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

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9, 1850.

Well, election day has come and gone, and gone with it the insufferable clangor the politicians of all classes have been making for the past three months. Peace, if not victory, has once more perched upon our banner, and I am sure he who has endured, or knows any thing about the excitements incidental to a closely contested election in the city of New York, will agree with me that among all the "results" the newspapers are figuring up, there is none more generally gratifying to the lovers of tranquillity and quiet, than that.

But who has lost?—who has won?—I think I hear some of your readers asking. The answer doubtless has been already given by telegraph, and it is quite likely that you will have all the details, even by the same agency, long before Uncle Sam's slow coach conveys this letter to Pittsburgh. I will not trouble you, therefore, with a repetition of figures, but cannot forget the pleasure of recording the magnificent victory that has been won over locofocoism, in this city. Here it is:

I.—Three members of Congress—Brooks, Briggs, and Hawes.

II—Fourteen out of seventeen members of Assembly.

III—A Mayor to serve two years.

IV.—A majority of the Common Council, to serve one year.

V.—A District Attorney, and a city Judge,

Now, at this writing sufficient time has not elapsed to afford us an accurate idea of how things are going in the interior—but it must be confessed the latest reports are not very favorable for the election of the Whig candidate for Governor, Washington Hunt. If Seymour is elected, he may thank not the locofoco party, but the impolitic and injudicious course of certain persons, in the late memorable State Convention, at Syracuse. There are well founded misgivings, too, as respects our Congressmen, in the State, but another day or two will no doubt substitute certainties, for doubt, on this head. Meanwhile comment upon cause and effect, are uncalled for, if not entirely out of place.

Some of the passengers in the Steamer Empire City, with whom I have conversed, give gloomy enough accounts from California. There is a wide, a very wide difference between what they say, and the statements in the newspapers. In the back country, and at the mines, there was a great deal of sickness, arising not from any particular disease, nor from any epidemic, but from individual suffering and want. Provisions were plenty in San Francisco, but in the neighborhood of the mines, they are not to be had, unless the most extravagant prices are paid for them. Stories were related to me, in this connexion, that make one's flesh creep.

At San Francisco there was plenty of employment at good wages, for carpenters, house builders, and mechanics generally, in consequence of the late destructive fire there. It was thought that the heavy losses consequent upon this calamity, would be the means of some additional failures. On this head, however, I find there is no uneasiness expressed by the agents and correspondents of the losing parties, in this city. It may be that my informants are as prone to paint the unfavorable, as the California Editors are, to embellish with *couleur de rose*—so that, if the reader would arrive at the truth, he must get as near the medium as possible.

A new feature in the Lindmania, is the giving of Concerts in the Saloon. This is to accommodate those whose physical susceptibilities are opposed to going out of doors these damp unwholesome nights, but it is not expected that they will mend with the same degree of success, which has attended the concerts at night. It is fashion, I suppose, and not fishy taste, however, which suggested this novelty to Barnum—or to Jenny Lind, rather. When Mrs. Kemble was doing the Shakespeare Reading business, the exclusives patronized her to give her entertainments in the fore part of the day, so that the exclusives could have a chance to hear her, separated from "the common herd," in the evening. The change was not very profitable for Fanny, however, and it may turn out the same for Jenny.

At this writing the Steam Ship Africa has not arrived. She was to leave Liverpool on the 26th of last month, and therefore, is now entering her thirteenth day. Her non-appearance begins to create some disappointment, for the English papers made so clear a boast that she would make the passage to New York in ten days, or ten and a half at the farthest. So you see, Brother Jonathan is still a good way ahead, so far as fast steamers are concerned. The Pacific is unapproachable, as yet, to John Bull.

Business affairs since my last have been without much interest, owing in part, to the interruption occasioned by the Election, and in part to constant bad weather. Money is low in value, and rates are rather on the decline. Foreign Exchange for transmission by the Steamer Asia, which sailed for Liverpool, yesterday, closed firmly at 10 @10¼. Land Warrants are dull to day, at $120@$120.

Flour, Meal, and Breadstuffs generally, are hardly so buoyant, as at last notices. Sales 20,000 bbls. Flour, at $3 87½@$4 31 for No. 2 (scarce) $3 75@$4 06; for some; $4 56@4 62½ for common and straight State, $4 94@5 for prime Genesee, and $5 50@5 31 for Family Ohio. Canadian is held at $4 69. Wheat is in demand for ship meal. Sales 30,000 bush. Canadian at 104@106, for mixed to white; Ohio 103. Corn is easier, 10,000 bush. mixed, in store, brought 70c. Sales 1200 bbls Mess Pork at $10 62½@10 75; prime $ 87½ New Prime Beef $8 50@8 50 for mess—Lard active. Sales 2,000 bbls. and tcs. at 7½@7½; 2,000 kegs at 7½c. Whiskey is easier—Sales 300 bbls Prison at 29½c; drudge 27½. Sales 200 bbls. Ashes, at $5 75 for Pearl, and $6 12½ for Pots.—Not much doing in Cotton; prices unchanged.—Holders prefer waiting for the Foreign news, now hourly expected.

For the Gazette.

MR. EDITOR—In the Journal of yesterday, Alethes appears again, in his usual evasive manner, and in addition, has again perverted the quotation from Horne. It is impossible for me to consider such a disputant, who is ever flinching from the true question, as SINCERE, even tho' this may be his title. I have received the epithets of "*abolitionist*," "*rabid abolitionist*," "*fanatic desperadoe*," "*abolitionist incendiary*," and a multitude of others, intended to irritate, and divert from the question at issue. They fall harmless like the javelin in the feeble hand of Priam. But one thing I will say, and it is this, that had Alethes been arguing thus, as a Jewish Rabbi, he would have been immediately struck from the roll of the Sanhedrim.—Very probably, he thought that no *beardless* youth would have the audacity to BEARD (Baird) the lion in his den! He is much mistaken, and may perhaps have further evidence of his mistake. He seems to think that he has, to use his own language, "*to contend against odds*" in battling with me and "*my coadjutors*." He does me honor over much. I have no coadjutors. I have said what I said on my own responsibility, unaided by any one. My manuscripts were my own. I cannot condescend to reply "*epistles*" to his perversions. He has shrunk back from the question, and failed to meet the point. My argument for the correctness of our English version and my authorities, he has never met. The public see this, notwithstanding his earnest solicitude to divert their minds by Bibliographical notices, and thus hide the shame of his defeat. At the request of several friends, I leave the public to judge, of this matter, pledging my self to their "*candid*" decision. Slavery is the abominable thing which I hate. Liberty is the law of God.

'Tis the law of God in the human soul,
'Tis the law in the word Divine;
It shall live while the earth in its course shall roll,
It shall live in this soul of mine.
Let the law of the land forge its bond of wrong;
I will help when the self-freed crave;
For the law in my soul, bright beaming and strong,
Bids me succor the flying slave!

ALETHES No. II.

P. S.—The Polish Jew, to whom I referred formerly, according to the invitation of Alethes, called upon him and examined his book, the decision on which Alethes submitted to him. He requests me to state—1. That the Hebrew Bible which Alethes has is not a Polyglott but a Diglott, being the simple Hebrew with Pagninus' Latin translation, *edited* by Montanus. 2 That the Latin of the word in the text of Deut. is "*concludes*" and in the margin "*trades*." 3. That it was not printed at Antwerp, but at Geneva, in the year of the world, 5378, according to our time, 1618. 4. That the label is false. 5. That the title page declares the Latin translation to be that of *Pagninus, edited and revised* by Montanus. He requests me to state that he condemns the Latin, as given in the text, on the authority of Onkelos, whose Targum gives the true sense of the word, as in every other case where the word is found. I state, also, on his authority, that my translation is the same as that of Onkelos, that the peculiar force I gave the verb is correct, and that my doubling of the letters is also correct.

I hope this matter is now settled, with respect to the authority of that interlinear translation for beginners. The authorities I gave I am responsible for.

I have shown these remarks to the Polish Jew, before sending them to press. He approves them.

ALETHES No. II.

HANGING IN EFFIGY.—After an exciting discussion, a few days since, in Canton, Mississippi, General Foote, United States Senator, was hung in effigy, the effigy being covered with sneering and disgraceful inscriptions. On the next night, a number of persons of a counter opinion, hung in effigy Colonel M'Willie. As both sides have had their show in these disgraceful proceedings, it is supposed they will end here.

The Hon. Jeff. Davis is stumping it over a portion of the State. He lately spoke in Vicksburgh, Johnson, Raymond, and other places. The ultimate of this State are trying hard to raise a breeze against the measures passed by the late Congress, and against Mr. Foote in particular. The Vicksburgh Whig, says,

"We learn from the Southron that General Foote was received with great enthusiasm at Jackson, on the 19th instant. It amounted, indeed, to a triumph, when considered in connection with the object for which he is now appearing before his constituents. In his speech, which is described as a clear, condensed, statesmanlike and very powerful effort, he defended the compromise bills. Most of them, he said, were wrong in policy, and in conflict with principle. Passing from the defence of them and of his own course in their support, he came to the opposition to them in this State. He saw nothing which the Legislature or a State Convention could do, but prepare for a secession and a Southern Republic. "All this," says the Southron, "he denounced in the most unmeasured and eloquent terms, he did it and maddened, in their most unmingled form, and nothing but absolute revolution. This part of the General's speech called forth much and hearty applause from his audience."

The General was temperate in language towards his opponents, but his reasoning against them was powerful and impressive. He dragged forth their disunion purposes, and exposed them with consummate tact and ability.

In the evening, Judge C. P. Smith replied to Senator Foote, in a speech described "as long, prosy, laboured," undigested, and indigestable speech.—Foote came forward, at its conclusion, and was received with marked enthusiasm. He replied in one of his happiest efforts. At the close of which, a few feeble voices called for Smith, who could not be prevailed on to come forward a second time.—This closed the first meeting between Senator Foote and his constituents; and we are sure he has every reason to feel proud of the result.

His reception was more cheering than we expected, and we have never believed that he would be met otherwise than as a faithful public servant, so far as his course in reference to the compromise was concerned.—(Missouri Repub.

A WONDERFUL PRINTING MACHINE.—The New York Tribune has the following account of a newly invented printing machine, which is expected to work a revolution in the newspaper press, and which certainly will have that effect if its capacity for work be such as is described. We however, must be permitted to doubt, at least for the present:

WILKINSON'S CYLINDRICAL ROTARY PRINTING PRESS.—This machine in essential point differs from all others. In form it is simple and compact combining the most perfect ease in movement with the greatest power in action of any press which is invented. The inventor, Jephta A. Wilkinson, of the city of Providence, has devoted much time in perfecting this extraordinary combination; which now promises new wealth, if he does not effect a thorough revolution, in the art of printing.

All the motions of this press are rotary. The type are adapted to and brought into a perfect circular form, and placed on cylinders; one of which is made to print the upper and the other the under side of a continuous sheet of paper, which is made to pass directly through the machine and to come out, printed on both sides, folded into a convenient form; and cut off ready for delivery. All the reciprocating movements heretofore used are abandoned, and simple rotary motions substituted throughout. Consequently, the smooth and uniform action of this press is almost exempt from the danger of derangement or getting out of order, and subject to very little wear.

The types, moreover, possess in their shape a great advantage. They are so formed, that they must necessarily all stand the right way, and in perfection upon the paper are not subject to injury, by being battered; and they are much less worn and disfigured by use than type cast in the old way. To which they may also be added the important advantage of casting upon the radii of a circle, and using upon the cylinder stereotype plates exactly conformable to the cylinder, and made to move like the type, completely in a circle.

The velocity in the movement of this press is perhaps the most extraordinary feature. Such is the astonishing rapidity with which the impressions may be multiplied, that at an ordinary speed, 20,000 imperial sheets may with the greatest ease be printed on both sides, folded and cut neatly from a continuous sheet, in an hour's time. Thus forty thousand impressions can be made, beside the folding and cutting of the sheet, in an hour's time, by a single machine, without the aid of the human hand.

With these advantages for quick work, this press can be stayed in its very course of running the paper. There is no difficulty whatever in placing the type on the cylinders. Indeed, all the details of composing, arranging, taking proofs, and transferring are completely practical, and can be accomplished with the same facility as on the old plan.

There is nothing, therefore, to prevent the success of this machine, the absolute cost of which is also much less than that of the Double Cylinder Napier Press, or any other used in the old way.—It can be worked by any ordinary power, one man or active boy only being required to attend a press, place the roll of paper upon the machine, and carry away the printed and folded sheets as fast as they are, by thousands, thrown from the machine. Thus the expense of numerous gangs of hands, such as are usually employed about the old press, either in printing, folding, or handling the papers, may be dispensed with; and the work which hitherto has required from twelve to sixteen hands during the day and night, may now be performed by this machine and one hand only in the short space of two or three hours.

The Result in the State

From the Albany Evening Journal, Nov. 7.

We are still without sufficient returns to determine the result on Governor, though we hold to the opinion expressed yesterday, that Mr. Hunt is elected.

Until certain information shall have been received from Delaware, Otsego and Steuben, no reliable opinion can be formed. The majority, either way, will be small.

But if the Election for Governor shall have resulted inauspiciously, there is much less occasion for sorrow than of regret. Indeed, the only cause for wonder will be that the Whig Party of our State, with the prominent and influential Officers of the Whig National Administration against it has done so well.

A minority of the Whig State Convention, led by a member of Congress who attended that Convention, as he stated, to represent the President, succeeded and called a hostile Convention. The New York Express thereupon declared that the Administration would rather have the Whig Party of the State of New York beaten than that it should have success upon the Platform of 1848, for on that Platform the Syracuse Convention planted its Banner.

At a meeting called by Collector Maxwell, at the House of Mayor, Kingsland, in the city of New York, Mr. Dater stated that it was of little consequence whether the Whig State Ticket was elected or beaten, unless the candidates repudiated the resolutions adopted by the Convention which nominated them.

The "National Whig Convention," having passed a Resolution to support the Whig State Ticket, appointed a State Central Committee, professedly to promote their election. Hereupon the Regular Whig Committee proposed to unite with the "National" State Committee in the discharge of an important duty. Some of the "Nationals" professed their readiness to adopt the suggestion, and different days were named for a joint meeting. The Whig State Committee met as was agreed on, but the "Nationals" did not appear. Now, as we are informed, have they taken the slightest interest in the success of our Ticket. On the contrary, some of those individuals have opposed Whig candidates, and several of them would rejoice as heartily in the defeat of the Whig State Ticket as they did in the death of General Taylor.

A heavy political tax was levied upon Custom House and other United States office holders. This Fund, as Collector Maxwell informed a distinguished Whig, was to be devoted to the election of Washington Hunt. Not one dollar of it, however, has been used for that purpose. What it was used for we are left to conjecture.

The Castle Garden movement, in which the New York Collector, Sub Treasury, Surveyor, &c. through Ketchum, "Jo Hoxie," & Co., were concerned, cost the Whig candidate for Governor over 3,000.

The efforts of the "Nationals" to defeat Mr. Schoolcraft in this city, and Mr. Sage in Rensselaer, cost Mr. Hunt full 1,000.

The efforts to the same "Nationals" to defeat Mr. Wi Smith, in Onondaga, cost Mr Hunt another 1,000.

And so on through the State, "National" Whigs—Whigs claiming to be the especial friends of the General Administration have, through their Leaders and their Presses, hung as dead wood upon the Party.

But with all this against us, it is not sure that we are beaten. It is probable that the glorious and devoted Whig Party, by a hearty and general effort, have carried the State, against a united Loco Foco Party, and against a treacherous faction, led by Officers of the National Administration, in our own household.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE PER STEAMER AFRICA.

LONDON, OCT. 25, 1850.

Combination against Prussia.

The event of the present week has been an announcement, which appeared in the Times of yesterday, that Russia and France had proposed to England that the three powers should forthwith compel a settlement of the Schleswig Holstein question, and that if any resistance was attempted by the Court of Berlin, her territory should be invaded, on the North by Russia, and on the South by France. The fact that such a transparent and impudent plot could have been concocted between these two despotisms, and that they should have invited England to be their cat's paw, took every body by surprise. A fall of a half per cent in the funds was the consequence, but as it was known at the same time that England had declined the scheme (our Ministers having suggested that in lieu of it each of the three powers should separately remonstrate with Prussia,) it was seen that no immediate danger was impending. The objects of Russia on the one hand, and of Louis Napoleon on the other, are, however, too palpable to admit of disregard. The Czar would like to compensate himself for his recent exertions in the cause of European absolution by a slice of Silesia, and the President of France, now that the iniquities of his Roman expedition have lost their freshness, would eagerly grasp at the chance of new popularity by gratifying the appetite of his countrymen for the Rhenish provinces.

The urgency of the proposal may be accounted for by the circumstance that, with the approach of Winter, when the Danes will be cut off from their resources, the prospect of success on the part of the Holsteiners becomes exceedingly great. Another reason consists in the desire to alarm Prussia for her own safety, so as to draw her off from any attempted defence if the constitutionalists in Hesse Cassel.

The grievance alleged against Prussia is that she not only permits her subjects to throng to the Holstein standard, but that she absolutely encourages the movement by facilitating the discharge of her troops, to enable them to join it. So large has been the recent accession of recruits to the Holstein army, that it is stronger now by six thousand men than it was at the battle of Idstedt. The number then was about thirty thousand, and Gen. Wilisen promises that it shall be augmented to forty six thousand. It is likewise complained that while Prussia, and her allied States, which consist of the Erfurt Union, refuse to join the other German States in enforcing the discontinuance of the war, they also, by a refusal of their consent, obstruct the King of Denmark from marching troops into Holstein, to put an end to it himself... All the pleadings and counter pleadings of the affair, however, from the very first, been so grossly distorted, that it is impossible for persons not in the interest to apportion to each side its due share of censure. One thing is certain, namely, that although there can be little doubt she has played fast and loose, the charges against Prussia at the present moment are merely constructive, while on the other hand, the combination against her consists of the powers who have been dyed with political infamy for the past two years. The fact, also, that throughout the short attempt has been made by the King of Denmark to allay it by conceding the just, requirements of the people of the Duchies, tells strongly as to the views of his supporters, who, if he pleased, could at a partial extent by withholding herself from a league, whose sole object in crying peace she may think is to stifle a contest for political rights.

It still now has a point of interest to observe the effect throughout Germany of the development which has been made of the views of France and Russia. Any thing more calculated to awaken the national indignation can hardly be conceived. The Prussian Parliament will be convoked on the 12th of November.

Hesse Cassel.

The symptoms in Hesse Cassel continue chronic. Lieut Col. Bardeleben, who had been appointed the command of the city of Cassel, has resigned, and his place has been taken by a General Heimenschwert. Every thing continues as it was before, except that there is a barrel of gunpowder in the midst of the fire brands by which she is surrounded and are all afraid to be the first to provoke an explosion. The Elector, who is the cause of all the danger, still keeps up his pale board royalty at Wilhelmshad, and Mr. Eiwers, a high judicial functionary, who had been sent for, as it is hoped, to form a new cabinet, has returned to Cassel without success.

Hanover.

In Hanover the ministerial crisis, mentioned last week, has been temporarily staved off. Mr. Stuvey, the Minister, who is a sort of middle class aristocrat, with influence sufficient shrewdness to check the despotic follies of his master when they threaten to become absolutely rampant, has consented to remain for the present but no adjustment of the difficulty which led to the idea of his retirement, namely the desire of the King to aid in crushing the Hessians, appears as yet to have been arrived at.

Austria.

From Vienna, the lists that has transpired merely serves to show the prevailing perturbation on German affairs. The papers have been prohibited from publishing any intelligence regarding the movements of the army, some late proceedings have each turned out to be false, as it is alleged, caused a panic. A contest between the most reaction ary and the more moderate party in the Emperor's Court, seems to be anticipated, and the announcement that the Emperor was to leave Vienna for Warsaw on the 24th inst, on a visit to his sovereign and protector, the Czar, may perhaps indicate which way the balance is likely to turn. Count Brandenburg, President of the Prussian Cabinet, is also on a visit to that capital with the view, it is supposed, of bringing about some common arrangement with regard to Hesse.

Emigration from Hungary appears still to be contemplated on a large scale. John Pragay, who was formerly General Adjutant to Kossuth, is about to found a great colony in Texas. "He has received," it is said, "a petition to that State, which has been well received." The proposal made is that every Hungarian, who shall arrive before 1852, shall receive a certain allotment of land, in some appointed district, at a low fixed price, payable within ten years. The colony is to be named after Kossuth, who, in case of his arrival, is to be entitled to four allotments of land, on similar conditions.

Rome and Sardinia.

The relations between Rome and Sardinia are in no way improved. Sardinia has intimated that she does not recognise existing circumstances as involving a state of war with the Pontiff, or as necessitating reprisals of any kind. She leaves Rome to her own course. "The Sardinian Government," it has been proclaimed, "will preserve an absolute neutrality. It will continue to honor and protect religion, and at the same time accomplish the civil reforms required by the constitution, and assert within the limits of what is practicable and compatible in minute independence of the political and religious principles."

A new decree of the Pope, who proposes to repair his finances by a direct tax on all his subjects engaged in commerce, trades, industry and commerce, is a critical expedient which has just been announced. The scale is to be graduated, but its amount is not yet stated.

Romish Bishops in England.

The excitement caused by the news that Pius IX. had created an Archbishop of Westminster, has been suddenly increased by the intelligence that a dozen bishoprics have also been created in England by his Holiness. In justification of the step, it has been said, by Roman Catholics, to be nothing more than what is adopted by all sects, and the fact that the English government have appointed a Protestant Bishop at Jerusalem, and also a Bishop of Gibraltar and Malta, are referred to as cases in point.

This analogy, however, has been denied, since in the first instance the Bishop is not styled Bishop of Jerusalem, but Bishop of the Anglican Church in or at Jerusalem, and the title moreover was not created until the consent of the Ottoman had been obtained, while in the second, the Bishop of Gibraltar, who exercises away also at Malta, was not styled Bishop of Malta, for the very reason that such a designation might have caused offence to the Roman Catholics of that Island. Hair splitting of this kind is carried on day by day with intensity, as if the cause of vital religion were involved in it. Meanwhile, it has been indeed lously pointed out that if Protestantism is in any fear of being sold to the Pope, that danger is to be attributed solely to those who are paid by the State especially to protect it, the only converts to Catholicism in England being found in the bosom of the Established Church.

Miscellaneous.

There is nothing in the shape of domestic news of the Hibernia, late of the Cunard line, sailed some days since for Cadiz, whence she is henceforth to ply as a war steamer, to Cuba. The building for the Exposition of 1851 is rapidly progressing, and will itself be the greatest wonder of the whole affair. The electric telegraph between England and France, is expected to be ready by the Spring, and Fox & Henderson, the contractors for the Exposition building, are reported to have taken the contract for the iron rope. Mr Stephenson, the engineer of the great tubular bridge across the Menai straits, is on his way to Egypt, where it is alleged he will survey the line of the long projected canal between the Mediterranean and Red Sea. The movement, in connection with the Nicaragua question, seems likely to direct public attention to all such enterprises, and it is highly probable that the results which will be obtained in that instance will ultimately be such as to stimulate the world to imitate it by opening every available channel of communication between distant countries.

Money Market.

The English funds last week were at 97½, and owing to the position of the various European powers on the Schleswig Holstein question, they have since been down as low as 97. To day the closing price was 97½.

The last overland mail from India brought the anxiously looked for intelligence of a general improvement in the markets for manufactured goods at Bombay, Calcutta, and China, and this combined with the accounts of the cotton crop from your side, has created an improved feeling at Manchester.

In all other departments of business there is continued steadiness and activity, and it is probable that there is no record of a Winter in this country, the approach of which has been marked by so favorable a condition of the working classes, and, indeed, of the population generally.

Our last advices from New York are to the 12th of October, by the Atlantic, which arrived yesterday, and whose letters have been delivered in London this morning. Much interest will be felt in the voyage of the present steamer.

In the grain market there has been no alteration. Cotton has been firm, with prices a shade higher.

SPECTATOR.

EXTRAORDINARY HUMAN CURIOSITIES.—Mr. S. B. Knox arrived at the Tremont House, yesterday, with two Kanaa children, a boy and girl, of an almost extinct race of Central America. They are the most entire looking objects ever brought to this country; but they are "natural humans," notwithstanding that their appearance, at first g'ance, is rather against them. The boy is thirty two inches in height, and weighs sixteen pounds; and, in the opinion of Dr. Gilman Watts, of New York, is about ten years of age. The girl is twenty eight inches in height, weighs fourteen pounds, and is supposed to be about eight years of age. Their heads are not larger than a new born infant's, and they may be almost said to be destitute of forehead, while their noses are finely developed, straight, and long, and project at a well defined angle. Their eyes are full, dark, and lustrous. Their heads are covered with strong dark hair, which descends forward nearly to the eye brows. The face is very sharp, the upper lip projecting, and the chin receding in a corresponding degree. Notwithstanding the almost entire absence of forehead, there is not in the profile view, the least resemblance to the Simmi tribe.—They are said to belong to the surviving remnant of an ancient order of priesthood, called Kanaa, which, by constant intermarriage within their own caste, has dwindled down to a few individuals, diminutive in stature, and embecile in intellect. Their heads and faces resemble, exactly, the figures on the bas reliefs on the temple ruins described in Stevens' Central America. They are orphans, and at the close of a war between two of the Aztec tribes, fell into the hands of a travelling gentleman named Hammond. They are lively, playful, and affectionate, but all attempts to teach them a word of English have thus far proved unsuccessful; but they occasionally utter a few gibberish sounds.—*Boston Post.*

A USEFUL INVENTION.—The newly invented steam diving bell boat, built recently at Paducah, Kentucky, is accomplishing wonders on the Western waters. She was built for the express purpose of raising property from sunken vessels, and soon after being launched and prepared for business she proceeded up the Cumberland river to the wreck of the steamer Cumberland, and in about three or four weeks' time, the entire cargo in the hull, consisting of some four thousand five hundred barrels pork and lard, was taken out, and finally the hull itself was raised and removed from the channel of the river, to which it had formed a very serious obstruction. This extensive job completed, she proceeded to the Ohio, where the machinery and bollers of a sunken boat were taken out. Thence she was directed to the spot, a short distance below Cairo, where the steamer Neptune sunk, thirty years ago, and with a dive of fifty five feet, a number of articles were rescued, which were considered by painted great. The iron chest of the boat, containing money, remains as safe as ever, and favorably known to the community for their prudence, intelligence, and integrity.

DIRECTORS—T. G. Hussey, Wm. Beggley, Wm. Latimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh B. King, Edward Heinrichs, John Haworth, S. Marksquith, S. M. Kier.

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 o July last.

aug5:3tif WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer

MR EDITOR—You will please announce that L. B. LIVINGSTON, Esq., will be supported by his friends as a candidate for the office of Mayor, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Whig and Antimasonic Convention. [oct28d&wtcT] SIXTH WARD.

MARRIED.

On the 221 of October, 1850, by the Rev. Watson Hughes, Mr. A. F. STEVENSON, Bible Agent of Allegheny city, to Miss E. P. PLUMER, daughter of John C. Plumer, Esq., of West Newton, Westmoreland county, Pa.

PHILO HALL,

This Evening, for Gentlemen only,

DR. HOLLICK will Lecture on the Physiology of the Parental System. Illustrated by all his Models and Paintings

Admission, 25 cents. no12:63:

Notice to Female Teachers.

AN examination of applicants for the situation now vacant, in the Third Ward Public School, city of Pittsburgh, will be held at said school house on Saturday, 16th inst, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

no12 JOS W. LEWIS.

CHICKERING'S PIANOS.

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of Chickering's 6, 6½ and 7 octave Pianos; also, a richly carved GRAND PIANO, the most beautiful instrument ever brought to this city. These Pianos will be supplied as usual, at Boston prices, WITHOUT ANY CHARGE FOR TRANSPORTATION or BOX. 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

JOHN H. MELLOR, Agent for Chickering's Pianos for Western Penn'a. nov12 sunpdtf

WOOLEN GOODS.

75 BALES Scarlet Flannels, all grades;
10 bales Scarlet twilled Flannels, all grades;
25 bales Yellow do do;
25 do White do do;
5 do Green Rocking do do;
500 pcs approved style Blankets,
50 pcs 7-4 extra rack Flannels, all shades;
95 pcs French, German, West of England, and American Black, Blue, Brown, & Invisible Green Broad cloths,
30 pcs Beaver Cloth, assorted colors;
15 pcs Blue, Brown, Green, and Black Jeans;
Just received from manufacturers, and for sale at present prices. Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine the same at A. A. MASON & CO'S
no12 62 & 64 Market st

TWEEDS—9 cases Black, Brown, and Gold mixed, just received from the factory, for sale by
no12 H LEE.

BROWN FLANNELS—1 case 3-4 and 6-4, just received for sale at manufacturers' prices, by
no12 H LEE

PITTSBURGH

Commercial, College.

Corner of Third and Market streets.

CHARTERED A. D. 1853.

The only Chartered Institution of the kind in Penn's.

FACULTY.

John Fleming, Principal Instructor in the Science of Accounts.

O. K. Chamberlin, Professor of Penmanship, Mercantile Computation, &c.

Alex. M. Watson, Esq., Lecturer on Commercial Law

The course of instruction includes Book Keeping, and its application to every branch of business, lectures on Commercial Law and Commercial Science, Penmanship, Mercantile Computation, &c.

Students can enter the College at any time, and when entitled, will receive a Diploma, signed by the Faculty and Examining Committee. no12

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands of Wm. B. McClure, President of the Court of Common Pleas, of the 21st Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery in and for said District, and Wm. Kerr and Benjamin Jones, Esq's, Associate Judges of the same county, in and for the County of Allegheny, dates the 8th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on the fourth Monday of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

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

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 8th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and of the Commonwealth the 75th. CARTER CURTIS, Sheriff.

nov12:d&wtdT

STRAY HORSE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in the Ninth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, on Friday, the 8th inst, a bay horse, about 10 years old, 15 hands high, two white feet on right side, and a small white spot in his forehead. The owner is requested to come to ward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

nov12:3t HENRY MILLER

ORPHANS' CONCERT.

LAFAYETTE HALL

(Formerly Lafayette Assembly Rooms, Wood street,)

Entrance on Fourth street.

ON TUESDAY Evening, Nov. 12th, a Grand Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, consisting of Quartettes, Trios, Duetts, Songs, &c., from the best composers, will be given, in the splendid New Hall as above, by Miss Kraft, Messrs. Graunoni, Kleber, Vogel, Harbordt, and others, who have, in the kindness of their hearts, tendered their valuable services on this occasion, being for the BENEFIT OF ST PAUL'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Programmes will be issued on Tuesday Cards of admission, 25 cents, to be had at the principal Music and Book Stores at W. C. Wall's Literary Depot, Fourth street, and at the door.

Concert to commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock nov12

ROMAN STRINGS.

A LOT of genuine Roman Strings for Violins and Guitars, just received and for sale by the subscriber. These strings are from the most celebrated factory in Italy; are of the best threads and four length, and for beauty of tone and durability, are unrivalled. The subscriber's agent having purchased the above for him at the factory, he can recommend them to any thing of the kind ever offered in this country.

H KLEBER,
Golden Harp, No 191 Third st.

N. B.—Now opening a splendid new lot of Nunns & Clark's and Denham's celebrated Pianos.

nov11

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!

AT HOLMES' LITERARY DEPOT,

Third street, opposite the Post Office.

BOSTON Shakspeare, No 27.
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for November.
Knickerbocker Magazine do do
Democratic Review do do
Harper's New Monthly Magazine;
Dictionary of Mechanics, No 49;
Littell's Living Age, No 535
Horace Pempleton, by Charles Lever;
Woman in America, her Work and her Reward, by Maria J. McIntosh—a new and cheap edition.

nov11

COD FISH—40 drums large;
2 drums small, now landing, and for sale by
nov12 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO
119 Water st

CHEESE—81 bxs prime in store, for sale by
nov12 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

SALTPETRE—109 bags to arrive, for sale by
nov11 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

BRIMSTONE—19 bils to arrive, for sale by
nov11 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

GREEN APPLES—50 bbls superior, for sale by
nov11 A CULBERTSON & CLOUSE

TRUNK BOARDS—100 bundles assorted numbers Massachusetts Trunk Boards, best quality, for sale by [nov11] A CULBERTSON & CLOUSE

GLASS—40 boxes 8 by 10 Molasses, St. Louis refinery, just received for sale by
nov11 A CULBERTSON & CLOUSE

RAISINS—150 bxs fresh on hand and to arrive
nov11 A CULBERTSON & CLOUSE

LINSEED OIL—25 bbls pure just rec'd for sale by
nov11 ROBISON, LITTLE & CO
SHERIFF st

SAL SODA—7 casks English, just received for sale by
nov11 R K SELLERS
57 Wood st

LAMPBLACK—25 bbls just rec'd for sale by
nov11 R K SELLERS

BROOMS—72 doz extra corn. brooms, for sale by
nov11 WICK & McCANDLESS

CHEESE—139 bxs W. R. Cheese, for sale by
nov11 WICK & McCANDLESS

SALERATUS—29 casks rec'd for sale by
nov11 WICK & McCANDLESS

CURRANTS—12 casks rec'd for sale by
nov11 WICK & McCANDLESS

CHOCOLATE—55 bxs No 1 Boston Chocolate, for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—170 sacks Hulled Buckwheat Flour, received for sale by
nov11 WICK & McCANDLESS

WRAPPING PAPER—200 rms Crown;
72 rms medium, for sale by
[nov11] WICK & McCANDLESS

PAPER HANGINGS—102 cases Gold and Satin Wall Papers, at 25c per roll, for sale by
W P MARSHALL,
nov11 93 Wood st.

TRUNK PAPER, for lining trunks and boxes
nov11 W P MARSHALL

WRITING, WRAPPING & PRINTING PAPER of every sort for sale wholesale and retail, by
nov11 W P MARSHALL

ANTIQUE WAINSCOTTING—An excellent imitation, on Wall Paper, for sale by
nov11 W P MARSHALL

LEAD—1000 pigs Galena, just received per steamer Express, and for sale by
nov11 JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO

EXTRACT LOGWOOD—50 boxes Sandford's for sale by J SCHOONMAKER & CO
nov11 24 Wood st

NUTMEGS—1 cask No 1, for sale by
nov11 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

CLOVES—3 bbls for sale by
nov11 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

CAMPHOR—2 barrels for sale by
nov11 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

TIN FOIL—1 case best French, for sale by
nov11 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

CREAM TARTAR—4 bbls pure for sale by
nov11 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

ARNICA FLOWERS—1 bale for sale by
nov11 J SCHOONMAKER & CO

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration have this day been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Joseph McMasters, Jr., late of Patton township, Allegheny county, Pa. All persons indebted are called upon to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. THOMAS McMASTERS, Patton township.
H. D. KING, City of Pittsburgh.
Pittsbur