THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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TERMS:

Daily paper	$7,00	per annum.
Tri-Weekly	5,00	"
Weekly, (in advance)	2,00	"
Do to Clubs, at a reduced rate.		

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PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 24, 1849.

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

☞ SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

The Iron Convention.

Extra papers, containing the proceedings entire of the Great Iron Convention, can be had at this office to day.

NEW FASHIONED IRON.—Specimens of Iron, manufactured on a new process, which were laid before the Iron Manufacturer's Convention, have been left at this office. The specimens consist of various kinds, such as hoop iron, rods, round and square horse shoe nails, &c, best in all imaginable ways to test its exceeding malleability and toughness.

This iron is manufactured in New Jersey, by a process discovered by Mr. M. Salter, and patented. It is made from the ore, by a single process with anthracite and bituminous coal. The process is as follows:—The furnace has three combined chambers, one above the other, and all actuated by the same fire. The upper chamber is used for deoxidizing the ore—impurities, such as sulpher, &c, being carried off at a low temperature; the middle chamber for fluxing and working, and the lower chamber for reducing and finishing. The metal is taken from the last named to the hammer or squeezers. The time, two hours.

Iron, by this process, can be made much cheaper than on the old plan. We should think it would be admirable for the production of rail road iron.

The *Post* endeavors to shun the legitimate responsibility of its doings, by raising the alarm that there is to be an onslaught on the Ten Hour System. This is an invention of that editor. Nobody of the kind is intended, that we know of. We simply recorded serious facts for the contemplation of the community, and if they trouble the Post editor's conscience, he is only reaping the reward of his reprehensible conduct. There we leave it

COTTON CROP.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, whom the editor pronounces a reliable man, of good judgment, says that the cotton crop of this year will amount to less than 2,000,000 bales.

The appointment of James M. Power, Esq., a Charge de Affairs to Naples, has created some little surprise, and the inquiry is made whether Mr. Forward has accepted the Charge to Copenhagen. Two Chargeships to Western Pennsylvania is quite liberal, but not more than her devotion to Whig principles deserves. It is presumed that Mr. Forward accepts, but we are not advised of the fact.

DESPERATE ROGUE CAUGHT.—Some time last May, an attempt was made to blow up the house of a Mr. Warner, in New York, by means of a box containing powder and other destructives. Last week, through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Wilkes, of the National Police Gazette, the rascal was caught. His name was Samuel Drury, who lives near New York, on a farm, and his son Sam Drury, blacked as a negro, left the box. After the arrest of the father and son, the officers proceeded to search the premises of Drury, the result of which was the finding of two large boxes of gold watches, two boxes containing valuable watch works, a box containing jeweller's oil, a box of watch crystals, a small box of diamonds and emeralds, a trunk of silver plate, a box of watch making line, evidently of other things in the watch making line, evidently the result of several depredations. In an office or outbuilding, which appeared to be Drury's sanctum, sanctorum, was found a large process for coining, a number of steel dies, for doubloons, dollars, and Haytien money, squares of glass for altering bank notes, fancy type for inserting letters, chemical stuff for erasing ink, punches for making dies, and other articles of a similar character.

A dreadful case of Hydrophobia occurred in Philadelphia on Saturday. The victim was a young man about 25 years old named Henry Batchelor, who was bitten by his own dog about a month since.—On Wednesday he complained of a difficulty in swallowing, and continued to grow worse until he died. Every symtom of hydrophobia was exhibited, and the unfortunate sufferer, sensible to the last moment, entreated his attendants not to come near lest he should bite them. He endeavored to persuade physicians to shorten his sufferings by bleeding him to death This is the second case of this disease which had occured in Philadelphia within a few weeks.

THE Propeller Eureka, which left Cleveland, for California, some two months since, left Quebec for sea on Tuesday last. There was some delay in passing two of the Locks on the Welland canal, the chambers not being sufficiently large to admit her passage through, and at Quebec she was coppered and underwent some repairs. Two gentlemen who were going out lost their passage Messrs. Ryan and Campbell; being in the upper-town when the vessel left, they did not reach the wharf in time. They procured a boat, but where unable to overtake her. When the Eureka reached Montreal she had about sixty passengers; whether that number was increased at Quebec or not we have not learned.

DREADFUL SCENE AT AN EXECUTION.—A Rockingham, (N. C.) correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer, gives the following scene at the execution of a man named Robert Hildreth, at that place, on the 23 inst:

"The axe glitters, the trap door falls, and Hildreth swings by the neck. For half a minute he remains motionless. Is he dead? Can his own weight, without falling one inch, have broken his neck! No! Poor fellow, he expected one pang and that his last. But the fatality which often leads sheriffs to gross negligence in executing the law must cost him now a world of woe. With a convulsive effort, he reaches the platform, and stands again on earth alive. The cap has fallen from his face. The blood was just rushing upwards. But his large and muscular neck prevented the rope from tightening. Even then his meekness did not leave him. He spoke, without complaint, in a clear voice, that was heard with awe by every ear—'Come here and fix the rope! it won't choke me to death.'"

The sheriff did go to him. First, with an axe, then with a piece of scantling he endeavored to knock away the boards. At last he pushed Hildreth's feet from the scaffold, and hung him sufficiently a second time. The poor fellow made no further effort to recover himself. Finding that he was hung in a way which produced the most excruciating, because gradual suffocation—with the blood slowly collecting in his brain through a circulation only partially impeded—the unfortunate man, compelled by the pangs which momentarily grew greater, drew up his legs as high as possible, then with all his force, threw them down, to strikten the cord. He was several times, at intervals of a minute, he did the same again. Then his struggles ceased—his own executioner, he became unconscious of pain.

The scene at Rockingham, or something equally shocking, disgusting, and abominable, is of frequent occurrence. It is witnessed, almost without exception, wherever capital punishment is inflicted in North Carolina.

THE WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the following highly interesting information, with the remark, that we are promised further communications on the subject, from the same intelligent source.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. WHITE—The interest which you manifest in the progress of our rail road, gives me pleasure in stating to you the gratifying result of operations, thus far, between Pittsburgh and Beaver. The line is now located from Jack's run to Capt. Hay's, a distance of six and a half miles, including the four miles of narrows. It is perfectly level the whole distance, with the exception of one gradient one third of a mile in length, descending at the rate of thirteen feet to a mile. The shortest radius of curvature is a half mile, and this occurs only at one point.

This, it is demonstrated that this portion of the route, where so much difficulty was anticipated, is, in respect to the two essential characteristics of a railway, all that can be desired. In this we are particularly fortunate. Had it been necessary to resort to abrupt curves in adapting the line to the localities, the projecting points obstructing the view along the road, would have rendered high velocities unsafe, and increase the danger of collisions where such an occurrence could not fail to result in the most disastrous consequences.

These favorable results, however, have only been obtained by occupying *ad libitum* the whole of the available ground along the narrows between the bluffs and the river, thus making it necessary to change the location of the county road, from Wood's Run to Backhouse's. It is not absolutely impossible to place both roads side by side. But such a location would enhance the cost of construction of the rail road, two, or perhaps three fold. Besides the increased cost of construction, the character of the line would be essentially changed. A higher level, always objectionable, would have to be adopted, and short curves introduced, just where they should be avoided—that is, in heavy rock cutting, where the bluffs approach nearest the river, and would necessarily on abrupt curves, intercept the view of approaching trains. The county road, moreover, would be rendered unsafe, and the community would unanimously demand a review.

Unless, therefore, the rail road is to be abandoned, (for I cannot agree with your correspondent "H," that there is any other practicable route) I see no alternative but to remove entirely the county road. I do not understand how "the inhabitants along the river and on the adjoining hills would be irreparably injured." Through the whole extent of the narrows, there are but two settlements, and from both these the access to the new road will be easy and convenient. At Courtney's, it passes right by his door. And as to those "living on the adjoining hills," they are, I understand, unanimously in favor, of the new road—the only difficulty being, that all are anxious to have it brought nearer to them than a direct route would in some cases warrant. The survey proves that a better and *shorter* road can be had than the present rough and dangerous road along the narrows.

W.

November 23, 1849.

Iron Manufacturers' Convention.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MORNING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by the Chairman at the appointed hour.

A motion was made to excuse the Secretary from reading the minutes of yesterday, owing to their length, which was carried.

Messrs. Myers and Patterson rose and stated that in some of the morning papers their remarks, yesterday, had been grossly misrepresented, and they explained what they had said.

Col. Paxton said that he understood the Hon. Thomas M. Corwin, of Ohio, was now in town, stopping at the Monongahela House, and he would move that a committee be appointed to wait on him, and request him to take a seat on the floor of the house, as a member of the Convention.

This motion was carried, and Messrs. Dempsey, Agnew, and Paxton, appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Corwin.

After a short absence, they returned, and announced that the Hon. Thomas M. Corwin, of Ohio, had left the city.

Mr. King moved that the following resolution, laid over for further consideration yesterday, be taken up and disposed of.

Resolved, That we ask Congress to establish specific duties on Iron generally, and that said duties to be collected shall be $10 per ton on Pig Metal, $20 per ton on common Bar Iron, and on all other smaller descriptions of Iron, a corresponding rate of protection, in respect to the cost of manufacture, or such other specific protection as shall be adequate for the protection of American industry.

After some explanations between Messrs. Port and King, as regarded the resolution referred to, Mr. K. then showed the cost of making pig metal, proving the much greater price which labor obtained in America, as compared with that of Europe, and setting forth the necessity of protection. He proved that British iron might be brought to Pittsburgh at a less cost than it could be brought from our own furnaces, to this city. There was an actual difference of nine dollars and fifty cents per ton, in favor of the European manufacturer in the item of wages alone: the difference was nearly as great in proportion, in reference to bar iron.—Now, he hoped every gentleman would give his opinion freely, and that the Convention would come to some definite decision.

Mr. Hodge, of New York, said that the expenses of manufacturing pig iron in the Eastern States, far exceeded that of the Western.

Mr. King explained that the $22 50 he had mentioned as the price for which iron had been sold in this market, was the mere price of labor.

Mr. Kerr, Mr. Clapp, and Mr. Patterson showed that iron could not be made at any profit, at less than $25 50 per ton.

Mr. Hodge said that in the east $11 50 per ton was paid for the iron ore, reckoning two and a half tons of ore to a ton of iron. The charcoal cost from six to eight cents a bushel. The allowance for furnace labor was $2 50 per ton; superintendance, $1; interest on capital, $1; cost of transportation to market, from $2 to $4; making the total cost over $30 per ton. He would now have them to judge whether they did not need as much protection in the East as they did in the West.

Mr. Patterson observed that this left the Convention in a worse position than they were before. He supposed from this statement, that there would be no opposition from the East to such a rate of duties as would be a sufficient protection to all.

Mr. Hodge observed he was sorry the gentlemen from the East had been so misunderstood. He and they wished the matter fairly discussed, and the whole facts stated, and were far from wishing to dictate, or to be understood as dictating to that Convention.

Mr. Patterson said, why not then come to some definite point, as to the amount of duty they would ask. It did not follow that Congress would grant it, but it certainly was desirable to come to some thing definite.

Mr. Clapp said if he could be seconded, he would move the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this Convention are not in favor of affixing rates of duty on particular articles of the Manufacture of Iron, but are disposed to leave these rates to the committee of correspondence and Congress, it being, however, clearly understood that an increased duty is asked for, sufficient to protect the great industrial interests of the country.

Mr. Kerr thought it was highly desirable that the Convention should decide what description of duty they would ask for, before they fixed upon any price.

Mr. Clapp, after some observations on the idea which had been expressed about the seeming dictation to Congress, remarked that he was entirely opposed to a sliding scale. On the floor of Congress, men would entertain different opinions. Some might advocate a sliding scale—some, a specific duty, and others, no duty at all. One great objection he had to a sliding scale, was, that it would of necessity open the door to continued frauds. For example, suppose a man brought a ship load of iron to New York, for sale, it was his interest to represent that his iron was of the best quality, and ought to command the best price. His object in this was clear, for the higher the price of the article, the lower the amount of duty to be paid. True, the man might go the next day and sell his iron at a less price than the invoiced value; but it had already passed the custom house, and the remedy was gone. He would then propose a specific duty for each kind of iron. On this there might be a difference of opinion, but it certainly was desirable that they should come to some determinate rate of duty. On pig iron, it was generally conceded that 10 dollars per ton would be no more than would be an adequate protection to this branch of iron manufacture in the United States. Some might ask more, others less; but he believed it well settled, that was only a reasonable rate. On bar iron, taking into consideration the improvements in machinery, twenty dollars per ton would be equal now to what twenty five dollars would have been a few years ago. He hoped they would fix upon some thing in a spirit of concession to each other's differences. He hoped they would progress in a spirit of harmony, and adopt some thing that would be expressive, fixed, definite, and at the same time make more fully known their wants to Congress.

(The address of Mr. Clapp was received with warm applause.)

Mr. Stewart wished the original resolution, now before the meeting, to be read. It was read accordingly, and also the resolution of Mr. King.

Mr. Stewart said he supposed that the proceedings were about to draw to a close. There had been much profitable discussion, and he had no doubt they would come to a harmonious conclusion. He was decidedly in favor of a specific rate of duty, as recommended by Mr. Clapp. A sliding scale was not generally understood, and was subject to continued variations, which would often be the cause of annoyance. On the other hand, a specific duty was fixed and determinate. The subject of a sliding scale might be presented to Congress, and they would take such action on the matter as they might deem best, but he was decidedly in favor of a specific duty. Some might suppose that a discrimination ought to be made between charcoal iron, and stone coal iron. This, however, was unnecessary, for we did not import any iron manufactured with charcoal. We imported nothing but stone coal iron, and that of the poorest kind. It was against this importation that protection was most desirable.

Mr. Patterson was of opinion that the amount of ten dollars per ton on pig iron, would be, for the present, a sufficient protection. He combatted, at considerable length, the arguments of Mr. Clapp against a sliding scale.

Mr. Clapp—If British iron rises according to the past, American rises with it; and we will still need protection to compete with it.

Mr. Post said he had opposed the insertion of any particular rates, for this reason, that their interests were various, and differently affected by any particular rates of duty. Now, if the community engaged in this manufacture, could all be brought to agree, this might all do very well. But were those gentlemen engaged in the manufacture of the smaller kinds of iron, and were gentlemen engaged in this business going to sit quietly by while specific duties were recommended on two or three kinds of iron, while others were left without any specified rates of duty at all. He suggested that the rates of duty should not be decided by this convention, but that this matter should be left entirely to the discretion of the committee of correspondence from each State already chosen to bring this question before Congress. It was not to be supposed that Congress was going to legislate for any particular branch of the trade, to the exclusion of another, but the committee would represent each particular branch, and such a rate of duties would doubtless be prepared as would protect every branch to the extent of its requirements. If the Convention, however, were determined to fix the rate of duty that should be asked for, well and good—he would not dissent, but if they were to attempt to argue this question in all its bearings, they would not get through in many days, for it involved many more questions than appeared on its surface. Whatever conclusion the Convention might come to—if he could not agree to it, he certainly would offer no obstacle to that conclusion being effectually carried out.

Mr. Clapp explained that his resolution contained a clause requesting a corresponding duty on all other iron, in proportion to the cost of its manufacture. This he thought amply covered the ground taken by the gentleman who had last spoken.

Mr. Dempsey advocated a specific duty, without regard to the fore go value of iron, further than would be sufficient to enable Congress to fix upon the amount.

From some remarks made by Mr. Dempsey, a very animated discussion arose, which was participated in by Mr. Post, Mr. Samuel F. Sterling, Gen Larimer, Mr. Parry, and others.

Mr. Dempsey's remarks tended to the supposition that there was a convention of blast furnace men only—a supposition which was generally repudiated by the Convention, which was declared to be a representation of every branch of the iron interest.

Mr. Sterling, Gen. Larimer, and Mr. Parry spoke eloquently in favor of protection to all the iron interest.

The discussion having been continued for some time, Mr. Post moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention be considered, and is a Convention of all persons interested directly or indirectly in the manufacture of iron in all its branches.

This resolution was passed—there being only two dissenting voices.

The order of the day was then resumed.

Mr. King withdrew his resolution.

The question then was on the amendment of Mr. Clapp.

Mr. Agnew moved that the resolution be amended, by inserting the words "nine dollars" per ton, in the place of "ten dollars" per ton.

The amendment was put, and rejected by a large majority.

Mr. Post, for the sake of expediting business, moved that the order of the day be suspended, to consider the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention, at the present state of the foreign market, that it will require a duty of $10 per ton on pig iron, $20 per ton on common bar, and a corresponding increase on all other iron and manufactures of Iron, in proportion to the cost of make, to protect the American Market.

Some discussion arose on this resolution, but on an amendment, it was indefinitely postponed.

A member whose name was not announced, moved to amend the original resolution, by substituting the figure eight, in the place of ten.

The amendment was negatived by a large majority.

Mr. King moved the following, as an amendment to Mr. Clapp's motion:

Resolved, That the several delegates of this Convention, on their return home, be requested to call public meetings, circulate memorials to Congress, and collect all the statistical information on the subject of the manufacture of Iron, which their respective localities may furnish, and forward them to our Committee in Washington, that they may be presented to Congress at the earliest period possible.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Clapp, with the view of sustaining the harmony of the meeting, and of facilitating business, accepted the amendment proposed by Mr. King, which was then declared to be the resolution now before the meeting.

The resolution was carried by a large majority.

It was announced that Col. McCandless was present, and that gentleman was loudly called on for a speech.

Col. McCandless rose and said:

MR. PRESIDENT—I appreciate highly the compliment tendered by your resolution.

I came here to pay my respects to some personal friends, among your members, and did not anticipate this mark of consideration from so respectable a body of my fellow citizens.

But, gentlemen, inasmuch as my views on the subject of the Tariff do not accord with those of this Convention, I must, most respectfully decline to address you.

Colonel McCandless then withdrew.

On motion of Mr. Shunk, the following letter was ordered to be read and published with the proceedings.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 19, 1849.

SAMUEL MCCLURKAN, ESQ:

Sir—I send with this to your address, specimens of iron made by Mr. S. Salter's patent process. I send them to your address, at the instance of your friend Mr. Cairne—the specimens are intended for the Convention of Iron Masters, about to be held at your City. If the Convention has not adjourned when they reach you, you will confer a favor on all concerned, by placing them in their possession. If the Convention is not in session, will you please show them to such of the Iron proprietors, as it may be convenient for you to see. I will this day mail a letter to you covering one to the Convention, which you will greatly oblige by forwarding to it. If adjourned, you may, if you please, and we would thank you to do so, show it to such gentlemen as you may deem, who are engaged in the manufacture of the articles.

Very Highly Yours,
MARCUS L. WARD.

Gen. Larimer moved that Mr. Clapp be appointed as one of the Corresponding Committee. This resolution was adopted.

Some slight errors which had appeared in the report of some of the morning papers were then corrected by the members.

On motion, Mr. Willard, one of the Secretaries, then read the following list of members of the Convention.

NAMES OF DELEGATES FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

BERKS COUNTY.

M A Bartolett

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Col J Paxton, Irondale Furnace.

MERCER COUNTY.

John A Warden	James Witaker
Wm Waugh	James Watson
David Himrod	Samuel Griffitt
Peter Pierce, Reed F	S R Lowry
G W Smith	C W Watson
John Winters	J B Tedd
John S King	B W Watson
J L Williamson	Doct W Irvin

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Alexander Coldwell	Phillip Mechling
C Shunk	John Simmonds
G W Smith	Milton Mulford
John M'Crea	Adam Empfield
Wilson Coldwell	John L Leech
Alex Reynolds	Thomas Leech
David Richey	David Davis
John Jamison	John McPherson
David Bitter	Lewis Booth
Chambers Orr	Gotlob Keller
H D Arnold	J B Curtis

CLARION COUNTY.

Geo Means,	Sligo	P Geo Woods,	Hellen
R N Craig	do	W J Church,	Wash'ton
Thos D Giles	do	Wm Davis	do
John A Confer	do	J G M'Calmont	do
Wm M'Mullen	do	Buchanan and Prospect	
Daniel Conrad	do	Furnace:	
J Patton Lyon	do	F G Creary	
Robt P M'Clay	do	H Alexander	
Patrick Kerr, St Charles		Doct J Cummings	
Wm Wertz	do	Levy Reddick	
Jno B Lyon, Madison		And Keller	
Chas Hahn	do	J B Reynolds,	Eagle
Michael Kisner	do	Hon C Myers,	Clarion
Thos Reese	do	J N Heatherington	co
Thos M'Collough	do	John Lyon,	Limestone
Wm Patton, Franklin		Nath'n Evens,	Lucinda
Wm Lewis, Martha F		Hunter Orr,	Pike
Abners Myers	do	Wm B Feiser,	Elk
Sam'l Springer, Beaver		W Fulton,	Monroe
David B Long	do	Jas Freeman,	Catfish
W F Packer, Helen		S Hurstles,	Black Fox
Saml Plummer, Jeff		G W Arnold	Deerfield
H Brenneman, Marian		J G Sigworth,	Licking
J S Gordon, Tippecanoe		M Prescott,	Catfish
J Black, Shippenville	F	John Moore,	Clinton.
John Horn, Hemlock			

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

John C Peebles, Orazaba Iron Works.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Hon A Stewart	P H Oliphant
Harvey Morris	John Collins
S D Oliphant	

INDIANA COUNTY.

Leonard Strycock	Simeon Truby
James Taylor	William Lawson
J J Young	

SOMERSET COUNTY.

John Watts, Somerset Furnace.

VENANGO COUNTY.

Edm'd Evans, Clay	F	H Coulter, Frkn	Works
C Shippen, Millcreek		R A Bradshaw	
Alex Hays, Victoria		R Bradley	
Ralph Gingy, President		Edward Pierce	
J M Raymond, Valley		John Cray, Valley	
Sam'l Dempsey, Webster		W S M'Cormick	
S F Dale, Fr'kin Work		M Park	

CITY OF PITTSBURGH.

Jesse Carothers	S F Sterling
Frederick Lorenz	John Bissell
Samuel Church	Wm Larimer, jr
Robert Dalzell	Harrison Parry
Henry Sterling	Mr Jones
J M'Knight, Heckla I w	J R Livingston, Novelty
M Jones, Clinton I wks	Gen J E Moorhead
Mr Lewis, Vesuvius	H Graff, Lippencott

BUTLER COUNTY.

J Davis, Kennington	W L Spears, Winfield
A W Crawford	S A Purviance, do

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Geo S King Doct P Shoenberger

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Edwin Post, P. M.	Stanhope, N. J.
Hon W P Robinson,	Belvidere P O

FROM VIRGINIA.

Edgar C Wilson	Watson Cart
M Bryan, Steel Tavern.	Augusta county, Va
B J Jordon, Buena Vista P O	Rockbridge, Va.
J A Stockton	A Paul

FROM NEW YORK.

Jos Corne Buffalo	James S Hodge

FROM OHIO.

J Campbell, Mt Vernon	Jesse Dam
(furnace	Jno G Publes, Pine G
John Peters, Ohio F	Z D Curry
J Cuthbertson, Lawr'ce	A Bently, Gallia
Jas Rogers H Rock	G P Rodger, Keystone
Hon A Dempsey, Etna	J Williams, H R Rolling
J W Dempsey, Deaux.	[Mill
J O Willard, Buckhorn	A H Adams, Bloom F
Robt Boyd, Etna	Jesse Ward, Trumbull
Squire Walters	(county

FROM KENTUCKY.

Wm Lindsey, Pogue.	W M Patton, Penn
[Belle Centre F	Wm Worts, Amanda
W Patterson, Clinton	R M Biggs, Mt Savage

FROM ILLINOIS.

W H Campbell, Ill F J Y Hurd, Elizabeth's

Freight for the East.

WE will receive about 20 tons freight, to ship east, if offered and delivered to day.

JOHN McFADEN & CO.

nov24-1t

SALERATUS—40 bbls Adam's, on wind and for sale by nov24 J & R FLOYD

COFFEE—250 bags Green Rio, new crop just received and for sale by nov24 J & R FLOYD

TEAS—20 hf chests Y H Teas,
10 " " Black Teas,
Various brands, just landed and for sale by
nov24 J & R FLOYD

POTASH—15 casks in store and for sale by
nov21 J & R FLOYD

BROOMS—35 doz in store and for sale by
nov24 J & R FLOYD

INDIGO—3 serrons S F, just landed for sale by
nov24 J & R FLOYD

SOAP—75 bxs rec'd and for sale by
nov24 S & W HARBAUGH

BARLEY WANTED—3000 bs Barley wanted, for which the highest cash price will be paid by
nov24 S & W HARBAUGH

CLOVERSEED—600 bs Cloverseed wanted by
nov24 S & W HARBAUGH

CREAM CHEESE—500 bxs, a superior article, rec'd and for sale by nov24 S & W HARBAUGH

PLANTATION MOLASSES—500 bbls good order, for sale by nov24 WM BAGALEY & CO, 18 and 20 Wood st

N. O. SUGAR—200 hhds in store and for sale by
nov21 WM BAGALEY & CO

WHITE CLAY PIPES—150 bxs for sale by
nov24 WM BAGALEY & CO

ELEPHANT OIL—50 bbls Winter, pure as bleached, for sale by nov21 WM BAGALEY & CO

PERCUSSION CAPS—1 000,000 each G D, F M and W s, just rec'd per ship Seine, and for sale low by
nov21 C YEAGER, 108 Market st

TOYS—15 cases, containing an endless variety, just rec'd per ship Schiller, and for sale low by
nov21 C YEAGER, 108 Market st

ACCORDIONS—3 cases and, also—1 case Rosewood and Ebony Work Boxes and Writing Desks, of the best style ever brought to the city, just rec'd per ship Seine, and for sale low by
nov21 C YEAGER, 108 Market st

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—9 cases Violins, and 1 case Guitars, and 1 case Fifes and Flutes, just rec'd per ship Schiller, and for sale by
nov21 C YEAGER, 108 Market st

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES—60 bbls just rec'd per ship Zachary Taylor, from the St. Louis Steam Sugar Refinery, and for sale by
nov21 JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO

BLANKS FOR DUFF'S BOOK KEEPING—A new supply just rec'd from New York, made of fine paper, and handsomely ruled to the patterns of the printed treatise, with the author's printed directions to teachers on each cover, for sale by
nov24 J H MELLOR, 81 Wood st

MOURNING ALPACCAS—W. R. MURPHY has received a further supply of Jet Black Bombazine Finished Alpaccas, of various qualities—Also, Mohair and Alpacca Lustres, black, green, brown and satin stripes; at North East corner of Fourth and Market sts.

Wholesale Rooms up stairs. nov24

FREE ADMISSION—PHILO HALL.

SECOND COURSE.

DR HOLLICK begs to announce, in compliance with a general request, that he will repeat his select Private Lecture on PHYSIOLOGY, &c, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, November 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th—illustrated with all the Models and Paintings.

For Gentlemen only (boys not admitted) at 7½ o'clock; doors open at 7.

For Ladies only at 3 P. M; doors open at 2½.

Single admission 25 cents. Tickets for each series 50 cents.

☞ Each of the Lectures on Monday will be FREE, both afternoon and evening, and Tickets for the series may be obtained then or on Tuesday. To prevent confusion the number will be limited.

F. HOLLICK, M. D.,
Monongahela House.

nov24-1t

COD FISH—12 cents selected, for sale by
WM BAGALEY & CO,
18 and 20 Wood st

MOLASSES—200 bbls and 50 hf bbls S H, St James' and Banks Ground brands, for sale by
nov21 WM BAGALEY & CO

COFFEE—1100 bags prime Green Rio, receiving and in store, for sale by
nov21 WM BAGALEY & CO

RAISINS—30 bxs M R, to day rec'd and for sale by
nov21 J & R FLOYD

PIG METAL—97 tons Hamilton Furnace, just landed off Allegheny wharf, and for sale by
nov23 J & R FLOYD

BLANKETS—1 case Coopersburgh, superior quality for sale by nov23 A GORDON

HEMP—13 bales Dew Rotted Kentucky Hemp, rec'd on consignment and for sale by
nov23-6tp A GORDON

Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office, No 81 Market st, on Friday, December 7th, 1849, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

ROBERT FINNEY, Secy.

nov23-6

TURNIPS—100 bu in store and for sale by
nov21 COPE & BREYFOGLE, 102 Second st

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—50 sks extra, in store and for sale by nov21 COPE & BREYFOGLE

EXTRA FLOUR—10 bbls rec'd and for sale by
nov21 COPE & BREYFOGLE

SUGAR—70 hhds N O, rec'd and for sale by
nov23 S & W HARBAUGH

WINDOW GLASS—200 boxes assd sizes, in store, for sale by nov23 S & W HARBAUGH

DRIED PEACHES—200 bxs old, for sale by
nov23 S & W HARBAUGH

CANDLES—50 bxs just rec'd, for sale by
nov23 S & W HARBAUGH

GOSNEBURGS—Heavy No. 3 Oilcloths, for Steamboat Decks, in store and for sale at W M'Clintock's Carpet Warehouse, No 75 Fourth st. We invite steamboat men to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

EMBOSSED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS—A large assortment of Embossed Piano and Table Covers can be found at W M'Clintock's Carpet Warehouse, at reduced prices. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. nov23

TAPESTRY OIL CLOTHS—Rec'd this day at W M'Clintock's Carpet Warehouse, new and handsome Tapestry Oil Cloths, which will be cut to fit any size hall, room or vestibule.

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS—W. M'Clintock is now opening the handsomest assortment of Pl'd Cloth Piano and Table Covers ever offered in this market, to which he invites the attention of purchasers. nov23

STEAMBOAT TRIMMINGS—We invite steamboat men to call and examine our assortment of Trimmings, as we always have a large assortment in our line. Carpet Warehouse, No 75 Fourth street.

W M'CLINTOCK.

CARPETS! CARPETS!—Rec'd this day, at W M'Clintock's Carpet Warehouse, No. 75 Fourth st, a further supply of Carpets, of the latest and most approved styles, to which we invite the attention of Steamboat men, and those wishing to furnish Houses, Steamboat men, and those wishing to furnish Houses, to call and examine the largest assortment in the city, to call and examine the largest assortment in the city, which we will sell cheaper than ever before offered in the western market. nov23 W M'CLINTOCK

FEATHERS—6000 lbs prime for sale by
nov23 C H GRANT

LOUISVILLE LINE—85 bbls rec'd by Peru, for sale by nov23 C H GRANT

LINSEED OIL—6 bbls just rec'd and for sale by
nov23 J B CANFIELD

PEARLS—11 bbls just rec'd and for sale by
nov23 J B CANFIELD

BUTTER—10 bbls Roll Butter; 15 kegs do; 5 bxs do; rec'd and for sale by nov23 J B CANFIELD

POTATOES—7 bbls just rec'd and for sale by
J B CANFIELD

EXTRA CREAM CHEESE—100 bxs; 10 do Merry, 6 mth do; just rec'd and for sale by
nov23 J B CANFIELD

WHISKEY—35 bbls Raw Whiskey, just rec'd and for sale by WESTON BOWEN,
nov23 90 Front street

ARTISTS' CANVASS—100 yds just rec'd and for sale by nov23 J KIDD & CO, 60 Wood st

ARTISTS' COLORS—100 doz assd, in Tubes, just rec'd and for sale by nov23 J KIDD & CO

SPTS TURPENTINE—20 bbls just rec'd, for sale by
nov23 J KIDD & CO

GUM ARABIC—300 lbs just rec'd and for sale by
nov23 J KIDD & CO, 60 Wood st.

Steamboat for Sale.

The ISLAND PACKET will be sold at public auction in the city of Wheeling, on MONDAY, the 10th day of December, 1849.

Terms—One fourth in hand, and the balance at 6, 9, and 12 months, with interest. Approved negotiable paper will be taken for the deferred payments. Sale positive.

H. MOORE.
D. ZANE.

nov23

New Fancy and Variety Goods.

WE are now receiving, from one of our firm east, a second supply of FANCY GOODS, consisting of every article in our line, to which (with every variety of LOOKING GLASSES, of our own manufacture) we ask the attention of Western Merchants and other buyers. nov23 KENNEDY & SAWYER

TOYS—A good assortment of TOYS, including Fancy Ebony, Rosewood, and Mahogany WORK BASKETS, just rec'd by
nov23 KENNEDY & SAWYER

FLOUR—125 bbls superfine;
10 bbls fine, in store and for sale by
nov23 STUART & BILL

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—195 sacks just receiving, in prime order, and for sale by
nov23 STUART & BILL

GREEN APPLES—100 bbls Green Pippins,
20 " Rambos;
20 " White Cathends;
10 " Small Apples; choice articles, received and for sale by
nov23 STUART & BILL, 118 Wood st

BARLEY MALT—Constantly made and for sale by
nov22 M B BROWN, 141 Liberty st

BARLEY WANTED—The highest price paid in cash for good Barley, during the season.
M B BROWN, 141 Liberty st

FLOUR—25 bbls Hambleton's Brand, this day rec'd and for sale by
nov22 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

GREEN APPLES—500 bbls just rec'd and for sale by
nov22 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

BEANS—4 bbls in store and for sale by
nov22 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

BACON SIDES—4 hhds now landing from steamer Exchange, for sale by
nov22 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO, Front st

FEATHERS & WOOL—48 sacks now landing from steamer Exchange, and for sale by
nov22 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

BEESWAX & GINSENG—10 bags and 1 cask landing from steamer Exchange, and for sale by
nov22 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

FLAXSEED—Landing from steamer Exchange, and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO,
nov22 Front street

WANTED TO PURCHASE—One hundred shares of the Merchants' and Manufacturer's Bank, or Bank of Pittsburgh Stock.

N. HOLMES & SONS.

New Books.

REDHURN: His First Voyage, by Herman Melleville, author of "Typee," "Omoo," &c.

History of King Alfred of England, by Jacob Abbott; with fine engravings.

Sidonia the Sorceress; by Wm. Meinhold.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
corner Third and Market streets
(Post, Journal and