THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 27, 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 bed time will invariably be charged usual ordered out

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

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

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The Blairsville (Pa.) Apalachian informs us that there are men at work on all the sections of the Railroad let from Johnstown towards Pittsburgh—26 miles—and that preparations are being made to increase the force now employed on the work, and push it rapidly to completion.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The Philadelphia North American copies our remarks in reference to the Baltimore Railroad, and the importance of pushing the Central and the Western Railroad to a speedy completion, and says:

"We trust the energetic action of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, will stimulate those who have charge of our own great improvement, to renewed and redoubled efforts. The reasons urged by the Gazette in favor of speedy action in behalf of the Western Railroad, apply with ten fold more force to the Central Railroad. To Philadelphia, the early completion of the latter is indispensable. It is so identical with our best interests, that we cannot for a moment doubt the readiness of all classes of our citizens to unite in its behalf; and we therefore urge upon the Directors constant, unremitting, and untiring exertions. Our rivals have proclaimed their purposes, and are already exhibiting unanticipated triumphs. It becomes us in view of their determination, to permit nothing to interfere with our own steady and untiring devotion to the vast interests which are involved."

We hope the Directors of the Central Road will heed such good advice. The first road finished to the Ohio river will attract western improvements and trade, and thus gain advantages which will be of the most permanent character.

A singular trial has taken place before the court county of Baltimore, being that of the wife of the Hon. Lewis C. Levin, member of Congress from the 2d Congressional district of Pennsylvania, charged with a violent assault upon a young man named Fite, the son of a wealthy merchant. The assault was committed on a public road leading from the city. Young Fite, riding in a buggy, passed the carriage of Mrs. Levin, and looked in—expecting, as he says, to see one of the family with whom he was acquainted; but failing to recognize who was within, he drew up and allowed the carriage to pass again. Mrs. Levin, immediately taking his conduct as an insult, ordered her footman to seize the young man, which he did, and held him whilst she cowhided him—The court imposed upon Mrs. Levin a fine of $30 with costs; and upon McMakin, who held the horse of Mr. Fite, a fine of $10 with costs.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade, of Philadelphia, held on Monday of last week, the principal subject considered was a report made by Solomon W. Roberts, Esq., on behalf of the National Pacific Rail Road Convention, which recently met at St. Louis. The report was accepted, and Mr. Roberts spoke for some time in explanation of the routes of the various rail roads in the West, which will unite with the great central improvements.—When all are completed, Philadelphia will have the benefit of a track, with numerous divergent branches, extending to the Rocky Mountains.—The thanks of the board were not only tendered to Mr. Roberts for his valuable information, but a resolution was passed acclaiming to that city the National Rail Road Convention in April next.

A letter from Mr. Bakewell, President of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, accompanied by a memorial from that body, relative to repairs of the Portage Rail Road, having been received, a committee of five was appointed to co-operate with the Pittsburgh Board, in its efforts to induce the Canal Commissioners to have the Portage completely repaired in time for the Spring trade.

A letter was received from Charles Ellet, Jr. Esq., setting forth his plan for improving the navigation of the Ohio river, during the low water. It was referred to the proper committee.

THE NORTH BRANCH CANAL.—The competition for work on the North Branch Canal is very great; over three hundred bids having been made for the letting at Tunkhannock on the 12th instant. As soon as the bids are allotted, the work will be prosecuted with vigor. The completion of this canal will afford an outlet for the coal of the Wyoming and Lackawana, it is believed will pay well its tolls, and enhance the value of the taxable property of that section of the State.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The Episcopal Bishops of Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, New Jersey, and Western New York, having requested a meeting of the House of Bishops, it has become the duty of the Senior Bishop to gratify their desire.

MORE FEMALE PHYSICIANS.—Among the pupils who are attending the lectures of the Medical College, recently opened at Syracuse, New York, are three ladies, two married and one single.

The family of Mr. Buloiso, we learn, (says the Georgetown Advocate) had letters from him by the last arrival from Europe, in which he states that he will leave for this country in January next.

The Hon. John C. Lewis, late Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Connecticut, died recently at New Haven.

The New York Canals are to be closed on the 5th of December.

CHANGE OF SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—The Governor of Louisiana has issued a proclamation giving notice that, after the first day of December next, all the public and State offices will have been removed to the new capital, Baton Rouge, and requesting the attention of the Governors of the several States, Executive officers, and others to the fact.

THE MODE OF SWINDLE.—Thompson's Bank Reporter says that the bills of the State Bank at Morris, N. J., were advertised in the St. Louis and Chicago papers to be redeemed by Carpenter & Vermilye, of New York, at 1 per cent. discount, but this house denies the authority of such advertisements. This is another proof of the swindling practiced by means of pushing into circulation, at distant points, the bills of doubtful and rotten banks.

The Postmaster General has issued instructions for the transmission of the President's Message to Boston, by express, on Tuesday, the 4th prox.—The express car will leave the depot about the usual hour, (one o'clock,) and run by a schedule of certainty as great speed as ever before.

NON RESISTANTS.—In New England, they have a Non Resistant Society, which held its anniversary in Boston a few days ago. One member, during the year, has backslidden so far as to knock down a man, and he was expelled.

Mr. Garrison defined the principle of non-resistance by instancing a case like the following:—If a man is assaulted by a highwayman or a murderer, he must not resist, even for the purpose of saving his life, or the lives of his wife and children, unless such resistance can be effected without endangering the life or limbs of his opponent; he must not strike a single blow, in self defence, that may, by any possibility, break an arm, or a finger even, of his assailant.

Another speaker coincided with Mr. Garrison, and remarked, that, should his house be entered by robbers that night, he should offer no resistance unless they could be expelled without receiving the slightest bodily injury! But he should endeavor, on the morrow, to ferret out the burglars, (not, however, through the aid of the laws,) and have a friendly talk with them, and try, with words of kindness, to win them back to the forsaken paths of honesty and virtue. If any articles of which he had been robbed should be found in their possession, he should refuse to take them back, and beg of the misguided men to retain them, unless, indeed, they pertinaciously urged and entreated him to receive them.

What superlative folly! They are, however, from their professions, very good natured and harmless lunatics.

"A Scriptural View of Woman's Rights and Duties, in all the Important Relations of Life. By Elizabeth Wilson. Philadelphia: Wm. S. Young, printer."

This lady author takes the bold ground, that, according to scriptural authority, the woman is every way the man's *equal* in all the relations of life, and in both church and state. She asserts that women have just the same natural, moral, and Scriptural right to preach, to rule, to vote, and to do any other work, or fill any office which is now exclusively appropriated by the "lords of the creation," as men. The work will be popular, we presume, among the ladies.

HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE, for December—an excellent number—just received.

ANOTHER LEAF IN HUNGARIAN BIOGRAPHY.—At a banquet, given at one of the Hamburgh Hotels, recently, in honor of several distinguished refugees, just arrived there from Hungary, one of the speakers exclaimed "Hungary is crushed to death!" Klapka, who was present, replied impulsively:—

"No! no! Hungary is not crushed to death; she is but a little relaxed from her horrible struggle with two overwhelming powers; but verily she wants only a breath to inflame her again to a second heroical insurrection."

This General Klapka was one of the truest soldiers, and one of the most consistent patriots who played a part in the Hungarian struggle. What he says, therefore, carries with it a weight which entitles it to credit and consideration.

Being asked if the rumored stipulations of the treaty of capitulation of Comorn for a general amnesty to all Hungarian captives, including Count Bathiany, were true, he answered:—

"It had not been positively granted, but as a matter of honor and humanity it was solemnly promised as soon as Comorn should be surrendered. He hastened, from the motive, the conclusion of the treaty of surrendering."

What follows, the Journal of Commerce has had translated from some of the German papers:

"Georgey was characterized by General Klapka as a real traitor and common place egotist, destitute of all lofty inspirations for the holy cause of liberty. He further believes that Georgey, who has been overrated, may not have despised Russian gold; but it is not ascertained, though no doubt exists, that he frustrated the plan of Kossuth for annihilating the Austrian Government at Vienna, last Spring, which was a matter of no difficulty, before the inroad of the Russians as the Austrians were at that time entirely routed.

Georgey also anxiously concealed from the Hungarian army the report of the glorious rally of the garrison of Comorn on the 3d of August, under Klapka; and it did not become known till after his defection of the 13th of August. The disastrous catastrophe at Vilagos was to such a degree perplexing, that every hope from resistance vanished. Klapka was at that time receiving 5000 men, and preparing for an invasion of Styria.

The highest veneration is paid by Klapka to the genius and greatness of the character of Kossuth. In Klapka's opinion, Kossuth is worth 100,000 Hungarians; but Kossuth armed too much at once, and was too decided for the entire independence of Hungary, and for a republican government. But for this, the most favorable conditions would have been agreed to, in the Spring, by Austria, under English and French guaranty.

The emigration from Hungary is now daily increasing. There are 160 Hungarians now in Hamburgh, and the most liberal collections have been made for them. The banker Heine, for instance, has subscribed for himself alone, 5000 marks banco, equivalent to $2000. General Klapka has gone to England, where he will have an interview with Kossuth, who is expected there on the 6th instant.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.

All is quiet here in the way of business, and the Transportation Companies almost idle. The Canal is to be closed in two weeks, and New York cut off from the interior, save by railroads, of which, fortunately, we have got a good share. The announcement that the government will want some twenty millions of dollars, to clear off the debts of its predecessor, has had a slight effect on the price of stocks, but it will soon be overcome.—This loan is not unexpected, though it is somewhat larger than was predicted. If Congress is wise, it will authorize the loan at once, and allow the large amount of funds now idle, to seek employment in that source of profit. The loan will command at least eight per cent. premium, and have twice as many proposals as can be accepted.

The American Institute has figured up the profits of the fair, and find they have a surplus of five thousand dollars, a part of which they mean to spend in procuring a series of lectures upon the tariff, a topic which is gradually growing to be much talked of, and rather better appreciated than of old. The immense immigration of the past season, and the certainty that it is to be followed by a still greater tide, has made our mechanics feel the urgency of keeping out foreign manufacturers. We have received from Great Britain, in the last three years, the whole natural increase of her population, and ought not to be asked to take all her increase of manufactures.

Mr. Clay continues here, the observed of all.—The city authorities have tendered him a public reception, but he peremptorily declines, preferring the quiet pleasure of a stroll wherever his inclination prompts, to the boisterous salutations of his enthusiastic friends. When he passes along the street, the people stop to cheer him, and all the ordinary rules of street decorum are violated at his approach. Henry Clay is the only man that has a claim upon the people of New York strong enough to draw them from their selfishness.

Col. Webb's nomination to Austria is generally much approved. He is a man of *tipe* education, and in every respect qualified to represent the country abroad. The time has gone by when republican simplicity contents our people, and we now look to see our Ministers bear themselves as bravely as those of European nations. Col. Webb will do this. Mr. Raymond, the junior editor of the Courier, has been returned to the Assembly, and Chas. King made President of Columbia College, which is quite a full share of honors for one newspaper.

A large deputation of political refugees from Germany arrived here yesterday, and took lodgings at quarters provided for them by their countrymen. The present party numbers thirty six, and a large body are on their way to join them

The citizens of Savannah have procured a most elegant silver vase to present to Commander Tatnall, for his services in the Mexican War, more particularly for his gallant conduct at San Juan d' Ulloa. The vase is 18 inches high, and valued at $600. On one side of the vase is a view of the attack on the castle, taken from a sketch made on the spot, by Lieut. David Porter. The vessels and their rigging, the gunners working their guns, the smoke and the Castle, with its artillery and gunners, are all etched in the silver with wonderful accuracy and beauty. Beneath the view of the attack is a figure of an eagle—the national emblem—and on the reverse side is the coat of arms of the State of Georgia. The base is covered with figures of marine shells, anchors, &c.

Stocks are dull, and no change can be expected until after Congress meets. Money remains as abundant as ever, and fully as cheap.

Cotton—Operators are awaiting the arrival of the steamer, before entering the market. Quotations are heavy.

Flour is in good demand, and market steady.—The sales yesterday were larger than reported, and reached 1500 bbls. The operations in the after part of the day and this morning were 10,000 bbls, including 3,000 Oswego, for export, at $4.88.—Other descriptions remain without change. Southern is heavy, at $5.25@5.37½ for the range. Rye Flour is dull at $2.91@3.00½.

Grain—There is a fair demand for Wheat, and holders are firmer. Genesee is held at $1.32, and very near that figure offered. Some operations are reported in Canadian, but they have not transpired. Barley has advanced in price, with sales of 2500 bushels prime four rowed, 62½c. Rye is quiet at 60c. Oats, 41@42c. In Corn the market is heavy, and transactions unimportant. Sales of 6000 bu. mixed at 62@62½.

Provisions—There is but little doing, quotations for Beef, Pork and Lard remain unchanged, though the feeling in Pork and Lard is rather low. Butter is in fair demand at 11@17c.

Whiskey—The nominal price is 27c, with small sales.

C.

The Slavery Compromise.

The *New York Courier and Enquirer* has some judicious remarks on the Slavery Compromise, which it is rumored Mr. Foote will offer on the first day of the session. We take the following extract:—

"The absurdity of such a scheme can be seen at a glance. Congress has already found it impossible to organize one territorial government, on account of the bitter differences of sentiment which prevail in that body, and among the people whom its members represent, on the subject of Slavery. Yet, Mr. Foote is represented as proposing, that four such governments, each of which this element of disturbance will be introduced,—shall forthwith be formed,—and that with the alleged intention of *simplifying* the question as it now stands before the country! We do not deny,—perhaps we do not doubt,—that he does not entertain such a purpose, and such a belief in its simplicity; but we do doubt very much whether he will find any other Senator concurring with him in such an opinion. It would make the question just four times as complicated, and as difficult of adjustment, as it has been found to be hitherto.

Equally glaring is the absurdity of styling such a project a *compromise*. The point at issue between the North and South is the power of Congress, under the Constitution, to exclude Slavery from new territory. The scheme in question proposes, to create a new Slave State in Texas, by way of compromise! It does not provide for the admission of any Free State, though it supposedly conceded that in the case of Northern California, it will be observed, however, that it simply authorizes that territory "to form a State Constitution, a right which it possesses already when ever it shall contain the requisite population; and Congress would not only have the right, but would be compelled to act anew upon that Constitution when ever it should be presented. Under this bill, therefore, after the new Slave State of Texas shall have been admitted into the Union, California, *by the vote of that very State*, may be excluded and six present a Free Constitution. The direct effect of the bill would be to admit one Slave State, and thus to give the South new power to exclude any Free State that might apply for admission. Instead of a "compromise" this bill would thus prove to be a trick that might be dangerous were it not transparently shallow.

The true "compromise" in this matter has been already attained. The opponents of Slavery insisted that Congress should prevent, by explicit enactment, the freedom of California. The South denied the power and the justice of such action. The question has been taken out of the hands of both sections, and has been definitively settled by the people of California themselves. They have claimed the right to make such laws, for their local government, as they see fit. They have made such a Constitution as they choose to live under, and by that Constitution they have excluded Slavery from their limits. Under these circumstances and with that Constitution, they apply for admission into the Union. It is to *evade* that application that this scheme has been concocted. We cannot believe that it will find any considerable degree of favor in either branch of Congress or with the people. It is simply an attempt on the part of fanatics of the South, to set aside entirely the will of the people of California and to impose upon them a government which they do not desire. The objection to the boundaries of the new State is a mere pretext:—the real ground of hostility to its admission lies in its prohibition of Slavery, and no reasons can be urged in opposition, that would not apply with equal force to the admission of any Free State at any time hereafter. We apprehend no special difficulty from any such scheme as is here shadowed forth. There will, doubtless, be warm opposition on the part of the Southern Senators to the admission of California with the unfavorable clause in its Constitution; and they may, and probably will, in this attempt receive essential aid and comfort from their northern allies, the professed and professional Free Soilers of the Northern States. The latter have already shown an inclination, through their organ, the *Evening Post*, to pursue this course, and to fasten upon the boundary question, as the ostensible ground of their hostility.

Their efforts, however, will be unavailing. California will be admitted, with her present boundaries, and her present Constitution,—by the vote of nearly the whole Administration party in both branches of Congress, together with that of the moderate members of the opposition. The only effect of such a scheme will be those of the ultraists of the South and of the North—how numerous they will be remains to be seen. After that question shall have been decided, the scheme of creating a new Slave State, out of Texas and New Mexico, will probably be brought forward. The only argument upon which it can be warmly pressed will be founded on the alleged necessity of creating a Slave State whenever a Free State shall be in being. The proposition that only solidity, and the attempt, we have full confidence, will lack success.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

Pursuant to notice, a respectable meeting of the citizens of Somerset county friendly to the construction of a rail road from Connellsville, on the Youghiogheny river, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, to Cumberland, Maryland, was held at the Court House in Somerset borough, on Friday afternoon, the 14th inst. The meeting was organized by appointing Honorable A J Ogle, President, Isaac Hugus, John Hanna, and J Row, Esqrs. and Major John Knoble, Vice Presidents, and Colonel John Weller, and Ross Forward, Esq., Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was fully stated by the President, when, on motion, Colonel Samuel W. Pearson, Honorable I S Black, Daniel Weyand, John Witt, William H. Poole, Wade, John Harned, and Geo. Meese, Esqrs., were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

During the absence of the committee, Colonel A. M. Hill of Fayette county, being called upon, ably addressed the meeting on the great importance and practicability of the contemplated railroad; after which, Colonel Pearson, on behalf of the committee, reported a series of resolutions which, after a full discussion, in which the President, Messrs. Hill, Hugus, Forward, Witt, Weyand, F. M. Kimmel, and Pearson participated, were amended and unanimously adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is settled that Pittsburgh is the point at which the trade and the rail roads of the Western States, and of the Lakes are to be concentrated, and must therefore become the thoroughfare ultimately of the Great Central Rail Road connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Resolved, That it is the true policy of Baltimore, Washington, Hay, Alexandria, Georgetown, and Cumberland to connect themselves with the Great Central line of communication at Pittsburgh.

Resolved, That according to the reports of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pittsburgh is 115 miles nearer to Cumberland, the equated distance, by the Youghiogheny route, than Wheeling by the Virginia route, and the distance from Pittsburgh to Wheeling by the Ohio river being only 100 miles, consequently it is 18 miles nearer to go from Cumberland to Wheeling by way of Pittsburgh, than by the selected route through Virginia.

Resolved, That by the Youghiogheny river route from the point of divergence, following the river, without one foot of assent, there is no grade exceeding 26 feet per mile, equivalent to a level, while the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, by the Virginia route, crosses at right angles three or four rivers, and as many intervening mountains, encountering long and steep ascents and descents, numerous and long tunnels and bridges, and therefore properly pronounced by Mr. McLane, late President of the Company, to be a route of "tunnels and bridges," and to be in every proper sense of the word "impracticable."

Resolved, That the Youghiogheny route to Pittsburgh is not only by fifty per cent the nearest, best, and cheapest route, but it terminates at the only point where there is a certainty of meeting the Western Rail Roads, and drawing to Maryland and the District of Columbia any considerable portion of the trade of the Lakes and the Western States, "the Ohio river," as Mr. McLane observes, "furnishing a precarious and limited feeder for a rail road, being for a considerable portion of the year either dry or frozen up."

Resolved, That to insure the success of this enterprise, the Northern and Western trade, Baltimore and the District cities must connect themselves with the Atlantic and Pacific R. R. at the nearest, cheapest, quickest, and most practicable point, and the people furnishing the greatest amount of trade and business; that the Youghiogheny route to Pittsburgh can be made for less than one half the expense, in less than half the distance, and on which freight can be carried for less than one half the expense that will be required on the Ohio route to its connection with the Great Central Railroad aforesaid; that this statement is more than sustained by all the surveys and estimates made by the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road Company and others.

Resolved, That it is the most obvious dictate of common sense, that the only practicable plan of connecting the Atlantic and Western States by a Railroad, is to follow an eastern river to its highest source on the one side, and the nearest western river from its highest source to its confluence with the Ohio—that the idea of crossing rivers and mountains at right angels is an absurdity, and will be found, in the language of President M'Lane, "impracticable,"—that even if made, travel and transportation will adopt the cheaper, quicker, and safer roads following nature's routes, the rivers, leaving the visionary routes of "tunnels and bridges," ups and downs, over mountains and rivers, to perish by the slow but sure progress of dilapidation and decay.

Resolved, That it is now ascertained that the steamboat navigation will soon be completed from Pittsburgh to Connellsville, leaving but 79 miles of Railroad to connect the steamboats of the Ohio and Mississippi with the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road at Cumberland.

Resolved, therefore, That application be made to the Legislature of Maryland, at their next session, to incorporate a company to meet the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company at the State line, which it is confidently believed cannot fail, when the great and decided superiority of this route over all others, and the great superiority of Pittsburgh as a point of connection, come to be fully and properly understood.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty five, of which the President shall be chairman, be appointed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature of Maryland, and an address to the people interested in behalf of the objects of this meeting.

Resolved, That the citizens of Somerset county pledge themselves to contribute to the full extent of their means towards the construction of a work upon which her interests so much depend, and that is the opinion of this meeting they may be able to raise a sum approaching half a million of dollars.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of Somerset, Baltimore, Washington city, Georgetown, Alexandria, Cumberland, Pittsburgh, and others friendly to the objects indicated by the forgoing resolutions.

The committee on the memorial and address under the tenth resolution, was announced as follows, viz: A J Ogle, S W Pearson, John Hanna, Peter P H Walker, Peter Myers, Daniel Leplay, S Gaither, R L Holbrook, Ross Forward, F M Kimmel, Michael Frease, Samuel Philson, Jonathan Knepper, J R, Edie, John Witt, Elias K Beachly, Jacob Barclay, John K McMillen, Daniel Weyand, John McClary, Jonas Keim, and Geo. W Haller.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

Signed by the officers.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Nov. 16.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION

Dreadful loss of Life. One Hundred and Fifty Persons Killed.

One of the most deplorable catastrophes that ever occurred in the history of steamboat explosions, took place at our levee yesterday evening, a few minutes after 5 o'clock.

The steamboat Louisiana, Capt. Cannon, bound for St. Louis, loaded with a valuable cargo, and having on board a large number of passengers, had rung her last bell, and was just backing out from the wharf at the foot of Gravier street, when the whole of her boilers burst with a tremendous explosion, which resounded throughout the city. The concussion was so great that it shook the houses to their foundation for many squares distant. The Louisiana was lying alongside the steamer Boston, Capt. Dodge; at the time of the disaster, and the steamer Storm, Capt. Hopkins, had just arrived from Louisville, coming in on her starboard side. The upper works of these two boats are a complete wreck; their chimneys having been carried away, and their cabins stove in and shattered in some cases to atoms. The violence of the shock operating on the boilers was tremendious. A part of one of them, a mass of considerable size, was hurled with inconceivable force on the levee. It cut a man in two, killed a horse and the driver of a cart, which they were attached instantaneously. Another massive portion of the same, twelve feet long, and of immense weight, was blown to the corner of Canal and Front streets, a distance of 150 yards at least, prostrating three large iron pillars which supported a wooden shed or awning which stood before the coffee house there. Before coming in contact with the iron pillars, the fragment of the boiler cut through several bales of cotton, which lay in its passage, making the cotton whistle through the air as if it had been run through a cotton gin.

The news spread like wildfire, and our citizens rushed from all directions to the scene of the disaster. Affrightened on our arrival, a number of bodies, in every conceivable state of said mutilation, had been dragged from the wreck, which were surrounded by the dense crowd that had assembled. Hacks and furniture cars were sent for, and the wounded were conveyed away to the hospitals in sight of the mangled bodies which strewed the levee on all sides, and the shrieks of the dying were appalling, making the blood curdle with horror. We saw one man with his head off, his arms torn and one leg off. A woman, whose long hair had fallen out and matted by her side, had one leg off above her knee whilst her body was shockingly mangled. A large man, having the skull crushed in, lay a corpse, his face looking as if it had been painted red. Others, of both sexes, also with legs and arms off, mere trunks, lay about in different places. Two bodies we found locked together, brought by death into a sudden and close embrace. But it is utterly impossible to describe all the revolting sight which met our view. Suffice it to say that death was revealed there under almost every variety of appalling horror. The Louisiana sunk about ten minutes after the explosion, and it is supposed many who went on board of her, with the wounded were carried down with her. This, we judge, from the fact of several persons, who had escaped the first effects of the explosion, having jumped overboard at the time of her sinking, and who were providentially saved.

A gentleman, who was a passenger on the Louisiana, was standing on the hurricane deck, abaft the wheel house, when the explosion took place, and escaped. He distinctly saw the necks and arms of several ladies and gentlemen vainly struggling to free themselves from the falling planks and timbers. They were carried down with the boat when she sank. He succeeded in saving a little negro boy. About twenty persons were standing on the forward part of the boat when she went down, most of whom were saved. The river was covered immediately after the accident, with fragments of the wreck. A portion of the stern of the ladies' cabin of the steamer is still visible in the water. A small boat was employed in picking up the wounded. At half past 5 o'clock, P. M., an alarm of fire was given from the Bostons, which called our firemen promptly to the spot, but it happily was unfounded.

The Boston lost her pilot, Mr. Atlantic Avery, who was the only working set of people, and we heartily wish them well.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

Charles R. Ratliffe to be Collector of the Customs, Natchez, Mississippi, vice David C. Hutchinson, resigned.

☞ FEVER AND AGUE CURED by the use of Dr M'Lane's Liver Pills—The following letter from a highly respectable gentleman of W. Union, Parker co. Ia., is triumphant testimony in favor of this really great medicine. Those who are suffering under this affliction or any other disease can find immediate relief and a speedy cure by the use of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.

WEST UNION, PARKER CO., IA. Nov. 19th, 1847.

MESSRS. KIDD & CO.—About one year ago I received of your agent a lot of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, which I sold immediately, and was much longer supply as soon as possible. When I received these pills I was myself suffering from an attack of Ague and Fever, but by the use of these pills alone, I have been completely restored to health. I believe them to be the best remedy for bilious complaints I have ever known.

JONATHAN HUGHAM.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., No. 69, corner of Fourth and Wood sts., Pittsburgh. [nov24-d&wlw3

Mayoralty.

The undersigned most cheerfully suggest the name of THOMAS DAFT, Esq., of the Eighth Ward, Pittsburgh, as a worthy candidate for Mayor, at the coming election, subject to the decision of a Whig and Antimasonic Convention, and would add, if uniform good health, an honest heart, and a sound head, furnish the highest claims to public favor, in this office, and promise to be successful.

nov27-tc MANY EIGHTH WARD VOTERS

MARRIED,

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Bishop O'Connor, Mr. THOMAS WARD, of Birmingham, to Miss ANN A. KENNEDY, of Pittsburgh.

DIED,

On Sunday evening, in this city, SAMUEL AGNEW, M. D., formerly of Harrisburg, an eminent physician, a public man, and a useful officer of the Presbyterian Church. He closed a long and varied career in the tranquil peace and hope which the gospel inspires. His friends, without further notice, are invited to attend his funeral, from the house of Dr. J. K. Speer, on Penn street, to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

To Printers.

JOURNEYMEN COMPOSITORS wanted at this Office.

ALSO—Two or three Apprentices will be taken. nov27

THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MR. REYNOLDS.

Miss FANNY WALLACK appears for this night only.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27—To commence with THE HONEY MOON.

Juliana.....Miss Fanny Wallack
Rolando.....Mr. Reynolds

After which the new Comic Drama called THE DANCE OF THE SHIRT.

Brigadier Pipes.....Mr. Reynolds

To conclude with the new Comedietta of THE GENTLEMAN IN BLACK.

Mr. Peter Punctilio.....Mr. Roys.

WM. BAGALEY.....JOHN S. CORGRAVE.
W. H. WOODWARD.....RALPH BAGALEY.
WM. BAGALEY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, 18 and 20 Wood street Pittsburgh. nov27

WM. BAGALEY.....JOHN S. CORGRAVE.
W. H. WOODWARD.....RALPH BAGALEY.
BAGALEY, WOODWARD & CO., Wholesale Grocers, No. 221 Market street, Philadelphia. nov27

To Gardeners.

THE subscriber wishes to procure the services of an experienced Gardener—one raised to the business. He should be a man of family, and good improvements have been made on the Lot which is to be cultivated. It consists of near 8 acres of ground, fronting on the Ohio river, and in high state of cultivation. A man with a small capital would be preferred. The terms will be liberal to a person of the description indicated, and the situation a permanent one. He will either lease the lot and improvements for a term of years, "work it on the shares," or engage the Gardener at a fixed sum per annum. Early application is indispensable.

Address the subscriber, post paid, Washington, Pa. JOHN BAUSMAN. nov27-d3t

Re-Opening of Books.

THE BOOKS for subscription of the Stock of Citizens' Insurance Company, will be re-opened in the Exchange Office of B. D. King, Fourth street, on Thursday, the sixth day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. nov27-jw

TOBACCO—573 boxes of 1's, 2's and 3's, Tobacco, some of which are of superior quality, and popular Brands, on consignment and for sale by

L. S. WATERMAN.
No. 31 Water, and 62 Front street.

FEATHERS—17 sacks prime Illinois Feathers just received and for sale by L S WATERMAN nov17.

BROOMS—40 doz Corn Brooms for sale by L S WATERMAN nov7

WHITE BEANS—30 cskts White Beans for sale by L S WATERMAN nov27

CLOVERSEED—30 bbls prime Cloverseed in store and for sale by L S WATERMAN nov27

TIMOTHY SEED—60 bushels strictly prime for sale by L S WATERMAN nov27

PROCLAMATION

BY VIRTUE of a precept under the hands of Hon. Benjamin Patton, Jr., President of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the 5th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery in and for said District, and Samuel Jones and William Kerr, Esqrs., Associate Judges of the same Courts, in and for the County of Allegheny, dated the 19th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty nine, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the 4th Monday in December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Public notice is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables of the County of Allegheny, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their respective offices in their behalf appertain to be done—and also those that will prosecute the prisoners that now are, or may be in the Jail of said County of Allegheny, to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 12th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1849, and of the Commonwealth the 73d. CARTER CURTIS, Sheriff.

nov27-d&wtd

THEATRE.

THE HANDSOME PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IS OPEN EVERY EVENING.

THE GREAT ATTRACTION OF THE SEASON.

THE ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS.

THE ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS.

THE ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS