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

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

NEW YORK ELECTION.—We have nothing to day by telegraph, as to the result of the Governor's election in New York. The last New York papers, state that Hunt is undoubtedly elected by about 1,100 majority.

The Albany Argus of Saturday, gives reported majorities from 62 counties, in which Hunt's majority is 1,946, and the six counties not heard from, but included in our table above, give Seymour a majority of 538, making Hunt's probable majority in the State, 1,408; or 311 above our calculation.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

OHIO RIVER, Steam Boat Brilliant, November 7, 1850.

This cold, bleak morning finds us on this splendid Cincinnati packet, with the most obliging of Captains, and the most attentive of Clerks, enjoying all the comforts of a warm parlor at home. The hills are covered with snow, but within the cabin every comfort abounds, where we have a large company, many of them attached to this boat, like ourself, by the superiority of its accommodations. We would recommend to all travellers on the beautiful Ohio, to endeavor to time their departure so as to enjoy the treat of sailing in the Brilliant.

We hear a great deal now a days about the dissolution of the Union, and some persons talk as flippantly about it as if it was a matter of trifling moment, which could be brought about as easily as the dip stick of a flat. Let such persons travel over these great rivers, which divide States, and hear the commerce of an empire, and where they will meet with citizens of all the independent sovereignties which compose this great nation, on terms of friendship and fraternal sympathy, and they will soon come to the conclusion that it is one thing to talk, and another to act, on so momentous a subject. Where will the division line be? On the Ohio? Never. Two nations cannot exist in peace on its opposite banks. Millions of people have an interest in its waters, and in its unobstructed navigation. If a line of division is ever drawn, it must be some where in the mountainous regions which separate the waters of the Ohio from those of the Atlantic—some where in the mountains of East Tennessee, and Upper North Carolina. The inhabitants who dwell on the banks of the Kenhawa, the Kentucky, the Green, the Tennessee, the Cumberland, and other rivers emptying into the South side of the Ohio, will never consent to be separated from those who live on its banks, and control its navigation. One people, only, can occupy the Mississippi, and control its outlet. The teeming millions of the mighty West, stretching from the Allegheny to the Rocky Mountains, peopling the shores of the great Lakes, and throughing all the waters of the Mississippi and Ohio, will never consent that a foreign nation shall control their natural path way to the Ocean. It is the wildest folly to suppose such a thing. Where will the line of division then be? It should be, and we verily believe will be, NOWHERE! But if the attempt is made by the crazy disunionists of South Carolina and Georgia, they will find, that they must be content with but a comparatively small strip of country, stretching from the mouth of the Chesapeake to the Gulf of Mexico, and bounded on the west by the mountain ridges dividing the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi from those of the Atlantic.

But what madness to think of disunion at all! We have no patience to dwell upon it for a moment. Surely if the effort is ever made, and still more if it succeeds, it will be by the permission of the Almighty for the punishment of our national crimes. We shall be an astonishing and tremendous example of a nation which has been raised to Heaven in its remarkable privileges and wonderful prosperity, and thrust down to hell for its reckless disregard of its blessings, and the enormity of its crimes.

We are not of those, however, who apprehend that there is any real danger of so great a calamity. We are aware that there is a disunion party at the South, confined principally to two or three States. We doubt not that these fanatics will do all in their power to accomplish their nefarious object. They will fail, however, and reap the just reward of their crimes and follies—the contempt of all good and true men, the world over. The mass of the Southern people have not bowed the knee to this mad god. Baal, and will not, although their voices may for the present be drowned in the fierce shouts of those who madly rule the hour. The power of the friends of Union will be felt, however, when the elements of disunion are somewhat exhausted, and will be potent for good. On the North and the West, composing the vast majority of this great nation there is no disunion party, but on the contrary, a disposition severe to it, which is growing stronger every day. The great States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, declare with one united voice—the Union shall not be dissolved. New England, the West, Oregon, California, are all ready to defend the integrity of the Union. Will South Carolina proceed with such an array against her? No—she will not; she cannot. It is not in the power of man's will, to withstand so tremendous an opposition, in a cause which has not one redeeming quality, one excuse which will bear the scrutiny of common sense.

Enough of this. We naturally fall into this train of thought, from sailing between two States which the disunionists hope WILL separate into two distinct nations, but which we feel entirely satisfied will forever remain one great, happy, and united people.

The only thing which can ever separate us is the unhappy institution of slavery—an institution which no sane man looks upon as a blessing, but which most men consider a curse and a crime. Most of the general questions connected with it were settled by the late Congress, but there will always be more or less excitement existing in regard to an evil of so much magnitude—affecting moral as well as civil and commercial relations. But in this letter we must act as lawyers and editors do, "leave out the evidence." The North will have its say about the enormities of slavery, and the injustice of the fugitive slave law, and the sinfulness of the institution, and nothing can prevent it. Let her talk on, it does her good, and measurably relieves her conscience from the painful impression that she is not wholly guiltless in entailing the evil upon the country. The South will also complain, and if we of the North could bring ourselves to look upon human beings as property, as chattels, we should have to admit she has great cause. But while we cannot relieve what she considers wrongs, without doing ourselves and others injustice, we can bear with her remonstrances, and agree to live together as citizens of one common country, with one great and glorious destiny, [illegible] upon us, when the cause of alienation may, in the good Providence of God, be removed.

Saturday morning, November 8th—We had written thus far, when our attention was called to witness the painful scene of dying in one who has seen the "last of earth." The deceased is a gentleman of Pendleton, Indiana, named Gray.—In company with his wife and aunt, he had visited the celebrated Hydropathic establishment at Brownsville, but experiencing no relief, was on his way home. He exhausted vital frame yielded to the inexorable demands of death, yesterday afternoon. Every attention possible was paid to the widowed and bereaved relatives, by the officers of the boat, and passengers. A rough coffin was made, and the body decently laid out, and placed on the guard, to be conveyed to Cincinnati, where better preparations can be made for interment.

We were delighted with the exhibition of American character produced by this painful event. The most delicate and tender sympathy was expressed by the crowd of passengers, and every kindly office was discharged, the same as if the deceased stranger and his suffering wife had been neighbors and friends. Our observation confirms the remark we have often seen, that a lady can travel [illegible] perfect safety, in the public conveyances, with a female protector, from one end of the country to the other. She will meet every attention by perfect strangers. She will never be insulted or neglected, but be universally treated with the utmost decorum and respect—How highly this speaks for American mothers, wives, and sisters—for to them it is owing that American gentlemen almost, if not quite, idolize the female sex. "God bless the ladies," comes from the heart of an American with a fervor which the people of no other nation can appreciate.

We are now, Saturday, 11 o'clock, some one hundred and fifty miles from Cincinnati, and shall not get in until night. Our delay has been occasioned by darkness and snow storm on Thursday night, and a heavy fog last night, which detained us until ten o'clock this morning. Our river navigation will always be subject to these disadvantages, and is a convincing argument in favor of our Western Railroad connections. When the great work which Pittsburgh is now constructing is finished, we can visit Cincinnati, or Louisville, and return, before a boat could make a trip from one city to the other. The largest amount of travel will then leave the rivers, although there will always be many people who will go this way to whom time is not a primary object, or who desire to see the scenery on the river. We find that a large number of the passengers on this boat have never been on the river before, and this is probably the case on every trip of our splendid packets. These, together with local river travel, must always keep this avenue full, although the railroad will attract the largest amount of the ordinary business travel. As facilities for travel are increased, the amount of travel is increased in a like proportion. We do not partake of the fears of those who apprehend that the completion of our railroad will injure our river trade, and break down our packet line. It will have this effect. It may change somewhat the character of our river trade, without diminishing it, and will bring to Pittsburgh just as much more trade and travel than we now enjoy, as will fully employ the railroad. These who live three years hence will see this opinion verified. Those who take small views of the enlarged minds of Western trade and travel, will be greatly disappointed. It is yet only in its infancy.

But we must bring this long rambling letter to a close, as we design dispatching it by the Cincinnati packet, which we shall meet by and by.

D. N. W.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.

Removals and Appointments—Business in the Department—Revenue—Receipts and Expenditures—The Elections—Whig Victories.

A considerable number of removals, from various good causes, have occurred here since the first of the month. A large proportion of the vacancies occasioned by them are filled, as usual, by appointments from the Southern States. Why this systematic partiality should be shown in a matter about which people of all countries, in all ages, and under all forms of government, have shown themselves so sensitive, I am not able to understand.

The Secretaries of the Treasury and Interior are laboriously engaged in the preparation of their annual reports, and have found it necessary to give notice that they cannot surrender up more than half or three quarters of their time to the calls of their political and personal friends. Mr. Cowan has his clerks at work night and day in bringing up the arrears of business in the several bureaus, in time for a creditable exhibit to Congress; we can't, of course, the gentlemen so employed grumble as though they served a hard master.—There is little cause for complaint, for truly the life of a Washington clerk is an easy one, so far as labor and demands upon his time are concerned. I have been looking over the documents out of which Mr. Corwin must frame his first financial report, and for the life of me I cannot see how he can avoid coming to the conclusion that Mr. Meredith did, to wit, that there is an actual deficient of income to a very large amount compared with the past and current disbursements of the government. Mr. Meredith estimated, December 1st, 1849, that the receipts together with the balance of about two millions in hand at the beginning of the year, would be—

In the year ending June 30, 1850.....$37,625,000
and that the Expenditures would be.... 43,651,000

Leaving a deficit on July 1, last.... 5,848,000
The total receipts of the present fiscal year ending June 1st, 1851, he estimated at.....34,450,000
and the Expenditures at.....44,997,000

Leaving a deficit on July 1, next.....10,547,000
Add deficit July 1st, 1850..... 5,848,000

Total deficit at the end of the current fiscal year.....$16,375,000

It turned out that Mr. Meredith estimated the revenue of the last fiscal year one third too low, and stated at the time in your journal, might be calculated upon. Instead of barely thirty millions, the customs yielded over forty millions, and with miscellaneous receipts amounted to an aggregate of $42,000,000 in the year. But the expenses of the year were increased to a much greater extent. The accounts have not yet been made up, but I think it will be found that they amount to about $47,000,000, leaving an actual deficit in round numbers of $1,000,000 at the commencement of the fiscal year. The actual appropriations of the last session for the service of this year were upwards of fifty millions, independently of the ten millions to Texas, and a call for the supply of deficiencies to the amount of six millions will be made this winter. Now where is this sum of twenty sixty millions of dollars coming from? I large that the receipts of revenue for the first quarter were $15,000,000, but this enormous amount came into the treasury under very peculiar circumstances—under a vast overplus of importations. It would be a liberal calculation to assign $45,000,000 as the maximum of receipts for the entire year. Should the amount not exceed this, it is probable that the deficit for this year, on the 30th of June next, will be not far from eleven millions of dollars, which added to the estimated deficiency at the close of the last financial year, will be $15,000,000.

There is no use in covering up facts, or in seeking to disguise our real position. Congress cannot avoid the necessity of a loan, or of some other mode of taxation, than by custom duties.

We have at length, after three days of suspense, obtained definite information from some of the elections. In New York the Whigs have achieved a most complete and glorious victory. A Whig Governor, a Whig Legislature, and a majority of the delegation in Congress, are results which under all the circumstances, the most sanguine hardly hoped for. It has been the best fought political contest which has occurred this many a year. I am equally astonished and gratified. But even more astonishing and gratifying are the facts, if the reports from those States be correct, that Cass has been repudiated by Michigan, and the patent Democracy of his school laid low there and in Wisconsin. We hear that Gen. Cass' personal favorite, and his direct representative, Buell, for whom he took the stump, and whose political grave he dug by persuading him to vote for the fugitive slave law, has been immolated on the altar of his attachment to his leader. I can only hope that the news will prove true, as well as the other items that in both the other districts the Whigs have triumphed. This would be indeed a glorious hand for the Michigan Whigs. Three white aces against an unsupported bragger (Cass) Though the Whigs, *so nominee*, have not prevailed in Wisconsin, the election of Doty and Durkee, if confirmed, will be looked upon by the opposition as a substantial Whig victory, for both those gentlemen will vote for any moderate Whig against any Democrat of the "regular stamp."

JUNIUS.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

Dreadful Loss of Life.

PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

The Magnetic Telegraph, last evening, brought intelligence from New Castle, Delaware, of the explosion of the boiler of the Steam Propeller Telegraph, on the river Delaware, off that place, a few minutes after seven o'clock, attended with the scalding of a number of the passengers and a dreadful loss of life.

The Telegraph arrived here at an early hour this morning in tow of the steam tug Tiger. We have made every exertion to ascertain the facts of this melancholy casualty, and have gathered the following particulars:

The Telegraph (a high pressure steamer) belongs to the Philadelphia and Baltimore Steam Boat Co., and is one of the boats of what is known as the Ericsson Line. She carries passengers and freight between this city and Baltimore, via the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. She was, we believe, built at Kensington, in 1847, and commenced running in the fall of the year. Her boiler was only about three years old, but had become much worn.

The T. was on her regular passage from this city to Baltimore, with her usual cargo of goods and some forty passengers—the total number of persons on board, including the officers and hands, being about fifty.

At the time of the accident, those in charge of the boat say that she was going at her ordinary rate, her engine making its customary number of revolutions, and that the head of steam was not greater than common. The officers and employees who survived, declare the disaster to be unaccountable, and that they cannot assign any cause for it. The officers of the Company with whom we have conversed; all concur in stating that this was the case, as far as they have been able to learn.

It is boldly stated, however—and we give the statement only as we have heard it—that the Telegraph was racing with the steamer Oregon of the Merchants' and Peoples' (opposition) line, and that she had up all the steam she could raise with any thing like a regard for safety.

Be this as it may, an examination of the boiler by several competent judges, this forenoon, satisfied them that, in some places, it would not bear a very heavy head of steam without danger. There has been, too, a strong rivalry of late, between the two lines, and when they start—as they generally do about 4 o'clock in the afternoon—the conduct of their crews has frequently excited forebodings among the spectators along the wharves, as to the consequences that might ensue from the spirit manifested.

Still, in the absence of positive knowledge, and as the cause of the calamity will, doubtless, be fully investigated by the proper authorities we refrain from directly casting censure up on any one.

The portion of the boiler that exploded was the inner part of the steam drum. This collapsed, and the vent upwards being thereby partly closed, the steam was driven downwards. It blew out the door of the smoke box, and rushing aft, filled the engine room and kitchen, and made a total wreck of all the frame work of these apartments, with every thing in them; instantly killing the cook and steward, and awfully scalding the first engineer and fireman. The second engineer is missing, and was either blown through a window into the river, or jumped overboard and perished.

The deck passengers were collected around the furnace and about the boiler to keep themselves warm, and there were two of the cabin passengers in the engine room. They were all completely enveloped by the steam, and some of them frightfully scalded. The deplorable scene that ensued can only be imagined. To try to describe it, would be giving at best but a faint idea of it.

The report of the explosion was about as loud as that of a gun. The lamps were all blown out, and the vessel left in momentary darkness. As soon as the first panic and confusion subsided, the attention of the uninjured was directed to the assistance of the wounded and dying, and all was done that it was possible to do for their relief.

The boat was got ashore with all dispatch, and the authorities and citizens of New Castle, exerted themselves in the most humane manner in behalf of the sufferers. Dr. A. H. Grimshaw and several other Delaware physicians, were prompt in all tendances, and rendered efficient medical aid. Mr. Chalkley Taylor, and Mr. T. S. Robinson, of this city, attended to a portion of the sufferers, all night.

Six dead bodies were brought to the city, and have been taken in charge by the Coroner Hoas, who will hold inquest upon them to morrow. These persons—or most of them—died on the passage up. Nine other persons, dead or fatally injured, we were informed, were left at New Castle. Among the dead brought to Philadelphia is a young gentleman from Baltimore, named Wm. Stevens. He was one of the two cabin passengers that were in the engine room.

The first engineer, Mr. John Miller, a resident of the upper section of the country, reached the city alive, but expired somewhere in the vicinity of Second and Callowhill streets, on his way home. He leaves a family.

The name of the second engineer, who is missing, was John Dennis.

Eight persons were taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Their names are John Meredith, deck hand, aged 22, Patrick Blanford, aged 21; James Harder, aged 24, Michael Sullivan, 26; Daniel McCarthy, wid ower, 44; Patrick Tobin, 13, Alex Green, 40; all Irish, and one unknown, who was afterwards identified as Joseph Norton, aged 18, of Southwark, fireman of the boat. He died before he reached the Hospital. The woman, Green, is seriously scalded. Some of the rest are badly injured, but none of them, it was thought, were mortally wounded.

Captain A. G. Claypole, the commander of the boat, who was lying in his berth, was severely, yet not dangerously scalded by the steam which accended to his bed through a crack. He resides at Delaware City, to which place he has been taken.

We learn that Mr. William Stevens, one of the victims, said, before he died, he had a blue sack coat, with blue spotted lining, which contained $190, at checks for $1000 more; in which was also his memorandum book that will give his identity. He has a wife in Baltimore, or removed from there.

The following are the names of the dead, wounded, and missing, learned by us, up to the hour of our going to press, viz:

Dead—Margaret Dixon, colored, (cook); Charles Biddle, colored, (steward); John Miller, 1st engineer; Joseph Norton, fireman; Wm. Stevens, cabin passenger; Jeremiah Paine, deck passenger; Michael Boden, do; Eugene Kinney, do.—Yours, &c. Also four children of Mr. Paine, two boys and two girls. The youngest child died pressed to its mother's breast, she refusing to part from it till it expired. The sight was heartrending.

The unfortunate family were from Charleston, Massachusetts.

Wounded—Captain Claypole, John Meredith, deck hand, Alex Green, Patrick Blanford, James Harder, Michael Sullivan, Daniel McCarthy, Patrick Tobin, Patrick Murphy, and James Heady

Missing—John Dennis.

Blanford came from the county Cork, Ireland—Kenney, Paine, Boden, and Sullivan are from Lawrence, Massachusetts, and were in company.

Had the deck passengers been in the freight room, which is the place where they sleep at night, none of them would have been hurt. None of the passengers in the cabin above the boiler sustained injury.

The Telegraph was towed to Kensington to day for repairs. The damage is comparatively slight. She was not injured at all in the hull, and her cargo escaped unharmed. The freight will be immediately transhipped and despatched.

From the Salem, (Washington Co.) Press

A Cold Blooded Murder.

On Friday evening last, between nine and ten o'clock, an Irishman, by the name of Patrick McCarty, was murdered at his residence, near Bedford's Bottom, in this county. The circumstances as near as we can ascertain, are substantially these—Three men entered the dwelling of the deceased, and, without any apparent provocation, one of them levelled a pistol at him, and snapped it, but it missed fire. McCarty's wife then told him to run for his life. He succeeded in getting out of the house, the door, armed with a club, following him. He was then fired upon by two of the men, the charges entering and mutilating his side in a horrible manner, and producing death in a few instantly. A girl was then fired through the window at Mrs. McCarty, the ball just grazing her cheek. She soon after went to the door and saw, a few rods distant, the fiendish body of her husband. The murderers then fled. The deceased was a sober, industrious man, and about 50 years of age.

This revolting murder has produced great excitement in the neighborhood where it occurred. Several arrests have been made on suspicion.—The guilty will hardly escape detection.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received the following statement in relation to the murder, which was related by Mrs. McCarty, the wife of the deceased. It appears that Mr. McCarty was a witness in a suit which was tried at the last session of the Circuit Court, held in this village; that his testimony on that occasion offended one of the parties to the suit; that his wife expressed fears that her husband would be murdered; that within the week preceding the trial, she received threatening letters, and the threats which she heard had been made by a certain man residing in that neighborhood, a rap was heard at the door, and two men entered the room where the family were sitting, one of them had a pistol, the other a gun; that she screamed and told her husband to run for his life; that the man with the pistol snapped at him, but it missed fire; that her husband started out of doors, and was followed by the man, that she looked out of the window, and saw two other men armed with guns; that they fired at her husband, who fell to the ground; that when she ran out, a man stepped up and struck him upon the head with the butt end of his gun, finishing him not quite dead, another gun was discharged at him. The rest in the particulars of this bloody tragedy do not vary materially from the first statement. Mrs. McCarty could not say that she ever saw any of the men before. One of the men arrested on suspicion is held in custody for further examination.

A Prairie Incident.

At a place called Yellow Creek, about half way between Salt Lake and the junction of the Oregon and California roads, we were the unwilling witnesses to an Indian massacre. On the evening previous, we had crossed the Creek, and encamped about a mile and a half beyond. Near the creek some Snake Indians, thirteen in all, had erected their wigwams. Before dark I had endeavored, but in vain, to trade with the Chief for a papoose, but "no sell" was the word throughout. All the while some one of the party kept exhibiting the good qualities and speed of the different animals. The young squaws excited our fears by their partiality, or benevolence, for one of the creature assumed every attitude of the best circus rider. She would pick her whip from the ground under full speed; check her pony in his mad career at the bad moment; vault the saddle like one accustomed to the exercise; and, at the end of the third pace, previous to returning home by the way of Cape Horn. A cheap and prompt mode of transporting stock, etc., across the Isthmus, will engage the present attention, and interest of going to the Sandwich Islands, or some other distant point in the Pacific, the whaling will run into the port where the Rainbows terminates, keep, or sell off their cargo, and proceed on their second cruise with a "ocean ship." The advantages of this plan are very great and obvious. Cape Horn, and its hazardous passage round Cape Horn, and heavy leakage is saved much the oil whilst on shipboard, some of it for more than two years, has been the cause of great keeping it back so long from market. The great delay is also avoided of running to distant points every season, as they are obliged to under the present system. On, Fortune crazed Dr. Tessier, will be kept permanently in the Pacific, never coming home, but the outward and homeward passage round Cape Horn, which at present occupies nearly one third of the entire period they are absent from the United States. All that would be required on the new plan would be, to send out a new crew at the end of three years, or at any other period, that might be agreed upon, to meet the ship at the Isthmus, and take the old crew to return home thence.

At least one half of all the oil and candles required for the United States, is consumed west of the mountains, large quantities being sent by the rail roads and canals to the western rivers, and also from New Orleans, up the Mississippi, having been brought round here coastwise. Under the new system of sending home the cargoes of the whale ships by the Isthmus, it is very evident that all that portion required for the West would come to New Orleans and be sold here, and sent on up the river, as the most proper and ready, and the most economical plan for it to reach the consumers. Under the plan, the annual imports of oil into this city would probably amount to four or five millions of dollars, and would be constantly increasing with the increased wants and population of the Great West.

The same result would take place in supplies for the Pacific. Wear of teas and other products of India, which would inevitably find their way to the United States by this route, as they would reach the waters of the Atlantic at a point not a hundred miles from the mouth of the Mississippi, whereas, if they went by the Panama route to Cargess, they would be transported to New York and Philadelphia as cheaply and as promptly as to this city.

Every inducement, therefore, so far as New Orleans is concerned, exists in favor of the Tehuantepec route, over any other, and our citizens, we know, will therefore not delay for a moment in the serious to accomplish this great work. The terminus of this route would be under our immediate eye, and protection of our naval depot at Pensacola, which is now in a state of neglect, and a sentry box would be all that, in case of naval hostilities, would be entirely useless to us.—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

From the Philadelphia Bulletin

Letter from an American Homeopath in London.

Recent Developments in Fever.—Dr. Tessier's Studies and Change of Views.

LONDON, Sept. 11, 1850.

Of course the object of my visit to this country has occupied much of my attention, even during the week in the world's capital. I have made the acquaintance of several of the most eminent Homeopathists in London, Drs. Dudgeon, Laurie, Quin, Curie, and others; have visited their hospitals and dispensaries. They are very attractive men, learned, and very cordial. I find them instructive and agreeable in high degree. They are much interested, and of course I have become so, in a *recent development of Homeopathy in France.* It has recently appeared that *Dr. Tessier*, a physician of the Hotel Dieu, a great hospital in Paris, the very name of which is identified with the most distinguished physicians of the world—and to be a physician in which, is evidence at once of high ability—I say, it has appeared, that Dr. Tessier has been for several years past silently testing the claims of Homeopathy in his hospital practice, and has now come out decidedly in its favor, having *renounced all other practice in his wards for the space of two years.* He has published his experience of the Homeopathic treatment of Pneumonia and Cholera. From the excellent preface of his work which lies before me I cannot forbear translating a few paragraphs.—"Of the many remedies have blamed the introduction of Homeopathy into the hospitals, I know that some have done so through a laudable feeling of humanity for the patients, and a desire to sustain the dignity of the profession. They will learn by these reports, that humanity has only *gained* by its introduction, and that consequently the *dignity of the profession* could have nothing to lose."

Speaking of his experiments, he says: "Pneumonia is a disease frequent, acute, and serious, whose symptoms are marked and not easily mistaken. I chose it, therefore, as the subject of my first experiment with the method of Hahnemann. After I had carefully studied the writings of Hahnemann and his disciples, I read some books containing descriptions of cases treated by his method.—After having thus learned the spirit of the formula, *similia similibus curantur*, it remained to satisfy myself as to the action of remedies in infinitesimal doses. *To this question I devoted six months of clinical experiment* choosing such cases, both acute and chronic, as I felt assured I should not injure. At the end of a few days the evidence that the medicines *did act* was complete; nevertheless I persevered for six months. It then remained for me to test the *therapeutic* value of the new method. As for Pneumonia, it required particular precaution. In fact, no slight responsibility rests upon him who ventures to substitute, in the treatment of so grave a disease, a new method for one which experience sanctions. I could consent to run no great risk. I managed in this way: In ordinary treatment of Pneumonia, the first indication is blood letting. This, when properly administered, produces a remission of the whole excitement, with sweat, &c. But there still remains the consolidation of the inflamed lung, to be resolved, which is usually effected by tartar emetic and blisters. It would be imprudent to abandon to itself the inflammation which still remains. The fever would, in that case, light up again, and the lung go on to suppuration or cariefication. I ventured, however, in the case of a patient who had already been subjected to a blood letting, to substitute phosphorus (allopathically) have administered. The patient recovered without any relapse. I repeated this experiment many times with the same result. But I might reasonably attribute this success to the blood letting energetically employed at the outset. All, therefore, that I could justly conclude from my first essays, was, that if I had done no good, I had, at least, by the new method, done no harm. I resolved then to diminish gradually the number of the bleedings at the beginnings of the treatment and not to await the remission before having recourse to the Hahneman treatment, still keeping in reserve, however, the ordinary treatment in case amelioration should not be speedily manifest. I diminished, then, the bleedings by one, by two, by three, by four, in the next patient, beginning the administration of the new remedies successively nearer and nearer the beginning of the treatment. I began with a dose of Aconite followed by a dose of Bryonia in 12 or 24 hours. The less I bled, the more manifestly were the patients relieved after the administration of the infinitesimal remedies. I decided finally to bleed to more, and to have recourse entirely to the 'Homœopathic remedies.'

"I cannot express the anxiety with which I made first experiments filled me. In spite of the injunctions I left with the attendants to bleed as soon as an aggravation should appear, in spite of reiterated visits which I paid to these patients, it seemed always as if some great catastrophe was impending. Yet nothing of the kind occurred. The patients first submitted to the treatment recovered, and the rest were rapidly relieved. For two years, but one has died. Two others who died, were received when already in the agonies of death. Since this time, I have employed the same treatment in a great number of cases of Pneumonia, and my fear has gone disappeared. I say no more. Facts speak the rest."

REMARKABLE CASE!!

EVIDENCE IN OUR MIDST!!

MR. EDITOR—Sir, I cheerfully comply with your request that I would give you just cause account of the almost miraculous cure of my little daughter's eye by the use of your "Petroleum."

She was attacked with a very sore eye in February or March last, when I immediately applied to the best medical aid in the city, by whom it was pronounced "a very bad eye" and all gave me no hope of doing her any good. After which I took her into the country to an old lady, who had been very successful in curing eyes. She told me that her case was hopeless, and she could certainly have no sight out of that one, but also that the other would follow—it being a scrofulous affection of the blood. And I do certify that at the time my father (J. B. Vashon) came to the conclusion that we had better try your "Petroleum," she was BRIGHT BLIND, of one eye. It is now about two months since she began its use, and she can see well with both eyes as good as ever she did; and, as far as I can tell, I believe she has, with the blessing of he Almighty, been cured by "Petroleum."

Yours, respectfully,

M. FRANCIS VASHON COLDEN.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 20, 1850.

For sale by Kepler & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R. E. Sellers, 57 Wood street; D. M. Curry, D. A. Elliott, Joseph Douglass, and H. P. Snowden, Allegheny, also by the proprietor, S. M. KIER,

nov2tdkw Canal House, Seventh st. Pittsburgh.

☞ M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.—Read the following certificate, and then doubt, if you can, the true important qualities possessed by this great remedy:

CRANBERRY TOWNSHIP, VANGO CO., December 3 st, 1847.

MR. BERRIER—DEAR SIR—I take pleasure in informing you, the bottle of Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, which I purchased from you, has given the entire satisfaction. I gave to a child of mine one tea spoon full of it, and she passed 117 worms. The next morning I gave her a tea spoon full more, when she passed 143 more. The next morning I gave her the same quantity, and she passed 13 more.—Yours, &c.

ANDREW DOWNING.

☞ For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 60 Wood street.

nov9-dawtf

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.

WM. LARIMER, JR., Treasurer.

G. W. TAYLOR,

COMMISSIONER AND BILL BROKER,

112 Second street.

STRICT attention will be given to all business entrusted to his care. Pittsburgh manufactured articles always on hand or procured at short notice. Notes, Bonds Mortgs etc, &c, negotiated on favorable terms. Advances made, if required. or 2tdw

DR. O. BUST,

Dentist. Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets. ocl1-dtf

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. O STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set Block Teeth in whole and parts of teeth, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates—Footaccounts in Dentistry, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFERS TO—B. McFadden, F. H. Eaton. ia19

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, of the latest and Russian, and invite the attention of their customers and purchasers generally, assuring them that they will sell on the MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS. aug21d

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.

Our stock is larger than ever before, and our prices 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 sizes. sepgrdif

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS

CITIZENS'

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Pittsburgh.

C. G. HUSSEY, Pres't.——A. W. MARRS, Sec'y

Office—No. 61 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 Directors, who are all citizens 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. Jones, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazelton, John Haworth, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier. ap30-tf

FALL IMPORTATION OF HARDWARE.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.

129 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 augl5

THE MAYORALTY.

MR. WHITE—Please announce the name of WILLIAM RINEHART, of the Fourth Ward, as a candidate for Mayor, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Whig Convention. Mr. Rinehart's claims will be strongly urged by a host of friends, he being both capable and honest. [octdtcc] MANY CITIZENS

E. W. COOK, late High Constable of Pittsburgh, will be supported as a candidate for the office of Mayor, subject to the decision of the Whig and Antimasonic City Convention, by

nov8dtwtd MANY VOTERS

MR EDITOR—You will please announce that L. R. LEVINGSTON, 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. [nov8dtwtd] SIXTH WARD.

DANCING SCHOOL,

AT WILKINS HALL, FOURTH STREET.

A BONNAPON respectfully informs his friends and patrons in Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, that his school will open on Saturday next, the 16th of November, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the reception of young boys, and a for gentlemen, and continue every Thursday and Saturday of the week, and same hours. Strict reference will be required from strangers applying for admission into the school.

For particulars, apply to A. B., Market st, near Third street, or at the room. nov8d3t

WANTED,

A MAN well acquainted with wooding cast plows. A first rate workman will find steady employment and fair wages, by enquiring at this office. nov12d3t

LOST,

YESTERDAY afternoon, between St. Clair street Pittsburgh, and Beaver street, Allegheny, a Small Note Book, containing a five dollar bill and sundry papers. Whoever has found the same, and will leave it, with the contents, at Mr. Edwd Heazelton's wholesale grocery, east corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, shall receive $1 reward.

CHARLES NAYLOR.

A YOUNG MAN wants a situation, who understands driving and the care of horses perfectly, and can do any thing in or about a gentleman's place, in regard to neatness, and is always ready to oblige. If wanted, he can be found at No 22 Third street, between Ferry and Liberty. nov13-d3t*

BAIRD & IRVIN would invite attention to the fine opportunities they can afford capitalists for investments. From fifty to one hundred thousand dollars of the best real estate securities, having to run from six months to six years, and in sums to suit. nov13

FOR SALE,

A FEW Shares CUT Mine Stock; also, North American and Western Insurance Stock. Apply to Baird & Irvin, 116 Second street.

Our Second Supply—all open.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have now completed the opening of a very large SECOND supply of Goods for the Winter, and can offer every inducement to buyers to make their purchases from them.

Ladies will find

French Merinos and Cobourgs of all desirable colors;

Printed French Cashmeres and de Laines, all wool;

Gold Medal do in great variety, of new styles, at 25 cents;

Neat styles and solid colors, as low as 12½ cts;

Changeable Poplins, in great variety of shades;

Dress Silk and Satins of newest styles and most desirable colors.

Scarfs, Neck Ribbons, Bonnet Ribbons, Gloves and Hosiery, &c., and a full supply of Housekeeping Goods, at lowest possible prices. Especial attention is also invited to their choice make of Shirting Muslins and Irish Linens—the latter warranted pure flax.

North east corner of Fourth and Market sts. nov13

SUGAR—10 hhds N. O. received for sale by

W & F WILSON,

25 Wood st

CHEESE—40 bas received for sale by

nov13 W & F WILSON

SALIPETRE—100 bags for sale by

nov13 W & F WILSON

Chocolate, Cocoa, &c.

JUST received at 256 Liberty street, of the most celebrated manufacturers, a large assortment of Fresh Chocolates of the different kinds, mentioned below, viz:—

Spanish, French, Double Vanilla, Single do, Perfectionne, A la Canelle, Baser's No 1 do Broma, do Cocoa, Norfolk, Homœopathic, Spiced Eagle, do Zealand.

The finer qualities of the above are made of the best Carracca Cocoa, and warranted pure.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

nov12 WM A McCLURG & CO

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between Cyrus Blank and Joseph Robb, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the firm are to be paid to Cyrus Black, and all demands against said firm will be presented to him for settlement. CYRUS BLACK,

nov13d2t JOSEPH ROBB.

RICE—10 tierces for sale by

nov13 CHURBRIDGE & INGHRAM 116 Water st

CANDLES—10 bxs No 1 Mould;

10 bxs do Dipped;

10 bxs do Pressed, for sale by

nov13 BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM

CHOCOLATE—25 bxs No 1 for sale by

nov13 BURBRIDG