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PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 26, 1849.


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

### The Slavery Question.

The approaching session of Congress promises to be one of the most exciting which has ever been held in this country. The elements of agitation are already thickly gathering, and the great men of the nation, who are to be ranged on the different sides in the coming strife, either as leaders or pacificators, are hastening to the scene of action. Slavery, which has been at the bottom of nearly every difficulty and serious contest which has agitated the country, will be the matter at issue.

Already some of the combatants have announced their opinions. In the National Intelligencer, of Tuesday, a correspondence is published between two Southern members of Congress. Mr. Foote, the Locofoco Senator from Mississippi, writes to Hon. T. G. Clingman, a Whig member of the House from North Carolina, interrogating him, as to the course the North Carolina delegation intend to pursue in Congress, relative to the Wilmot proviso, in the coming session of Congress. Mississippi, Mr. Foote says, has made up her mind, Whigs and Democrats alike, that there shall be no encroachment on Southern rights.

Mr. Clingman replies, and in substance, but in a more moderate and manly spirit, re-affirms the ground of Mississippi and her Senator. The sum of both parties in Mississippi, Mr. Clingman says, is a type of what will occur elsewhere.—He says that if the Government should adopt the plan of excluding slaveholders, as such, from all territory of the United States, it would in substance and effect cease to be the Government of the United States. While the form of the constitution might remain the same, its character would be essentially changed.

North Southern States he urges to have test the thing on this question, as they can have but one delay. He has no doubt that over the entire South there would be a vastly greater unanimity than existed in the old thirteen slave States when they decided to resist British aggression. If individuals should attempt to take a different course they would be swept away in the general current. Long before the struggle should come to the worst, the South would present an unbroken front."

Mr. Clingman adds, that having submitted Senator Foote's letter to his colleague, Mr. Mangum, that gentleman concurs fully in all its general conclusions, and avows his purpose to make known his views at length at an early day. Mr. Mangum, however, entertains the opinion "that the Federal Government has no power to legislate on the subject of slavery either in the States or in the Territories, and that all precedents, whether legislative or judicial, because adopted without due consideration, are not obligatory."

On the other side, the North is quiet but firm.—There is no faltering or shrinking from the issue.—Slavery shall not be extended over free territory in the anti-slavery sentiment.

A compromise is already agitated, but it comes, as far as ascertained, from one side, and will not be acceded to by the North. Correspondents from Washington say that Mr Calhoun's friends seem to be of opinion that California ought to be divided into North and South California—the former to extend from parallel 36 deg. 30 min. to the boundary of Oregon, and the latter from 36 deg. 30 min., southward to the frontiers of the Mexican portion of Lower California. Simultaneously with this, Texas is to be divided into two States; one of them to include all the territory south of 36 deg. 30 min., between the rivers Trinity and Sabine to the Gulf; the other to be made up of the residue of the Territory of Texas. New Mexico would, under this arrangement, come in as a separate Territory. If then Upper or North California chooses to be admitted as a free State the new State cut out of Texas is to be admitted at the same time, so as to balance the power of the Free States and of the Slave States in the Senate. The consent of Texas is, of course, necessary to this arrangement, but it is believed that this can be obtained without difficulty.

Mr. Foote, it is said, will present a bill on the first day of the session, incorporating the above provisions, but it will not receive the sanction of the North, at least we hope not. The difficult question of the boundary between Texas and New Mexico, would still be left as cause of difficulty.. The application of Minnesota, Oregon, Nebraska, and New Mexico, to be admitted as Free States, will come up before many years, when there would be no Slave States to set off against them. It is better, therefore, to meet the question at once, and put it at rest forever.

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NEW POST OFFICE.—A Post Office has been established at the town of New Brighton, Beaver County, Pa., and B. B. Chamberlin appointed Post Master. A daily mail is now secured direct with that flourishing place, which will be a great convenience to all concerned.

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MORE OF THE NEW LIBERIA GOLD MINE.—Mr. McMann, the owner of the Columbiana County Gold Mine, in a letter to the Ohio Repository, says that he has collected Gold to the amount of 55½ and has eight hands digging. He says considerable excitement exists, and that he has been offered $100,000 for his farm. We advise him to take it.

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IRELAND.—Letters from this unhappy country state, that cases of a general suffering were never more than at present. The absent land proprietors, (that class of Absentees who had derived their main support from Ireland, and spend little or nothing in the country,) have been called together by the Government, under the pressure of events, to see what could be done. The result is, after visiting their landed estates and seeing for themselves, a general surrender of the rents due and in addition, a reduction of rent equal to 20 per cent. Quite one eight part of the population of Ireland are now living upon charity.

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The Pittsburgh Christian Advocate continues to receive the Pittsburgh Strip at 25 per cent. discount in payment for subscriptions. Any one wishing to get rid of the notes of that kind they have, can do so and save something by it before the city depositors.—*Wheeling Gazette.*

The above statement is not true. Pittsburgh Scrip is redeemed at the Treasury in this city at par.

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THE POST OFFICE.—The Meadville Journal, of last Saturday, says that several letters, containing money, recently forwarded from that place to Pittsburgh, by mail, have never reached their proper destination. We can say the same for this place; all tending to show that there is some thing wrong somewhere, and we hope that Colonel Otinger, the Post Office Agent, who, the Journal states, is in Meadville on an errand of discovery, will be successful in ferreting out the rascals.—*Mercer Luminary.*

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FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20, 1849.

At last the result of the State election is known, and it is, indeed, a good substantial Whig victory. The Whig Comptroller Hunt, is elected by 6534. The Secretary of State, Morgan, by 2447. the Treasurer, Hunt, by 5309; the Engineer, Seymour, by 2975, while the Locofoco law officers are returned by an average majority of 5000. The Assembly stands 65 Whigs, and 65 Locofocos, and the popular vote 202,029 Whig, against 202,263 Locofocos, which is running rather close. The Whigs retain the appointing power, and in fact control the state resources in all respects, Locofoco assertions to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The city has now as a guest, the Hon. Henry Clay, who is stopping with Alderman Benson, the envied of every Whig who has a roof to offer to our old leader and friend. It is now denied with the greatest assurance, that Mr. Clay will go into the Cabinet, and asserted that the Senate Chamber is preferred by him to any rank. His health is excellent, and his spirits as buoyant as of old.—Long may they remain so!

Mr. Clay called upon Father Matthew this morning, at the Irving House. The occasion was a most interesting one, as both had hoped to have the pleasure of this meeting. Highly and deserved complimenta passed between the two, and hopes were expressed that they would soon meet again at the capitol of our country. After the meeting, Mr. Clay took a walk about the Hotel, with Mr. Howard, and expressed his delight with the magnificence of his establishment. In honor of the visit, Mr. Howard had his colors hoisted, and, as he thought it improper to let them fall, after being honored with such visitors, the Flag of our Union appeared at mast head until sun set.

Nothing can be duller than financial affairs here. All the Banks and Insurance Companies are declaring large dividends, but private capitalists complain bitterly of the accumulation of funds on their hands. The Astor, Gallatin, and other estates have enormous deposites laying idle, without a call.—Merchants are in no want of funds, and upon all hands there is a steady accumulation. Loans on call are made at 4 per cent, and upon short time at 5 per cent. Upon land and mortgage there is good demand, at 6 per cent. Government stocks are scarce, and wanted at full prices, but for fancies there is no call.

A movement was begun on Sunday night, which bids fair to reach the most remote hamlet in the Union, as it affects the Sabbath School system of the Country. For a long time the system has been turning to waste, until at last in our city, and in fact, generally the class for whom Sunday Schools were designed, are effectually excluded. The subject has been taken in hand by Dr. Bethune, recently of Philadelphia, and one of the most able preachers of the times. The Doctor, before an immense audience assembled to hear his views, takes the ground that the Sabbath School is one of the most valuable auxiliaries in Christian teaching, but, says he, not for the children of educated and wealthy Christians, or indeed for the children of any one, who is competent to teach them. Parents were solemnly bound to religiously teach their offspring, and no sending to school to the most able instructor, absolved them from their obligations. It is a too common practice, he says, to send children twice a day to Sabbath School, and keep them from Church part of the day, than which nothing can be more ruinous, as nothing can do away with the benefits of the preaching of the Gospel. Better no Sunday School than no Church. Parents, he argued, should teach their children at home that which the Sunday Schools cannot teach, the peculiar views held by parents. If, said he, we believe the tenets of our various denominations to be essential parts, we are bound to teach them in all earnestness. To teach them in school would be wrong, as it would offend the consciences of some, to omit teaching them at home, will violate the most sacred duty. Sunday Schools were intended for poor children, who without them would never receive religious instruction. The schools were originally composed of "dold little beggars," and his own mother taught the first class ever assembled in New York. It was soon suggested that were the children of the rich to attend, a prejudice against the schools would be done away with.—What has been the result. The pride of the poor has been inflamed. The neatly kept calico dress, and linen bonnet of the poor child, has been unable to stand the competition of the satins and feathers of the rich children. The poor children in Sunday Schools are only, he said, bribed there by the clothes bestowed by the Dorcas Society, and as the clothes are given, the Schools thin off. Not, he continued, should the Sunday School be considered under the patronage of the clergymen, and have claims upon his time. His was a noble field. He was called to teach not a class of children, but the Church—to provide meat for strong men, and could not, in justice to his flock, allow his attention to be called off, to answer the questions of teachers, and address the children, this fatiguing him, and sending him worn out to the sacred desk. The most elaborate and eloquent sermon, though completed on Saturday, lay dormant, and lost its power, unless the pastor could not only read it over, but think it over on Sunday, when thus taken off by a Sabbath School. We must go back to the work for which Sabbath Schools were formed. We must seek our pupils from the hedges and ditches, and not from the firesides of the pastor and communicants of a Church, who meet themselves, at Sunday teachers of their own little flock. Dr. Bethune laid down his opinion with the energy of a man who feels the importance of his subject, and never was there a more impressed audience. His words carried conviction, and he who heard him, could deny that they had fallen into the error he had described. Dr. Tyng delivers the next address upon the question, to be followed by several leading minds. A combination of the most eloquent clergymen has been made to reform the Sabbath School system, and restore its blessings to those who need, and not waste them as at present. C.

*For the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

### THE COURT ROOM

This is the place where the passions come to receive their sentence from the lips of Justice—where scorn, and folly, and hate, and all the baser appetites and propensities linger around in morbid forms, looking dark and loathsome, in the heated atmosphere which we fear to breathe. Men had gathered there to look on, to hear, to wonder, but not to feel. What tale was too terrible for that old man? What struck him with wild amazement, and bade him cherish a grief too deep for tears? Was it the story of innocence betrayed, of trust violated, of honor perjured, of friendship outraged, of mercy trampled under foot, of want scorned, and penury pale with disease and trembling with age turned out to the frosty air of the night? Ah, no—for all these the windows of his eyes were raised, and the fountain of his feeble sorrow self forth its watery tributes with a rare profusion. A strange being, stricken with imbecility, and a curious pity that knows no deeper home than the surface of the heart, dying ere it did begin to live, at some new unfolding in the world of man. And yet, day in and out he came to cast his only gifts, and draw the curious eye upon him; to waste in bearing that over which he thought he felt, but which he really loved; to give his days to a sensibility that was not deep enough for action, but lived in the embrace of inactivity, and died like the flame of the little lamp when all its oil was done. But many came like him, and could have wept, but then they felt ashamed. They were strong men, embrowned with smoke, and rendered dull by sleep and long debauchery; their arms were bidden by the foldings of the outer garment, yet you could see by the large circumference, that bones and muscles of gigantic size had their home within. They went not there to pity and improve; to learn the words of charity, of kindness, of gentleness, of virtue, and dignity; but, to escape from labor, which they never loved, and a home, which they never praised, and children they treated as stocks and stones, and an uncomplaining wife, whose fate differed but little from that of the beast of burthen. They were willing to be pleased, but not willing to learn; they were willing to smile, but not willing to weep; they were willing to be comforted with the philosophy that taught them hardness of heart; they were willing to learn how much darker the crimes of others than their own, but still unwilling to feel how much better they might be than they were, how much more gain they might have had than they possessed. Wisdom was not for them, it was a little song they parroted by in scorn, or a mighty thing they did not wish to comprehend; their lives were not cast in pleasant places nor their minds formed to suit the spheres in which they moved. And this was the giving over of a life of restlessness for a sickly dream, that saw an ending of the temporal and spiritual man in a coffin and a tomb—an ending of dishonor in the foldings of the shroud—an ending of want in the stillness of a little house—an ending of scorn, and tyranny, and bitter words, and the threatenings of wrath, in the limited apartments prepared for the inanimate clay.

See, again the lawyer appeals to the judge, but he hears him not. It is a "twice told tale, vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man." Such apostrophies are breathed every day, until they have become unmeaning sounds. What is weakness, temptation, bad example, the force of circumstances and the workings of an ungoverned spirit and a fiery heart, to him who comes in equipoise law and wholesome justice, and do what best becomes a man of station and of power! His is not a heart to be moved by eloquence that is bribed to deceive the throat that utters it. He has been too well framed by nature, better counsel, harder study, and a warmer love for the great world around him, than to be charmed or swayed by harangues in defence of villany that reared its ugly front in the broad and open day. Here is one pleading for the weeping, and one determined to oppose it—one who takes the gold the miser brought to plead for the miser's liberty. And all this composes a part of the panorama of human life—making up some of the little waves that ebb and flow in the great ocean of Time—which we see in one short day, and wonder why they do thus move. Yet, men will profit, not if they hear truth uttered in the temple of God, or in the halls of Justice; in the quiet home, or in the chambers opened to a common joy; in the valley, or by the stream; beside the rain, or in the verdant lawn; in the solemn wood, or near the naked plain, unless within them lies the wish to receive it—to be to their fellow men some little hope, and to the circle of their friends just as a little tree that opens its tender buds, and holds them till they ripen and become as fruit which the harvest shall gather for the beings who will most admire it and give it their praise. H.

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From the Washington Union.

"We learn from the Pittsburgh Morning Post, that Lecky Harper, Esq., its able and fearless editor, has been indicted for a libel by the grand jury of Allegheny county.

But we anticipate much amusement out of this prosecution. Mr. Harper will, of course, produce the best evidence which the nature of the case affords, and that will be the testimony of General Taylor, J. H. Clay Mudd, and other dignitaries of the Whig party. It is true, the proceeding will present the chief magistrate of the republic in a ridiculous and discreditable attitude before the country; but General Taylor's friends have chosen this method of vindicating his fame, and Mr. Harper, of course, will be justified in taking all legal measures to defend himself. The democracy will stand by him, and, we hope, supply him with ample means to make a vigorous and effective defence."

We purposely omit, from the Union's paragraph, all reference which might serve to indicate the nature of the libel with which the Pittsburgh editor is charged by a grand jury of his fellow citizens, or the person against whom that libel was directed; making these omissions because we wish to direct public attention, and public condemnation, to the reprehensible, disorganizing, unrepublican, unpatriotic spirit of the position taken by the editors of the Union, in reference to the matter. We purpose to examine that position, briefly, with regard to the principle involved; and without any reference to individuals, or to the particular circumstances.

We see, here, a citizen accused, in due and legal form, by a duly constituted and legal organ, appointed to vindicate the peace and decorum of society, of a crime, specifically defined by law, and forbidden by the law, as a wrong upon the community. Now what is the duty of a republican citizen, a good patriot, under such circumstances? Is it to take sides, at the outset, with the accused, against the community, its tribunals and its officers appointed to vindicate the laws? Or is it to stand by, to aid and support the latter to the extent of his ability, and at all events, to remain quiet and interpose no obstacle to the march of justice? Common sense and common honesty supply the answer.

But the editors of the Washington Union, loudly professing their warm devotion to republicanism, to every republican interest, and to the supremacy of "law and order" as among the foremost of republican interests, range themselves at once on the side of the alledged criminal, and against the maintenance of the public weal. They avow their desire for the defeat of the prosecution, the triumph of the accused; without knowing, or asking, or caring, whether he has or has not violated the law, and incurred its penalty, they declare their hope that he may be able to defy it; they call upon their part; to aid him with means, its countenance and its influence, and they promise themselves much "amusement" from his efforts and the efforts of the party to this end. Such is the patriotism, such is the republicanism, such is the public spirit of the Union and its conductors.

And what is the avowed motive? A chuckling hope that the chief magistrate of the nation—the elected representative and head of the people—may be shown up in a "ridiculous and discreditable attitude. That a veteran servant of the country, whose services are recognized with gratitude and whose personal character is admitted to be honorable and estimable, may be exposed to the derision not only of the republic for which he has toiled, but of foreign nations, like the clown in the ring, whose ludicrous mishaps are the jest of the barren spectator. *This* is the notable, the honorable consummation to which the patriotic conductors of the Union look forward with delight; this is the crowning climax, for the attainment of which, they hope the "means" of the Democracy will be lavished with a liberal hand! Shame! shame on such base devotion to party animosity —*New York Commercial.*

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SERIOUS STAGE ACCIDENT.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Baltimore, dated.

PITTSBURG, (Pa.) NOV. 19, 1849.

Supposing that you would hear of a dreadful accident that occurred on the road yesterday morning, I avail myself of the first leisure to inform you that by the mercy of God we have come so far on our journey in safety and health. The stage following the one we were in fell over a precipice, so steep that it was impossible for any one to walk either up or down it, and variously estimated at from one hundred to one hundred and fifty or two hundred feet deep, with a rapid river (the Youghiogeny) flowing at its base. Providentially, the coach was caught by a tree some fifty or sixty feet from the top, otherwise, I think, all the passengers must have been killed. When we reached them, by scrambling down on our hands and knees from the top, we found the women of the passengers able to help themselves, but all more or less bruised and cut; and, after much difficulty, we succeeded in getting them up to the road, when we were informed that there were still two passengers missing—one, quite an old man, a Mr. Oiarke, of Cincinnati, was found in the coach totally helpless; and it was as much as eight or ten men could do to get him up the bank, owing to its steepness. We carried him to a tavern, which was, fortunately, not more than a quarter of a mile off. I could not tell how he was injured, but it seemed the general impression could not live. The other man, whose name I did not learn, was found, (during my absence from the scene,) I was told, some fifty feet below the coach, insensible and scarcely alive.

The driver gave as a reason for the accident, that one of his horses fell with a fit, but the writer thinks that it must have been caused either by gross carelessness or liquor.

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DR. COOLIDGE IN CALIFORNIA.—The question whether Dr. Coolidge is dead or not is exciting much attention at the Eastward, and the parties to the issue on either side are fortifying themselves with affidavits—witnesses who allege that they knew Coolidge well, swearing positively that the dead body shown as his was and was not his. Dr. Coolidge, it will be remembered, was convicted in Maine of murder, and, while in prison, it is said committed suicide, and, after a Coroner's inquest was held on the body, it was buried. It is since alleged that the death and burial was all a *ruse* on the part of the officers of the prison to cover his escape. In addition to the several affidavits already published, The American Union, at Boston, publishes a letter written by a former resident of Maine, and dated at Short Bar, thirty miles from Colome, (California,) September 3d, addressed to a gentleman in Boston. The writer claims that he was acquainted with Coolidge at Waterville, and cannot be mistaken in his statement:

"Yesterday morning, there came up here three strangers from Sacramento City, one of whom I recognised as the *notorious Dr. Valorous P. Coolidge*, formerly of Waterville, Me., the alleged murderer of Edward Matthews! *Could* I be mistaken? How came he here? Has he escaped hanging? I knew Coolidge well, at Waterville—saw him, and talked with him, but never saw the man. His beard was very thin and scattered over his thin narrow face, but it had grown out two or three inches in length. He passed here by the name of Wilkes or Wilkins. His eye I could not mistake. He appeared well, but in no other way altered, save that he was meanly dressed, and looked a little *harder* than usual. I told my belief to W. and the next morning Coolidge was gone. Where he has wandered, I cannot guess—but I feel *sure* that it was him. If you ever write, tell me what this can mean. Or, am I deceived."

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PASS THE RASCAL ROUND.—Last spring, a scoundrel, assuming the name of Francis Rivers, appeared in this community, and married a young and very respectable lady. They afterwards settled in Peoria, where, three months after marriage, he deserted his young wife, robbing her of a reasonable amount of jewelry, and every thing she had, and taking to her friends a the amount of several hundred dollars. After leaving her, he went to Albany, N. Y., where, assuming a military dress, he passed himself off for Lt. John L. Eaton, U. S. Navy, and soon after contracted marriage with a young and wealthy lady of that city or its neighborhood. But before the honey moon was over with his new bride, he was detected and exposed by two gentlemen of this city. Since then, it is understood that he has yet another wife in Cincinnati, Ohio. It is time for the newspapers to take hold of him. He is yet at large, and we hope a general hue and cry will be raised, so that he may be brought to the penitentiary without delay. —*St. Louis Republican.*

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DESPERATE AFFRAY.—Last evening two men entered the American House, Smithfield street, and one of them named James McDonald was seen taking oysters from the refrigerator. The bar keeper, Thos. Finnegan, (a boy about 15 years of age) ran up to arrest him and called for assistance.—McDonald and his companion made an assault upon him, when he drew a knife and stabbed M'D. in two places—in the back and under the arm.—The wounds were severe, but Drs. Dilworth and Wilson thought them not fatal. Finnegan was arrested and examined before Mayor Herron. He was held to bail in the sum of $500.

We saw McDonald in the Mayor's office while the physicians were dressing his wounds. He is reported by the police officers to be a petty thief. He is about 21 years of age, and was lately discharged from the House of Refuge.—*Post.*

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REV. ALEXANDER T. MCGILL, D. D.—This eminent gentleman has been recently elected President of Washington College. We are not advised of his acceptance of the distinguished and deeply responsible trust, yet the hope is entertained, that he may yield to the wishes of the Board of Trustees, and consent to preside over our time-honored institution.—*Washington Reporter.*

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### Further from the Explosion of the Steamer Louisiana.

HAVRE ROUGE, Nov. 20.

The boilers of the Louisana exploded on the 15th inst., at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, opposite Gravier street. The glasses in houses fronting on the Levee were shattered to the distance of 1000 feet from the boat by the concussion, and the shock was felt to the farthest extremity of the city.

The officers of the boat state that there were about 50 cabin passengers on board, but as the cabin aft the wheel house was not injured, hopes are entertained that many were saved.

The accounts differ as to the number of deck passengers. The reports of the total number of lives lost, range from 80 to 130, but at last accounts it was difficult to ascertain.

The Louisiana had rang her last bell and was about pulling alongside an emigrant ship to take on board 200 passengers, when the terrible explosion took place. In a few minutes the wreck slipped into deep water and sunk, and twenty or thirty who were saved had to swim for their lives.

The Bostons, which was alongside at the time, was dreadfully shattered, and it is feared that Captain Dustin, her commander, is mortally wounded.

The steamer Storm had just arrived, and had not made fast, yet several of her hands were killed. She is also greatly injured, but fortunately there were no passengers aboard.

The names of the killed, wounded and missing belong chiefly to New Orleans, and the up-river towns, including a large number of foreigners.

The following are the names of the most prominent persons killed and wounded by the explosion of the ill-fated steamer Louisiana:

*Killed*—Mr. Knox, Andrew Bell, Levi Prescott and Thomas Benaier, and Mr. Buckner, of Memphis, Tennessee; also Mrs. Moody, wife of the clerk of the steamer Storm, and K. McMakin.

*Missing*—J. W. King, of St. Louis; Mr. Elliott and J. Merring, of Cincinnati.

*Wounded*—H. W. Buchanan, Marcus Milnor, Samuel S. Smith, Thomas M. Merrewether and Samuel Conly, all residents of different parts of Kentucky; Joseph S. Wilger, of Indiana; Isaac Walker, of Ohio; Mr. Wood, of Memphis, Tenn.; W. Tucker, John E. Tucker, Thomas Hanson and L. O. Rigdall, all from Mississippi; also Captain Hopkins, of the steamer Storm, and Captain Dustin and Robert Price, of the steamer Bostons, and John Mason, belonging to the same boat.

Most of the others who suffered by this calamity were emigrants, whose names are unknown.

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BLOODY AFFRAY.—Last Wednesday there was a bloody affray on board the steamer Pike, just below the mouth of the Kentucky river, between a Mr. Davis and a Mr. McCloskey. It originated in a fierce dispute about two women, who, we understand, were not on the boat. McCloskey told Davis to defend himself, and drew a knife.—Davis drew a pistol. McC. made a pass at Davis as the later was cocking his pistol, and cut off his thumb. The pistol fell from Davis's hand, and went off, shooting McC. through the leg. McC. then struck at Davis again, cutting him in the head and wounding him in several places so badly that it was thought there was no chance for recovery.

The friends of Davis live below Louisville on the Indiana side. He intends coming to Louisville as soon as he is able to be removed.—*Louisville Journal.*

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CHURCH STATISTICS.—The family Christian Almanac gives the following numbers to the respective Presbyterian Churches for 1849:

| | |
|---|---|
| Presbyterian (Old School) | 179,453 |
| Presbyterian (New School) | 155,000 |
| Associate Presbyterian | 18,500 |
| Associate Reformed | 26,349 |
| Presbyterian, Cumberland | 50,000 |
| Presbyterian, others | 44,000 |
| Reformed Dutch | 32,840 |
| German Reformed | 69,750 |
| Total | 576,153 |
| If to these we add Congregationalists, as there given | 193,003 |
| We have the whole amount | 769,276 |

In the same almanac, the numbers of the membership in the Baptist Churches are given as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Baptists, regular | 664,566 |
| Baptists, anti-mission | 61,340 |
| Baptists, free-will | 63,374 |
| Baptists, others | 18,643 |
| Total Baptists | 813,921 |

Again: the membership of the different Methodist Churches is thus reported:

| | |
|---|---|
| Method ist Episcopal | 619,420 |
| Methodist Episcopal South | 455,217 |
| Method ist Protestant and others | 83,000 |
| Total Methodists | 1,178,637 |

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### How to measure an Acre.

Land; 30 1-4 square yards make a square rod
40 square rods make one square road.
4 square roods make 1 acre.
650 acres make one square mile.
4840 square yards or 160 rods make 1 acre.

In measuring an acre by yards, the usual practice is, to trace off 70 yards in length and 70 yards in width; this in a rough way, may be considered near enough for practical purposes, but as 70 yards either way make 4900 square yards, it exceeds one acre by 60 square yards. To determine an accurate acre, it should be measured 70 yards in length, by 69 1-7 yards in breadth. The same result may be arrived at by measuring 220 yards in length, by 22 yards in width, or by measuring 73 1-3 yards in length by 66 yards in breadth.—*American Farmer.*

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CURING HAMS FOR PRIVATE USE.—I beg leave to present to the public, says a correspondent of the Maine Farmer, my manner of preserving hams. I turn my barrel over a pan or kettle, in which I burn hard wood for seven or eight days, keeping a little water on the head of the barrel and prepared a pickle by putting six gallons of water in a boiler, with twelve pounds of salt, twelve ounces of saltpetre, and two quarts of molasses. This I stir sufficiently to dissolve the salts, etc., and let it boil and skim it. I then let it cool and pour it on my hams, and in one week I have smoked hams, very tender, and of an excellent flavor and well smoked. When the weather becomes warm there will be a scum arise on the pickle. By keeping my hams under pickle, it will keep the year round. It is better to have a good oak barrel than any other. Try it, and if you had meat smoked earlier after killing, and more palatable, please inform the public through the columns of your paper.

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THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.—Horses should never be put to work on a full stomach. More horses are hurt by hard driving after a feed than by a full feed after driving.

If the farmer wishes to have his pork barrel and meat closet to hold out, let him look well to his kitchen garden. Plenty of vegetables condiment not more to health than to profit.

In laying in stock of winter fodder for animals, let it not be forgotten that a little to much is just enough. Starving animals at any time is miserable policy.

As you treat your land so it will treat you. Feed it with manures liberally and it will yield your bread bountifully.

If you keep your sheep and cattle in your meadows until June, don't complain because you are compelled to purchase hay for your stock.

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### APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

James M. Power, of Pennsylvania, to be Charge de Affaires to Naples, vice Thomas W. Chinn, resigned.

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### 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.

☞ **Wm. Algeo** will be a candidate for the Mayoralty, subject to the nomination of the Whig Convention. oct20

☞ **Henry Wilkeson** will be a candidate for the Mayoralty, subject to the nomination of the Whig Convention. nov7

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

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### 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

☞ We are authorized to announce that B. C. SAWYER will be a candidate for the Mayoralty, subject to the nomination of the Whig Convention. nov22-tc

☞ C. L. MAGEE will be a candidate for the office of Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Whig Convention. nov21

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### FREE LECTURE ON MESMERISM,

AT THE APOLLO, MONDAY EVENING, Nov 26.

DR. C. J. BYRES, of New York, will give a course of Four Lectures, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Nov. 26, 27, 28 and 29: Commencing each night at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets to the course, commencing on Tuesday evening, 50 cents. Single tickets 25 cents. For sale at Morse's Book Store, St. Charles Hotel, and at the Door. (See Circulars.) nov24-6t

☞ **FOR RENT**—The WAREHOUSE at present occupied by Messrs. Bailey, Brown & Co., on Water street, from first of April next.
nov20 JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO

**FOR SALE**—A good two horse PEDLAR'S WAGON—for sale low—may be seen at the Bazaar Livery Stable of Rody Patterson, Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield nov26

THE continued open weather induces the subscribers to send some Boats eastward, and will receive a limited amount of freight THIS DAY, for Philadelphia or Baltimore, and receipt for the same.
nov26 TAAFFE & O'CONNOR

FLOUR SULPHUR—755 lbs just received and for sale by nov26 R E SELLERS, 57 Wood st

EXT. LOGWOOD—15 bbs just received and for sale by nov26 R E SELLERS

BALSAM PERU—47 lbs genuine just rec'd and for sale by nov26 R E SELLERS

OIL ORIGANUM—2 canisters just rec'd and for sale by nov26 R E SELLERS

SAGE—7½ lbs just rec'd and for sale by nov26 R E SELLERS, 57 Wood st

TALLOW—18 bbls just rec'd and for sale by nov26 J B CANFIELD

SALERATUS—60 kgs and 5 cases just rec'd and for sale by nov26 J B CANFIELD

PEARLS—21 bbls just rec'd and for sale by nov26 J B CANFIELD

SUNDRIES—49 bales Cotton; 42 bbls No 1 Lard; 21 bags Feathers; 3 bags Ginseng; To arrive on steamer Dolphin, and for sale by nov26 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO, Front st

COPAL VARNISH—32 bbls, 14 bf do, 10 kegs, Boston manufacture, warranted good, now landing from canal, and for sale by nov26 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO, Front st

FINE BATHING SPONGE—For sale by nov26 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

BERMUDA ARROW ROOT—Best garden, for sale by nov26 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

DIXON'S best Black Lead Crucibles, Nos. from 12 to 24, just rec'd and for sale by nov26 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

TROY WEIGHTS—In small cup setts, for sale by nov26 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

PRESTON'S Concentrated Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Nutmeg, &c., for sale by nov26 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

LARD OIL—6 bbls No 1 Lard Oil; 3 do No 2 do do; landing and for sale by nov26 JAMES DALZELL, 24 Water st

FLOUR—30 bbls Pugh's extra Family Flour, 21 " Tweedy's brands S F " landing and for sale by nov26 JAMES DALZELL

GROCERIES—100 bags prime Rio Coffee; 10 half chests G P Tea, 50 cattles do; 1 ceroon Indigo; 20 bbls Strail's Oil, landing from Canal, for sale by nov26 JAMES DALZELL

S. H. MOLASSES—16 bbls landing by steamer Calcedonia, and for sale by nov26 JAMES DALZELL, 24 Water st

CHEAP DE LAINS—A. A. MASON & Co., 60 Market street, are now opening 8 cases cheap De Lains, at 11 cents per yard. nov26

CHEAP CALICOES—A. A. MASON & Co. have rec'd 6 cases of Fast Colored Calicoes, selling at 6¼c. per yard. nov26

A. A. MASON & CO. have opened a large lot of Flannels at 20 cts, Cassimetts at 25c, Alpaccas at 10½c. nov26

LINEN HDKFS—A. A. MASON & Co. will open this morning 200 doz of Linen Hdkfs at 6¼c. nov26

BONNET RIBBONS—A. A. MASON & Co are now opening another large lot of Bonnet Ribbons at the extremely low price of 6¼c; also, a large lot at 8 and 10c. nov26

APPLES—200 bbls choice, of various qualities, in store and for sale by L S WATERMAN
nov26 21 Water and 61 Front st

DRIED FRUIT—103 sacks Dried Peaches, (halves) 4 do do do (parred) in store and for sale by nov25 L S WATERMAN

ROLL BUTTER—4 bbls Fresh, 8 do packed do, 18 kegs Fresh, for sale by nov25 L S WATERMAN

LARD—A few bbls and kegs No 1 Leaf Lard, on hand, for sale by nov25 L S WATERMAN

FLOUR—120 bbls superfine, 60 do extra family, for sale by nov25 L S WATERMAN

WOOL—1000 lbs just receiving and for sale by nov25 STUART & SILL

FLOUR—240 bbls extra Family, for sale by nov25 STUART & SILL

CORN MEAL—100 bu sifted old corn, for sale by nov25 STUART & SILL, 113 Wood st

APPLES—100 bbls prime, for sale by nov25 STUART & SILL, 113 Wood st

DRIED PEACHES—19 bbls new crop, in store nov25 STUART & SILL

CHEESE—Cream and Goshen always on hand at No 113 Wood street. STUART & SILL
nov25

MACKEREL—bf bbls and qr bbls, in store. nov25 STUART & SILL

HERRING—no 1 in bbls, and for sale by nov25 STUART & SILL

BUTTER—Roll and bbl, just receiving by nov25 STUART & SILL

POTATOES—Receiving and for sale by nov25 STUART & SILL

TOBACCO—20 bxs, receiving and for sale by nov25 STUART & SILL

TEAS—25 hf chests Y H, receiving and for sale by nov25 STUART & SILL

Cigars—50 000 common, in store for sale low nov25 STUART & SILL

BATTING—1000 pounds, in store and for sale by nov25 STUART & SILL

PEPPER—10 bags, in store and for sale by nov25 STUART & SILL

INDIGO—1 ceroon S F, just rec'd and for sale by nov25 STUART & SILL

**VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber offers for sale, his property, consisting of TWO DWELLING HOUSES and large STORE ROOM, situated on the corner of Rebecca st. and Water lane, adjoining the Manchester Ferry landing. The buildings are in excellent order. The store has been established for ten years, with a good custom. To any person wishing to engage in a safe and pleasant business, there are few such chances offered throughout the city.

For terms, &c., enquire of the subscriber
nov21-3 JOHN TELFORD.

FLOUR—110 bbls various brands just received and for sale by ARMSTRONG & CROZER
nov 24

CRAB CIDER—17 bbls a choice article just received