THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 14, 1850.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FROM WASHINGTON

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1850.

The Late Elections—The Disunion Agitation at the South—State of the Question—Position of the Several States thereon—The State Conventions and the Nashville Convention—The Fugitive Slave Law—Personal Movements.

According to present appearances the Whigs have lost fourteen members of Congress in New York, three in New Jersey, and one in Wisconsin, and they have gained two in Michigan, showing a net loss of sixteen. We probably hazard little in saying that Illinois is yet wedded to her political idols, and that she will send five Democrats to two Whigs. Her seven members added to those already heard from will give one hundred and seventeen members already elected. These members are thus divided: Whigs 52, Democrats 59, Free Soilers 5. Massachusetts and Delaware elect next week. In the first State there will be a choice, it is probable, in not more than half the Districts, but no experience has proved the utter impracticability of the rigid majority system, the legislature will doubtless make provision for electing on a subsequent trial by pluralities. The dispute upon slavery has divided the Whig party in that staunch old Whig State, and it is likely that in the final result the Whigs and Free Soilers will divide the delegation between them. [No Democrat as such, thank God, can hope for success there. These will conclude fall elections. The number of members chosen in them will be 128, which, assuming my calculation as to Massachusetts to be correct, will exhibit a Whig loss of 24 members and a gain of 6, and present a net loss of 18.

These results will probably put it out of the power of the Whigs to recover themselves in the remaining elections, so as to get control of the House. According to my estimate of the result in the States to choose next Spring and Summer, the House will stand, Whigs 92, Democrats, nominally 125, Free Soilers 5, giving the Democrats an apparent majority of seventeen. But it requires little foresight to perceive that there may be more than nine men among the four or five score of Northern Democrats who will take the bits in their mouths and kick out of the party traces, in case so rough a rider as Howell Cobb should undertake to mount them for the insurgent. A more despicable set than the present herd of "regulars" from the North, never disgraced their constituents and the country. Their successors cannot possibly be worse or more enfeebled by submission; they may show a little better spirit. Not to do so would be to show none at all.

The war at the South over the question of Union and Disunion, seems to be waged with greatness. They have burnt Foote in effigy some where in Mississippi, and another account says they have complimented McVillie, an empty headed speaker on the other side, in the same manner. As I have before said, in my judgment we are chiefly interested in the progress of this fight as spectators. Of course our sympathies and best wishes must be with the party contending for the Union, but inasmuch as we see that a large portion of the people are earnestly struggling for disunion and a separate government, it is manifest that a question has been raised that can be decided only by themselves. Mutual interest, respect, and affection, a common pride in a glorious destiny, and a pervading love of our magnificent country, are the "hooks of steel" which alone can bind our people together as one great nation. It is not by the sword, nor yet is it by constant compromise and concession that the Union can be preserved. Let its value, and the relative rights of the sections be fully discussed in Mississippi, and Georgia, and throughout the whole South wherever any man of respectability and consideration can be found to raise the question, and let the decision rest upon the result of that discussion there. This contest, so far as any contest can be had upon a subject involving Slavery, has been gone through with in South Carolina, and they have decided against the longer continuance of the connection with the Free States. All the members of Congress elected have preached that doctrine to the people, and all of them seem to have been elected only as agents or commissioners to arrange the terms upon which their State shall leave the confederacy. The leader among them announced to his constituents before his re-election that the Union was dissolved. South Carolina is now only waiting to see what other State or States will go with her, refusing to call a State Convention or a special session of the legislature to talk longer over the matter.

Mississippi seems inclined to join her in exit, but there a popular verdict has not been obtained upon the question. The editor of the State paper says a majority of forty thousand will be given for "resistance," that is for Disunion. If he is right the controversy will soon cease in that State, for all the disunionists have to do is to exert the power of the majority.

In Georgia it is apparent that the Unionists or "Submissionists" to the laws and constitution of the United States, will have things their own way, and the convention which was to open a road for the State to leave the Union upon will only decide that the prosperity and safety of Georgia require her to stay where she is.

The Nashville Convention will be held. It will begin its adjourned meeting to-morrow. A desperate attempt will be made, to anticipate the result of the discussion going on in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, upon the expediency and necessity of secession, and to organize all the States of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts South of North Carolina into a Southern Slaveholding Aristocratical Confederacy. I only regret that this Convention is about to assemble now because it will complicate and to some extent forestall the popular deliberations going on in the States I have named upon the Union question. It is important that the question should be decided upon its merits, in order that it may be forever set at rest, or that the Cotton States who take the negative side may quietly secede, and leave the Republic in peace.

I do not think secession would occasion war, but that war would soon take place between the Free Republic of the North, and the Africanized Confederacy of the South, there can be no doubt at all. It is a great mistake to suppose that our people would tolerate any systematic or extensive depredations upon the Slave prospects of the Southern nation. We should not be willing to take half the free negroes or bondmen they would be anxious to discharge upon our borders. But commercial restrictions upon their part, and those wanton abuses of local power by which even now, in defiance of the sacred obligations of the constitution, our citizens are insulted and their property plundered in some Southern States, under color of legal enactments, would soon bring the two countries into collision, and no man who has read the world's history intelligently can doubt the result. Foreign invasion and domestic insurrection would soon desolate the fairest fields of the South. Then no ties of brotherhood nor proud associations of Nationality would stay the tide of War. But I desire not to contemplate further the picture.

The cause is not with us, but with the South, and more especially with the slave holders of the South. It is for them to save the Union or to destroy it. They may, if they choose, pull down the pillars of our temple, but let them remember, that in the act they bring perdition upon their own heads. No fugitive slave law can save the Union, nor benefit them. Its enforcement may produce crime even among those whom so many of them habitually revile, and so bitterly hate, as Yankees and Abolitionists, but even that result would not restore one slave that would not have been recovered under the less odious act of 1793. Our people will not rebel, on any pretext, but this law will not be executed, and must be repealed.

Hon. Thomas Butler King is here. He will leave for the South in a few days, and will sail from Savannah for California on the steamer of the 26th inst. He is much engaged in receiving and opening applications for office. I cannot say in considering them, for all the appointments that can be made from this side, are already dispensed of. Governor Young, of New York, is also here, perhaps to make some suggestions concerning the Sub Treasury, to be incorporated in the Secretary's report.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens arrived yesterday. He despairs, under the present state of things, of getting any modification of the tariff this winter, and he is convinced that since your State election the Democrats will go unitedly against it.

JUNIUS.

For the Gazette.

The Old Court House.

Venerable pile! How often during my boyhood have I wandered into thy chambers to listen to the eloquence there displayed. More than one who flered there, and touched that wondrous lyre, the human heart, now sleeps low and silent. The grass grows upon their graves; the dew falls and glistens on the flowers that wave above their lowly heads! Where is their wisdom—and echoannswers, where? They have gone from the light and love of time and man, we hope, to the light and love of God.

Now, Old Court House, thy chambers are abandoned by the ministers of Justice. Thy steeple, where so often swung the bell that startled me at play, and bade me hasten to school, looms dark and ugly, shaken and deformed, imploring with open jaws, the righteous to take it down before it falls. Before the threshold of thy door, long worn by feet, some of which had run into the diurnal path of crime, the blunt, browned, and water cradled, fisherman displays his scaly stores. Now are thy chambers choked with produce from the neighboring farms. The loud laugh of rough men is there—the laughter of men who push their way through the world and thee! What a change, mighty in its nature—peculiar in its effects! I see it in the old walls, in the melancholy windows, in the miserable apologies for clean floors that seem to say—We regulate ourselves, and laugh such things as brooms to scorn.' I see it in the monotonous men and women who linger and crowd in thee, and about thee. In their gesticulations, in their garments, in their baskets, in their looks, which so forcibly express the dreadful responsibility of a market day. The intellectual gentlemen who once filled the ring, threw back their hair, rolled their eyes over packages of manuscript and ponderous volumes of Jurisprudence, have departed, leaving thee to the Vandalic impulse of hungry men and women who dispute less about law than things eatable. No precocious youths, in broad cloth, stand upon thy steps now gazing wisely, and now sympathetically upon the plodding pilgrims passing to and fro. Thy pastime would be dangerous. It might have done for the days of yore, when men were calm, and the women cool. We betide the shining garment that comes in contact with pork, butter, and floor bags, whirled in the air with the velocity that startles timid men! Alas for the sleeve of that beautiful coat which you desperate and clumsy woman's basket would catch in its fangs! We to the dandy who would have the presumption, the high handed audacity, to display his figure on such battle ground! He would be knocked over by public opinion in the shortest possible time. That big man—that market house Hercules who can carry a WHOLE HOG would run him down as a locomotive would a cow. The art of getting out of the road; military tactics, dodging pauses, side movers innumerable and seats unnumbered, must be summoned to your aid, or your daring adventure will end in disaster and defeat.

All this may take place where justice once sat in pomp and power, her right hand resting upon honor, her left upon the gold of clamorous men.—Where once the fair and brave, the generous and obscure, did come with smiles and graceful bows, and pay that respect to her they knew was well deserved. Where eloquence once charmed the listener's ear—where the phlegmatic opened wide their sleepy eyes, as the burning, bitter, word rung on their ears, of crime's victims, who cowered ghastly in the felon's box. Where wit once threw sparkling light over quiet faces, teaching the care worn to forget for a moment the burthen of their years, and let their hearts beat freely on. Days gone by! who does not love to call you back from the shadowy mist which time has thrown around you? Now, the Old Court House is turned into a mart where bargain and sale, two queer old codgers come and look, laugh, or growl, fume, and fret, wonder and look wise, sharp and knowing as a close sheared auctioneer. Thus change follows quickly behind the car of change. Meanwhile the iron hoofed despot, Time, grinds into dust human bones; thrones, empires, into tumult and bloody revolt, kindles his fires that turn homes to ashes, temples to confusion, and hopes into mockery as biting and bitter as the wind from the frozen pole.

J. K. H.

DEPRESSION OF MANUFACTURES—The Providence Journal says that the seventy one mills which have suspended businesss, and were in its published list, are all cotton mills, and are by no means all that have suspended. Among them are some of the best mills in New England, mills which can make money as long as money is to be made in the business. Undoubtedly the old mills must stop first, in any general suspension, but the present depression reaches to all, and unless there is some substantial improvement, the business cannot be prosecuted.

A gentleman who traversed the overland route from Missouri to California, during the past summer, states that the sufferings of the emigrants, in crossing the great basin east of the great Salt Lake, were horrible. He says—"The sand was knee deep, the sun broiling hot; not a tree was seen; there was no water, and their provisions were all gone. Fortunately, after passing over about one hundred miles of this hideous desert, they came across a man who had gone forty miles further, found a good spring, and returned with two barrels of water. This water he first sold for $1 per gallon, then $1 per quart, then $10 per pint, and as the emigrants came along, each crooked almost to death, and completely exhausted, his prices raised, and no sum he could name within the power of the emigrant was refused to be paid. When the water was nearly all gone, a man came along who, for three whole days and nights, had drank but half a pint of fluid.—He was almost dead, and begged for some water. The answer was, "I have not enough to last myself and animals back to the spring."—$50, $100, $500, $700, was offered in succession for one little cup full of water, *and he died before found it.* The wretched emigrant threw down $700, all he had in the world, and by main force grasped the cup and quenched his thirst."

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

CIRCULAR.

ROOMS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE, *Washington, Nov. 7, 1850.*

The Executive Committee appointed by the Central Authority of the United States on the London Industrial Exhibition respectfully present the following summary of information on the most important matters requiring the attention of State Committees, and of those who intend to become exhibitors.

1. Committees appointed by the Governors of the several States are recognized as the proper judges for selecting articles suitable to be sent to the Exhibition from the United States

2. Articles intended for exhibition will be examined by the Committee of the State or Territory of which they are the products.

3. The State Committees will furnish duplicate certificates of all articles examined and approved by them, to the Executive Committee at Washington, who will give the sanction required by the British Commissioners.

4. Articles approved in the manner above prescribed, will be forwarded to London, free of charge, from the port of New York, in a national vessel placed by the Navy Department at the disposal of the Central Committee for that purpose; and, at the close of the Exhibition, they will be returned in the same conveyance, to the same place, unless otherwise disposed of.

5. The Treasury Department will afford as far as practicable, through the Revenue Cutter Service, facilities for forwarding objects from the different Atlantic ports to New York.

6. Should the vessel designated to convey the goods to London not be in readiness to receive them on their arrival at New York, they will be stored at the Navy Yard, and afterwards put on board, free of expense to the owners.

7. All goods intended to be forwarded to the Exhibition by the Government vessel from New York, should be delivered at that place duly marked, and with suitable invoices, containing the corresponding marks. In addition to other marks, there should be inscribed on each package, the words "*London Exhibition.*"

8. No articles will be received at the Navy Yard after the *tenth* day of January, 1851, as the vessel will sail soon after that period.

9. All expenses in London, for cartage, unpacking, arranging for exhibition, and removing of packing cases, must be paid by the owners of the goods or their agents.

10. State Committees are desired to inform the Executive Committee on or before the first of December next, what amount of ground and wall space they can creditably fill with the products of their respective States. States from which no information on this point shall at that time be forwarded, will be presumed to require no part of the space allotted to the United States, and it will be distributed to the other States, according to their several requirements.

11. Detailed statements relative to the Exhibition and to the several classes of objects appropriate thereto, have been furnished to the several State Committees, and will be supplied to those who may require more particular information, upon application to the Executive Committee.

12. All communications should be addressed to the Executive Committee.

PETER B. FORCE, Chairman.
Jas. C. G. KENNEDY, Secretary of Ex. Com.

REGULATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN LONDON.

1. The exhebition is to be opened in Hyde Park, London, on the 1st day of May, 1851. The building constructed chiefly of cast iron and plate glass, 1,848 feet long, 408 feet wide, and 109 feet high, with a machinery room, 936 feet long, and 48 feet wide, will be nearly fire proof.

2. Goods will be received between the first of January and the first of March, 1851. After the latter day none can be received.

3. The productions of all nations will be exhibited together under one general classification.

4. Articles exhibited will be divided into four sections, viz.

(1.) Raw Materials and produce.
(2.) Machinery.
(3.) Manufactures.
(4.) Sculpture models and plastic art.

6. Exhibitors will deliver their goods at their own charge and risk at the building Hyde in Park.

6. Articles liable to perish during the period of eight months, from the first of January to the first of September, are not suitable to be exhibited—This applies more particularly to certain articles derived from the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

7. Exhibitors will be at the cost of their own insurance. Glass cases, when required, must be furnished by the exhibitor.

8. Any exhibitor may, by permission of the Royal Commissioners, employ a servant to keep in order and explain the articles which he exhibits, but not to invite purchasers.

9. Prices are not to be affixed to the articles exhibited, but may at the option of the exhibiter be stated in the invoice sent to the Royal Commissioners.

10. No articles of foreign manufacture can be admitted for exhibition, unless they come with the express sanction of the Central Authority of the country of which they are the produce.

11. Goods will be admitted without payment of duty, and sealed with the official seal of the board of customs till their arrival at the building: but bonds will be required of the owner or agents for the payment of duties in case they should be sold in England after the exhibition is over. No goods can be removed until the exhibition is finally closed.

12. The rules of awarding prizes will conform to the section or department to which the goods belong.

13. In the department of raw materials and produce, prizes will be awarded upon a consideration of the value and importance of the article, and the superior excellence of the particular specimens exhibited; and in the case of prepared materials, the novelty and importance of the prepared product, and the superior skill and ingenuity in the preparation will be considered.

14. In machinery, prizes will be given with reference to novelty in the invention, superiority in the execution, increased efficiency or increased economy in the use of the article exhibited. Its importance in a social view, and the difficulties in perfecting it, will also be taken into account.

15. In manufactures, increased usefulness, such as permanency of colors, improved forms and patterns, superior quality, or higher skill in workmanship, new materials used, and combinations of materials, beauty of design in form or color, will reference to utility, and cheapness relatively to excellence of production, will be the bases of decision.

16. In sculpture, models, and the plastic art, rewards will have reference to the beauty and originality of the specimens, to improvements in the processes of production, to the application of art to manufactures, and, in the case of models, to the subject they represent.

17. Juries, to consist partly of Englishmen and partly of Foreigners, will be composed of men of known ability, to form a judgment above the suspicion of either national or individual partiality.

19. No competitor for a prize can be placed on a jury in the particular department in which he is a competitor.

19. To exhibitors from the United States there have been allotted, of ground space, 85,000 square feet, subject to a deduction of one half for passages, and of wall or hanging space, 40,000 square feet, not subject to deduction.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco after the Fire—Wharves and Docks—The Enterprise of the City

Office Pacific News
San Francisco, Tuesday, Oct. 1

MY DEAR MR GERTLEY—The steamer of the 17th ult. carried you the sad intelligence of the late fire. To day we have received our paper, and the burnt district is nearly all built up—a part of it with far better buildings than before. Such is life in San Francisco

The great improvement in the streets and wharves of this town are hardly observed both by the daily press. The whole scheme involves a large outlay of money, and its scope has hardly entered into the minds of men to conceive—except the city fathers, who have set to work busily in every one employed in attending to his own interests. You clamber about to day over huge piles of timber and dirt, and across gaping abysses—the entrances to cellars, and to morrow pass over the same on a plank floor, with a locomotive so light that you can scarcely keep your feet.

The wharves, too, like the mole of Hiloyre, have quite encroached upon the dominions of the sahara; so that you can go out on foot nearly to the point where the Panama east her anchor in August, 1849. They extend, too, from the end of each street, and already nearly fill the crescent left between Rincon and Clark's point.

Emigration is all going forward rapidly. They go to the South, to the West and North, as well as to the States at the East. Oregon is rapidly filling up in every part. So are the Hawaiian Islands, while the sickly lands of the South are not benefited. California will still be full in every part.—Men are not going to congregate again in the crowds in the cities to spend the rainy season—Every inch of arable land will have its occupant, and reward the industrious possessor with a teeming harvest. At the same time a large population will spend the rainy season, in fact the best season for work in the dirty mines.

Among the innumerable cases of malfeasance at sea, very few of which ever come to a knowledge of the public through the press, I learned of one the other day, which is one of a piece with many others. Capt. Waterman, of the ship St. Patrick, owned by Mr. Ogden, New York, had his steward arrested and put in prison here for desertion and breach of contract. On the trial before Recorder Tilford, it appeared in evidence that the said Captain has easily abused the said steward, with sundry kicks, blows, seizing him by the hair, etc. etc. It is unnecessary to add that the complaint was annulled, and Capt. W. was very glad to escape a criminal prosecution. My soul sickens at the thought of so much brutality and abuse as I have heard of and witnessed here and on the way thither.

C. M. P.

FURTHER CALIFORNIA NEWS.

By the Georgia we have received complete files of all our California exchanges. From San Francisco, Stockton, Sonora, and Mayerville papers, we copy the following items of intelligence:

The Spirit of California.

The news of the engrossment of the California bill in the Senate, produced, on its receipt in this city, the liveliest emotions of joy, and the hopes of the people were raised high in the expectation of hearing, by the next steamer, of the admission of this State into the Union. Should we receive this joyful intelligence, there is no doubt that business would forthwith revive, and an immediate improvement would take place in the condition of the country. At present, a want of confidence causes every thing to remain in confusion, and the embarrassments of our business men are so miserable in no small degree to the perplexing suspense caused by the delay of Congress to admit the State into the Union. Our greatest trouble would vanish on our admission, and it is generally believed that Congress will not adjourn without doing us justice. It would be a terrible disappointment if the next news should prove unfavorable.

The coming elections to be held on the seventh of October, excite much greater interest than was anticipated. The candidates for the various offices are almost innumerable. The tickets made up in this city will be found in another column. Indeed the all absorbing question of the admission of California is lost sight of for the time being and everybody is anxious as to the result of the election.

The improvements in this city are progressing with much spirit, and it is hoped that by the commencement of the rainy season the streets will be substantially planked. Several of the thoroughfares are already laid with plank, and sewers have been constructed, running from the hills to the bay, so as to carry off the water. The district burnt down two weeks since is already more than half covered with buildings in process of erection, and before the departure of another steamer it will be nearly all rebuilt.—*San Francisco Herald, Oct. 3.*

Late News from Klamet, Trinity, and Chasta Rivers.

From the California Courier, Sept. 30.

Capt Vanderyrff, who for many years has been engaged in steamboating on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, and who has been extensively engaged for some time in mining and exploring this country, called on us a few days ago and gave us the following information, the truth of which we have no reason to doubt.

Capt. Vanderyrff is of the opinion that there is more gold in the Klamet country than in any other part of Upper California. That 20,000 men can realize on an average $10 per day in the valley of that river. He says that the bars do not contain as much clay as those on the Sacramento, San Joaquin and their tributaries, but that gold is found more generally distributed throughout the whole country; that he found it at every point where he prospected, even in the tops of the mountains—The earth yields from 2 to 50 cents worth of gold to the panful. Klamet, Chasta, and Trinity all empty into, and form one main river before discharging their waters into the Pacific Ocean in 41 deg. 23 sec. N.

The mouth of the river is about a mile wide and navigable for large vessels for about four miles. Small steamboats can at any and all seasons of the year run up fifty miles to the falls. The falls are several feet high when the water is low.—Above the falls there is sixty miles of good navigation, unobstructed by any formidable barriers. Provisions can be transported up the river in small boats to the falls, and from above it requires only two days travel to the dry diggings. It now requires eight days to reach them from Trinidad, and twelve pays from Humboldt, by packers—The only obstacle to success has heretofore been the difficulty of procuring provisions. The distance of land carriage and the expense attending it is much lessened by landing the goods at the mouth of the Klamet, and transporting them by water to the falls, and thence by land to the mines. Capt. Vanderyrff has a large party of men at work now on the Klamet. He proposes to build a steamer expressly for this river in a short time and place her on this trade, having the fullest confidence of success from mining operations in that part of California.

NAVAL—The whole of the United States Mediterranean squadron was assembled in the bay of Spezzia on the 12th ultimo, consisting of the flag ship Independence, frigates Cumberland and Constitution, steamer Mississippi, and storeship Lexington. A court martial had then been in session for nearly two weeks on board the Independence, engaged in the trial of a lieutenant and others.—[Nat. Intel.]

REMARKABLE CASE!!

EVIDENCE IN OUR MIDST!!

MR. EDIT—Sir, I cheerfully comply with your request that I would give you an 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, as she would certainly lose not only 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. D. Vashon) came to the conclusion that we had better try your "Petroleum," she was ENTIRELY BLIND of one eye. It is now about two months since she began its use, and she can now see with both eyes as good as ever she did; and, as far as I can tell, I believe she has, with the blessing of the Almighty, been cured by "Petroleum."

Yours, respectfully,
M. FRANCES VASHON COLEE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 20, 1850.

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

S. M. KER,
nov12dw Canal Basin, Seventh st. Pittsburgh.

☞ MR. LEARY'S VERMIFUGE—Read the following certificate, and then doubt, if you can, the triumphant qualities possessed by this great remedy:

CRANBERRY TOWNSHIP, VENANGO CO., December 21st, 1847.

MR. BLEARLY—Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in informing you, the bottle of Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, which I purchased from you, has given me 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 112 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 85 Wood street
nov9-d&ws

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 tenth instalment of five dollars per share, to the office of the Company, on or before the 20th day of August. The tenth instalment on or before the 20th day of September. The tenth instalment on or before the 20th day of October next.

☞ The 9th instalment was called for on the 20th of July last.

aug5d1f W. LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer

G. W. TAYLOR,
COMMISSIONER AND BILL BROKER,
112 Second street.

☞ R. P. TANNER & CO.,
SHOE WAREHOUSE,
58 Wood st, between Third & Fourth,
Are now receiving their spring 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. Goods have 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 or all kinds. sep23ddt

DR. L. S. HUNT,
Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Pennsylvania, between Market and Ferry streets. [sep14-d1ayr

FALL IMPORTATION OF HARDWARE.
LOGAN, WILSON & CO.
139 WOOD STREET.
Are now prepared with a large and fresh stock of British, 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. sep19

U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL.

SEPARATE Proposals will be received until the 20th inst. by the undersigned, at my office, No 65 Exchange buildings, St Clair street, for the following work, at the United States Marine Hospital, near this city:—For furnishing and delivering about 22,000 cubic yards of earth for filling up and levelling the site, in accordance with a draft which will be given.

For furnishing and delivering about 9,000 cubic yards of rubble stone and for excavating the same, and about 9,000 cubic yards of gravel to protect the bank of the Ohio River—the gravel to be taken from the beach at low water.

For the excavation and masonry for the extension of the sewer, a distance of about 430 feet. There will be about 670 cubic yards of light excavation for sewer and side drains, and about 400 cubic yards of brick masonry. The sewer to be built in hard and durable stone, laid in lime mortar, and well grouted and plastered on the inside, and covered with a wooden fence to enclose the site.

All materials and work must be subject to the inspection and approval of the superintendent. The whole work to be completed as early next season as practicable.

Contracts and bonds, with two approved sureties, will be required to be entered into within ten days after notification of acceptance of the bids. Plans and specifications of the work can be seen, and such other information as may be required, can be obtained at the office J. B. ROBINSON, Superintendent, &c.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 5, 1850—nov5-d

☞ Important to the Healthy.
DR. C. STEARNS, Doctor in Hydro, is prepared to manufacture and sell Pulmo Tonic, a valuable and pleasant medicine for the Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Throat Affections and Diseases of the Lungs. Orders received addressed to the Medical Dispensary, Pittsburgh, will be promptly attended to. Market street, Pittsburgh. sale

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 act on the most advantageous terms. sep19-d

BREAD WITHOUT YEAST.

THIS compound is warranted to produce the within described effects, as follows:—

Directions for making Bread, Tea Cakes, Buckwheat Cakes, &c., by which a saving is effected in the Flour of about 1/3 per cent.

To make Bread—To each pound of flour add two teaspoonfuls of Compound and the usual quantity of salt, mix them thoroughly together while dry, (this makes a prepared flour that you can set aside and use at leisure), then add as much cold water as will make the dough the usual thickness; knead it well, and let stand fifteen minutes before baking, one or two hours will do no hurt. Biscuit should be mixed much thinner, and baked at once, but will do no hurt to stand fifteen or twenty minutes. There is no danger of getting too much of this Compound in the Bread, it will not turn the bread yellow as saleratus does when used to excess.

You can put the above Compound into Tea Cakes, Puddings, Johnny Cakes, Indian Cakes, Ginger Cakes, Corn Meal Cakes, Corn Bread, Brown Bread, Biscuit, Batter Cakes, Buckwheat Cakes, Apple Dumplings, Pot Pies, and for all baking purposes.

Sold by R E SELLERS,
nov14 57 Wood st

POWDER—2500 kegs blasting and rifle, Hazard manufacture, in magazine and to arrive,
nov14 J S DILWORTH & CO

SAFETY FUSE—25 brls superior quality on hand,
nov14 J S DILWORTH & CO

WOOL—5 sacks just rec'd for sale by
BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM
nov14 116 Water st

TAR—50 brls N. C. Tar, for sale by
BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM
nov14 116 Water st

MOLASSES—29 brls S. H. Molasses, for sale by
BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM
nov14

SOAP—100 bxs Rosin Soap, for sale by
BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM
nov14

COD FISH—5 casks just received for sale by
BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM
nov14

MACKEREL—100 brls No 3,
10 half brls No 3,
10 do No 1, for sale by
BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM
nov14

MOLASSES—10 brls extra Sugar House;
10 brls New Orleans;
6 brls Golden Syrup, for sale by
J D WILLIAMS & CO
nov14

SUNDRIES—1 cerron S. F. Indigo,
3 bags Pepper;
1 bale Cassia;
1 bbl Cloves;
1 brl Gr. Mustard;
1 brl do ginger;
1 brl Pepper, for sale by
J D WILLIAMS & CO
nov14

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the store of W. P. Baum, Wood street, until Saturday, the 23th inst., for the erection of a bridge across Sugar Hollow, in Peebles township, where the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road crosses the same road, and to state the cost of stone and wood separately, as required by the plan drawn by R. S. Medgwin, Esq; to be seen at the store of W. P. Baum.

H D KING, President
H CAIN, Secretary nov6d2t

ORPHAS' COURT SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, Pa., I will expose to public sale, on Saturday the 14th December, 1850 at 1 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, all the right, title, interest and claim of Mary Manver, a minor child of John Manver, deceased, of in, and to a lot of ground situated in the city of Allegheny, and being No 27 in plan of lots as laid out by G. W. Wainer, Jacob Painter, and F. Lore.

The said minor's interest in front on Ohio street, and extends back about 90 feet to Virgin Alley, and is a two story brick House upon the lot. Further particulars will be made known at the sale.

JOHN BAUDER,
Guardian of Mary Manver

nov14w3t

DANCING SCHOOL,
AT WILKINS' HALL, FOURTH STREET.

A. BONNAFON respectfully informs his friends and patrons in Pittsburgh and Allegheny that his school will open on Saturday next, the 16th of November, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for young ladies, at 6 for boys, and 8 for gentlemen, and continue every Thursday and Saturday of the week, and same hours. Strict references 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.

nov8-2t

WANTED.

A MAN well acquainted with wooding east plows. A first rate workman will find steady employment and fair wages, by inquiring at this office.
nr12d3.*

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 business, and is always ready to oblige. If wanted he can be found at No 92 Third street, between Ferry and Liberty.
nov13-d2t

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 Cliff Mine Stock; also, North Star and Western Lazarusite Stock.
Apply to Baird & Irvin, 114 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 Wool and French Merinos and Coburgs of all desirable colors. Plaids French Cashmeres and de Laines, all wool; Gold Medal do do do in great variety, of new styles, at 25 cents.

Neat styles silks of all colors, as low as 31½ cts.

Changeable Poplins in great variety of shades;

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

Scarf, 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 superior.

North east corner of Fourth and Market sts. nov8

SUGAR—10 hhds N. O. received for sale by
W & F WILSON,
nov13 56 Wood st

CHEESE—40 bxs received for sale by
W & F WILSON
nov13

SALPETRE—100 bags for sale by
W & F WILSON
nov13

Chocolate, Cocoa, &c.

JUST received at 126 Liberty street, of the most celebrated manufacturing, a large assortment of Fresh Chocolate of the finest kinds mentioned below, viz:

Spanish, French Double Vanilla, Single do, Perfections, A la Canelle, Bazin's No 1, do Bronie, do Cocoa, Norfolk, Homœopathic, Spiced Eagle, do Island.

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

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
WM A McCLURG & CO
nov13

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore existing between Cyrus Black 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,
nov13d3w JOSEPH ROBB.

RICE—10 merces for sale by
BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM
nov13 118 Water st

CANDLES—10 bxs No 1 Mould;
10 bxs do Dipped;
10 bxs do Pressed, for sale by
BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM
nov13

CHOCOLATE—25 bxs No 1 for sale by
BURBRIDGE & INGHRAM
nov13

CYRUS BLACK will continue the Wholesale and Retail Grocery and Produce business, in his old stand, west side Diamond, Pittsburgh. nov12-d2t

COFFEE—50 bags fancy Rio;
80 bags prime Green Rio;
10 bags Laguayra;
10 bags Porto Rico;
3 bags Old Gov. Java, for sale by
J D WILLIAMS & CO
Cor. Wood & Fifth sts
nov13

FRESH FRUIT—5 drums Smyrna Figs;
24 jars Bordeaux Prunes;
20 jars M. R. Raisins;
2 jars Zante Currants;
2 cases Genoa Citron, for sale by
J D WILLIAMS & CO
nov13

FISH—3 brls No 1 Mackerel;
10 hf brls do;
10 hf brls No 2 Mackerel;
10 qr brls No 1 do;
10 kits No 1 do, for sale by
J D WILLIAMS & CO
nov13

RICE—50 tcs fresh just landing for sale by
WM BAGALEY & CO
nov13 19 & 20 Wood st

S. H. MOLASSES—100 brls St. Louis & St. James brands for sale by
WM BAGALEY & CO
nov13

M. R. RAISINS—300 boxes bunch Muscatel, now crop, arriving and for sale by
WM BAGALEY & CO
nov13

SEGARS—47 bxs common, landing for sale by
WM BAGALEY & CO
nov13

PHILO HALL,
This Evening, for Gentlemen only,

DR. HOLLICK will give a course of the Physiology of the Parental System. Illustrated by Anatomical Models and Paintings.

Admission 25 cents. nov12-d2t

Notice to Female Teachers.

A 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.

JOS. W. LEWIS.
nov12

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 RISK. Also received, a fine lot of Rosewood pianos and carved Piano Stools, with silk plush and hair c