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

Rome and Massachusetts.—The article on this subject is long, and it may be thought by some that it touches on ground forbidden to a secular newspaper. We hope its length will deter no one from giving it a careful perusal, for it treats of matters which deeply interest every human being, who desires the social amelioration of his race. As to its subject, we deem that it strictly comes within our range. The events of the past year, and the ground taken by the Roman Catholic press, have measurably widened our sphere of action. While it is not our especial province to discuss subjects of religious belief, as affecting men's future state, yet as regards his present condition, his temporal welfare, his civil liberty, and his social happiness, we conceive it is a proper subject of discussion in a secular newspaper. The Government of the Pope is a temporal as well as a spiritual dominion, and comes as clearly under the discussions of the secular press as that of any other temporal power. The Roman Catholic press of this country, during the late commotions in Europe, having clearly sympathised with the oppressors of the people, and thus betrayed the secret principles and feelings of those who exert a controlling power over the votaries of that Faith, it becomes a double duty of the secular press to warn the people against the danger to civil liberty to be apprehended from too great an infusion of their influence and principles among us. This duty we shall perform, as occasion may require in a spirit of all kindness, we trust, and with a sincere desire that those most interested may profit by it.

The *Mercury's* rejoinders to the Gazette, in relation to toleration and the case of Mr. Marsh, have drivled out into personal inuendos, unworthy of notice. We have too important matters on hand to enter into a personal controversy, and we confess *do* not care a button, how much the editor of that paper soothes his mortified vanity by venting his spleen upon us. We are used to such things.

New York Election.

Notwithstanding the coalition in New York, between the Free Soilers and Old Hunkers, the Whigs have gained a handsome victory. From the New York city papers, we glean the following items.

The Whig majority in the whole State is 1751. Very close. The Anti-Rent party nominated some *four* each ticket, and the election being so close, notwithstanding the Whig majority, their votes decided the election. The result for State officers is believed to be as follows:

Washington Hunt,	Whig,	Comptroller.	
Alvah Hunt,	"	Treasurer.	
Christopher Morgan,	"	Secretary of State.	
Darius Clark,	"	State Prison Insp.	
H. Seymour,	"	Engineer.	
Levi S. Chatfield,	Democrat,	Attorney Gen.	
Preeborn Jewett,	"	Judge Court of Appeals.	

Canal Commissioner uncertain.

The Legislature stands, at last accounts—Senate 17 Whigs, 13 Democrats, and 2 doubtful—a Whig majority certain. House, Whigs 62, Democrats 61, and 5 doubtful. The Tribune says there is no doubt of a Whig majority on joint ballot.

Judges.—The Justices of the Supreme Court, this year chosen, are probably:

Dem.	I. William Mitchell,	New York, Whig.
"	II. John W. Brown,	Orange, Loco.
"	III. William B. Wright,	Sullivan, Whig.
"	VI. Daniel Cady,	Fulton, Whig.
"	V. Frederick W. Hubbard,	Jefferson, Loco.
"	VI. Wm. H. Shankland,	Cortland, Loco.
"	VII. Thomas A. Johnson,	Steuben, Whig.
"	VIII. James G. Hoyt,	Genesee, Whig.

Five Whigs to three Locos. At the former election, the Whigs carried two Districts and divided another.

The *New York Courier and Enquirer*, of Saturday, has the following comments on the result:

"Up to the hour of going to press, the result of the recent election in this State was not known, except that the Whigs had re-elected our present Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Treasurer; and have also elected their candidate for State Engineer. The Anti-renters nominated the Locofoco candidates for Judge of the Court of Appeals, Attorney General and Canal Commissioner; and it appears quite probable, that the Anti-rent vote has carried that portion of the Locofoco ticket. The political test, so far as this election is a test of party strength, is to be found in the re-election of the present State officers, who were denounced and opposed more violently by a certain portion of the Whig party because they were the immediate friends of Governor Seward, than they were by the Locofocos for being Whigs. The crime of the State Administration, was, its attachment and friendship to Governor Seward; and the triumph under the circumstances, of the portion of the State ticket referred to, is emphatically the triumph of the State and General Administration, and of Governor Seward. As such, we hail it with unfeigned satisfaction, and not the less so, because it has been demonstrated that there are sufficient Whigs to achieve this triumph even when thousands and tens of thousands were content to stay at home from an unpardonable apathy, and under an impression that they or their friends, had not been well used! And we should be wanting in truth if we did not here add, that there is a large body of men in the Whig party, who intentionally abstained from going to the polls, in the desperate hope of thus giving a triumph to the Locofocos, at the hazard of bringing destruction upon the National and State Administrations and those who most ably sustain them."

The special election to supply the vacancy occasioned in the Virginia delegation to Congress, from the Wheeling district, from the death of Mr. Newman, Democrat, took place last week. The election was continued three days in Wheeling, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. The contest was a close one, but Telegraphic despatches say that Mr. Hayman, the Whig candidate is elected by about 200 majority. This is very gratifying, as it gives the Whigs a majority in the House, provided we can count upon those Free Soilers, who have hitherto acted with the Whig party. In any event, let the Free Soilers take what course they may, the election of Mr. Hayman is an important event in so close a balance of parties, and gives the Whigs, upon the whole, a decided advantage.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Gold Mine in Ohio.

Mr. Editor—There has been, recently a gold mine discovered on the farm of James McMann, a few miles from this place, which promises to yield productively. It has been examined by Messrs. Snodgrass & McClymonds, Bankers, and by them pronounced to be pure gold, which will yield at the rate of 50 per cent. The mine was discovered by a person who was about to dig a well and while removing some stones for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was rock beneath the surface of the earth, so as to prevent him from digging the well, he found some of the dust sticking to the surface of the rock—and on breaking a piece of the rock, he found the gold to be more plentiful. It is supposed to exist in quantities almost inexhaustible. Considerable excitement prevails in regard to the discovery.

Yours, JAMES McMANN

New Lisbon, Ohio, December 5, 1849.

The Susquehanna and the Morris Banks.—The Philadelphia Ledger of last Saturday says—

"We were not aware yesterday, when speaking of the failure of the Susquehanna County Bank, how far its managers had followed the system therein denounced, of forcing its bills into circulation a long distance from home. We now see it stated in the St. Louis Republican, of the 28th ult., that about $50,000 of the paper of the Susquehanna County Bank is in circulation in that quarter—and it is said to have been mostly from houses in Cincinnati." The whole movement of the bank seems the failure to be a fraud, designed and intended from the beginning to plunder the community to the profit of a few swindlers. The failure of the State Bank of Morris, we understand, is likely to prove fully as disastrous as the Susquehanna County Bank; indeed, the facts, as they come to light, show the two to be very intimately connected in the enormous robbery that has been committed through them. The amount in circulation of the Susquehanna County Bank is said to be $200,000. We have seen no statement of the amount out of the bills of the State Bank at Morris, though, probably as much more. Their bills will not at present sell in this city or in Wall street at any price worth naming. When the brokers get to understand (if they ever do) the actual condition of those banks, the bills may command a better price, or they may not. Holders must judge for themselves, and the public, in the mean time, must exercise great caution in the kind of paper received, and, above all, touch not bills that are forced into circulation in large amounts a long way from home."

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Rome and Massachusetts Contrasted.

Massachusetts "blends all the Virtues of all the Nations."—Father Matthew.

Mr. White—Among the sayings and doings of Father Matthew, the great Apostle of Temperance, we find a reply on his part, to a speech of Gov. Briggs, of Massachusetts, welcoming him to the city of Boston, in which, among other things, he says:—

"I have been lost in admiration of every thing I have seen, since I first entered this beautiful Commonwealth. I have observed with satisfaction, the thriving and smiling condition of the noble inhabitants of Massachusetts. But, I will not consume your time and my own, in these expressions of admiration. Some of your States are distinguished for some great characteristic, but this State blends all the virtues of all the nations I have ever seen."

Whether Massachusetts is thus superior to all the States in the Union, we need not now stop to inquire. It is enough, that this high praise comes from one who will not be suspected of partiality for a Protestant State, and who may be supposed to be well informed upon the subject upon which he speaks.

At the time Father Matthew was thus complimenting the State of Massachusetts, as "blending all the virtues of all the nations he had ever seen," Rome, the capitol of the Papal States, was in open rebellion against the Holy Father, the Roman Pontiff—and he himself had fled from the embraces of his own children to Gaeta, a strange city, from whence he has not even yet returned. On behalf of his *kingdom of this world*, his children were called forth to fight. The Government of France (it is not seemly to say Republic) had sent her thousands of armed soldiers to besiege and capture the capital of the world, and replace Pius IX upon his temporal throne. This is indeed a remarkable chapter in the history of the world, introduced, however, only to contrast the condition of the people of the happy State of Massachusetts, with that of the citizens of Rome, and the States of the Church, which, for brevity's sake, we shall denominate Italy. The one free, independent and happy—the other in arms against the Government, suffering the evils and the terrors of revolution.

Whence the difference between these two people? Could Father Matthew say of any part of Italy, even the city of Rome—it blends all the virtues of all the nations." Can the Catholic Herald, or any discriminating politician and friend of liberty, tell us why it is that there should exist the marked contrast, evidently existing between Boston and Massachusetts on the one hand, and Rome and the Papal States on the other?

Why should one be free, peaceful, happy, and prosperous—the other in a state of siege, unhappy, oppressed, and struggling in the throes of a revolution ill suppressed, and that only by foreign bayonets!

Why should not the people of Rome govern themselves, as the people of Massachusetts do!—Why should the free people of the United States send *Peter Pence* to Italy, to enable any man or body of men, to tyrannize over the Roman people!

There are certainly remarkable differences between these States—the causes of which may be traced, if we have the data and ingenuity to study them out.

It may be answered, that the present unhappiness of Italy arises from the rebellion of the people against their rightful government—but that is no satisfactory answer to the question. The evils of rebellion and war, of siege and bloodshed, of imprisonment and trials, executions and banishments are but effects resulting from prior causes, and causes which certainly do not exist in Massachusetts. Her citizens could not be stirred up to a rebellion against the Government of the State, by all the artful demagogues and democrats of the world to say nothing of Europe.

The difference can hardly arise from a density of population in the Papal States, overcrowding, as in Ireland, the means of production and employment: for in this respect there is little difference between Massachusetts and Italy. The States of the Church are represented as about double the extent of Massachusetts in square miles, and something more than double in population—but, there is nothing striking in this respect, nothing from which we should be at liberty to infer misery and revolution on our side, and a "blending of all the virtues" on the other, or indeed any abridgement of happiness and comfort among the people of either.

Can it be a difference in the fertility of soil which produces the striking contrast? Massachusetts is comparatively a cold and barren soil, hardly productive, except of grass and the hardiest kinds of crops, and those raised only by indefatigable patience, perseverance, and toil.

Of the other hand, even poetry celebrates the fertility of Italy—

"Thou Italy whose ever golden fields,
Ploughed by the sun beams, solely would suffice
For the world's granary; thou whose sky heaven gilds
With brighter stars, and robes with deeper blue,
Thou in whose pleasant places summer builds her palaces."

A land abounding in corn, and wine, and oil—rich in varied productions, and in climate delightful—even to a proverb. Yet, with superior fertility of soil, and mildness of climate, we find Italy greatly inferior to Massachusetts, in the general comfort, content, and happiness of her people.

That the citizens of the Papal States are oppressed by their Government, there can be no rational doubt, for no people will jeopardize their lives and property, with all they hold most dear, to relieve themselves from fancied oppression. Besides, facts speak volumes on this subject, in a comparison of the two States. You may travel through Massachusetts by night and by day, and in every direction, and as long as you choose, and unless you are perchance, sensitive as a stranger, to the impertinence of Yankee curiosity, no annoyance crosses your path; no one asks for a passport; no sentinel or gen d'arms opens the stranger's trunk or his carriage; nor does he see, except in the police of large cities, the power of the State or the law, which nevertheless, in the absence of all show of authority, protect in the highest degree of safety, the lives, liberty, and property of all.

But in Italy all travellers, especially English and American, complain of the unceasing annoyance besetting the stranger in that general surveillance pervading the country. From town to town, and city to city, and province to province he is passported, inspected, described, noted and watched. Why this difference?

Again, we are told that numberless banditti, even in the Papal States, infest the byo ways and mountain passes of the country, rendering travel unsafe to both property and even life, and requiring guards and patrols to insure the safety of the traveller.—Now in Massachusetts such a thing was never heard of. An unseen law provides and insures the protection of the whole community, and arms, defences, carbines, and guards, are unknown.—Why this difference?

It is said that a large portion of the people of Italy are literally beggars. In Massachusetts such a person is rarely seen, unless indeed, coming from Italy or some foreign country. Why this difference?

Unless the people of Rome and the Papal States are greatly traduced, the virtue of the female sex, and the morals of the people, in relation to the marriage state, bear no comparison in the scale of excellence, with that of the citizens of Massachusetts, although in the former, marriage is a sacrament, and in the latter a mere civil contract. We naturally enquire why should this difference exist?

We are told that in the Papal States, the public roads are generally inferior, and railroads unknown; while Massachusetts not only abounds with good common roads, but is literally interwoven and curved with a net work of railroads. Strange indeed that a new country, with comparatively but little capital, and where labor is high, and population sparse, should abound in these public improvements, while on the other hand Italy abounding in the wealth of centuries, whose nobles and princes revel in unbounded capital, and excessive riches, and with a population desirous of labor at small remuneration, is as barren of these national improvements, as her *lazzaroni* is of Yankee enterprise.

There are yet more striking differences between the republic of Massachusetts and the Roman States. The former, abound in colleges and schools. She has, it is true, no St. Peters Cathedral, costing 50,000,000 of crowns; but she has a great many plain meeting houses and school houses, and it is a state maxim with her that all her children shall be taught to read and write. They are so taught, and they all read the Bible as a school book in their primary schools. They have no inquisition—no holy father—are probably nineteen twentieths of them what Father Mathew would call heretics—every one believing in "one God or twenty," just as he pleases, and yet the state "blends all the virtues of all the nations." No citizen is compelled to pay a cent for religious instruction, or to religious teachers—tithes of glebe lands and easter dues are unknown, yet there is not a more moral and religious people on the face of the earth. In Italy, they have the only true church—they have the Holy Father as God's vicegerent to govern them—they have the holy Inquisition to insure purity of the faith—they have the Jesuits as teachers, and the whole priesthood as instructors, yet the common people are untaught, and *never read the Bible*, and rebel against their rulers!! Strange difference!

All the freedom, the excellence, the learning, the purity of morals, the security of life and property in Massachusetts, "all the virtues of all the nations blended," is, strange to say, the work of the Democracy—the people themselves of Puritan heretics!!—moral, virtuous, and religious, without Popes, Cardinals, Bishops, Monks, or Nuns!!

In Massachusetts, every man is in religion his own priest, and in politics, his own king. Why should it not be so in Rome? Every citizen of Massachusetts enjoys the right of private judgment, and it works well—at least, Father Mathew says so. Why would it not work as well in the Papal States?

It may be answered, that the *populace* of those states are not intelligent enough to understand, appreciate, and preserve their freedom, if they obtained it. They are not instructed—they have no newspapers, and could not read them if they had. Strange indeed! Italian literature has been her pride for centuries. Rome is the very centre of the literature of ages. The library of the Vatican probably alone exceeds in volumes the whole libraries of Massachusetts. The Roman Pontiff is the Father of his people: he is surrounded by thousands of priests and teachers, all ready to do his bidding. Why then is not every Roman, any every Italian, instructed in *all knowledge?* Whose fault is it, that while the citizens of Massachusetts are so well read, that they may be safely trusted with the government of themselves, the Italians are so ignorant and depraved as neither to understand their liberties nor to appreciate the kind and paternal government of the Holy Father.

Freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of private judgment in politics and religion, and a free Bible in Massachusetts "blends all the virtues of all the nations" in that Commonwealth—why should not the same principles produce like effects in Rome?

It is certainly an interesting question, whether the religion of the Puritans, or rather, as the holy father would say, their damnable heresies, produces the general happiness and virtue in Massachusetts, and the government of the only true church in the Papal States, produces directly the reverse, as now exemplified in that unhappy country.

CIVIS.

For the Gazette.

The Mayoralty.

Mr. Editor—It must be admitted that the important duties connected with the Mayoralty, have, for a few years back, been very feebly and inefficiently discharged. There is no wish entertained to cast the slightest reflection on the official conduct of any person who has filled that office; but it is deemed proper to declare the truth even should its announcement prove somewhat disagreeable.

The rapid increase of our population, the recklessness of many of our youth, the great and growing importance of our Commercial, Mechanical, and Manufacturing pursuits, imperatively require an able and excellent man to fill the office of Chief Magistrate of the city. The important question; therefore to be now settled by the Whigs, is, whether they will, for the time being, set aside all party preferences and predelections and support for the Mayoralty an Independent candidate, or on the contrary, present for the suffrages of our citizens, a decided and uncompromising Whig—Should they for the present, conclude to merge the character of the politician in that of the citizen, they could not perhaps do better than cast their ballots for Neville B. Craig, Esq., who is acknowledged, on all hands, to be honest and capable; but if it be thought that the interests of the party, require a different course of action, great care should be taken in making a selection, such as will be certain to secure the undivided support of the entire Whig party in the city.

Mr. Guthrie, or Mr. Magraw—both very popular with their party—will doubtless be the Democratic candidate, and that Mr. Craig, to use a common expression, will run on "his own book" is equally certain. Under these circumstances, the Whig competitor, who may be brought forward, should be well and favorably known. The appreciation of his influence and worth should be such as to preclude the possibility of the re-enactment of scenes, similar to those that were played off at the recent election, to the indelible disgrace and lasting injury of our party. The Whig candidate, who may make his appearance in the political arena, should, in a word, be a man of unexceptionable moral character, of active business habits, of unyielding firmness, and respectable talents. It may however be doubted by some, whether a person suiting the description just given, can be easily found. The experience of such a doubt is to me mere complimentary to the Whigs of our city, who are justly regarded as possessing more intelligence and virtue, than falls to the lot of men in general. In this case, it is apprehended, it may be found, many persons who are not only "honest" and "capable," but in all other respects, entirely unobjectionable. To one of this class the writer respectfully directs the attention of his Whig brethren. The gentleman alluded to is Thomas Bakewell, Esq., well known as a useful, public spirited, and indefatigable citizen. Such an evidence of respect on the part of his fellow citizens as that under consideration, would involve no inconsiderable personal sacrifice, but Mr. Bakewell has always regarded the business of the people as having paramount claims upon his time and attention, and consequently has never failed to attend to it, though not unfrequently to the neglect and detriment of his private interests.

In bringing Mr. Bakewell thus prominently before his fellow citizens, I have acted without his knowledge or consent. Should he be willing, my course objectionable, I feel persuaded he is sufficiently magnanimous to excuse the liberty I have taken: especially as I have been solely actuated by a desire to promote the peace and prosperity of the inhabitants of our highly favored city. In this feeling I am conscious Mr. Bakewell and myself unite; and I trust he will permit it so far to operate upon and influence him, as to induce him to yield to the wishes of his fellow citizens.

A WHIG.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, Nov. 10, 1849.

A busy, bustling day this has been, with abundance of staple articles for conversation. The Cambria's news, from Liverpool, has arrived, together with the Ohio, from Havana, and the Cherokee, from Savanna. The political news, by the steamer, has not been allowed to transpire, but it is not of importance. Had it been, some rogue on the telegraph would have made it known, and been paid for it. Cotton has advanced, at Liverpool, 4 cent, causing more firmness here, which was needed, as brokers were selling off their stocks, by order of their principals at the South.

The election in the State has not been so sweepingly Whig as in the city, but we have done well enough. We have the Canal Commissioner, Comptroller, Treasurer, Secretary of State, and State Engineer, which secures the Whigs all they need, to keep the State in her present prosperous course, without the spying eyes of Locofocos—We are sure of two majority in the Senate, which is enough, and of a clear majority over the "pure" Locofocos, upon the popular vote. We have 63 Assemblymen, against 64 locofocos, and if all this is not a Whig victory, where can we look for one!

No mail from Chagres or California was posted at the Post Office on the arrival of the Ohio, much to the disappointment of people who have friends or money there. In future, there is to be a monthly mail to California, and gold news and rumors will be comparatively scarce. The Ohio has made the shortest run ever known from Havana, only four days and eight hours. She has on board Col. White, the leader of the Round Island expedition, which General Taylor nipped in the bud so effectually. Police men were sent on board the Ohio, at Havana, lest the Colonel should land and take possession at once of the "garden" now held so insecurely by Spain.

The season remains very warm and rather troublesome. It is now a mixture of fog and drizzle; mingled with showers, thunder, and lightning, as vivid as in August. Last night, two distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt in the upper part of the city. No houses were torn down, though the shakes were quite strong.

Jenny Lind, if she has not the most extortionate notions of her "money value" will come across the water, and change her notes for ours. Barnum, that great humbug, as he likes to be called, has offered her one thousand dollars per night, for two hundred nights, besides paying the expenses of herself and household, viz: two servants, her travelling companion, and her man of business. He also agrees to pay all expenses of concerts, and, as guarantee, offers to place $50,000 in the hands of her London banker, before she leaves. P. T. Barnum was educated for the ministry, but became a showman. His private character is above reproach and, as a business man, he probably has no superior in New York.

There is quite a military fever raging here at present. All the firemen have paraded, and the attachees of one of the metropolitan theatres—The newspaper carriers, not to be outdone, are to parade next. If there are as many carriers on parade as there has been newspaper births during their professional career, there will not be a street in town too large to hold them, for the mortality among newspapers here has been terrible.

In financial affairs, there has been a good deal of buoyancy, and the prices are rising. Bank and Insurance Stocks are in the greatest demand, and in them the greatest rise has been effected. There has been a "flurry" in Erie Railroad bonds, caused by an opinion, that the road, mortgaged for $3,000,000, old bonds, is only that part from the river to Binghampton, and that the new bonds have a claim upon the part from Binghampton west, as the company did not own the right of way west of Binghampton when the bonds were issued, they could not mortgage the franchise there. Consequently, the old bonds hold the road to Binghampton, and the last issue has the whole road, less the claim of $3,000,000. The old bonds are decidedly the new ones rising.

The bodies of Worth, Gates, and Duncan, gallant soldiers, all have arrived, and a great parade is to be made on Friday next. Mr. Clay is expected here, and will get a warm welcome. Mr. Belmont has been married to Miss Perry, and settled the nice sum of $200,000 upon her. Quite a marriage settlement that, for a republic. The Seguins open in English opera, next week, and this concludes the small news of to day.

Ashes—Are $6,37½ for Pearls; $7 for Pots.

Cotton—is nominally as yesterday, though as yet nothing has been done.

Flour.—In Flour there is no change to note, and the sales are 4100 bbls at the rates of yesterday. Southern Flour the same. Sales, 1500 bbls. Rye Flour is $2-81 @2-87½, and 200 bbls sold.

Grain.—Wheat is in good demand, with sales of 10,000 bush Canada at 107c, showing an advance. Rye is 61c, with sales 1500 bu, in the slip. Corn is heavy, sales 4000 bu Western Yellow at 61½c. In Barley, 2,000 bu sold at 56c.

Provisions.—In Pork there is a fair business at $10-50@ 56 for Mess, and $8,62½ for Prime. Sales 500 tierces extra prime Mess Beef at $10.00. Cut meats are steady. About 40,000 lbs. sour Hams and Shoulders sold at private bargain. Lard is without change.

Whiskey is 27½c for Prison, with sales 50 bbls.

The above transactions were before the news by the steamer was made public. No change since.

Horrible Affray.—A fight took place at Columbia, Arkansas, on Saturday, the 27th ult, which has proved fatal to both parties engaged. Mr Archibald Goodlow and Romulus Payne had been long intimate friends and neighbors, and were both planters of the highest respectability. Goodlow, becoming involved, sold out all his property to a speculator in law, thereby throwing upon Payne a liability, as his endorser, for ten thousand dollars, which Payne had to pay.

This begot hostility between them, Payne charging Goodlow with having defrauded him by a simulated sale. Goodlow protested his innocence, and asserted that it was a bona fide transaction. Payne at last was induced to bring a suit in chancery, charging fraud and other bad conduct against Goodlow.

The court met at Columbia, on Saturday last, when Goodlow, encountering Payne, commenced an attack upon him with two revolvers, firing no less than seven balls into Payne's body, and wounding him, it is thought, mortally. Payne, at last, succeeding in getting a pistol, rushed upon Goodlow, and shot him through the heart. Both combatants then fell.

Goodlow was found quite dead, and Payne was speechless, and at last accounts was not expected to live more than a few hours. Mr. Goodlow leaves a widow and a large circle of relatives to deplore his untimely end. Mr. Payne was an young man of high standing and peaceable demeanor.—*N. O. Delta, Nov. 1.*

Burning of the Steamer Ivanhoe.

At a little before nine o'clock, last evening, the steamer Ivanhoe, which had been undergoing repairs near the railroad depot, above the mouth of Deer creek, took fire from some cause not known to us. She had been newly painted, and had arrived here some days since from New Orleans.

The Ivanhoe was built at Pittsburgh, and was owned by Captain Robert Cochrane and Mr. Stephen Simpson. Capt. Cochrane is at Louisville, he boards, when in the city, at Mrs. Holt's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Lower Market, where he usually now are.

We are not positive as to the insurance, but it is said these men never engaged in a boat without an insurance, and we therefore set it down that the concern is fully insured.

When we first heard the alarm of fire we proceeded up Third street, the whole heavens being lighted up in a few minutes, presenting the appearance of an immense conflagration behind the hills on the opposite territory; but on nearing Lawrence street it was soon perceivable that a steamer was on fire and it floating down the river, as the waves of light on the house betokened it.

As the Ivanhoe floated silently down the stream, what had not been anticipated by the multitude became at once apparent, from the charge burning vessel took, viz: that she would float along side of the Melodeon, lying at the foot of Lawrence street, and so she did. Here a singular scene ensued, and had it not been for the dexterity of our noble firemen, and the good fortune of two coal boats lying on the river side of the Melodeon, she must have been destroyed. As it was, she escaped with but slight damage—that of being scorched the whole length on her larboard side.

The Alhambra, lying just below the Melodeon, was let loose from her moorings, and floated down the stream while the Ivanhoe was lying against the Melodeon.

The hull of the Ivanhoe floated down just below the Melodeon, and opposite a new ferry boat, where the flames were very soon extinguished by the firemen without doing further damage.—*Commercial, Nov. 10.*

From the Sunny [English] Express.

Parsnips.

A correspondent has written to inquire whether we know, by our own experience, the quality of the parsnips for feeding and fattening pigs. In answer, we beg to state, that, on our farm at Castle Howard, we have been in the habit of employing parsnips for that purpose for some time. Upon reference to our books, we find that on the 11th of October, 1847, we put up two shoats of eleven weeks old, and fed them on skim milk and parsnips, for three months, when they were killed, weighing two hundred and thirty one and two hundred and thirty eight pounds. They were nearly for invalids. They found the meat of excellent flavor. The quantity of parsnips consumed by them was nine bushels each.

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

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. oc30

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

☞ 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.

DIED,

On Tuesday, Nov. 13th, at an advanced age, the Rev. John Anderson.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, A. M., from the residence of his son, No. 52 Diamond alley, without further notice.

ITALIAN & SPANISH LANGUAGES.

SIGNOR GIAMBONE would respectfully inform the public of Pittsburgh that, having a few hours as yet unoccupied, he will impart instructions in the above languages to several more pupils.

For terms apply to LEMUEL WILCOX, Jr., corner of the Diamond, and H. KLEBER, at Woodwell's. nov10 dlw

DRIED PEACHES—10 bbls new Peaches, to day rec'd and for sale by A'RMSTRONG & CROZER nov14

SATINETT—1 case black Satinett, just rec'd from the manufacturer, and for sale by H LEE, Liberty st nov14

RICE—8⅝ lbs just rec'd and for sale by JAS A HUTCHISON & CO nov14

FEATHERS—35 pbs prime Ky. for sale by RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO

TALLOW—13 bbls prime Mt Vernon, for sale by RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO nov11

SUGAR—25 hhds prime N O, for sale to close consignment, by RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO nov14

MOLASSES—22 hbds & 8 tcs, St James refinery; 22 bbls do do do do; For sale to close consignment, by RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO nov14

PIG METAL—88 tons Raymond's Furnace, now landing at the Allegheny wharf, for sale by J & R FLOYD nov14

BROOMS—20 doz just rec'd and for sale by J & R FLOYD nov14

PAPER—150 reams Straw Wrapping Paper, 150 do Rag do do; Just rec'd and for sale by J & R FLOYD nov14

COFFEE—115 bags Green Rio Coffee, new crop, just rec'd this day by canal, for sale by J & R FLOYD nov14

POTASH—5 casks on hand and for sale by J & R FLOYD nov14

LARD—50 kegs No 1 in store and for sale by J & R FLOYD nov14

CHEESE—78 box prime Cream, just rec'd & for sale by S & W HARBAUGH

CLOVER SEED—200 bu prime, just landing and for sale by S & W HARBAUGH nov14

SUGAR—60 hhds N O, just landing from the steamer Farmer, and for sale by S & W HARBAUGH nov14

TUBS AND CHURNS.

PINE AND CEDAR WARE MANUFACTORY. No. 87, corner Market and Fifth—or 49 Market, between Third and Fourth sts.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand, wholesale and retail, the following articles, viz:

Wash Tubs.	Staff Churns,
Meat Tubs.	Barrel Churns,
Bath Tubs,	Half Bushels,
Wooden Bowls,	Peck and Half Pecks,
Wash Boards,	Hoop Bound Buckets,
Clothes Pins,	Towel Rollers,
Wooden Ladles,	Bread Rollers,
Clothes Baskets.	Market Baskets, &c., &c.

SAMUEL KROESEN, No 63 Diamond alley, Pittsburgh nov14

ALEXANDER FRANKLIN, Attorney at Law, 4 Fourth st. nov13-ly

FELT CLOTHS—3 cases Blue and Drab Felt Cloths, just rec'd and for sale by MURPHY, WILSON & CO. 48 Wood st nov13

FANCY CASSIMERES—1 case super new style Fancy Cassimeres, just rec'd and for sale by MURPHY, WILSON & CO nov13

BLACK WADDING—25 bales heavy Black Wadding, on hand, bought before the advance, for sale by MURPHY, WILSON & CO. nov13

MOLASSES—150 bbls prime Plantation Molasses, in oak bbls and good order, for sale low by W & M MITCHELTREE, 150 Liberty st nov13

LONG SHAWLS—A. A. Mason & Co will receive, per express, this day, upwards of 150 Long Shawls, of entirely new and fashionable styles. All Shawls, of the various kinds, comprising Square Shawls of all the various assortments in the country. nov13

DELISSE—A. A. Mason & Co. are now opening a full assortment of Delisse Cloths, in all the fashionable colors. Also, 30 pieces Opera Cloths, an entirely new article. nov13

CHEESE—500 bxs Western Reserve Cream Cheese, 12 do do Sage do do For sale by ROBERT DALZELL & CO. nov13 Liberty st

TIMOTHY & CLOVER SEED—In store, for sale by ROBERT DALZELL & CO

SALERATUS—3 tons, in casks and bxs, for sale by ROBERT DALZELL & CO nov13

New Books.

THE WOMEN OF the Old and New Testament. Edited by E. B. Sprague, D. D. with imp. wo. elegantly bound, in exquisitely finished engravings, with descriptions by celebrated American Clergymen.

POEMS BY AMELIA, (Mrs. Welby, of Ky.) a new and enlarged edition; illustrated by 8 engravings from original designs by Weir. 1 vol. square 8vo, elegantly bound and gilt. Also—A variety of splendid Annuals and Gift Books.

Sewell's Child's First Book of the History of Rome. 1 vol. 18mo.

THE MECHANIC'S ASSISTANT, adapted for the use of Carpenters, Shipwrights, Wheelwrights, Sawyers, Lumbermen, Students, and Artizans generally. By M. Kaper, A. M. 1 vol. 12mo.

Boise's Treatise on Greek Prose Composition.

Ollendorff's Elementary French Grammar. By Prof. Greene, of Brown University. 1 vol. 12mo.

Roediger's Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar, by Conant.

Gesenius' Hebrew Lexicon.

Loomis' Trigonometry and Logarithmic Tables. 1 vol (sheep.)

The Englishman's Greek Concordance. 1 vol (muslin.)

Anthon's Classical Series.

Webster's Dictionary, revised ed. 1 vol 8vo.

" do do unabridged. 1 vol 4to.

Hurlbut's Notes and Questions on New Testament.

Whately's Logic.

Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History. 3 vols. and 2 vols (sheep.)

Vestiges of Creation 1 vol 18mo.

Mormons among the Jesuits at Rome 1 vol. (cloth and paper.)

Scenes where the Tempter has Triumphed. 1 vol. (cloth and paper.)

Hogan's Theological Lectures. 1 vol. 8vo (cloth)

Alder's Pronouncing Bible.

Boyer's French Dictionary.

Smart's Horace. For sale by R HOPKINS, nov13 Apollo Buildings, Fourth st

COATING—3 cases Drab Blanket Coating, 2 do do Cloth 2 do Lavender do 2 do Grey and Blue Mixed Beaver Cloth, to arrive in a few days, and for sale by H LEE nov13

CASE California Plaids; 1 do Brown Jeans; 1 do Tweeds; just rec'd and for sale by H LEE

PREMIUM DIAMOND POINTED GOLD PENS—A very superior lot now in store and for sale by W WILSON nov13

SILVER WARE—Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, &c. of our own manufacture, for sale by W A W WILSON nov13

WATCHES, in large variety, for sale, and fine repairing done by W A W WILSON nov13

GREEN APPLES—50 bbls just rec'd, in store and for sale by COPE & BREYFOGLE nov13

FLOUR—38 bbls in store and for sale by COPE & BREYFOGLE nov13

RED POTATOES—75 bu just rec'd, in store and for sale by COPE & BREYFOGLE nov13

BEAVER BUCKETS—25 doz in store, for sale by COPE & BREYFOGLE nov13

APPLES—100 bbls (choice varieties) just landing from canal boat, and for sale by ARMSTRONG & CROZER nov13

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained letters of administration on the Estate of Bernard T. Beomer, late of the borough of Birmingham, dec'd, and all persons having claims against the Estate, are hereby notified to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, and all persons being indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber

ANNA ADELINE BEOMER, Adm'x. nov13 3t*

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., his interest in the Best COPPER MINE in North America. The ore yields 50 per cent. I have in possession the Assays of Professor Dunglas, Dr. Keener, and the State Geologists of New York, and others. There is also Zinc and Magnetic Iron Ore, &c. Terms made known on the day of sale. SAMUEL WILDESS'S

Pittsburgh P. O., Carroll co., Md nov13-d3t

SUGAR & MOLASSES—20 hhds prime N O Sugar; 20 bbls do do do; 25 bbls & 8 hhds Molasses. BROWN & KIRKPATRICK, 144 Liberty st nov13

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 & CO, Front st nov13

SUGAR—10 hhds now in store, for sale low to close consignment, by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO, Front st nov13

SALT—250 bbls No 1 Salt, in store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON nov