THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to send in their favors before 8 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.—Subscriptio s and advertisements for this paper received and forwarded free o 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.

Wm. Ritchart, Esq., has declined running as a candidate for Mayor.

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.—The name of this veteran and accomplished officer has lately been frequently mentioned by papers in the interior of the State, in connection with the Presidency; and we observe that reference was made to his name in the same connection, at the late Clayton dinner, as appears by the following extract

"MORTON MCMICHAEL, Esq., was called for, and made a humorous speech, in which he made the Whig nominee, for Delaware, never to be forgotten again. He said that with WINFIELD SCOTT for President, in 1852, the Whigs of Delaware, and the Union, would be triumphant. He called on Mr Clayton to crow something on the life of Gen. Scott.

MR. CLAYTON responded in a glowing eulogy on Gen. Scott, called for three cheers for Queenstown to the city of Mexico, particularly noticing the bold stand taken in defence of the Irish soldiers taken from the American army as prisoners in 1812. Scott's name was received with loud cheers."

There is no doubt that the name of Gen. Scott would be a tower of strength in Pennsylvania, at the next Presidential canvass, were he to receive the Whig nomination. He has long been a favorite of the people of this State, and his claims have frequently been urged by our citizens. The people at such occasions expressions of opinion by the country press in no favor, shows that he has the hearts of the masses with him.

For the Gazette.

Comments on the Arguments of Alethes

MR. EDITOR—I consider it my duty to state to the public some objections I have to the arguments of Alethes, a writer on the slavery question in the Pittsburgh Journal, who undertakes to vindicate a cause, the very name of which condemns it. How many acts of injustice do we not behold in the annals of history, at the very thought of which, our present age would blush? Among the first and most cruel, ra ks *slavery*. Every human heart, even those who for interest's sake, are in favor of it, if possessing the less feeling, must abhor it, and yet some will endeavor to vindicate it, under the pretext that others before them have done the same. *Does this justify it?* By perverting the holy law, which ever did, and ever will outshine all, even the best human legislation, they try to prove that slavery, in its present state, is sanctioned by God.—The divine lawgiver exerted himself to impress on the minds of the Israelites the love of liberty, and behold! men who are hardly able to read them in the original, while referring to his laws, endeavor to force a construction of their own begetting, on the mind of the public, by cramming a multitude of badly spelt Hebrew words, down the throats of the credulous. *For my part I cannot swallow them.*

My indulgence to write this will be found by reading the first few verses of Job II.

To prove the different meaning of many of the words and verses quoted by Alethes, in his favorite Hebrew, I will use the translation of *Onkelos*, and the Talmudic definition of the Bible, as given by *Rabbi, Shlomo, Isaac*—or in short, called the commentaries of *Rashi*. This commentator was highly respected among all Jews for his superior knowledge of the laws of *Moses* and the *Rabbies*, and to this day his comments are consulted as law by all Israelites.

The explanations I am about to give, I will quote from the above named authorities.

One of God's people could only be forced into INVOLUNTA Y SERVITUDE by the tribunals of Justice—then only in case of the't, and when the thief was unable to pay the penalty in money—still he was only to serve for six years at the utmost. A heathen slave, when bought by a Jew of one of his tribe, must also free in six years. (*Exposition of Rashi, in Exodus*, 21: 2.) No Jew could be sold by any person as a slave, Lev. 25: 42, (in the English—They shall not be sold as bondmen. But if a Jew had bound himself to indemnify his creditors—having no bankrupt law to favor fraud—he was to serve only like a hireling, and went free at Jubilee—should such even fall within the six years. Lev. 25 40 Can such be termed slavery, as Alethes will have it? Rigorous extortion of labor or usurious profit would make him feel his state more severely, was prohibited, for instance, the *pulling off the cloak or carrying the cloak* of his master *usurious* in no the bath house. These are the exact words of *Rashi*, quoted from the Talmud.

Alethes tries to define a time of servitude for a hireling, and consequently, make a bondman of him, from the words of Isaiah—*Three years like unto the years of a hireling*, &c. See Isaah 21: 16, and you will find that on the same authority, behad to serve not one year In reference to this, I will also quote Deut. 15: 18 (in the English translation in the Hebrew) *The double value of the wages of a hireling has he worked for thee six years*. Now you will notice that in Exodus 21, the law of slaves refers only to males. The Prophet therefore repeats it here to show that this was also applicable to females. Now, regarding a hired woman, the employer had no control over her *part's wore*, for which was used the word *Shiphchah*, but a slave, or *Amah*, was considered his *consubina*, hence the pocuis servitude. (See also Ex 21: 7 to 11) This proves that there were no concubines of female slaves. Onkelos translates verse 9, "If he have betrothed *her* unto his son, he shall deal with her after the manner of *the daughters of Israel*," no being a heathen woman.

To prove that the *perpetual bondage* of any one was prohibited, I hav only to show that according to the Rabbinical Law, as defined by Rashi *Jubilee*, all such cases meant until Jubilee, (the claim of the Abolitionists is therefore correct) as the law reads distinctly, Lev. 25:10. "Every man shall return to his inheritance." Here occurs the reasons as well as the sense by any one who can read the original in the accents. Such a contrast, may seem word for word, it can prove nothing. After verse 11 reads: "And *every man shall return to his relative*." This signifies any one, whether Jew or Gentile.

Alethes, in a late number, the whole of which is much to a piece with the former, tries to make exceptions law, even if in contradiction to the word of God. For instance, in 24 Ex 0:g; 4:1, a woman complained to the Prophet that her husband's creditor tried to force her sons into servitude, is this a proof that such was sanctioned by the law of Moses? If such corrupt usages may be considered law, then capitalism must ever been permitted to exist. See 21 Ex. vers. 6, 29, 29 where a woman complains to the King o the judges of her neighbor, in withholding her child, after the usurious manner and so on, and

"Ex Sec. 22, the worst of it 22, violated the law of G d—see Deut 17:16 and 17 Should we, therefore, follow his example? Such, and similar unlawful usages had become customary among ours. Should we be guilty of the following such bad practices because they had become customary, and these actions to open contradiction to the word of God?

Alethes states that the master could use his slaves just as he thought proper, and even put them to death, without public process. Strange discovery! Alethes should read Exod. 21: 22, 26, and 27 He (former slaves were freed) could be stolen and sold. What does Exod. 21: 16 import?

Sufficient has been said to prove the false translation in Monsieur Latin Vulgate of the word in Deut. 23: 15. Onkelos translates it: "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master, the heathen slave," &c.

I would mention here, and I would wish the public to notice the fact, that no sooner did a heathen slave conform to the Jewish law, in religious matters—in a word, become a *Proselyte*, then he was entitled to all the liberty, and all the civil and religious privileges enjoyed by any born Hebrew. Still more, if any extra favor could be shown, or any unusual privileges granted to any one, they would be to a proselyte, no matter what might be his color. The Jewish law recognised no difference of race or color. All proselytes were called *Gerim*. See, therefore, Exod. 22: 20, and Deut 10:19 and 19. No matter whether they had any possessions in the land, or any settled place of abode. Alethes should now follow out the arguments from Scripture a little farther, and contend, as I emphatically do, that the colored race, in this country, should enjoy all the privileges enjoyed by the *Gerim* among the Jews They worship the same God that is worshiped by us. All of them are Christians—they are of God's people as well as Israelites, and ought to enjoy all the privileges of his law of God, permitted to be enjoyed by God's people.

Alethes exerts himself to explain the Hebrew word *Ebed*, or as he calls it, *Obed*. I can tell him there is a difference in the two words; the former being a noun and the latter a verb in the (*kenoni P el*) or passive voice, though Alethes tells the public they are all the same.

The Hebrew language has, in fact, no proper word for Slave. We find that Moses was called by God, *Abdi*, from *Ebed*, which is translated in English, Servant

If Alethes had used the proper and true translation of the Bible, with the Talmudic Comments on it, his whole argument would na assumed a different aspect. But since he has used the Jewish Law, to prove his argument I think that the public will be more grat fi d to f ect on his assertions, after having read these, by all intelligent acknowledged correct translations, and definitions of the words used by Alethes.

It will clearly follow, that Slavery, such as existing in this country, does not coincide with the will of God, and that it can not be considered rebellion against God to try to ameliorate the sad condition of the colored race.

I do not wish to say that force should be employed. By no means. The eyes of the Christian world have become enlightened to perceive wrongs they have committed on the Jews, through fanaticism and false interpretation of the law of God, by prelates and Popish despots.

By sensible reasoning, men will become convinced that whatever they wish to be done unto them they should practice on others.

God will not jump from heaven and set the slave free, as some suppose it should be. He gave us the power, if we had only the will to do so.—For myself, I would willingly pay an ample contribution towards liberating m e. Men should not harden their hearts like *Pharaoh*, until the hand of God will punish their obstinacy.

I hope that my motive for writing will be fully understood. I have no desire to keep up a discussion, but am ready to produce the authorities from which I have quoted, to any one who may desire it. I will likewise make myself responsible for any translation and definition which I have stated.

THE POLISH JEW.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1850.

Speech of Langdon Cheves—Results of the Nashville Convention—Southern Politicians and the Next Presidency—A Scrub Race anticipated—Tactics of the Disunionists—Prohibition and Confiscation.

The Mr. Cheves, of the telegraph, who made a speech for disunion at the Nashville Convention, last week, is Langdon Cheves, of South Carolina, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the same venerable gentleman to whom the Governor of his State offered the post of ancestor to the late Mr. Elmore, in the United States Senate. He declined the proffered honor, on the ground of age. He is, I believe, nearly or beyond four score. He is a man much respected, and no doubt in the declarations which he made in the sectional conclave of which he is a member, spoke the general voice of his State. He is for disunion now, because the politicians of South Carolina believe that a Southern confederacy may now be formed which will look up to her as its political head. The more determined of the disunionists have no idea of taking Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, or Missouri into their confederacy. They contemplate a Union of the cotton planting States alone. Therein they are wise, for the more our countrymen find their hopes, the less severe their disappointments are likely to be. I am not disposed to underrate the importance of this disunion movement at the South, but it is easy to foresee that the Nashville Convention will result in nothing practical to the fulfilment of the design of the chief plotters there assembled. South Carolina is the only State ready for secession. The agitators in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi are doubtless charged at its interposition between them and their schemes. They first want to carry the local elections for the ultra pro slavery or Democratic party, and then it is likely that they would find the Nashville Convention a convenience for the attainment of another object—wit, the nomination of a strong out and out Southern ticket for the Presidency and the Vice Presidency.

Whatever the Convention may *now do, for the public eye*, depend upon it, the result of its doings will be such a nomination, and practically nothing else. The practical evil under which the South now groans is the preponderancy of population and power in the Free States. It is not that they have any apprehensions that this power will ever be exercised in derogation of Southern rights, but that it may possibly be used to break the lineal succession of Southern Presidents. This is the great grievance to be guarded against. Southern secession agitators manifestly anticipate a scrub race on the Presidency. They know that Cass and Benton will run, and expect Buchanan, Geo. Wood, and Marcy to join in the scramble, on the Democratic side. On the Whigs—they are looking for Clay, *Webster*, McLean, Scott, and Seward, to enter for a grand hurdle race They expect to come into the House of Representatives between the two highest of these gentlemen, with Wm. R. King, or Atchison, of Missouri, or if they cannot do any better, even with Gen. Houston; or the worst Southern man is better with them than the best Northern one. At this moment, I cannot name a Democrat who, in my judgment, has a fairer prospect for the White House, in '52, than Sam Houston.

And thus, according to present appearances, will end the grand Southern insurrection. The experiment will be tried, and if it succeed, of course we shall near nothing more of secession for another two years or so. For I assume, the sincere men, the real disunionists, the faithful followers of Calhoun, in and out of South Carolina, to be in the minority, and the mere Presidential electioneerers compose the majority. If the experiment fail, as a Northern man should happen to come in as Mr. Fillmore's successor, then the standard of rebellion will be again raised for another campaign. The chief ranger to the Union in these movements, probably is this. The minority party may so far prevail upon the Presidential plotters as to induce State Legislatures to pass restrictive laws, for the taxation or prohibition of Western manufactures and products, and to impose serious additional restraints and burdens upon Northern navigating interests, both on the ocean and the Great Western rivers. In my judgment, as I have intimated in a previous letter, such enactments would more certainly and speedily lead to collisions between the sections than any thing legitimately connected with the slavery question. It would seem, from the general tone of public discussion at the South, that the idea of legal prohibition of trade and intercourse, is a favorite notion of the ultras there, and that it is not unfrequently carried to the extent of proposals for a general robbery, by the confiscation of Northern vessels, and whatever other Northern property that may fairly be found within a Slave State.—This doctrine was preached by Mason, of Virginia, in the Senate, and by myriads of empty aspirants, candidates for Congress, &c., before the people. Such proceedings would be clear and flagitious violations of the Constitution, but not more so than the laws against free negroes, sailors and stewards on Western boats are. Beside every disunionist, upon principle, knows that with his last breath, Mr. Calhoun repudiated the Constitution, and insisted that its abolition was imperatively required by the "honor and the safety of the South" However, such a system, if tolerated at the South, would probably attain its object, by bringing about separation or civil war.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20th, 1850.

New Assistant Secretary of the Treasury—New Paper—Its Editor—Mr. Webster's return—Finale of the Nashville Convention.

Col. Hodge arrived yesterday, and took possession of the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Hodge was, I believe, in early life an editor in Philadelphia, but for a number of years has been identified with the Whig press of New Orleans, where he has conducted the Commercial Bulletin, with high reputation. Without making use of the common, though in this case probably true, phrase that this is one of the best appointments of the administration, it may be said with propriety that Mr. Hodge is well known for his knowledge of public affairs, and particularly for his acquaintance with the statistics of the country, bearing upon trade, currency, and revenue, the kind of information most required in the responsible position to which he has been called.

Hon. Allec A. Hall, who left the post of Register of the Treasury, to assume that of editor of the Republic, and who since the restoration of Mr. Sargent, has filled by temporary appointment the place of Assistant Secretary, will probably be sent abroad. I think it is designed to appoint him to the vacancy likely to be occasioned by the return of Dr. Foote, our present Charge des Affaires in Bolivia.

The preparations for bringing out the new paper, to be called the Constitution, are going forward, and though I have not heard that its prospects of liberal support are brilliant, yet it seems to be generally expected that it will make its salutatory about the Christmas holydays. It is said that Dr. Foote, lately editor of that excellent Whig paper, the Commercial Advertiser, of Buffalo, but now as mentioned above, Charge at Bogota, has been invited to take charge of it. Should all these reports and expectations be fulfilled, the paper would certainly be a respectable one. for Dr. Foote could edit no other.

Mr. Webster will be with us again in a day or two. The country awaits, with interest, his action in the state of our relations with Great Britain in respect to the Central American confederacy—When that is presented to Congress, we shall know just what Johnny Bull claims, and how far the Monroe doctrine is to be upheld against the spirit of encroachment which he is beginning to manifest in his department toward the inferior Powers of this continent. The Secretary of State has the helm, and the power to turn it, when caught prowling too near our preserves. The only thing needful is to get him roused to the necessity of exertion.

The Nashville Convention has broken up, according to the Telegraphic accounts, in something like a row. According to the most probable report, the majority resolved in favor of a Congress of Southern States at Montgomery; also, which conclusion the minority protested against, as unnecessary, and as looking towards secession. This is a result not essentially different from that I anticipated in my recent communications on this subject. The adjournment to Montgomery, is in fact, an adjournment of the final question until after the issue of agitation in the several States shall be developed. I like this going further South. It looks like a recognition of the policy of keeping the movement entirely within the limits of the merely Cotton Planting States. I hope the next adjournment will be Key West or Round Island. In the mean time, however, it is worth while to notice that the disunionists, *per se*, here at the Capitol, are in high spirits with the result. It is evidently somewhat better than they expected. They say every thing may be hoped from the convention at Montgomery, which is in a better and therefore more favorable atmosphere.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1850.

Winter is set in upon us, in good earnest. Snow, "the first of the season," as the newspaper paragraphists have it, fell quite briskly last night, and they who got up before the sun, this morning are ready to make affidavit that there was ice in the gutters, of respectable thickness. A high wind, too, has been howling about our ears ever since Saturday last, making the shipping in port dance the polka, and sending innumerable chimney tops upon a voyage of discovery for the centre of gravity. "God help the poor," at this season of the year, in a great city like this, where, it may be said, men's hearts are less susceptible of those charitable impulses, which are spontaneous, when human suffering and human misery are less common, and obtrusive than here. A battalion of beggars beset Broadway, on either side—male and female, of nearly every age—holding out the shrivelled hand in mute appeal to the wife or daughter of the up town merchant. But tarry awhile, and watch how often she condescends to heed. You will soon grow weary, for of all that gay throng who on the sunny s de of the thoroughfare, are sweeping by, in magnificent apparel, not one, no, not one stoops to notice the poor "stranger in a foreign land," asking for a mouthful of bread, for herself, or for her children. Wealth, and Fashion, and Beauty s c too deeply wrapt in self and self ease to condescend to Parodi, or canvassing the relative merits of the Prima Donna, at the Astor Place with the Northern Songster, at Tripler Hall, to waste a moment's thought upon the houseless and homeless by the wayside. Beggars they are, it is true; but they are human beings; were all young once, prosperous, perchance, and buoyant with bright hopes for the future. Poverty and misfortune have made them wanderers and outcasts amongst us far away from the land of their birth. Every one of them has an unwritten history, which, could we but read and learn, would make the hard heart soft, and open our purses for their needed relief

In a former letter, I spoke of the sensation the Jesuitical Lecture of Rev. Dr. Ryder, upon "The Jesuits," before the mercantile Library Association here had produced, and have now to mention the fact that the Protestant members of that popular institution have drawn up and signed a vigorous remonstrance, addressed to the Managers, protesting against the use of the Lecture Room for any such purpose. A majority of the members are Protestants, according to this remonstrance, and it does not accord with their feelings or their sentiments to be made the medium of a Roman Catholic assault upon their religious beliefs. The bitter "le dare ob" has been the theme of no little town chat, and they yet lead to a serious division in the Association in question

Now that the vexed question of "Who is Governor? Who is to be Senator?" One thing is certain, he that is best a Whig, and a Wing, on place of Mr. Locofoco Dickenson, as gentlemen who celebrate his birthday in a fitting manner, and who have a fairer prospect for the White House, in '52, than Sam Houston.

Wisconsin.—*Fon Du Lac Railroad.*—Mr. E. F. Johnson, a distinguished engineer, who has been extensively employed in this State in making surveys, etc., passed through this city a few days ago, on his way to Wisconsin, to take charge of the Fon du Lac rail road, just about to be commenced. It is to run to Fon du Lac, on Lake Winnebago, to some point on the Chicago and Galena rail road, not yet determined upon. There is no doubt that the road will be built at an early day, a company of eastern capitalists having furnished the necessary funds The Chicago Democrat says it is evident that the line will be a profitable one, from the nature of the country through which it passes, comprising the richest portion of the State of Wisconsin. The rail road will unite the lumber regions of northern Wisconsin with the State of Illinois, at the same time that it passes through the finest manufacturing region in the west It will pour into the Galena and Chicago railroad one an immense amount of traffic, and will furnish the entire State of Wisconsin with a market for its produce, and a means of obtaining in return the products of other regions and the manufactures of the east.—*Buffalo Express.*

THE CENSUS OF MINNESOTA.—The returns from the various counties in the territory represent the whole number of inhabitants before the first of June to be 6193. This is said to show an increase of nearly 50 per cent on the last year's enumeration. Recollecting that only three years ago the country was known merely to traders and trappers, the present amount of population indicates a very rapid progress. It is thought, from reports of intended emigration, that during this year the number of inhabitants in the territory will again be doubled.

I feel that our present strength to cope with the Slave Power, will be much increased by this accession. The only thing needful is to get him roused to the necessity of exertion.

ILLINOIS—*Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.*—As will be seen by an advertisement in another column, the Galena and Chicago Union railroad has declared a dividend of eight per cent on the stock for the six months ending the 31st day of Oct. The dividends are to be paid on the 10th day of December next, one half in stock dividend certificates and one half in cash. The certificates are redeemable in full paid shares of stock in the first division of the road when presented at the rail road office, in sums of one hundred dollars. Stockholders who have paid but 75 cents on the dollar, will have the demand on them met by the dividend of 33 each on each share, while those who have paid 75 cents or over, will get their dividends in cash.

This dividend of 8 per cent speaks well for the prosperity of the road, and establishes beyond doubt the fact that as a permanent investment for capitalists the road can not be excelled.—*Chicago Democrat.*

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

For revolutionary pensions under the act of the eighteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, forty seven thousand eight hundred and eighty three dollars.

For invalid pensions under various acts, three hundred thousand dollars.

For pensions to widows and orphans, under the acts of the fourth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty six, and twenty first of July, eighteen hundred and forty eight, three hundred and sixty thousand six hundred dollars.

For pensions to widows under the act of the seventeenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty eight, sixty thousand dollars.

For pensions to widows under the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty three, twenty thousand dollars.

For pensions to widows under the acts of the seventeenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty four, second of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty eight, and twenty ninth of July one thousand eight hundred and forty eight, five hundred and eighty four thousand dollars.

For half pay pensions to widows and orphans, under the act of the sixteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and the act of the sixteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixte n, in addition to an unexpended balance remaining in the Treasury of five thousand dollars, with which a sum of two hundred and fifty cents, payable through the Third Auditor's office eighteen thousand four hundred and ten dollars.

Approved August 17, 1850.

REMARKABLE CASE!!

EVIDENCE IN OUR MIDST!!

MR. EDITOR—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 "Pyrolemon."

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 being her any good. After which I took her into the country to see 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. B. Nelson) came to the conclusion that we had better try your "Pyrolemon," she was actually 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 "Pyrolemon"

Yours, respectfully,

J. FRANCES VASSON COLLES

Pittsburgh, Sept. 20, 1850.

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

R. M. KER,

Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh.

Office of Ohio and Penna. R. R. Co, Third st

PITTSBURGH, August 5, 1850.

The Subscribers of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company are hereby notified to pay the fourth instalment of five dollars per share, at the office of the Company, on or before the 20th day of August The fourth instalment was due before the 20th day of September. The fifth instalment on or before the 20th day of October last.

☞ The 7th instalment was called for on the 20th of July last.

aug20-3d WM LARIMER, Jr, Treasurer

DR. D. HUNT, Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Ferry streets. Market and Ferry streets. Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Ferry streets. cal1-d1y10

R. P. TANNER & CO., SHOE WAREHOUSE, 53 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. Having been selected with great care, all of which we can safely say 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. nov20-y

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTION

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY of Pittsburgh.

C. G. HUSSEY, Chairman.—W. M. MARKS, Sec'y

Office—No. 3 Water street, in the warehouse of C. A. GRANT.

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to insure all kinds of risks, on houses, manufactories, goods, merchandise in store, and in transit by land or water, on the most liberal terms. Security and integrity of the institution is afforded in the character of the directors, who are well known in Pittsburgh, and who are certainly known to the community for their prudence, intelligence, and integrity.

DIRECTORS: Thos. Bakewell, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazelton, John Haworth, S. Harbaugh, C. M. Kier. aprl5-y

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, has perfected a manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH to whole and parts of Capes, upon Gutta Percha Vulcanized Rubber—the fabrication of which is FREE FROM ALL MINERAL, whereby the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Slaughter house, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFERENCE—J. B. McFadden, F. H. Eaton nov19

PALL IMPORTATION OF HARDWARE.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.

139 WOOD STREET,

Are now prepared with a large and fresh stock of English, German, and American Hardware to offer superior inducements to buyers. Their friends and the trade will promote their interest by coming through our stock, as they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. oct15

THE MAYORALTY.

MR. EDITOR—Please announce JOHN D DAVIS, of the Third Ward, as a candidate for Mayor, before the Antimasonic and Whig Convention.

PORT MEIGS

nov19-d2w

Capt. John J Roseman is nominated as a candidate for the Mayoralty, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Whig and Antimasonic City Convention. If nominated he will be supported as an active and popular citizen and competent man. by many of ALL PARTIES.

nov16-d4w&tW

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

MANY VOTERS

MR. EDITOR—You will please announce that L. S. Lovejoy, 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. [nov18&wtT] SIXTH WARD.

☞ DR. MCLANE'S VERMIFUGE—More Testimony.—Mr. Jonathan Houghman, of West Union, Park Co., Ia., writes as follows, to Kidd & Co

"I have sold all the Vermifuge you sent me, and wish a new supply immediately. I could have sold a great deal more, if I had had it on hand. The people have been trying all other medicines for worms, say that none is equal to Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge."

For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 56 Wood street nov21-d&wtf

CARD.

THE subscriber invites the attention of merchants and others to his large and well assorted stock of Hosiery, Gloves, Under Shirts, and Drawers. The above articles in Silk, Wool, Merino, and Cotton, of all sizes and prices, constantly on hand and sale cheap by J. H. EATON

Lessons in Music.

MR. D. LANDMAN respectfully informs the public of his intention to give lessons on the Piano. His kind reception on his first residence in Pittsburgh emboldens him to hope for a liberal share of patronage. Ladies and gentlemen who wish to see him will please leave their addresses at the Music Stores of J. M. Meller or H. Kleber. nov23-d1w

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—The subscriber wishes to rent a furnished room in a private house Address, D. LANDMAN,

nov23 d1w At Kleber's Music Store, Third st

Woolen Goods

20 DOZ new extra size Comforts;
10 doz Ladies' Zephyr Scarfs;
60 do Boys' assorted Comforts;
10 doz Girls' do Felentucs;
10 doz do Opera Caps;
300 doz Woolen Cuffs;
24 doz Childrens' Wool Mittens;
3 doz do do Sack;
10 doz Boys' heavy do do
6 doz Wool Muff and Victorines;

At wholesale and retail.

J. H. EATON, 61 Fourth st

nov22

300 LBS WOOLEN KNITTING YARN, among which are Green, Orange and Blue, Pink, Scarlet, Crimson, Blue and Lavender, Black and White, Blue and black mixed, all of assorted numbers.

Also, an assortment of English, Tapestry, and Zephyr Worsteds. [nov22] F H EATON

Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company.

THE Directors of this Company have, this day, ordered a repayment, out of the capital stock, of Thirty Five Dollars per share, payable on or after the 12th instant, at the office of the Associated Firemen's Insurance Company, in the Monongahela House.

ROBT FINNEY, Secy

Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1850.—nov22-2t

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have received a large supply or BLACK SILK LACES, cheap. nov21

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have received a new and superior article of WINTER HOSIERY for Ladies Also, Alpacas, Lambs' Wool, Cashmere, Fleecy Silk, Tibet, &c. nov22

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD always keep a supply of the genuine unshrinkable WELSH FLANNELS. nov23

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have received a supply of Crib and Cradle Blankets; also, Bed Blankets of all prices.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!

AT HOLMES' LITERARY DEPOT,

Third street, opposite the Post Office.

LONDON Art Journal for November.
Edinburgh Review for October.
Harper's New Monthly Magazine—a large supply of all the back numbers received.
Pictorial Field Book, No 9
Mysteries of the Court of Naples. By Reynolds.
Pictorial Counter for New Years.
Celio; or New York Above ground and under ground. By G. G. Foster.
Valley Farm. By C J. Peterson.
Horace Templeton, by Charles Lever;
Iron Mask. By Alexander Dumas. nov22

SODA ASH—40 casks Muspratt & Son's brand, landing and for sale by

nov22 JAMES DALZELL

SWEET CIDER—A very superior article, received and for sale by WM A McCLURG & CO

nov22 128 Liberty st

CIDER VINEGAR, warranted pure, just received

nov22 WM A McCLURG & CO

ROLL BUTTER—3 bbls fresh roll received for sale by

nov22 J S DILWORTH & CO

N. O SUGAR—12 hhds to arrive per Navigator, for sale by J S DILWORTH & CO

WHITE BEANS—14 sacks small, for sale by

nov22 WICK & McCANDLESS

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—73 sacks extra bolted

nov22 WICK & McCANDLESS

SUGAR—29 hhds prime just rec'd for sale by

nov22 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK, 141 Liberty st

ROLL BUTTER—18 bris fresh, for sale by

nov22 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK

SPTS TURPENTINE—25 barrels for sale by

J KIDD & CO, 56 Wood st

ENGLISH EMERIE—2500 lbs very superior, all sizes, for sale by [nov19] J KIDD & CO

SAL SODA—20 casks for sale by

nov22 J KIDD & CO

GUM ARABIC—650 lbs for sale by

nov22 J KIDD & CO

CANARY SEED—6 barrels for sale by

nov21 J KIDD & CO

Murphy's Self Sealing Advertising Envelopes.

No 265 Madison street, New York.

THE subscriber in soliciting the patronage of all who may see this advertisement, feels free of that hesitation with which a new article is brought before the public. The experience of years has established their superiority beyond all question, and he confidently refers to the testimony of those business men, who have used these envelopes, and to his rapidly increasing sales, as a proof of their excellence. The following are a few of the reasons for their popularity:

1st On the place occupied by the seal a person may have his name, business, and address, conspicuously and beautifully embossed, colored or plain, thus affording perfect security against fraud. 2d. The envelopes cannot be opened without being destroyed. 3d. Neither wax nor wafers are required to seal them. 4th. Upon the miscarriage of a letter the seal insures its immediate return to the sender instead of being buried mouldy in the Dead Letter Office. 5th. The Envelopes are furnished at almost the same price as plain ones. 6th Each letter mailed is a free advertisement, sure to attract the attention of all through whose hands it may pass The following is a list of prices for dies engraved on brass, which will last for years, and of Envelopes of the usual size, either white or buff, of good paper, and made as above with name, address, &c.

Price of Dies		Prices of Envelopes made as above.	
20 letters or less	$1 00	1000	$6 00
20 to 30	1 50	2000	7 50
30 to 40	2 00	3000	10 00
40 to 50	3 00	4000	12 00
50 to 100	4 00	5000	15 00
100 to 150	5 00	6000	18 00

When it is not convenient to forward amount of order per mail or express, a reference to a respectable New York House will be satisfactory. All orders will meet with prompt attention if addressed.

WILLIAM MURPHY,

265 Madison st, New York.

Orders will be attended to promptly if left at the stores of Messrs. Schell & Mott, 86 Wall street, or of Messrs. H Jerolman & Co, 134 William street.

N. B—Business Cards embossed in colors from same Dies, at $10 per thousand nov22-d2m

Important to Manufacturers of Flour.

THE INDIANA BRAN SEPERATOR.

THE subscriber has purchased the right to the above machine for the Western District of Pennsylvania, from the inventor. Scientific millers and machinists pronounce it to be simple and durable, extracting a large per cent of Flour from cleanly bolted bran, and leaving the Middlings free from flour adhering to them.

Further information can be had of W. W. Wallace, Pittsburgh, who is employed to build machines

The following certificate, from Governor Wright, of Indiana, is a sufficient guarantee. Gentlemen, appointed by him, is given for the information of all concerned. DAVID BREAD

"Indianapolis, Indiana, Nov. 1st, 1850.

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Governor of Indiana, to examine Mr Flournoy's improvements, &c., which the citizens of this State may wish to present at the Industrial Fair of National, to meet in London, Saturday, the 1st of May next, state that they have examined a new Flourine Machine, patented to Learned S. Hughes, called The Indiana Bran Separator, and have seen it carefully tested on the bran from one of the cleanest bolting mills in this vicinity, and we find that the saving of flour is so large as to make it greatly the interest of owners of flouring mills to have it. And we certify that it is our opinion, that an invention so useful should be exhibited at the aforenamed Fair, as one of the inventions from Indiana.

Given at Indianapolis, the day and year before mentioned.

SAML MERIDITH,
JAMES H. LANE,
CALVIN FLETCHER,
JAMES LOUDROVE,
J. D. WILLIAMS,

Committee

Indianapolis, Indiana, Nov. 9th, 1850.

I was present at the examination of the machine mentioned in the within, and can with fully perform the committee as to the great importance of the same.

JOSEPH A WRIGHT

I have seen in operation, and examined the Indiana Bran Separator, and have no hesitation in saying it is the best Bran Separator I have ever seen, and is the most durable and simple. And I believe it to be the interest of all millers to have them, as they will pay save the price of themselves.

W. W. WALLACE

Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1850.

I have the above machine on exhibition for a few days only, at the Steam Mill, corner of Liberty and Jackets, Liberty street, and invite all interested in the manufacture of flour to call and witness its operation, and judge for themselves. The right to Wood and Allegheny Counties in the State of Pennsylvania, is unsold, to which is called the attention of all who wish to make large profit out of a small investment. Call and examine for yourselves.

Address myself, or GEN. D. REYNOLDS

CHARLES LEARNED, Patentee.

nov21-d&w1w

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the undersigned are the legally constituted Executors of the last will and testament of Isaac Walker, late of Robinson township, deceased, and all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, and all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers. EWING WALKER,

ISAAC WALKER, Jr, } Ex's
JAMES WALKER,

A Family Horse for Sale.

WILL be sold cheap, a gentle, well trained horse, either for a buggy, or for riding. Enquire at this office. nov22-d1t

Pocket Chronometers.

W. WILSON, corner of Market and Fourth streets, has received a large assortment of superior Ch