THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20, 1850.

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

☞ V. B. PALMER is Agent for this paper at his several agencies in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for us.

☞ PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

☞ PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL LIST.—Subscriptions for this valuable paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN.—Subscriptions and advertisements for this paper received and forwarded free of charge from this office.

☞ CINCINNATI DAILY GAZETTE.—Advertisements and subscriptions, for this paper, will be received and orwarded from this office.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA DUNGAN,
Of Bucks County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HENRY W. SNYDER,
Of Jefferson County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOSEPH HENDERSON,
Of Washington County.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations for Allegheny County.

FOR THIRTY SECOND CONGRESS,
THOMAS M. HOWE,
OF ALLEGHENY.

FOR SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT, THIRTY FIRST CONGRESS,
HARMAR DENNY,
OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR SENATE,
JAMES CAROTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pittsburgh
J. HIGHLAND, Lower St. Clair.
R. C. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN MCCLUSKEY, Robinson.
JAMES FIFFE, Snowden.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
EBENEZER DOWNS, North Fayette.

AUDITOR,
WM. FLINN, Lower St. Clair.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

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

Are you Assessed?

If not, recollect that you will lose your vote unless you have it done ten days before the election. Let every Whig see to this.

When the *Western Reserve Chronicle*, published at Warren, Ohio, wishes to find fault with our course, we would be obliged to the editor if he would not wilfully misrepresent our language and views. We have seen frequent notices in that paper of our remarks, and in nearly every instance have found them misconstrued. In that paper of the 18th, the editor says that we evidently "contemplate with pleasure, the passage of the fugitive slave bill," and then proceeds to express his astonishment that any sane man could contemplate without horror the passage of such a measure. If the editor had observed our course and language with unjaundiced eyes, he might have saved himself all the distress he seems to feel at what he considers our want of humanity, for there is nothing to be found in our columns which will justify his deductions.

We think it would just as well become the editor of that paper to endeavor to heal the division which unfortunately exist in the Whig community in that county, as to be finding fault with us through fictions of his own imagination. He once professed to be a Whig, and left the Whig party because of Zan Taylor's nomination. Providence has removed the noble old man, and now we have a Northern anti slavery Whig in the Executive Chair. The Free Territory Question is also settled, and there is no real, tangible excuse for keeping up the Free Soil organization in Ohio. Wherever it is done, it betrays a factious spirit, and an indifference to those principles which the editor once professed to love. In New York the Barnburners have united with the Old Hunkers and the Democratic portion of the Free Soilers o Ohio are going back to their first love. Why, then should the Free Soil Whigs of Ohio keep up a useless organization, the only effect of which is, to work into the hands of the Locofocos. If it is kept up, it will rapidly deteriorate in character and numbers, and finally end as did the once famous Liberty party. We hope the editor will follow the example of some of the best and ablest of the members of the Free Soil party in that region, and come back again into the Whig ranks, where alone he can oppose the encroachments of slavery with any effect.

Post Office and Custom House Buildings

Every person at all conversant with the amount of business transacted in this city, on behalf of the United States, must be convinced of the necessity of the erection of a building devoted to these especial uses. We have the Post Office, the Custom House, the Pension Office, the Marshal, &c., all requiring a commodious and fire proof building, to secure the public safety, and afford the necessary facilities for the transaction of business.

A proposition is before Congress to appropriate $50,000 each, to Cincinnati and St. Louis, for these purposes. But it has been refused to Pittsburgh, on the plea that the amount of our imports does not justify the outlay. This is more in appearance than in reality. Our citizens import largely, but pay their duties in the eastern cities. In fact, we believe they are obliged to pay them there as the law stands. But it can be altered, and if the duties on the goods imported by our merchants are paid here it would be seen that we are as much entitled to an appropriation for a Custom House as Cincinnati and St. Louis.

That we need, and must have soon, a commodious and safe building for the Post Office, and for the other purposes mentioned, cannot be gainsayed, and we think if our citizens would make proper exertions the appropriation can be obtained. The Government owes a lot in this city, worth some thirty thousand dollars, which is at present entirely useless. If that was sold and the proceeds appropriated to a public building, it would need but little additional aid from Government. Our attention has been directed to this matter now, by the communication of "Public Spirit," and we hope our citizens will think it worth while to make an earnest effort to secure for this great and growing city the same advantages which are accorded to cities of no greater importance.

The North Americans says that Congress has made such a bungling job at defining the boundaries of New Mexico and Utah, that it will take supplemental legislation to enable Commissioners to run the lines.

We commend the following to some persons not a hundred miles from this city, who seem to think that newspapers and editors are a sort o common property, to be used for their pleasure and convenience:

A Mean Uncharitable Editor.—The Pawtucket Chronicle, after publishing, verbatim et literatim, the communication of a correspondent who differs from most orthographists in certain particulars, appends his unreasonable notice:

"We cannot spend time to correct blunderings of persons who *korrect* our paper to find fault with it."

Now will the Chronicle please to give us its ideas of the duties of a newspaper editor? We have noticed in various quarters certain radical notions touching this subject, which, if they are not checked, threaten to lead to the most dangerous consequences. Editors are beginning in numerous cases to act as though really their time was their own, as though the obligations between them and subscribers—not to speak of borrowers—were somewhat mutual. We have seen several instances where editors have positively declined to correct: manuscripts of a few dozen closely written pages, on both sides, although expressly informed that they were "at liberty" to make any alterations that they might see fit. We have noticed several atrocious cases where editors have had the audacity to demand pay for cost of publishing matters of the highest public importance, such as resolutions of thanks to steamboat captains, puffs of new schools, and obituary notices of infant children. Something must be done to put a stop to this, or editors will soon begin to think that they have the same rights as other people.—*Providence Journal.*

President Mahan has resigned his office in the Oberlin Institute, for the purpose of accepting a call to the Presidency of an institute to be called The National University, which is being established near Cleveland.

Prof. Morgan will discharge the duties of President of the Oberlin College until the post shall be permanently filled.

Father Matthew preached and administered the pledge to 300 persons, at Memphis, Tenn., on the 8th inst. He will proceed from thence to St. Louis, and other cities and towns in the West. His health is much improved.

Shall we have a Modification of the Tariff?

This is, at this moment, an absorbing question. It could be answered in the affirmative without hesitation, if Pennsylvania Representatives were all true to Pennsylvania interests. But while men from Pennsylvania can be found so devoted to Southern abstractionists, as Messrs. McLanahan, Mann, and Ross, have shown themselves to be, there is, to say the least, some doubt about success. Indeed, we feel mortified at the position of Pennsylvania; mortified to find, that when Southern Whigs come up to vote for a modification of the Tariff, to benefit Pennsylvania, they find themselves opposed by Locofocos from the very S ate to be favored. Well may we say that a house divided against itself cannot stand. But, as the *Washington Republic* properly remarks:

"Richmond is uppermost again in the councils of the Democratic party. Pennsylvania has struck her flag to Virginia and South Carolina.—The impracticables, the extremists, the disunionists, the abstractionists, have all come together again, and have managed to secure the Democratic recognition of their mischievous doctrines.—They have no time—this is not the proper time—it is altogether inexpedient at *this* time forsooth—to *attempt* any Legislation on the subject of the Tariff! They could find time enough—nine months, more or less, to quarrel about slavery—but they have no time for that legislation which is necessary to re-establish the depressed industrial interests of the Republic!"

There may be a means, however, of compelling justice, if it cannot be had in any other way. There are various interests which Democratic representatives are anxious to carry through, which may be swamped by this unrelenting hostility to the home industry of the country. These interests are referred to in the following extract from the *Republic*:—

"It is worth while to study the combination by which the manufactures of every State—for manufactures have long since ceased to be a local interest—by which the harbor and river improvements of the northwest—the mining operations of the Middle States—the railroad enterprises of the South and West—have been embarrassed, if not sacrificed to the anti industrial doctrines and dogmas of Old Virginia and South Carolina. Shall Let us see how they look in "solid column"—on their vote in favor of the anti tariff report—turning their backs upon their constituents, and bowing before the anti improvement and anti tariff policy of the Abstractionists.

Not a Democrat from Ohio, not a Democrat from Indiana, or Illinois, not a Democrat from Georgia, Iowa, Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, or Virginia—not a Democrat from any of these States ventured to record a vote against the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, though they must have seen that the result of its adoption must be to arrest the whole legislation designed to advance the material interests of their States. Of course, if it had been declared inexpedient to legislate upon the Tariff at the present time, by the same token it would be found inexpedient to legislate upon harbor and river improvements railroad improvements and all the great interests to which the wire drawing and hair splitting class of anti every thing politicians are opposed."

It is well known that large grants of land are pending in the two houses, for railroads, in the west and south west, mostly to build roads which will directly benefit the South. Let the Whigs vote down every one of these projects unless the Western Democratic members will agree to relieve our suffering manufacturing interests. Let us at least have a share of the benefits of Legislation, while we ask for no gifts, but merely for justice.

That we need a modification of the tariff, no one but a person obstinately, wilfully, and notoriously blind, can deny. The National Intelligencer, in some remarks on the Tariff question, speaks the sentiments of every candid an unprejudiced man in regard to the necessity of a change, in the following extract:

"But while we are, and have ever been, opposed to an extravagant rate of duties, solely for protection, we must say, that from our own observations in going through portions of the middle States, and from what we daily read and believe, there is a great, crying, and immediate necessity for some relief to certain manufacturing interests. We will not particularize; the representatives of the people know what those interests are. We say this, we presume, as disinterestedly as any individuals in the whole country could say it—not having a penny's worth of interest in any business beyond our own proper calling. But it is impossible to go through the country and see iron furnaces and forges extinguished, and whole towns, the laborers dispersed and without employment, and the owners and enterprising owners of those establishments perhaps bankrupt, and other manufacturing establishments in the same death like stillness, without feeling our sympathies enlisted for the sufferers—to say nothing of the national questions involved in the matter.—And, if we are one people, and feel towards each other as we ought, surely a reasonable measure of relief should, by general consent, be accorded to them. It is impossible for one part of the Union, or one branch of industry, whether it be agriculture, commerce, or manufactures, to suffer great depression, without affecting the other sections and interests. We should be glad, therefore, short as the remnant of the session is, should there yet be found time enough to enact some general provision to raise the suffering classes from their present ruinous and distressing condition."

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions commenced its annual sitting at Oswego, on Tuesday last. The President, Rev. Mr Frelinghuysen, presided. The receipts of the Board during the year ending July 31st, was stated to have been $251,802, while the expenditures for the same period were $254,229—the receipts being less than the expenditures by $2,467.

There had been received from the American Bible Society, $9,950. The number of Churches contributing was 3,143, with which were connected 335,000 members.

The contributions of these Churches last year were $230,000, averaging to each Church, $78.

The present indebtedness of the Board is $31,071

The expediency of endeavoring to raise $500,000 during the present fiscal year, was considered, and a general assurance given that no effort should be spared to accomplish that end.

Since the last annual meeting thirteen missionaries have been sent into the field.

The present number of missions is 24; number of stations 134; ordained missionaries 157; whole number sent from this country 393; do. connected with the missions 517; number of printing establishments 12, pages printed last year 37,644,828; do from the beginning 822,105,678; number of churches 85; church members 25,879; do. added during the year 1,977; number of seminaries and boarding schools 29; pupils in all the schools 21,730.

It is stated in Beande's Encyclopedia, that no fewer than two hundred and forty of the country banks failed in England and Wales during the years 1814, 1815, and 1816, occasioning nearly as much distress, loss, bankruptcy, and suffering, as the great Mississippi scheme of France, in 1719.—During the years 1816 and 1817, a great number of banks failed in the United States; many failed in 1825, also; and the failures in the United States during the revulsion from 1837 to 1842, amounted to over one hundred and sixty, with a nominal and pretended capital of over $132,000,000, and a circulation of over $43,000,000.

GROWTH OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.—A paper read recently before the British Association, for the advancement of Science, by Mr. Stacy, the City Chamberlin, respecting the progress of that city, states the population of that place as follows, at the periods named.

As a first and great proof of a city's progress, let us advert to the picture of its increasing population, and here we find it to be as follows:

In 1801	the population was	77,385
1811	"	100,749
1821	"	147,043
1831	"	202,426
1841	"	281,134
1850	" estimated at	367,800

From these figures it appears that the population is nearly quintupled in 50 years, and doubled itself in 20 years. In fact, the actual increase of the city has been found to be as nearly as possible at the rate of 3 3-8 per cent., or at present about 12,000 per annum.

In 1842 the number of buildings in the city bounds was 65,028, and in 1850 the number is 76,034. The gross rental of the buildings in 1845 was £806,150; in 1850 it was £1,017,362.

But, perhaps the best illustration of the extension of Glasgow may be drawn from the following two facts:—1st, That in 1800 there was within the district now embraced by the parliamentary city, only 30 miles of streets and roads, whereas at present the formed and paved streets alone extend to 96 miles, and 2d, That while in 1800 there was little or no sewerage in the city, there is at present 42 miles of main sewers, 21 miles of which have been formed during the last six years—the cost of making these sewers averaging twelve hundred pounds per mile.

Appropriations for Custom Houses, &c., in St. Louis and Cincinnati.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette:—

Some *little* indignation has been expressed by our citizens that two Western cities have been noticed by Congress, while Pittsburgh is not alluded to, and our Representative is blamed, but without cause.

The Importing Merchants of Pittsburgh, who prefer paying their duties annually in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, amounting to thirty or forty thousand dollars, are the parties who could have most influence in obtaining an appropriation, and so long as they prefer other cities to their own, Congress will not be doing their duty in expending monies, where none are collected.

A new Post Office is desired by all the business men of Pittsburgh;—The revenue paid by Pittsburgh, into the General Post Office, amounts to $29,000 per annum.

Should the Importers of Pittsburgh pay the General Government would receive Revenue enough in one year to pay for building a Custom House, Post Office, &c., and the building would be an ornament to our city.

We would respectfully suggest to the Merchants and the Board of Trade, the propriety of an examination of this subject.

PUBLIC SPIRIT.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"How matter becomes spirit—the mysterious revealed at last."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL JOURNAL:

Sir—Since you have taken it upon yourself to mete out all the medical instruction that your readers are to gain from the columns of the Journal, I am obliged to seek in the columns of another paper, opportunity for explaining the points wherein you misrepresent Homœopathy. As much as I desire to exhibit an antidote only to those who have been subjected to the influence of your concocted poisons, I am not willing to do so at the expense of principle, in favoring a spirit that would eventually make every paper in our land, either an exclusive organ of the views and prejudices of its editor, or a vehicle for bringing in extorted and unholy gain to his coffers. You would *publish my remarks;* but only on condition that *I would pay you for it!*

In noticing your third, and as you seem to think, grandest effort at the "portrayal of the wonders of Homœopathy," it is scarcely necessary for me to add any thing to what I have already written in reply to your former articles. You have only persevered in misrepresenting a system with which you are not acquainted.

At first you greatly taxed your imagination in ridiculing attenuated medicines, minding to keep back entirely the *reasons* urged by Hahnemann for their use. You then endeavored, by garbling quotations from the Organon, to convey the idea to your readers, that Homœopathists profess to develope a "vital principle" in the preparation of their remedies. You even went so far as to assert that Hahnemann taught a "process by which matter may be converted into spirit, or life." This last idea, gratuitously manufactured by yourself, is what I termed your "man of straw." In your last article you have but exhausted your fund of wit, in ridiculing this "man" of your own creation.

To convert matter into spirit, or life, is no part of Homœopathy. That Hahnemann used the word "spiritual," in speaking of the action both of diseases and of remedies, I am far from being ashamed to acknowledge. But that homœopathic doses are, therefore, "spirits" or "living principles", such as occupy and animate the bodies of men, is too silly and ridiculous an idea to merit serious refutation.

It seems they had thrown everything away after crossing the mountains, except their tent and clothes, and provisions, and were pushing along at from 30 to 50 miles a day. Mr. S. does not say they had any fire arms. Their only refuge from starvation was in getting soon to the diggings.

RECEPTION OF THE TURKISH AMBASSADOR.—This foreman, about Ali Ecfendi, the Turkish State-ship Erie, came to anchor off the Battery, having on board his Excellency, the Minister from the Sublime Porte, and suite. His honor, the Mayor, dispatched Mr. Fairman, his Secretary, to pay a call on the Erie, and in his name and that of the city, to offer congratulations on his safe arrival. Mr. Fairman, Colonel Colt, repaired on board the Erie and made their respects to the Minister, and informed him that the Municipal authorities would have the honor to wait on him to morrow morning at 10 o'clock, at the Astor House, and tender him the hospitalities of the city. The Minister begged to express his acknowledgments for his unexpected honor from this, the first city in the New World, and would be most happy to make his acknowledgments in person to the Chief Ellendi of the City.

The Minister and suite, and the commander and Mrs. Brown and ladies embarked under a salute from the ship, and landed at Castle Garden, where an immense crowd had assembled, and after going through that beautiful saloon, he rode up Broadway to the Astor House, where quarters were provided for him. His Excellency was dressed in a blue frock coat, white pants, a red vest, red cap, epaulettes, and wore a rich order of diamonds. He is a tall, grave looking man, and seemed to be astonished at the sight of a city, said to be in its infancy. As he is anxious to reach Washington and pay his respects to the President, he will leave on Monday, and return in a few days from there to see the curiosities of the city.—[New York Evening Express.

CHRISTOPHER NORTH.—A correspondent of the Presbyterian gives the following account of a visit to Professor Wilson. We supposed that years had fled a broader stamp up a him

"This morning I had the pleasure of an interview with the celebrated Christopher North, of Blackwood. He lives in a very handsome house near Gloucester place, in the new town. I was shown by the servant into a room, the walls of which were paneled with oak, and hung with, had been seated but a few minutes when the Professor appeared—a tall, strongly built, noble looking man, with large cheek, fine forehead, shaggy hair, and great whiskers.

He received me very kindly. I apologized for intruding upon him, but he soon set me at ease by his agreeable and lively manner. He is now considerably advanced in years—perhaps seventy—but seemed yet there all the sprightliness of manner, and the fire of conversation in one would expect in youth or middle age. He inquired about the writers in literature men, and that Mr Bancroft had spent some time with him long since—that Mr Bryant had also called on him. He inquired about Mr Longfellow, spoke of Prescott, and the merit of his history, of Longfellow, and the finish that characterized his poems, and expressed that he had just received two volumes from Mr Dana, and seemed quite at home in American literature

He inquired about the length of my voyage, &c. He seemed to think it an impossible thing for a man yet take a trip to the "model Republic," though shrugging his shoulders, he said with a smile, that he was not a pleasant theme of contemplation, the possibility of being drowned in the way, and he hoping some further conversation on miscellaneous subjects, and assuring him that he would receive a kinder welcome in Edinburgh than he should be ever favor us with a visit, we parted

The Calhoun Statue has not yet been recovered from the wreck of the Elizabeth, as yet the rest has been too rough. On Friday, however, operations were recommenced, when it was found that the box was covered over with sand to the depth of two feet. One or Mr Walpole's men went down and commenced removing the accumulation of sand, when a sudden rush of water forced the men to leave the box. It is now supposed that the statue will be found safe.

Sketch of the Life of Louis Philippe.

Louis Philippe was born in Paris on the 6th of October, 1773, and was the eldest son of Philippe Joseph, Duke of Orleans, (known to the world by the *sobriquet* of "Philippe Egalite,") and of Marie, the daughter of the Duke de Penthievre.—Trained by careful and benevolent parents, the youth of the future King was marked by many acts of benevolence, bespeaking a high character, the celebrated Madame de Genlis, whose wise and judicious training was well calculated to call forth any latent good qualities in the minds of those under her charge. The diary of the Duke de Chartres shows that he was not altogether exempt from revolutionary doctrines, and these ideas were far from being discouraged by his connection with the Jacobin Club. In 1791 the young Duke, who had previously received the appointment of Colonel in the 14th Regiment of Dragoons, assumed the command of that corps, and almost the first act of his authority was the saving of two ecclesiastics from the fury of the mob, consequent upon their refusal, in common with many others, to take the oath required by the constitution.—Much personal courage was on this occasion displayed by the Duke de Chartres, and equal tact in guiding the feelings of an enraged mob. A similar amount of courage was shown by him in saving for their use. You then endeavored, by garbling quotations from the Organon, to convey the idea to your readers, that Homœopathists profess to develope a "vital principle" in the preparation of their remedies. You even went so far as to assert that Hahnemann taught a "process by which matter may be converted into spirit, or life." This last idea, gratuitously manufactured by yourself, is what I termed your "man of straw." In your last article you have but exhausted your fund of wit, in ridiculing this "man" of your own creation.

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Massacre of California Emigrants

The Stark County Democrat has the melancholy news that five citizens of Canton, and a man from Wisconsin, were murdered by the Indians on Pit River, on the 26th of June last. The Democrat says:

The persons from Canton, so ruthlessly massacred are William McCerdy, Samuel D. Kaufman, Edward Meffert, Levi Barrill, and Henry Kaufman. The Wisconsin gentleman was Daniel E. Washburn, from Janesville in that State. He leaves a wife and family to mourn his loss. Samuel D. Kaufman also leaves a wife and family. The circumstances of the bloody tragedy as we gather them from two letters from George Stuck, the only one who escaped to tell the tale, to his sister, Mrs. S. D. Kaufman, and a letter to ourselves from Dr. R. H. McCall, are these:

On the night of the 27th June, the company having traveled about some sixteen days, encamped on the western bank of Pitt River, a tributary of the Sacramento. Having kept watch till ten or eleven o'clock, as usual, and finding all quiet, they wrapped themselves in their blankets and fell asleep.—About midnight they were awakened by a volley of arrows being fired among them, one of which hit Mr. S. D. Kaufman in the forehead and killed him instantly. At the same time Henry Kaufman, Levi Barral, Edward Meffert, and George Stuck were badly wounded. They were not again molested until morning. In the morning they found their mules and horses killed or wounded, and were waiting till an emigrant train should come up, which they expected shortly. About eight o'clock some five or six Indians came to them and endeavored by signs and gestures to induce them to leave that place. Not understanding the motives of the Indians, they determined to await the arrival of the train. While so waiting they were soon seized by a large body of savages, stripped of their clothing, and butchered in cold blood, by the river's edge, with the exception of Mr. Stuck. Mr. Stuck, as soon as divested of his clothing, plunged into the river, and though fired at, and wounded badly in five places, swam across the river, and secreted himself among the driftwood and bushes. He lay there till 5o'clock, and though the savages searched for him a great part of the day, they did not find him. At 5 P. M. a small train came along and rescued him from his perilous situation.

DIED,

At Wooster, Ohio, on Friday, 13th inst, Rev Joseph N. Chambers, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at that place.

WANTED.

AT 80 per week two young men of good address, to travel as subscribers for a new and beautiful illustrated family Bible. Those who can furnish business hands a commission will be given that will realize from $10 to $20 and upwards per week, and constant employment. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., to

J. ROUT,
Agent for E. Faile & Co.,
206 Second st.

NOTICE.—Publications of this house are not supplied to the book stores, and can only be had of the publisher's agent, as above. sept9:d&w1t

REMOVAL.

M. FRIEDMAN & CO., Wholesale Liquor Merchants, have removed to No 126 Front street, one door above James s Hutton & Co's. Warehouse where they will keep one of the largest assortments of Liquors, Wines, Champagne, and all kinds of merchandise belonging to their line, at wholesale, in the West, and hope that they will be able to supply their customers on as low prices, and on such terms as will give them entire satisfaction. sept9 3t

[Tribune copy]

OIL CLOTHS.

ON hand and rec'g from the Pittsburgh Factory, for the fall trade,
300 yds 3-4 Floor Oil Cloth; 3000 yds 4-4 do; 500 yds 5-4 do; 500 yds 6-4 do; 1000 yds 8-4 do; 500 yds sheet do, matting and brass, from 4 to 8 yards wide, all of the newest style of patterns, and cut to any pattern required.
700 yards 4-4 Furniture Oil Cloths; 400 yds 3-4 do, 500 yds 5-4 do.
1 hundred assorted sizes Table, Stand, and Bureau Covers, various patterns, and splendid finish.
1000 yds 4-4 Patent Carriage Oil Cloth, 300 yds 5-4 do; 50 yds 6-4 do.
200 Oil Cloth Crash for Stairs, assorted patterns; 500 yds 3-4 Green Oil Cloth for Window Blinds, 300 yards.
Window Shades, a large assortment just received of newest styles.
Merchants and others desiring to purchase, are invited to call and examine our assortment of goods, which will be sold at the lowest eastern prices.

J & H PHILLIPS
7 & 9 Wood st

OIL.—200 gals bleached winter Whale Oil, prime article, for sale by

R E SELLERS.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—20 bbls in store and for sale by [sept9] J & H PHILLIPS

TANNERS' OIL—20 bbls, a pure article for sale by

R E SELLERS.

PURE VITRIOL—9 carboys just rec'd for sale by

R E SELLERS

CORKS—18 bales porter and mineral, for sale by

R E SELLERS

VIAL CORKS—1000 gross just rec'd for sale by

R E SELLERS.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.

WANTED, a middle aged lady, to take charge of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Asylum for Orphan Children. Also, one as assistant.
Apply to GAZZAM,
sept9 or MRS. ROBINSON.

NOW EXHIBITING, FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY, AT PHILO HALL,
Duquesne Way, original Paintings of

ADAM & EVE, IN PARADISE.

THESE sublime works, which have raised a one hundred thousand dollars, have been exhibited in the principal cities of England, Ireland, Scotland, and the United States, with universal admiration of over two millions of persons.

Open from 9 o'clock in the morning till 10 at night.

Admittance 25 cts. Children half price.

W CREIGHTON, Proprietor.

R. C. STOCKTON,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No 47 Market street, corner of Third st.,

HAS constantly on hand, for sale, Writing, Letter, Folio, Blotting, Tracing and Wrapping Paper, Bonnets, Envelopes, Ink, Wafers, Wafer and Seal Boxes, Pocket Books, Ink stands, Pens, Pencils, Rules, and Trade Board, Book and News Inks, which he will sell at the lowest prices, in exchange for rags, or cash. sept9

M. DILBY,
No 136 Liberty Street,

BEGS respectfully to inform his numerous friends and customers, that he is just receiving his new and seasonable CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, of the newest styles, adapted for the approaching fall and winter seasons. All those in want of fashionable and good clothing, will find it for their interest, most fashionable, and best stock in the city to examine this establishment. sept9

ROUSSELLE'S EXTRACT, &c.—Jenny Lind Extract; West End do; Jockey Club do; Spring Flower do; Jenny Lind Hair Glass; Aromatic Vinegar; Ancient Bouquet; Rose do; Marechale do; Almond Shaving Cream, Rose do do; Amandine do do; Honey Soap, Floating do; Amandine do; Hazel Nut do; Rose do; Marechale do; Bergamot do; Brown Windsor do; Bear's Grease &c. Made to order, wholesale and retail, by R E SELLERS, sept9 27 Wood st

LIFE PRESERVERS.—14 dz guard on the outside, 12 dz do inside.
Just rec'd for sale by J & H PHILLIPS,
sept9 7 & 9 Wood st.

PEA COATS.—2 doz rum elastic Pea Coats, a light and beautiful article, for sale by

J & H PHILLIPS

GUM DRINKING CUPS—2 doz with handles; 2 doz without handles;
Just received and for sale by J & H PHILLIPS

LADIES' WASH GLOVES—2 doz pairs, a first rate article, just received and for sale by

J & H PHILLIPS

GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES—2 dozen pairs, a good article, received and for sale by

J & H PHILLIPS

BAY STATE MILLS

BAY STATE SHAWLS.

THESE celebrated and justly acknowledged superior goods, for sale at manufacturers and improved styles, will be furnished by the subscribers in any quantity, at the very lowest prices. Purchasers will find it very much to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere, as the manufactures bear stitches corresponding with the above goods and they will also be distinguished from all other Woolen Shawls by the superior fineness of texture, and brilliancy of colors. Orders solicited and filled accordingly, and the same will be promptly attended to. Purchasers will also find the our shawl department a large assortment of all the other most approved makers, and newest designs of American, French, and Scotch Woolen Shawls, embracing a great variety of plain and medium styles for friends.

Superior Paris Brocha long and square Shawls in latest styles and manufacture—High lustre Black and Colored Silk Shawls—Lupins Black and Mode Colored Thibet Shawls, with silk and woolen Fringes—Paris Printed Cashmere and Terkerri Shawls—Plain and Embroidered Crape Shawls—New style Printed Palm Shawls—Neat figured Paris Brocha Shawls—Lupins Black and Mode Colored Thibet long Shawls—Plain round Scai Shawls—Plain Fine Colored Terkerri Shawls, Fringed and bound—Eight quarter French Mode Colored Thibet Cloth, measuring full two yards wide for Shawls. White and Colored Barrettes and Genevese Shawls, &c. Wholesale and Retail

ROBERT POLLOCK & CO.,
18 South Second st., Philadelphia.

HONEY IN FARINA—A fresh lot of this excellent article of diet, just rec'd and for sale by

S N WICKERSHAM,
Cor. Sixth & Wood streets.

SOLE LEATHER.—600 lbs prime rec'g per canal, for sale by

JAMES DALZELL,
sept9 70 Water st.

COFFEE & RICE.—225 bags Rio Coffee;
10 tcs Rice, rec'd per canal,
For sale by [sept9] JAMES DALZELL

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE!
THE PIONEERS OF THE NEW RAIL ROAD.
Through in FOUR Days
TO PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.

WE take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Pittsburgh and the Western business community, that on and after Monday, the 16th of September, we will receive and forward goods via the Central Rail Road, and guarantee them to be through in Four Days. Our extensive stock of Cars and Boats enables us to offer the above expeditious route to the public, whilst we still continue our usual lines via Harrisburg and Columbia.

Merchants wishing goods brought from the East with certainty and dispatch at low rates, or produce shipped there, are invited to call on

O'CONNOR, ATKINS & CO., Pittsburgh.
ATKINS, O'CONNOR & CO., Philadelphia.
Proprietors of the Pittsburgh Transportation Line;
Or the following agents.
O'CONNOR & Co., 70 North street, Baltimore;
E. BLOCK, 6 Battery Place, New York;
ELLIOTT & GRAIG, 14 Doane street, Boston.
sept16:d&f

WINDOW GLASS.—3000 box of the best country brands, embracing all the sizes in general use, for sale by ROBERTSON & REPPERT.
174 Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh

Office of Ohio and Penna. R. R. Co, Third st.
PITTSBURGH, August 5, 1850.

THE Stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company are hereby notified to pay the eighth instalment of five dollars per share, at the office of the Company, on or before the 20th day of August. The ninth instalment on or before the 20th day of September. The tenth instalment on or before the 20th day of October next.

☞ The 5th instalment was called for on the 20th of July last.

aug6:d WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

DR. D. HUNT,
Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets. sept11:d1y

R. P. TANNER & CO.,
SHOE WAREHOUSE,
52 Wood st, between Third & Fourth,
Are now receiving their very large and superior Fall

BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS;

Also, BONNETS and FLOWERS, all of the latest style, and expressly adopted to the western trade.

It has been selected with great care, and as to size and quality is not surpassed by any stock to be found either east or west. Our customers and merchants generally are invited to call and examine, as we are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, Goodyear's Patent Rubber Shoes of all kinds sept9:d

M'CORD & CO,
Wholesale & Retail Manufacturers & Dealers in

HATS, CAPS & FURS,

Cor Wood & Fifth sts., Pittsburgh,
Where they offer a full and complete stock of Hats, Caps, Furs, &c., of every quality and style, by Wholesale and Retail, and invite the attention of their customers and purchasers generally, assuring them that they will sell on the MOST ACCOMMODATING TERMS. sept19:d

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE NOTICE.

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD,
CAPITAL STOCK AND SURPLUS FUND,
$1,000,000.
CHARTERED 1825,

THE undersigned has been appointed agent for this old and responsible company, to succeed Mr. Fayette Brown, and is ready to issue policies in the Fire and Marine department, on as favorable terms as any other responsible company in this city.

GEO E. ARNOLD,
74 Fourth st., next to bank of Pittsburgh.

PROTECTION
FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

Annual Premiums, Capital Stock, & Surplus Fund,

$1,000,000.

THE undersigned would call the attention of merchants and others having property exposed to losses by Fire or the perils of Navigation to the superior advantages offered by the

Protection Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD, CONN., VIZ:—

1.—