft by 240 to a street and alley.

24 Lots in the Ninth Ward, on Liberty st, between Baldwin and Canal sts., each 23 ft by 80.

8 Lots on Beaver street, Allegheny, each 50 ft.

For terms apply to

CHARLES B SCULLY, Agent,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth sts.

nov10-3t

DENTISTRY.

DR. D. HUNT,
Dentist Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets. nov11-d1yr

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.

☞ Henry Wilkeson will be a candidate for the Mayoralty, subject to the nomination of the Whig Convention. nov12

☞ Jonathan Rush, Esq., the present Mayor of Allegheny, will be a candidate for re-election, subject to the nomination of the Allegheny Whig Convention. nov10-tf

The Mayoralty.

The name of OLIVER H. RIPPEY will be submitted, by his friends, to the consideration of the approaching Whig Convention, as a suitable candidate for the Mayoralty. nov12-td

DANCING SCHOOL!

A. BONNAFFON respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, that his School will open on Friday, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for young Ladies, at 6 o'clock for Masters, and at 7 for Gentlemen, in the LAFAYETTE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, entrance on Fourth st; after that week the days of attention will be Thursdays and Saturdays (instead of Fridays) the same hours as above.

The Hall has been handsomely fitted up, already made many improvements, and intends making still more, for the comfort and convenience of his patrons; and has a conveniency never before in the large rooms, and embellishments of those apartments.

No Scholar will be taken for half a quarter, or one lesson in the art of dancing.

References will be strictly required, before admission by A. B. from those unknown to him.

For terms and particulars apply to A. Bonnaffon, Market street, near Third.

Further notice and particulars will be given of the Quadrille Parties. nov12-d3t

LOST OR MISLAID—1 trunk Shoes, weighing 75 lbs, marked "J A J R Dick, Meadville, Penna" about the 18th October last. Also—20 chests of Tea, marked "T & H." They may have been mistaken for some other person's trunk.

A liberal reward will be given for all or either of the packages, on their recovery, by
JOHN McFADEN & CO
nov12

CARLET MOUS. DE LAINS—W. R. Murphy has just rec'd a lot of high colored Mous. de Laines, such as Cherry, Scarlet, &c., at the low price of 25c per yard. Also, Plain Drab, Brown, &c., at 12½ to 18½ cents per yard, and a large assortment of neat styles of Mous. de Laines, at various prices, together with a large assortment of Dress Goods generally, such as Fancy Silks, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Coburgs and Lyonese Cloths, at the
N. E. corner of Fourth and Market sts.
Wholesale Rooms up stairs. nov12

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the Estate of Ross Black, Esq., late of Monongahela City, Washington county, Pa., dec'd, to present them to the undersigned, at his store, in the Diamond (west side) Pittsburgh. All persons indebted to the estate of said decedent are hereby earnest y requested to make immediate payment to
CYRUS BLACK, Adm'r.
Pittsburgh, Nov 12.—d3t&w3t

GROCERIES, &c—120 bags prime Rio Coffee, 25 hf chests Y. H. Imp'l and G. P. Tea; 40 catty kgs do do do do; 15 bags Pepper, 5 bags Alspice; 50 mats Cinnamon, 2 bales Cloves; 3 tes Free Rice; 7 bbls Large No 3 Mack'l; 3 tes Codfish, 100 tes Scaled Herring; arriving and for sale by
BROWN & KIRKPATRICK,
nov12 144 Liberty st

SUGAR & MOLASSES—20 hhds prime N O Sugar, 80 bbls do do Mol's; 45 bbls S H Molasses.
For sale by BROWN & KIRKPATRICK,
nov12 144 Liberty st

HOPS—10 bales New Hops, growth of 1849, arriving and for sale by
BROWN & KIRKPATRICK
nov12

POTASH—20 bbls first sort in store, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY &