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DEMOCRATIC WHIG STATE TICKET

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOSHUA DUNGAN,
Of Bucks County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HENRY W. SNYDER,
Of Union 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 SESSION, THIRTY FIRST CONGRESS,
HARMAR DENNY,
OF PITTSBURGH.

FOR SENATE,
JAMES CAROTHERS,
OF WILKINS.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
MORGAN ROBERTSON, Pittsburgh.
T. J. BIGHAM, Lower St. Clair.
R. C. WALKER, Elizabeth.
JOHN M'CLUSKEY, Robinson.
JAMES FIFFE, Snowden.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
FRANCIS C. FLANEGIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
EBENEZER BOYLES, North Fayette.

AUDITOR,
WM. FLINN, Lower St. Clair.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
D. N. COURTNEY, Ohio.

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

The October Election—Congress.

We have not heretofore deemed it important, in a strong Whig district like this, to make any especial appeals in regard to our local ticket. As the ticket itself is unexceptionable, and commends itself to the public favor, even apart from party considerations, and as we have looked upon its election as a matter of course, from the strength and union which exist in the Whig ranks, we have confined our attention principally to the task of urging upon our Whig friends the duty of giving a full vote from general and State considerations. Although every Whig vote may not be needed in this county to secure our local success, yet not one can be spared without endangering the safety of the Whig State ticket.

In this course, however, we may have erred, as our opponents are making most untiring exertions to promote the election of their candidate for Congress, Mr. Salsbury, not so much on party grounds as from the fact that he is a practical mechanic, and it may be proper and necessary to notice the game that is playing, and to exhibit its shallowness and hypocrisy. We have been excited to this, especially, from ascertaining that there has lately been enclosed in copies of the Post, sent out to the country, small printed handbills, or circulars, advocating the election of Salsbury wholly on the ground that he is what is called a "working man," and eschewing party tests and principles altogether. The editor would not take such ground openly and above board, and denominate Mr. Salsbury the Working Men's candidate, as it is also in fact, and would not suit the object aimed at in his nomination, which is not to benefit the working men, but to promote the prosperity and glorify the Locofoco party. But his paper is made use of to circulate this false impression, by a fraud upon the post office, to which we beg leave to call the attention of Mr. Roseburg.

But to the claim set up for Mr. Salsbury.—In what respect is he the Workingmen's candidate? Was he nominated by the workingmen, as such; and is he in any respect pledged to forward their particular interests? The reverse of this is the case. He is the regular nominee of the Locofoco Convention, and as a Locofoco candidate, is bound in honor and good faith to carry out the principles and measures of his party, and there is no reason to suppose that he would not do this if elected, to the letter. He no more, therefore, represents the interests of the Workingmen, than would Mr. Dallas, or Dr. McClintock, or S. W. Black, or R. H. Kerr, or any other of the great lights of Democracy in this county, who, while they do not belong in their avocations to the class which the Post's circular technically denominates workingmen, yet probably would not wish to have it considered that they are idlers, or are other than useful members of the community.

Mr. Salsbury is a Glass Blower, and follows his avocation. This, if we would listen to the arguments set up by his friends, is his chief merit. He may have many others, but his friends have made this the grand, if not the only argument in his favor. Is there any thing that particularly fits a man for Congress in this employment? Does it increase his statesmanship, his eloquence, or his ability? If not, why is the argument used, and rung on the changes from morning until night. We do not say it unfits him for Congress, but does it prepare him for it, and is it any recommendation which an honest man and good citizen ought to use. But why is he a practical Glass Blower? Does he prefer the labor with his hands, to a more extended and not less useful labor of the intellect and physical powers in the direction and management of some business? Does he not consider it a misfortune rather than a boon, and did he not make an effort to become an employer, and was he not such at one time, and failed in business? Now suppose he had succeeded, and was now a proprietor of Glass Works, such as our friend MORGAN ROBERTSON, who is a candidate for the Legislature, instead of one of the operatives, where would be his fitness for Congress according to the argument of the Post's secret circulars? He would in reality be just as fit for the place, but the sage argument of his weak friends would be gone. He would, according to their logic, be no longer a working man. Truly his misfortunes are turned to a good account, as they constitute his especial fitness to represent the people in Congress.

We have too much faith in the good sense of the workingmen of this district to believe they can be gulled by any such shallow arguments as those so much relied upon by the Locofoco wire-workers, to secure Mr. Salsbury's election. A man should be judged as to his fitness for a high trust, not by what he follows, which is almost universally a matter of accident or necessity, but by what he is—by his capabilities, his experience, his virtues and especially by his principles. Try Mr. Salsbury by this rule—the honest, manly rule—and eschew that hypocritical cant which Locofoco demagogues always whisper to the ear, and break to the hope.

Is not Mr. Salsbury the pledged Locofoco candidate for Congress? Is he not pledged to carry out Locofoco principles and measures? Will he help the Workingmen as a class, if elected, any farther than any other unadulterated Locofoco would do? Would not his election in this district be considered a pure unadulterated Locofoco victory? Would not his vote in Congress be given in accordance with the Locofoco platforms of Baltimore, Harrisburgh and Richmond, and therefore against protection to American Industry, against improving our Rivers, and Lake Harbors, and against every scheme for promoting general happiness and the elevation of the Workingmen, which is supported by the Whig Party? These are the questions to be answered, and pondered, and acted upon, by reflecting voters. They are plain and practical and tangible. They mean something, and they affect the interests of every man who labors at some avocation for a living.

But is it certain that, because Mr. Salsbury's necessities compel him to labor with his hands, that he is therefore any more the friend of the workingman than if he followed some other pursuit, for his living? What has he done for the workingmen, especially? How do we know that if he was elevated to office, and if wealth should be showered into his coffers, that he would be the friend of the class to which he now belongs? Has he been tried?—We find many men in our midst, who have been elevated by the smiles of fortune from the ranks of the laborer and the mechanic, who disgust the whole community by their boorishness and purse-proud airs. We have a better opinion than this of Mr. Salsbury, for he is said to be intelligent; but still we repeat he has not been tried, and the argument of the Post, in this particular, is also wholly unreal and unworthy of the attention of any thinking man.

A word about the Whig candidate, THOS. M. HOWE. He comes before his fellow citizens without any fictitious and clap trap appeals. He is plainly, and avowedly, the Whig candidate. He appeals to no particular class for support by catering to social prejudices which ought to be discarded among a free people of equal privileges, but presents himself as the candidate of all his fellow citizens of all classes, who prefer Whig principles and Whig measures to any other. This is honest and manly, and the only course worthy of any man who aspires to a seat in Congress. Mr. Howe is also a man of ability, of information, of experience, possessing a thorough acquaintance with business, and with the peculiar wants of this district. He possesses a character unsullied by even the faintest breath of suspicion. His habits are such as commend him to the full confidence of his fellow citizens, that he can pass through the pestilential moral atmosphere of Washington unscathed. He is, in a word, a candidate worthy of the district and of the Whig party.

He has also been tried, and not found wanting. He came among us a poor man, and by his merits and capacity, he has secured a decent competency. He is still, however, the same plain, affable, and gentlemanly man he was when he received a small salary as a clerk. He has shown himself, in every act of his life, the friend of the working man. He has had it in his power to befriend honest industry, and never an industrious and upright man approached him, who went away dissatisfied, while many a man with scarcely any capital but strong hands and a stout heart, has blessed the hour which made them acquainted with the warm hearted and whole souled Thos. M. Howe. If ever a man in Pittsburgh deserved the suffrages of the working men, it is Thomas M. Howe.

But the question at last resolves itself in this.—Which code of political principles and measures do you prefer, the Whig or the Locofoco? If you prefer the latter, you will of course vote for Mr. Salsbury. If you are a true man you will vote for Thomas M. Howe.

One word of warning to our Whig friends.—Our opponents, flushed by the success of Dr. M'Clintock last year, and counting much on the laziness and apathy of Whigs, are making great exertions to defeat Mr. Howe, and some other members of our ticket. They are untiring in their efforts—their agents are all through the county and in every manufactory and workshop, and if they do not succeed it will not be for the want of a full vote on their side. Is this a time for Whigs to be indifferent? Is this a time to fold the arms and calculate an easy victory? *It is not* not the way victories are won and parties are preserved. To use a hackneyed phrase, "eternal, vigilance is the price of Liberty." To preserve a party in a healthful, vigorous state, we must work for it, and if it is not worth this, it is not worth any thing.

The Texas Navy.

An effort is now being made, to incorporate the "officers of the Texan Navy" into the Navy of the United States. We concur with the *Cincinnati Gazette*, that this demand of Texas is unwise. Her claims cannot be conceded without great injustice to all the officers of the Navy of the United States, at least, of all below the rank of Captain. We have a long list of commanders, who have served in all the inferior grades, and who now look to promotion as due their long and devoted service. They think it would be unjust to them to add to the number of competitors, in that way to reduce their chance—the chance of our old officers—to promotion in our service. The Texan officers has no legal or equal claim to be placed on our Navy list, and much less to take precedence of our own officers of any rank. It would be unjust to our regular naval officers in service to admit the Texan officers upon an equal footing with them on the list. Much has been done for Texas, and we have towards her or her citizens or her officers, no unkind feelings, but here is a point at which concession to Texas must cease. It cannot and it ought not be carried to any point injurious to our own officers of our own service.

THE HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY.—A German friend has handed us a translation of the article below, from the Locofoco German paper of this city. It would seem from this that the corruption so prevalent in that party, and exhibited in nearly all their late conventions, was manifested in the Convention in this county. A beautiful, harmonious, incorruptible Democracy, is it not?

STRICKEN OUT.—Our neighbor of the West Pennsylvanische Staats Zeitung, has led our attention to the conduct and principles of our candidate, Mr. Whitesel. We have made minute examinations into every thing that the Staats Zeitung said about him, as also into the manner in which he obtained the nomination. It would, however, take up too much room to mention every circumstance, which would neither be of much account; suffice it to say that he got nominated fraudulently. The convention lasted till late in the evening, and almost all the delegates from the country (townships) had left, when a few city delegates gave not only their votes for Whitesel, but also the votes of the absent delegates. Even this fact alone should prevent every citizen from voting for Whitesel, not to speak of other accusations against him, for which reason we strike him from the ticket, requesting our fellow citizens not to vote for him.—*German Tribune*, (Badkoven's paper,) of Sept. 23d.

Our Book Table.

"THE LIFE OF CHRIST, from his birth to his ascension into Heaven: with the Lives of the Apostles and Evangelists. By Rev. John Fleetwood, D. D."

Trellis and Willoughby, New York, are publishing a most splendidly illustrated edition of this work, in the quarto size, and altogether got up in a most superior manner. The engravings are on Steel, by the best artists of the age. The Agent for the Work in Pittsburgh is Mr. J. Root, No. 206 Second Street, Pittsburgh. The work is published in numbers.

"SCRIPTURE HISTORY FOR THE YOUNG," finely illustrated, is also published in numbers by the same publishers, and is to be had only of Mr. Root.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.—The accounts from the mines this season, are very favorable for a large business. The working companies are all doing well, and many new companies are prosecuting their operations with the greatest energy; being encouraged by the wonderful developements made at the Minesota, Cliff, North American, and North Western. These companies are now turning out large quantities of native copper, with some fine sprinkling of silver, and the deeper they have dug down, in every instance, the richer the mines have been found to be.

JENNY LIND has got herself into business. Her munificence in giving the total of her first night's earnings (more than $10,000) to charitable objects, has set the whole tribe of beggars after her, great and small, high and low, young men and maidens, bond and free. She receives on an average a hundred and twenty letters a day, soliciting a share of her liberality.

BISHOP ONDERDONK'S CASE.—The Sixty sixth Annual Convention of the New York Diocese, will assemble in St. John's Chapel, in that city, on the 25th inst. The General Convention of the Church meets at Cincinnati on the second of October, and on the day previous the House of Bishops will assemble to deliberate upon the New York case.

CELEBRATION OF THE COMPLETION OF THE CANAL.—We learn from the Cumberland Civilian that the celebration of the opening of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal will probably take place early in October. It is expected that the State's Agents, the Canal Directors, and a large number of distinguished gentlemen, will come up the line from Dam No. 6 to Cumberland. The 9th of October will probably be the day.

The Civilian suggests to its fellow citizens the propriety of holding a town meeting this week, to determine in what manner they will receive their distinguished guests.

A NEW WATCH.—A great improvement in the manufacture of watches has just been made in Geneva, by which watch keys are rendered unnecessary. By simply turning a screw in the handle, the watch is wound up, and another movement regulates the hands. The first watch manufactured with this improvement is intended for America, and its case is said to be a rich and curious specimen of art, and historically interesting; the ornamented border containing a view of the famous "Charter Oak" of Connecticut. "It is a good action thus to make a watch case teem with historic associations, without destroying its ornamental beauty."

Col. Fremont's Gold Placer Bill, introduced into the Senate, grants permits at the rate of one dollar a month, for thirty feet square for each man, and two hundred and ten feet square at $50 a month, to work the quartz rock by machinery.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.

Appointments—The Appropriations—Approaching end of the Session—Members Leaving—The Tariff—Position of the Pennsylvania Democracy on that question.

It is said that Gov. Vance, of Ohio, has been appointed, or offered the appointment, of Treasurer of the United States, in place of Mr. Selden, of Va., who retires with such a fortune as a sharp, prudent man, who knows how to use money, may hope to amass in twenty years' service at a three thousand dollar salary. It is reported that Mr. Selden will go into the banking firm of Latham & Co., a successful and thriving concern of this city, and that he will place in it $50,000 of his gains. There is no place of its population in the United States where private banking appears so profitable, as in Washington city. And I make the remark as an encouragement to some capitalist, with the requisite knowledge of the business, to enter into competition with those already established here. It is doubted, however, by some, whether Mr. Vance, who is pretty well stricken in years, will care to emerge again from the dignified and honorable retirement from public cares, which he has chosen, to engage in labors of this character.

It is reported that Hon. John B. Collier, formerly comptroller of the State of New York, under Mr. Seward's administration, will be appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The Senate will pass the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill on Monday. The House will promptly concur in the amendments, and then the necessary salaries being provided, the President will proceed to nominate a large number of officers, rendered necessary by the laws in relation to California, New Mexico, and Utah. I observed to day that the salaries and other kindred expenses to be defrayed by the general government, in relation to the new State, and other newer Territories, were about two hundred thousand dollars. Probably there will be thirty five or forty appointments of a high grade to be made by the President, under the laws in reference to them, which must, of course, be communicated between now and next Saturday night.

The House has been zealously laboring to day to despatch the Naval Appropriation bill. This measure seems to me, who can but see over the brim, a cup filled to overflowing with peculation. It is made to carry every bold and audacious experiment upon the credulity of members, or the capacity of the Treasury. The original amount of it, for the Navy alone, is extravagant enough—nine and a half millions of dollars. But in addition to this enormous provision for a Navy which, in time of peace, has next to nothing to do, the Committee on Naval Affairs have lent their countenance to plans for the extension of the already too widely extended mail steamer service, which will require, if sanctioned by the House, and will lead to the expenditure of several millions more within the year. It is really intolerable that such projects should be tolerated here.

Among the abuses of the Navy which are much commented upon, is the habit of giving long furloughs without sufficient reason. Thus it is said that although the list shows forty four post captains, there are but fourteen on duty, and while the whole amount of the appropriation asked for commissioned and warrant officers on duty, is but about $750,000, the estimate for the pay of those not on duty, is $460,000. Now is not this latter sum wasted, in fact, though it may be properly expended as to legal forms? The bill was not passed to day, though the Whigs, and a few conscientious Democrats, tried to sit out the bill. The lazy and hungry men were too many for the conscience party; and it seems likely enough that another day will be consumed by it. Next Thursday is the last day when, by the rules, any bill can be transmitted from one House to the other, so it will be seen how precious the hours are becoming.

To day it became alarmingly apparent that unless strenuous appeals were made to the remaining members, the House would be left on Monday next without a quorum. Those appeals were made, and perhaps with effect. Many gentlemen of both parties have gone away, to points within a day or two's travel, promising to obey telegraphic dispatches, informing them that their presence was indispensable. I do not know what to say about the Tariff. All hope is not yet fled. Another effort will be made for a modification, but so far there is no prospect whatever that the four recusant Pennsylvanians, Dimmock, Ross, McLanahan, and Job Mann, will retrace their steps, and aid in the movement. In fact, the proof is complete that the Democratic party of Pennsylvania has obeyed the word of command from the Southern drivers and drill masters, and has taken its stand against protection, though the contrary policy bring ruin upon their manufacturing constituents, and distress upon the people of the State at large. The tariff of 1846 is to be adhered to. Let the iron workers of Warren county remember this when called on to vote for Curtis, the successor of Thompson, who though he has voted right, is believed to have aided and encouraged every movement in opposition to the Whig plans for the melioration of the present system. JUNIUS.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who returned from Europe in the steamer Asia, publishes an article over his acknowledged signature, in the Independent, of Thursday, which contains charges against the proprietor of the Cunard line of steamers, which seriously impeaches his civility and good manners, if nothing more. Mr. B. says that there were nine clergymen on board, and that Mr. Cunard, who came out in the steamer to Halifax, refused to allow any one to preach except those of the Episcopal Church and of the Established Church of Scotland. We copy the following paragraph from the letter:

On the second Sabbath, Mr. Cunard invited a Presbyterian clergyman of the *Established* Church of Scotland to preach, after the service had been read. Every one rejoiced that this worthy gentleman had been permitted to preach; but it was asked upon what considerations the rule had been broken, and why a Scotch Presbyterian had been permitted to preach, but American Methodist clergymen, or Presbyterian, or Congregational had been forbidden? Mr. Cunard quite lost his temper under such questionings. The gentleman from Boston said in the most friendly manner to him, that such an arrangement was calculated to produce ill feeling toward the Cunard line among Americans, who were quite unused to such restrictions upon the right of religious worship. Mr. Cunard replied very tartly that he knew very well that Americans would patronise their own steamers (alluding to Collins' line) as soon as they had as much confidence in their safety as they had in his; that it made him angry to have such intimations held out for threats; and he added, in so many words, that if Americans did not choose to go in his ships, "let them stay away!" He afterwards repeated the same remark to the writer, in presence of several others, and added that if we did not choose to go in that line, "we might go to h—l!" He said that he wished the American people distinctly to understand this. In that wish we so fully sympathized, that we thought it a duty to call the attention of the public to this matter.

THE TELEGRAPH.—Dispatches were received by the Telegraph, day before yesterday, from Washington, twenty minutes *ahead of time*. At twelve o'clock on same day there was an official despatch, directing a special messenger to be sent to Texas, with information of the passage of the Texas Bill, and in three hours afterwards the messenger was on his way in the steamship *Portland*; and this fact was probably known at Washington in the course of the same afternoon. This is what we call doing work on the high pressure principle.—*N. Orleans Bulletin.*

☞ Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the VIIIth—Lancaster—district of Pennsylvania. Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, the present member, is the Whig candidate, and will of course be elected.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Waste of Time

Long wasted by the night distilled
Slow fallen rain and silent dew
Lie cities where the wild birds build,
Where robbers lurk the sad year through;
There may thy heart admonish'd see
The chaos come to might and mind,
Court glory if it dares to be
More honor'd than its fallen kind!

Heroic men far sighted born,
Proud masters in the battle's throe,
Have graves to level nature worn,
A grain of dust for hearts to show;
Where sceptred worms in pomp and pride
Survey'd an empire's famous art,
The sea waves break at even-tide
And back from shatter'd temples start.

Man, with the gloom of ages fled,
The waste where generations sleep,
Compare the sin grown path you tread,
The sad bound house where mourners weep;
When death led to that hidden mould,
Thou leavest impulse, gold and pain,
To be forgotten like the old
Ere many harvest moons shall wane!

Compare thy atom form with might
That makes the sunlit planets roll,
Keeps moons and blazing comets right,
Gives to thy shape a deathless soul!
World hardened! turn thee and review
This God sent lesson long forgot;
The present may be known to you,
The future dark, thou knowest not!

J. K. H.

WEALTH OF NEW YORK.—By a report made to the Board of Supervisors of New York city and county, it appears that the aggregate value of real and personal estate in that county is estimated at $286,060,676.74; being an increase of $29,863,533.26 over last year's valuation. The municipal tax on this is in the aggregate $339,697.69; but a number of corporations, possessing property to the amount of $7,937,129.99, avoid taxation by claims of exemption. According to the report from which the above information is extracted, the number of persons whose property is taxed is but 6000, out of the large population possessed by New York city. The value of the real and personal estate of the State of New York, according to the last report of the Comptroller, was $536,162,901; of which $193,028,076 was in the county of New York; 61,164,451 being personal estate in the county, and $129,926,625 in the whole State. The State tax of 1849 amounted to $278,643.10, of which 130,000, or nearly one half, was paid by the city.

CHAPLIN IN MARYLAND—*His committal at Rockville.*—Mr. Chaplin, the alleged abductor of slaves from Washington, was conveyed to Rockville on Thursday evening. The Washington Republic says:

Soon after his arrival there, he was taken before Squires Anderson, Spates, and Braddock.—Here D. Radcliffe, J. Brewer, and Asa Childs, Esqs., appeared to his defence; and the Hon. R. J. Bowie, and J. H. Tuck, Esq., for the prosecution. The number of persons assembled at the court house was unusually large.

Mr. Bowie remarked that he had tendered his resignation of the office of Attorney for the Commonwealth, but that it had not been accepted; and he felt it to be his duty to comply with the call made upon him to attend in the present case.

Mr. Tuck stated that he was not a volunteer, but had been engaged by citizens of Montgomery to appear for the prosecution. He declaimed at some length upon the enormity of the offence attempted by the accused. In the midst of his speech he was vehemently applauded. Mr. Bowie rebuked this applause. Mr. Tuck expressed his regret for it. The magistrates commanded silence, and ordered the arrest of any person offending in this wise. The applause was, however, subsequently repeated. We mention this as showing the excited feelings of the people.

There was some argument between the counsel relative to the power of the magistrates to accept bail for the prisoner's appearance, it being contended by the prosecution that a court of record alone was competent.

The cause was finally adjourned till Friday morning, when, upon the reassembling of the court, the counsel for the prisoner announced their determination to waive further resistance for the present, and the accused was accordingly committed to prison, to await his trial upon the charge of a murderous assault.

It may, perhaps, be well to explain, that the charge is based upon the defence or assault made by himself, or the two slaves of Messrs. Toombs and Stevens whom he was aiding to escape from slavery, some weeks since, when the officers of police and others, who had followed him from this city, beyond the Maryland line, were about to arrest him and his party.

OCCUPATIONS.—The following excellent remarks from the Waverly Magazine, are so strongly characterized with good sense and practical every day applications, we have at once set them down as sound doctrine.

There is a most radical error pervading society at the present in regard to plain, honest, hardy, industry. A greater or more foolish mistake never associated itself with the popular prejudices, than that it is the nature of his avocation that gives character and dignity to the man. For our part we should be sadly puzzled to discover the distinction between any two of the varied occupations which employ the industry of man, that would raise the operative in the one case above the one in the other. One occupation is precisely as creditable in itself, and as commendable to its industrious pursuer as another, provided it be honorable, and in perfect harmony with the laws of God and man. It is the man that ennobles the occupation, not the occupation that dignifies the man. It is well that we are not all fitted by habit, education and taste, for the same avocation. However, these natural divisions are by no means distinctions. It is the diversity of taste, together with good and wholesome laws and regulations, that harmonize this vast workshop of intricate industry, the world. Without this diversity, all would be riot and confusion, and physical power alone would reap the benefits of labor. As it is, the weak and strong have each their several and appropriate allotments.

The man who follows in the wake of the plowshare in his striped frock, and with bronzed and toughened hands, plants his seed—the man with smutty face and leathern apron, who with strong and vigorous arms, swings his clanging sledge from early morn to twilight eve—or the man who bends over his ringing lapstone the live long day, is not one whit below the smooth faced, keen eyed merchant, who follows the feminine employment of measuring tape and ribbon—the eagle eyed barrister, who expounds, or rather mystifies the law, or he whose stately tread resounds in the halls of legislation. Still, there exists in the community a low and baneful prejudice in regard to this matter of labor. Why, fathers now a days, must keep a sharp eye on their sons, lest they stray from "the learned professions," and take up the degrading occupation of a mechanic, and thus entail a calamity upon the family which can never be wiped out.—The daughters, too, must have a maternal spy up on their every glance and footstep, lest she be tempted to fix her eye upon some poor mechanic! Horrible! Why, the good lady would as soon think of linking her daughter with a Patagonian heathen as a mechanic.

Are not the uses of the trowel, the anvil, the spade, and the hammer, just as laudable employments, wherewith to build up our comforts in life, as the yard stick, the pestle and mortar, or library? Equally as honorable and respectable, since they are all employed for the same purpose. Labor is labor, whether performed in the field and workshop, or behind the counter, and in the study. Honesty and honorable labor are the same, whether performed by the king or the peasant, by the priest or the layman; it is just as honorable in the one as the other, and as worthy of the respect and admiration of the world.

NEWSPAPER LITERATURE.—A recent number of the North British Review, in an excellent article upon the literary profession, has some remarks to the effect that all experience in the conduct of public journals, from the quarterly reviews to the daily papers, shows the utter incompetency of thousands of very clever people to write articles, reviews, books, &c., the contrary of which is generally believed. The editorial fraternity, continues the reviewer, "would all have the same experiences to relate of the marvellous failures of men of genius and learning; the crude, cumbrous state in which they have sent their so called articles for publication; the labor it has taken to mould their fine thought and valuable erudition into comely shape; the utter impossibility often of doing it at all." "The amateur articles of very clever people are generally what an amateur effort at coat making would be. The only reason that they cannot make a coat is that they are not tailors. Now there are many very able and learned men, who can compass far greater efforts of human intellect than the production of a newspaper article, yet cannot write a newspaper article at all because they are not newspaper writers, or criticise a book with decent effect, because they are not critics. Article writing comes "by art, not by chance.""

There is only truth in the above, and the practical knowledge of newspaper literature is very limited. Its history deserves study, and we are glad to find upon our table two volumes throwing light upon its history in this country, in New England especially. They are from the pen of a veteran in newspaper service, Jos. T. Buckingham, Esq., and are entitled "Specimens of Newspaper Literature, with personal Memoirs, Anecdotes, and Reminiscences." There lives not a man, we believe, in the country so competent as Mr. Buckingham to the production of such a work, he having been connected with the profession, in one way or another, for half a century. Very curious and instructive are his researches, extending as far back as 1690 and reaching down to 1800, including the history of forty five newspapers, with specimens of their style, and all ascertainable particulars of proprietorship, circulation, influence, &c. It will readily be seen that such a work must truly present the actual features of the times, and of contemporaneous manners, for there is no truer mirror of these than the newspaper press, and in this respect Mr. Buckingham's volumes are valuable beyond price. They give information that cannot now be obtained elsewhere.

But they are no less valuable as elucidating the subject which forms the title of this article, and we sincerely hope that the purpose implied in the author's preface of bringing down the work to a more recent date, will be carried out. The first *attempt* to set up a newspaper in North America was made in Boston, in 1690. It is supposed that only one number was published, and only one copy of that is known to exist. It is preserved in the State Paper Office, in London. It is a small quarto of four pages, one of which was blank. It was suppressed by the legislative authorities as having been issued 'contrary to law.' The first newspaper *established* was the "Boston News Letter," April, 1704. It was a half sheet of paper, in size about twelve inches by eight, made up in two pages folio, with two columns on each page. The publisher, John Campbell, was a Scotchman, a bookseller, and post master in Boston. If his literary accomplishments should be estimated by the evidence furnished in the columns of his paper, they were not of a high order. The publisher's advertisement, clumsily written, constituted nearly the whole of the original matter, a specimen of which, *literatim, verbatim, et punctuatim*—a rule observed in all the examples—is given by Mr. Buckingham.

Such an origin had newspaper literature in this country, and he who is curious to mark its gradual advancement, for there has been no retrograde movement, will find ample material for reflection in these volumes. Since 1704, and more especially since 1770, what a change has been wrought in the newspaper press, and in the tastes and intelligence of the people. That the change is for the better, every one must admit who compares the present with the past, giants though there were in the era of the Revolution, and in later times. In none of our exchanges—or at most in one or two only, and that but occasionally—do we find public affairs conducted with such acrimony, or personal recrimination, as is shown in some of the "specimens" given in these volumes. And we may take this opportunity of recording our conviction that, within the last few years even, there has been a manifest and growing disposition to conduct newspaper controversy without personalities, and with the proprieties that gentlemen ought ever to observe in debate, however earnest the discussion. It is a good sign, and indicates genuine refinement and mental elevation, both in readers and writers.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

THE VIRGINIA GOLD MINES.—The editor of the Fredericksburgh News, who has recently been on a visit to the Gold Mines of Virginia, gives the following as the result of his observations:

Strange as it may seem, though a resident for twenty years within almost a stone's throw of the principal Gold Mines of Virginia, Wednesday last was the first day we ever saw one. Prompted by curiosity, we visited the Culpepper mine, in the county of Culpepper, which is one of the largest and most extensively worked mines in the State. This mine is some twenty miles from Fredericksburgh, and situated directly on the North bank of the South branch of the Rappahannock River. It is owned by a company of gentlemen at the North who have built extensive machinery, and are working it successfully.

We had no conception, until we saw it, of the modus operandi in getting gold. We had some account of the surface diggings, but never of the mining process. At the Culpepper mines are hills of immense height, formed of rock of various kinds. In this rock is deposited gold which is found in veins running from South to North, 20 degrees East. These veins vary in width from two to ten feet. It requires skill and great labor to find them. It is done only after repeated trials at different points where gold is suspected. When a vein is discovered the rock is dug out or rather pecked out by pick axes, and rolled in wheel barrows to the mouth of the cave, whence it is taken in carts to the mill to be ground, and the gold extracted by a process known to all.

The order and regularity of these veins are truly surprising. They run in a straight line, and were as distinctly marked in the rock as lines upon a new made map. We entered several of these veins, and followed the narrow track made by the gold diggers some 800 feet in the bowels of the earth. There is at the Culpepper Mines a little mountain of rock, in which numbers of the veins have been discovered penetrating its base and running in a direct line a distance not yet ascertained. In one instance it was worked nearly a thousand feet in length and six feet in width and as many in depth, without coming to a terminus. There was one vein in this hill or mountain which our conductor thought the largest in the State. It has been worked some two hundred feet and has gradually widened as they progressed, until from a width at the commencement of about four feet it has reached from fifty to seventy five. Horse carts with horses attached, run up and turn around in the area formed by the extracted rock with entire facility.

This rock we saw taken to the mill and reduced to powder by stamps and other means. The machinery used in this process is known to the public. They consist of Stamps, the Chilian Mill, and a new Amalgamator, invented by our townsman Major Miller. This machinery is truly wonderful. The manner of its working with the ingenious construction and adaptation to the ends designed, make it a curiosity.

The Amalgamator has been in operation for the last six months, and is, we learn, a decided improvement upon any heretofore used. Its yield over and above those which have been in operation before is 25 per cent, caused by a more perfect separation of the gold from the ore. We took some of this powdered rock, which we have now in our possession. It is brilliant with sparkles of gold scattered in rich profusion throughout the mass. It reminds one of the sands of California of which we have such graphic descriptions.

Upon the whole our trip was pleasant, and the information was gathered exceedingly interesting.

English law has proved itself capable of protecting the public interest in a sphere where American law has hitherto been almost totally inoperative, though the evil to be remedied is tenfold more grievous in this country than in Great Britain.—The *Orion*, a steamer of 460 horse power, left Liverpool for Glasgow on the 17th of last June, with 200 passengers on board. In the dead of night, the captain being asleep in his cabin, the second mate, who was on the watch, for the purpose of expediting the passage put the boat out of her usual course and ran her on a dangerous track, till she finally struck on a hidden rock near Portpatrick. The water poured into the vessel, and the passengers rushed to the deck. The life boats were not in order—the vessel careened, and before assistance could be rendered from the shore, fifty human beings had sunk to rise no more. It was a scene that sent a thrill of horror through the country. But the British public did not, as we do in similar cases, dismiss the tragedy with a transient shudder. The captain and second mate were indicted, and a thorough legal investigation was had. It was established that the former was asleep during a part of the voyage, which, on account of the rockiness of the coast, was dangerous though the weather was perfectly fair; and that the latter, though a man of skill, experience, and sobriety, had, in order to shorten the route, caused the vessel to be steered among dangerous rocks, which were accurately laid down on the chart. It was also proved that the officers of the boat were culpably negligent in not having at hand the bottom plugs of the life boats, and in not having the swinging apparatus in such order that they might be lowered in a minute and a half. In view of these facts, though both the captain and second mate had displayed no little heroism in saving lives, and were the two last to leave the wreck, the one was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment, and the other to seven years' transportation.

These are severe punishments; but, we doubt not, they have been fully sanctioned by public opinion in England. Men who thus trifle with the lives of those committed to their care, are there regarded as criminals, and get no sympathy when they meet the criminal's doom. If a sterner tone of public feeling existed in our own country, in regard to offences of this description, and if our legal authorities were more determined and faithful in bringing the guilty parties to justice, most of the disasters, which we are now called upon so frequently to chronicle, would never occur—the lives of thousands would be annually saved, and tens of thousands of hearts from desolation.

How many terrible casualties, by land and sea, must it require to awaken our law makers and law administrators to the necessity of more fully protecting us against the men, who during our hours of travel take our lives in charge, and in carelessness or heartlessness, betray their trust? The protection of life is the primary object of society, the first duty of government. Why should the most enlightened society and the most perfect government in the world display indifference and remissness where others exercise the greatest care and furnish the most efficient safeguards? Why should manslaughter in hot blood, an indulgence of a momentary passion, be visited with long, perhaps life long, imprisonment, and manslaughter in cold blood, a gratification of a spirit of rivalry, of mere personal ease, or of some other object just as trifling, go unpunished? English justice has just taught us a lesson, which it would be well for us to profit by.—*N. Y. Courier.*

WHAT A PRUDENT WIFE DID.—A correspondent of the National Era relates the following:—A fact which I came in possession of a couple of years ago, may illustrate the character of the New Englanders, and reveal the origin of some branches of their profitable business. S. W. was the son of our country clergyman, and was accustomed to laboring on a farm in summer, and keeping school in winter. He was moral, industrious and frugal, and took a wife possessing the same qualities, together with a shrewd propensity to calculate the cost of all articles of living. One day her husband brought home the cloth and trimmings for a new coat. The wife inquired the price of the buttons, which she noticed were made of cloth 'lasting,' or, more fully, 'everlasting,' covered on wooden button moulds. She thought she could afford a good button, made by hand, for less money. The next day, like the true daughter of a Yankee she tried the thing out. She bought the cloth by the yard, and moulds by the dozen; and in a week she had buttons, at a less price, in the market.

The thing would pay. S. W. soon left farming and school keeping, bought the cloth, which his wife cut into button-covers, and button-moulds, hired the women and girls of the neighboring towns to make them up, and sold them at great profit.—Soon another entered into partnership with him, and invented machinery to do the work. Then the plain lasting was changed to figured velvet, and satin, and twist. Improvement on improvement in machinery was made, till they equalled the best English, or French, or German buttons. S. W. now owns one of the sweetest villages in the Connecticut valley, and almost supplies the U. S. with buttons for coats and overcoats. He has endowed an academy munificently; has contributed like a prince to the fund of a highly distinguished and useful female seminary, and has rescued a noble college from embarrassment. So much for the carefulness of a prudent wife, and so much for a disposition to earn an honest living in some way, rather than thrive in idleness on the hard and too often unrequited toil of others.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, in giving a description of the recent tour of the President of France, thus describes the illumination of the stupendous Cathedral at Strasburg:

"About half past ten o'clock, a small opening was seen amongst the clouds in the distant horizon, and a gentle streak of mild light showed that the moon was about to rise. At this moment the point of light which was observed on the very summit of the spire of the Minster, became larger and brighter, and in a few seconds a burst of pure dazzling light broke over the city, and as soon as the eye was able to endure the splendor, a vision of beauty arose upon it, which far surpassed all it had as yet beheld. You are aware that the spire of the cathedral of Strasburg is the highest in the world, rising 474 feet above the level of the pavement, 25 feet higher than the great pyramid of Egypt, and 140 feet higher than St. Paul's. This wonderful structure is one piece of airy open work, and the stone work is so completely apart, the pillars supporting it all the way up so thin, and the fret work so delicate and yet so distinct, that the eye can see through it as through the finest lace. With its tracery so elaborate, rising in a net work of detached arcades and tiny pillars, it looks like a rich open screen, or marble woven into the most graceful forms, to cover the gigantic mass beneath it. In a few seconds from the bursting of the ball of light that had hitherto been stationary at the very point of this master piece of art, the whole of the interior grew gradually into a blaze of radiance, and then blazed out into one sheet of flame that assumed successively every color of the rainbow. The rich crimson blaze was the most brilliant that can be imagined; and when it assumed the more intense glow of flame, you might fancy it was some volcano whose sides, unable to restrain the terrible element that raged within, had suddenly burst, and you beheld through the interstices the billows of fire in all their fury. The shafts, the pillars, the arches, the tracery, the whole of the ornaments of the spire, were as plainly visible in all their detail, as if you were standing close to them; and in the interior you behold moving about human figures, which appeared to glide along a path of light, which, when played on by the night air, reflected at each moment a new variety of glory. From the summit of the spire and each of the four towers lower down, shot forth balls of flame that gave out the most dazzling lights, while the interior varied each moment in color. This wonderful display lasted until about 11 o'clock, when, after one last gush of light from beneath the cross or, the very top of the spire, and another still more brilliant from the interior, the whole sunk into darkness."

LARGE GOLD COINS.—An important measure to commerce, in connexion with the gold of California, has just been brought forward in the Senate by Mr. Gwin, Senator from that new State. It proposes, virtually, that gold coins of the value of from one hundred to ten thousand dollars each shall be struck at the mint.

The circular form hitherto universally followed for small coins, which had its origin in the rude ancient contrivances of dropping the melted metal from a ladle, to be struck with a punch and hammer, adapts them to our purses, but would not be appropriate for these gigantic coins, designed for heavy transactions at home and exchanges abroad. For these purposes they should be rectangular, that they may be convenient for packing in boxes.

These huge rectangular coins are but a valuable and ingenious improvement upon the limited and already existing system of European bankers. They are to be struck of refined gold, of uniform fineness, and with appropriate legends and devices, similar to those upon our smaller coins; with their values conspicuously marked, and the inscriptions "Liberty" and "United States of America." Counterfeiting and mutilation are provided against by suitable contrivances and enactments.—*Wash. Union, Friday.*

"How do you sell peaches?" asked a young gentleman yesterday of one of the boys who deal in the article on the large bridge. 'Two for a cent' was the boy's polite answer. 'Two for a cent, sir,' exclaimed the gentleman, with apparent astonishment, for the peaches were very large. 'Two for a cent!' And he began fumbling in his pockets.—'Two for a cent' and he kept up the search with his fingers. 'Two of them great peaches for one cent!' he repeated very deliberately. It was evident now that his fingers did not find what they were searching for. 'Two for a cent,' he said once more, in a somewhat low tone, and turning round to leave the basket. 'Two for a cent!' Well, by thunder! that is cheap enough—if I only had a cent!'—[Prov. Post.

The Providence Post has, inadvertently, furnished, by this anecdote, a very good tariff argument. The Locofocos are constantly insisting that every man should be allowed to "buy where he can buy cheapest." These peaches, by the confession of the querist, were very cheap. But what did their cheapness avail so long as he hadn't the cent?—It may be a comfortable reflection to the man that wants a coat, that he can buy it for half the old price, if he has the money to pay for it. But if he had no money, its cheapness is rather an aggravation than a comfort.

Most men in this country only get hold of money in exchange for labor. It is, therefore, more important to the laborer that labor should be in demand at fair rates, than that boots, hats, coats and beef should be very cheap. For with plenty of work at good prices, the laborer can afford to pay liberally for his bread and beef. Nothing is cheap to a man, however much he may require it, if, for the want of work, he has been unable to earn what the article will cost. While any thing is cheap, which he needs, if, from having plenty of work and good pay, his pockets are well lined with bank bills. Free Trade may make things nominally cheap; but when the laborer goes to buy them, from having been deprived of work by the free trade policy, he will find himself too poor to make the purchase.—*Albany Journal.*

Hall & Son, music publishers in New York, have purchased the beautiful song of Epes Sargeant Esq., which did not get the Jenny Lind prize. The price received for the copy right is, however, the same as that received for the successful one, $200. It has been set to music by Mr. Strakosh, the eminent pianist and composer.

THE LONDON BREWERIES.—The New York Mirror says a movement is on foot, in that city, towards raising a sum of money, for the purpose of making a complimentary present to the operatives employed at the Brewery of Barclay, Perkins & Co., London, as a testimonial of respect for their manly reception of Marshal Haynau.

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 7th instalment was called for on the 20th of July last.
aug6:tf WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

Blind Restored to Sight by the Petroleum.
S. S. LINTON—Sir: I wish to bear testimony to the medical virtue of the Oil called Petroleum. I was for a long time afflicted with a badly inflamed and very sore eye, so much so as to lose sight entirely for about three months, with very little hopes of ever recovering the sight, and but a slight prospect of having it relieved of the soreness; my attending physician was unsuccessful in making a cure, or in giving relief, and afforded me but little encouragement. I heard of the Petroleum about the 1st of April, 1850, and gave it a trial: the result is, the sight is restored and my eyes well, except a little tender or weak when I go out in the sun. ANN IRELAND.
Mansfield st., Cincinnati, May 24, 1850.
S. S. LINTON—Sir: I have been afflicted with Piles for ten years, and have tried other remedies, without permanent relief, until I heard of the Petroleum. I have used only one bottle, and think I am entirely cured. [illegible] E C GARRETSON
For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R E Sellers, 57 Wood st.; D M Curry, Allegheny city; D A Elliott, Allegheny; Joseph Douglass, Allegheny; also by the proprietor, S. M. KIER,
jy4 Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh

DENTIST. DR. O. HUNT, Dentist. Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets. oct1-ly

R. P. TANNER & CO.,
SHOE WAREHOUSE,
52 Wood st, between Third & Fourth,
Are now receiving their very large and superior Fall stock of
BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS;
Also, BONNETS and FLOWERS, all of the latest styles, and expressly adapted to the western trade. It has been selected with great care, and as to sizes 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. aug28:dif

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 ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS. aug19:tf

Improvements in Dentistry.
DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—TOOTHACHE CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
REFER TO—J. B. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. ja19

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS
CITIZENS'
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Pittsburgh.
C. G. HUSSEY, Pres't. A. W. MARKS, Sec'y.
Office—No. 41 Water street, in the warehouse of C. H. GRANT.
THIS COMPANY is now prepared to insure all kinds of risks, on houses, manufactories, goods merchandise in store, and in transitu vessels, &c.
An ample guaranty for the ability and integrity of the Institution, is afforded in the character of the Directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known to the community for their prudence, intelligence, and integrity.
DIRECTORS—C. G. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazelton, John Haworth, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier. ap30:tf

READ! READ!—Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge for expelling Worms!—Astonishing Cure.
"Feeling it to be a duty due to my fellow beings, I lay before them a fact which took place not long since. Last fall I called on Messrs. Hyrold & Co., of Williamstown, N. Y., for some Worm Medicine, and they recommended Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, or Worm Specific. I took a bottle home and gave a dose to a child about six years old, and to my great astonishment it brought away 83 worms. I soon after gave another dose to the same child, which brought away about 50 more, making some 130 worms in about 12 hours. I have given to other of my children, very effectually, and can cheerfully recommend it to all.
JAPHET C. ALLEN
Amboy, July 29th, 1847."
☞ For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 60 Wood street. sep21-d&wS

FALL IMPORTATION OF HARDWARE.
LOGAN, WILSON & CO.
120 WOOD STREET,
Are now prepared with a large and fresh stock of English, German, and American Hardware, to offer superior inducements to buyers. Those wishing to purchase will promote their interest by looking through our stock, as they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. aug15

NOTICE.
The Rev. Arthur Waring, will lecture on Thursday (this) evening, at the First Baptist Church, on the Political, Social, and Religious Condition of Hayti. Also on Friday and Sabbath evenings at the same place. The public are invited to attend.

French Millinery and Dress Making.
MRS. HUDDLESTON informs her customers in the city, and country merchants that she has resumed her former business, next door to her old established stand, No 174 Chesnut street, fifth door above Seventh, south side, where she is prepared to fill all orders, wholesale and retail. Having made arrangements in Paris to receive regularly all the new Costumes, Patterns of Ladies' and Children's Dresses for the accommodation of individuals and those in the trade, from 25c to $1. Her prices are much lower than heretofore. Also, Ladies' Boots and Shoes of the latest styles, well assorted, constantly on hand at reduced prices. Just received an entire new style Ladies' Riding Caps and Habits. A first rate Dressmaker wanted—French preferred. sep26:1t

New Books.
HEALTH, Disease, and Remedy. By Dr. Moore.
Adelaide Lindsay, a novel. By the author of "Lettice Arnold," "Norman's Bridge," &c., &c.
Life and Correspondence of Robt. Southey—part 5.
Gibbon's Rome—5th and 6th vol.—completion of the work. Received and for sale by
sep26 R C STOCKTON
[American, Post, and Chronicle, copy.]

FOR SALE.
A fine showy Sorrel Riding Horse, sixteen hands high, perfectly sound, and free from vice. Also, good Saddle and Bridle.
Apply to C. McKNIGHT, 114 Water st. sep2?:d1t

SUGAR & MOLASSES—25 hhds prime N O Sugar; 31 brls do Molasses, in oak brls, in store and for sale by W & M MITCHELTREE, Liberty st. sep23

CALF SKINS—2 cases of super French Calf skins, Gureau's brand, just received and for sale low for cash, by C. YEAGER, 114 Market st. sep26

SUSPENDERS—500 doz assorted, just rec'd for sale low by [sep25] C YEAGER

FANCY COMBS—75 gross Fancy Combs of the latest patterns, just rec'd for sale by sep26 C YEAGER

SHIRTS & DRAWERS—A large assortment of Silk, Woolen, and Cotton Shirts and Drawers, for sale low by [sep25] C YEAGER

HOSIERY—A fine assortment of ladies' and childrens' Woolen Hose, comprising every variety, just received by [sep25] C YEAGER

WRAPPING PAPER—400 reams rag and straw wrapping medium, double medium, crown, and double crown, a very superior article, on hand and for sale by R C STOCKTON, 47 Market st. sep26

PRINTING PAPER—100 rms 24 x 38; 75 rms 22 x 32; equal to the best in the market; for sale by sep26 R C STOCKTON

BACON HAMS—20 casks sound but rough, will be sold low to close the lot by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO, Water & Front sts. sep26

CHEESE—200 bxs superior on hand for sale by sep26 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

Superior Scotch and Irish Whiskey.
10 PUNCHEONS Stewart's celebrated Malt Whiskey, of very delicate flavor.
12 puncheons Mehan's Waterside, extra quality and high proof, under custom house lock.
Also, Brandies of different vintages and brands in half, quarter, and octaves. Imported and for sale by A H McCALLA, 30 Walnut st. Philadelphia. sep6:deodim 2p—86

DUFF'S MERCHANTS' COLLEGE, CORNER of Third and Market sts, established by the principal in 1840. On referring to any of our resident city merchants, it will be [illegible] the course of instruction in MERCANTILE AND STEAM BOAT BOOK KEEPING, COMMERCIAL COMPUTATIONS, COMMERCIAL LAW, and PENMANSHIP, are carried to a degree of perfection never approached by any other teacher in this part of the country. Circulars of terms, &c., are mailed to any part of the country. sep25:wlyT

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale the Steam Engine, with the Saw Mill gearing and lath cutting machinery, in the building on the east side of Craig st., in Allegheny city. He will also, if desired, sell the building which is one hundred and twenty feet long by forty feet wide. The engine is an excellent one, with sufficient power to drive all the machinery for sawing and lath cutting. The whole could be removed and set up elsewhere, within sixty days, at a moderate expense.
Or, he will lease the steam engine and building, with sufficient ground, for any other purpose than sawing, for a term of years. NEVILLE B. CRAIG, sep23:d4t&wtf

NEW STOCK OF **CHICKERING'S PIANOS.**
JOHN H. MELLOR, No 81 Wood street, sole agent for Chickering's Piano Fortes for Western Pennsylvania, has received, and now ready for sale, the following assortment selected by himself from the manufactory, and will be supplied as usual at Mr. Chickering's prices, viz:—
2 carved Louis XIV, 7 octaves.
6 elegant Rosewood, 7 do;
3 do do 6½ do;
1 do do 6 do;
1 do Mahogany, 6 do;
1 do Walnut, 6 do;
1 full carved semigrand.
A CARD—The subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he has made arrangements with Mr. John H. Mellor, for the exclusive sale of his Piano Fortes, in Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, and those wishing to purchase may be assured that their interests will be faithfully attended to. J CHICKERING.
Boston, March 23, 1848.
In addition to the above stock of Pianos from Mr. Chickering, a new supply is offered from the factories of Adam Stodart, Bacon & Raven, and Worcester, New York, and Hallett, Cumston & Allen, Boston, at prices varying from two to three hundred dollars. sep25

ARBUTHNOT is receiving a large assortment of fancy and staple, variety, and Dry Goods, consisting in part of Woolen, Thibet, and Cashmere Shawls; Silk, Berlin, Thibet, Kid and Buckskin Gloves; Woolen and Worsted Comforts; Alpacas and Bombazines; Woolen and Canton Flannels; Colored and Bleached Muslins; Cassinets and Cassimeres; Ribbons and Laces; Buttons and Combs; Threads and Bindings; Umbrellas and Dress Bone, &c.
All of which, country and city merchants are respectfully invited to examine, at 83 Wood st. sep25

DICTIONARY OF MECHANICS, Engine Work, and Engineering—No 17 of this great work has been received at Holmes' Literary Depot, Third st., opposite the Post office. sep26

LINSEED OIL—25 brls pure, just rec'd for sale by sep25 J B CANFIELD

CLOVER SEED—8 brls in store and for sale by sep25 J B CANFIELD

CREAM CHEESE—300 bxs prime cutting cheese, just rec'd for sale by J B CANFIELD

SALERATUS—200 bxs and 12 casks pure, for sale by [sep25] J B CANFIELD

TEAS—100 hf chests Y. H. Teas; 25 do G. P. Teas; 30 do Pouchong, rec'g per canal, for sale by JAMES DALZELL, 70 Water st. sep21

To People from the Old Country.
EXACTLY the same kind of small Leaf Fine, Strong, and Rough Flavored Black Teas that are used in the Old Country, can be bought at 50c and 75c per lb. at Morris & Haworth's Tea Store, east side of the Diamond, "and no where else in Pittsburgh." sep24

CHEAP TEA AND NO MISTAKE.
MORRIS & HAWORTH, in the Diamond, are selling excellent Tea, at 50 cts per lb—TRY IT!! sep24

Extra Superfine Oolong & Ningyong Tea
THESE are the very best Black Teas that are imported into the United States. Morris & Haworth, Tea Dealers, in the Diamond, are selling said Teas at the low price of 75c per lb, for cash. sep24

ROSS FOSTER; or the Mysteries of the Court of London, vol 3 of this interesting work has been received at Holmes' Literary Depot, Third street, opposite the Post Office; also, Ellen Parry, or Trials of the Heart, by Olivia; George Castriot, surnamed Scanderbeg King of Albina, by Clement C Moore, L. L. D; and No 332 of Littell's Living Age. sep24

Just Received,
A LARGE and extensive assortment of PATENT METALLIC RUBBER FABRICS, among the almost endless variety embraced in the assortment, may be found the following:—
Horse Covers, Carriage Cloth, Air Beds, Air Pillows, Air Cushions, Water Pails, Tobacco Pouches, Fishing Boots, Coats, Capes, Cloaks, Tarpaulins, Gloves, Mittens, Ponches, Maps, Elastics, Purses, Hose, Door Springs, Machine Banding, Sou' Westers, Machine Packing, Camp Blankets, Paper Holders, Life Preservers, Travelling Bags, Isthmus Bags, Bathing Mats, Dolls' Heads, Dogs, Lions, Saddle Bags, Air Balls, Foot Balls, Ladies' Wash Gloves, Ladies' Gum Shoes, Gents' Gum Shoes, Leggings, &c.
Every article sold at this establishment is warranted to possess all the characteristics essential to water proof goods, viz:—insolubility under any degree of heat, flexibility in the severest cold, great durability, lightness, perfect imperviousness, and freedom from odor, for sale at the Goodyear Rubber Emporium, Nos 7 & 9 Wood street.
sep19 J & H PHILLIPS

WRAPPING PAPER—A large lot of straw and rag, assorted sizes, constantly on hand by W P MARSHALL, 85 Wood st. sep23

ORPHAN ASYLUM.
WANTED, a middle aged lady, to take charge of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Asylum for Orphans, as Matron; also, one as assistant.
Apply to MRS. EDRINGTON, MRS. CAMPBELL, or, MRS. ROBINSON. sep23

NOTICE.
THE Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company will be held on the 7th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M, at the office of Mr. George T. Lewis, Front st., below Walnut, Philadelphia.
GEORGE THOMPSON, Secretary. sep23:d2w*

NEW BOOKS.
ENGLISH GRAMMAR—The English Language in its elements and forms, with a history of its origin and developement; designed for use in colleges and schools. Wm. C. Fowler, late professor of Rhetoric in Amherst College.
Astronomy—The recent progress of Astronomy; especially in the United States. By Elias Loomis.
Five Years of a Hunter's Life in the far interior of South Africa, with notices of the native tribes, and anecdotes of the chase of the lion, elephant, hippopotamus, giraffe, rhinoceros, &c., with illustrations. By R. G. Cumming. Received for sale by R C STOCKTON, 47 Market st sep23
[Post, Chronicle, and American copy.]

NEW LOT OF SPLENDID PIANOS,
Music and Musical Instruments,
Sign of the Golden Harp, No 101 Third street.
H. KLEBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from the east, with a most elegant and extensive assortment of Pianos of various styles and prices, selected by himself, with great care at the celebrated factories of Nunns & Clark, N. Y., and Dunham, N. Y., (firm of Stodart & Dunham, N. Y.) Having selected the above from an immense stock just finished by the above makers, they are warranted of superior quality and tone, and will in all cases be sold at New York factory prices. Purchasers will receive a written guarantee with each Piano, entitling them to an exchange or return of same if found defective.
Also, a lot of splendid Guitars, from the factory of Schmidt & Maul, N. Y. They are a superb article, and warranted equal, if not superior, to any made in the world.
Also, a fine selection of Flutes, Clarionets, Violins, Strings, Brass instruments, and the newest and most popular music, including Jenny Lind's celebrated songs. sep23

NEW PATTERNS of Wall Paper for Halls, in Arabesque and Persian styles. sep23 W P MARSHALL

ZANTE CURRANTS—5 casks for sale low by WM A McCLURG & CO, 256 Liberty st. sep21

ALICANTE MATS—Fancy Hemp for sale by sep23 WM A McCLURG & CO

CHEESE—50 bxs best Cream; 175 bxs common do; for sale by sep23 STUART & SILL

BROOMS—95 doz in store and for sale by sep23 STUART & SILL

SALERATUS—50 bxs best quality for sale by sep21 STUART & SILL

BACON—A small lot clear sides for sale by sep23 STUART & SILL

STARCH—30 bxs best brands for sale by sep23 STUART & SILL

BED CORDS—Different sizes, for sale by sep23 STUART & SILL

SUGAR & MOLASSES—17 hhds N O Sugar; 100 brls N O Molasses; 45 brls S H do;
sep17 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK

AMUSEMENTS.

WILKINS HALL.
MARVIN & HAWLEY'S
GIGANTIC MIRROR OF CALIFORNIA,
Gold Mines, Crossing the Isthmus, &c,
Will open in a few days,
PAINTED from original sketches taken on the spot by Paul Emmert, Esq., under the personal observation of J. L. Marvin, one of the proprietors, who has spent a year in California, and will explain the different views. This celebrated work of art, embracing splendid views of Chagres, Gorgona, Panama, Acapulco, San Francisco, Sacramento City, Sutter's Fort, the mining districts, covering 18,000 feet of Canvass, and giving a correct mirror of the whole country passed through, and now occupied by our friends and fellow countrymen, was visited in New York, Albany, and Troy, by over 70,000 persons, and in Buffalo by 20,000, comprising the elite of those cities.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 7½.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten years half price.
Exhibition on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.
sep23:1w

LAST WEEK
AT PHILO HALL,
Dubufe's grand original Paintings of
ADAM & EVE, IN PARADISE.
THESE sublime works of art, valued at one hundred thousand dollars, have been exhibited in the principal cities of England, Ireland, Scotland, and the United States, to the universal admiration of over two millions of persons.
Open from 9 in the morning till 10 at night.
Admittance 25 cts. Children 12½ cts.
sep19 W. CREIGHTON, Proprietor.

Temperanceville & Noblestown Plank Road Company.
NOTICE is hereby given, that in conformity with the provisions of an Act of Assembly, authorizing the incorporation of the above company, passed the 7th day of April, 1849, books will be opened for subscription to the capital stock of said company, at the office of Brown and Kirkpatrick, Liberty street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 16th day of October next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue for the space of five days, or until the whole number of shares required by the said act shall have been subscribed.

COMMISSIONERS.

Jonathan P. Ross	George Anchutz jr
James Wood	M. B. Brown
James Trunick	Levi Greer
George Ledlie	R. A. McVay
John Biggert	John Obey
Samuel Bell	Moses Hess
Isaac Walker	Samuel Graham
E. C. White	P. J. Smith
Jacob Doolittle	William Foster
Robert Starrett	James Richardson

sep24:d&wtdT

CARD.
MURPHY & BURCHFIELD
HAVING COMPLETED THE ENLARGEMENT AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS OF THEIR STORE ROOM,
North-East cor. of Fourth & Market sts,
WILL RE-OPEN,
On Monday morning, 23d September,
With a Large Stock of New Goods.
sep21

O. K. CHAMBERLIN'S
Pittsburgh Commercial College
Corner of Market and Third streets.
THE course of instruction in this Institution, embraces Book Keeping, Commercial Computation, Penmanship, Lectures on Commercial Law, and in fact every branch pertaining to a finished mercantile education.
John Fleming, Esq., author of the National Book Keeping, principal lecturer and teacher of Book Keeping.
Ladies and gentlemen wishing to improve their Penmanship, can call at the College at any hour during the day or evening. sep21

SIGHT DRAFTS
on
NEW YORK,
BALTIMORE,
PHILADELPHIA,
CINCINNATI,
LOUISVILLE,
ST. LOUIS,
and the "OLD COUNTRY," for sale by
A. WILKINS & CO.
Cor. Third & Market sts.
sep22

TOW & FLAX YARN—A small lot for sale by sep23 STUART & SILL

LINSEED OIL—22 brls for sale by B A FAHNESTOCK & CO, Cor. First & Wood sts. sep23

OIL PEPPERMINT—50 lbs pure for sale by sep23 B A FAHNESTOCK & CO

TANNIN—50 ounces for sale by sep23 B A FAHNESTOCK & CO

BLUE VITRIOL—2000 lbs for sale by sep21 B A FAHNESTOCK & CO

SALTPETRE—70 kegs refined for sale by sep23 B A FAHNESTOCK & CO

SUGAR CURED HAMS—A choice lot for sale by sep23 STUART & SILL

Choice and Valuable English Books, by Catalogue, at Auction.
ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY evenings, September 25th and 26th, at 7 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth sts., will be sold an extensive, rich, and varied collection of choice and elegant European Books, rare, curious, and very valuable; many superbly illustrated with colored engravings, also, old editions of standard Classical and Historical authors, &c.
Catalogues are now ready. P M DAVIS, Auct. sep21

LOGWOOD—I have on hand a small lot of Logwood in stick, which will be sold cheap at S N WICKERSHAM'S, Cor. Wood & Sixth sts. sep21

CANARY SEED—400 lbs just rec'd for sale by J KIDD & CO, 60 Wood st. sep21

SPANISH WHITING—50 brls for sale by sep21 J KIDD & CO

PARIS WHITE—100 lbs superior quality, rec'd for sale by [sep21] J KIDD & CO

COD LIVER OIL—12 doz Rushton, Clark & Co's pure Cod Liver Oil, just received for sale by sep21 J KIDD & CO

FLEMING'S BOOK KEEPING and Steam Boat Bookeepers' Assistant, a new edition, for sale by R C STOCKTON, 47 Market st. sep21

PRINTING PAPER—The best in market can be had at the agency of Clinton Mills, 85 Wood st. sep21 W P MARSHALL

CHEESE—63 bxs prime rec'd and for sale by JAMES DALZELL, 70 Water st. sep21

POT ASH—50 casks in store and for sale by sep21 JAMES DALZELL

BATTING—75 bales No. 1, for sale by sep21 JAMES DALZELL

TAR, PITCH & ROSIN—120 brls Tar; 10 brls Pitch; 10 brls Rosin; To arrive, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO, Water & Front sts. sep21

GREEN COPAL VARNISH—7 barrels; 14 kegs, 20 gals each; 10 kegs 15 do; 12 kegs 10 do; To arrive, and for sale by sep21 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

LARD—40 brls No 1, for sale by sep21 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

GREASE—25 brls for sale by sep21 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

BACON HAMS—28 casks for sale low, to close out, by [sep21] ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

CHEESE—99 bxs now landing for sale by sep21 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

PIG IRON—150 tons Somerset furnace, for sale by sep21 JOHN WATT & CO

WINDOW GLASS—500 boxes 1st and 2d quality assorted, for sale by JOHN WATT & CO

SOLE LEATHER—6000 lbs rec'd for sale by sep21 JOHN WATT & CO

SUGAR CURED HAMS—10 tierces a prime article; also, a few Scotch cured, rec'd for sale by WM A McCLURG & CO, 256 Liberty street. sep21

BLOOMS—90 tons Nappier forges, for sale by sep17 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

GREASE—15 brls now landing from steamer Euphrates, by [sep17] ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

LARD—14 brls No 1, now landing, for sale by sep17 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

WHITE FISH—60 brls No 1, for sale by sep21 JOHN WATT & CO

OIL—600 gals bleached winter Whale Oil, prime quality, for sale by R E SELLERS, 57 Wood st. sep20

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—20 brls in good order, for sale by [sep20] R E SELLERS

TANNERS' OIL—30 brls, a pure article, for sale by sep20 R E SELLERS

BLUE VITRIOL—2 casks just rec'd for sale by sep20 R E SELLERS

CORKS—16 bales porter and mineral, for sale by sep20 R E SELLERS

VIAL CORKS—1000 gross just rec'd for sale by sep20 R E SELLERS

WANTED, A COMPOSITOR. Apply at this office. sep17

DUFF'S STEAM BOAT BOOK KEEPING—A new supply of this excellent and popular work received and for sale by R C STOCKTON, 47 Market st. sep21

LIFE PRESERVERS—1½ dz gum'd on the outside; 1½ dz do inside; Just rec'd for sale by J & H PHILLIPS, 7 & 9 Wood st. sep19

A BARBAROUS OPERATION—If Chloroform and Ether will render persons insensible to pain, it is clearly the duty of those who sell many of the articles purporting to be Shaving Soap, to present each purchaser with a sufficient quantity of the above articles, to relieve their suffering while undergoing the operation of shaving.
JULES HAUEL'S PREMIUM SHAVING CREAM is now admitted by all to be the very best article for shaving to be found in this or any other country. In the use of my Almond Rose and Pistachio Shaving Cream, instead of being an operation to be dreaded, shaving is really a luxury. The ingredients of which it is composed are of such a nature, that a finer and richer lather can be made than with any other article, by which the beard is softened, and the skin is not liable to be burned by the alkali which forms so large a portion of other shaving soap, nor will it become chapped, but will remain smooth and soft as an infant's. No one, after using this Shaving Cream, can ever be induced to use any other. Caution is necessary in purchasing my Shaving Cream, as there are many imitations sold. Ask for Jules Hauel's Shaving Cream, and you will then get an article which renders shaving easy and pleasant.
JULES HAUEL, Perfumer and Chemist, 120 Chesnut st., Phila.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by B. A. Fahnestock & Co., and R. E. Sellers, Pittsburgh; and John Sargent and J. Mitchell, Allegheny City. sep3—2p

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Administration have this day been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of John W. Blair, late of the city of Pittsburgh, dec'd. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.
ROBERT DUNLAP, Jr., 101 Market st., Pittsburgh. sep18:d1aw6wW

FEATHERS & BEESWAX now landing by sep17 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

RICE—25 tcs fresh beat, arriving and for sale by sep17 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK