THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 13, 1848.

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

COMMERCIAL LIST AND PHILADELPHIA PRICE CURRENT.
Subscriptions to this valuable paper will be received and forwarded from this office.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.
We will receive and forward free of expense, advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

FOR LATEST Commercial Intelligence, Domestic, Markets, River News, Imports, Money Markets, &c. see third page.

See next page for Telegraphic News.
For Local Matters see next page.

EUROPE.

The tenor of the recent advices from Europe is such as to make us look for the next arrival with more than ordinary interest. They will probably bring us the result of the Presidential election in France,—the action of the Frankfort Assembly, (representing all Germany,) on the execution of one of its members, by the Imperial Authorities in Vienna; and, what is perhaps of more importance than all, the result of the contest between the King of Prussia and the Assembly. If the King succeeds, as appears most probable, the reactionary party all over Europe will have gained the ascendancy, until the further progress of revolution may be considered as arrested. This result will have been brought about by a want of a fixed and definite purpose on the part of the people. The communists of one sort or another, have frightened very many of the middle classes—republicans in principle—into the support of the old government, as giving greater promise of security to the fruits of industry, than any likely to be established during the present commotions. The existing armies, too, are, as such bodies usually are, "true to their salt." They will uphold those who feed and pay them. Nevertheless, the existence of a free press, and free discussion, even for but a few months, have awakened ideas and sentiments which can never die. Revolutions do not go backward. The onward progress may be retarded; it may even seem to be arrested, but improvement is a sure result in the end.

It is difficult, at this distance, to pronounce confidently between the contending parties. Our deepest sympathies are with those who are endeavoring to secure for themselves equality of political rights. But if in obtaining these, there is danger that the subversive doctrines of communism should gain the ascendant—that the idle should be placed on the same footing as the industrious—then may the most ardent friend of progress be well excused for pausing. Whether there is such danger in Germany we cannot say; but it appears certain that the "re action," as it is called, finds friends among many of her most influential citizens. Looking over the whole world, we cannot see how permanent and stable repose is to be obtained with the existing princes. Let them promise what they may, their hearts will still be hankering after the old flesh-pots. They will constantly promote dissension for the purpose of returning to the old rule of the "divine right." If the people are so wedded to monarchy that they needs must have it, better far they should choose a king from amongst themselves. He may perhaps acknowledge the sovereignty of the people, and consent to govern "by them," as well as "for them," which one of the old "by the grace of God" functionaries, we are of opinion never, in good faith, will do.

The editor of the *American* having received a check to his wholesale appropriation of telegraphic news, without giving credit, procured at the the expense, and by the enterprize of others, lets slip no opportunity to manifest his petty malice at this paper, and in doing this, he is wholly regardless of the *truth*. In his paper of yesterday, he copies an article from our paper, dated Harrisburgh, Dec. 6 and appends the following remark:

"The above is *under* the telegraphic head in the Gazette of this morning, and we insert it for no other purpose than to give our friend of the Gazette the credit for it, having given the full proceedings in our paper of yesterday, which we received by mail the day before—two days in advance of our neighbor's telegraph magnetic."

We admit the article in question was "*under*" the telegraphic head, but it was not published as telegraphic information, as the editor of the *American* knew, when he made this despicable effort to deceive his readers. Immediately under the telegraphic head was the following announcement:

"The Eastern Telegraph Line has been out of order since Saturday, which prevents our receiving the markets, news, &c."

The article quoted by the *American* was separated from the above by a dash, and was placed there by the foreman to fill up the space appropriated to telegraphic matter, when there is any. We invite the editor of the American to catch us tripping when he can, but we must protest against his indulging in deception, to give him an opportunity of gratifying his spleen.

Our Book Table.

THE TREASURY OF HISTORY, being a History of the World, comprising a General History, both Ancient and Modern, of all the principal Nations of the Globe; their rise, progress, present condition, &c. By Samuel Maunder, author of the Treasury of Knowledge, &c. With numerous engravings. To which is added, A History of the United States, to 1848, edited by John Inman, Esq., including the late War with Mexico. In two volumes. New York. Printed by Harper & Brothers, for the Publisher."

These large and beautiful volumes contain a well-arranged and succinct History of the World, somewhat on the plan of Tytler, but brought down to the present time. They give first, as is stated in the preface, a general sketch of ancient and modern history—a rapid and comprehensive bird's eye view of the rise and progress of nations, the most important incidents of their career, and their relations to each other; and after this, the author takes up the nations separately, furnishing a concise digest of all that it is important or desirable to know concerning each, and thus affording a sort of key to the changes and events that were more briefly indicated, rather by their results than by their incidents, in the general sketch or outline.—Thus the salient points of history are brought with in a manageable compass, and the foundation laid for a more thorough survey.

In its typography, and binding, the work is creditable to the American publisher, and will make a fine addition to any library. The agent of the publisher, Mr. George H. Warner, is at present at the Lamartine House, in this city, and will wait upon our citizens with the work. It is not for sale at the book stores.

A NEW COMMERCIAL CITY.—Some enterprising citizens of Cleveland and Albany, have purchased 1400 acres of land lying on the Niagara river and Tonawanda Creek, in the village of Tonawanda, for which they have paid $38,000, and are now receiving proposals for the construction of docks, elevators, ware houses, &c., necessary for the purposes of transhipment.

Tonawanda is twelve miles from Buffalo. It has a fine and commodious harbor, with excellent anchorage, and ample shelter for thousands of vessels. The harbor is easily and safely made in bad weather, and with winds that would prevent vessels entering Buffalo. It has a good site for a town and for business.

As a rival for Buffalo it will hardly be very formidable.

TEXAS.—Advices from Galveston to the 27th ult. have been received at New Orleans.

The following from the Western Texan, speaks more for the humanity and noble conduct of Gen. Taylor in Mexico than the loudest praises of our own citizens:

The people in the neighborhood of the Missions of San Juan, San Jose and Espado, composed almost entirely of Mexican citizens, voted unanimously for Taylor.

Some important errors, by the compositor, affecting the sense, having crept into the remarks appended to the communication of "Truth," in reference to the Ohio Legislature, we republish them corrected.

The Detroit Advertiser, of Dec. 1, says that Gen. HUGH BRADY, the honored and war-worn soldier, has been stripped of his command, by the *Locofoco* administration. The reason alleged,—because he exercised the rights of a freeman and supported Gen. Taylor. A public meeting is called in Detroit, by the indignant citizens.

The sugar house of Thomas May, in the parish of St John Baptist, La., was destroyed by fire on the 28th inst. About 200 hogsheads of sugar, which were in the building, were also destroyed.

We regret to learn that the Hon. R. C. Schenck, Representative from Ohio has been called home from Congress by the sudden death of one of his children, and the illness Mrs. Schenck.—*National*

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8, 1848.

The discovery of such large quantities of gold in California appears to have sharpened the observation of Mineralogists all over the country, and enables them to make new discoveries of the places of deposit of the 'root of all evil.' To say nothing of the discovery of a new and rich vein of gold in Virginia, we have now to add the discovery of a mine in Connecticut, near Bridgeport.—The mine is in the town of Trumbull, and was, we are told, discovered by a party of young men hunting rabbits. Puss, it seems, took refuge in the rocks, and while attempting to dislodge her, a piece of gold as large as a buck shot, was found, and on closer search, numerous other specimens, pure as mint drops. As the Connecticut farmers have all their work completed, a full supply of diggers can be had, who will 'speak as they find.'

A gentleman from California, who reached this city, this morning, gives additional facts in relation to the gold fever, and makes it certain that the California deposit is a reality, and that all has not been told in its favor yet. He brought some of the gold to Marattan, from whence large shipments of Mexican gold are made, and where people know the quality of the article. He was told there that the specimens were worth $15 50 the ounce, which is almost the value of Mexican doubloons. As numerous inquires are made as to the best way of getting to California, the following account may possess some interest. Passengers who are in haste can take a steam ship at New York and proceed to Chagres, from whence the distance across the isthmus is sixty miles. The first forty miles is performed in canoes, on the Chagres River, and the remaining twenty on mules. The passage up the river is tedious; but when coming this way the traveller does not find the journey dull. After crossing the isthmus, the steamers of Messrs. Aspinwall carry passengers to San Francisco in a short time. It is now stated that a steamer called the 'Orus' has been purchased by Messrs. Aspinwall to run on the Chagres River, and that the passage across from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean will be made in about six hours, and with as much comfort as passengers have in crossing the Allegheny Mountains, especially in the winter season.

The proceeds of goods shipped to the gold region are as large as the profits on the shipment of warming pans made to Cuba, by 'Lord Timothy Dexter,' of eccentric memory. An account sales of six dozen shovels, costing $65 in New York, gives a return of $4,000, at least the shipper says. Such is the fact. Two ships have cleared to day for the 'El Dorado' of the nineteenth century.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Message of the President continue to advance stocks, which close firm. Treasury Notes sell at 1061, and the Loan of 1868 at the same. All kinds of fancy stocks are higher, with a very active demand. In the street, money is not abundant, nor the rate of interest lower than for some time. First class paper, @9 per cent. per annum, and second rate, 10@12 per month. A failure has occured in the drug line, of considerable amount, but otherwise there is nothing to shake the credit of merchants.

The effect of the Steamer's news upon markets has been to increase the sales of Cotton, at an advance in prices. Flour has fallen, but in two days 12,000 bbls. have been taken for export, at $5 12½@$5 25; and a similar reduction on the sales for the home trade. Wheat has fallen full two cents per bushel, and corn the same, with large sales.—Large orders for flour have been received by the steamer, at a low figure, but holders are not willing to meet the market at the limits given.

Our Board of Health has had a second meeting to consider the Cholera subject, but their deliberation remains unknown. The city is filthy as a kennel, and the weather warm as May—two facts that make it imperative upon the city fathers to give us a clean city, and thus stay this loathsome and fearful disease. There are many who still doubt the presence of the disease, and among them physicians of reputation; but it is here, doubts to the contrary notwithstanding.

C.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The contest now raging at Columbus, is one not merely of local, but of general concern. Every citizen of the Union is deeply interested in the triumph of law and order, in every section of the country, and we are all bound to understand the grounds of every controversy before we express an opinion on its merits.

The question in Ohio seems to be whether the Legislature has the constitutional right to separate Cincinnati from Hamilton county, in the apportionment of Representatives.

The constitution says, "the representatives shall be apportioned among the several *counties* according to the number of white inhabitants in *each*."

Again it says, "representatives shall be chosen annually by the citizens of *each county* respectively."

This certainly seems to forbid any election by a *city* alone.

In this State, Philadelphia elects representatives, but there is a provision in the constitution, that "representatives shall be chosen by the citizens of the city of *Philadelphia*, and of each county respectively."

But it may be thought that the Legislature could create a new county out of Cincinnati and some adjoining townships, and give it representatives. This, however, cannot be done, because the constitution of Ohio provides that no new county shall be created out of an old one, so as to reduce the latter to less than four hundred square miles, nor shall any new county of less than that extent be established.

It does seem to me that the Whigs of Ohio are clearly in the wrong, if I understand the matter, and I throw out these suggestions to elicit discussion.

The question is one threatening much evil, the merits of the case should be understood, and the wrong doers, whether Whigs or Democrats, be promptly denounced. A strong expression of public opinion cannot fail to exercise a powerful influence upon those who are attempting a violation of the constitution and laws of a sister State. Wrong is a great crime, by whomsoever committed, and it is to be hoped that patriotism will prove too strong for mere party spirit, and thus drive the evil doers, whether Democrats or Whigs, from their course.

TRUTH.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—Our respected correspondent appears to have forgotten one thing, in making up his judgment with reference to the conduct of the Whigs of the Ohio Legislature—which is, that they are acting under the authority of *law* while their opponents are proceeding in its direct violation. The law districting Hamilton county may be unconstitutional—on that question we are not prepared to express an opinion—but before it is pronounced to be so, by the constituted authorities of the State, all law-abiding citizens should carry out its requirements. The Whigs of the Ohio Legislature, we think, therefore, are in the right in insisting that the law, as it stands, shall be carried out until it is repealed, or declared a nullity by the appropriate authority. There is no other law but the one in question, by which Hamilton county can be represented, all others having been repealed.

A hasty opinion in relation to the constitutionality of the law, and an inference unfavorable to the Whigs deduced therefrom, should be received with much caution. The constitutional question has been raised in Ohio, but it has not been conceded. The majority of the Legislature which passed the law, believed it to be constitutional—the Governor, the Attorney General, and all the State officers, believed the same, and do still, and this after a full investigation—and no adequate authority has decided against it.

Are the Democratic members, then, right in setting the law at defiance, and the Whigs wrong for their efforts to keep it?

But to show more conclusively that the Whigs are the friends of law and order, it is only necessary to refer to the fact, that they agreed to a compromise, offered by the Free Soil members, to proceed to organize the House, *temporarily*, by excluding the members from Hamilton county, and electing *pro tem* officers, and then proceeding to investigate the claims of the contestants from Hamilton county, and that no other business should be transacted until the claims of the contestants were decided, unless by common consent of the House, except it be to communicate with the Senate, and to unite with them in canvassing the votes for Governor.—This reasonable proposition the Democratic members hooted out of the Hall, where they continue to sit night and day, in perpetual session.

MR. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, the "Napoleon of the Press," has the honor of saying the hardest, among all the hard things which have been said about Mr. Polk's last message. He says:

"There is one feature observable in this Message, which is rather remarkable, and one which, we think, is worthy of more than a passing remark. It is, that the whole document, from beginning to end, is nothing but a reflex of the opinions put forth by the independent press, and particularly the *New York Herald*, in all the matters to which it refers. * * Whether it is that we reflect the undeveloped ideas of Mr. Polk, or he reflects those which have appeared in the *Herald*, we shall leave to the public to decide.

INFERNOS OF TEHUANTEPEC.—By the last arrival from Mexico, we learn from good authority, says the New Orleans Bulletin, that the house of Manning & Mackintosh, of Mexico, who have taken charge of the great undertaking for opening a water communication between the two oceans, through the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, have already begun a road for the transportation of all the materials necessary for this great work.

THE GOLD MINES IN CALIFORNIA.

We make the following copious extracts from Col. Mason's despatch, dated Monterey, Augus 17, 1848, describing the visit he made to the gold mines of the Sacramento, in the beginning of July. Col. Mason left the garrison at Monterey on the 17th of June. He says;

We reached San Francisco on the 20, and found that all or nearly all, its male inhabitants had gone to the mines. The town, which a few months before was so busy and thriving, was then almost deserted. On the evening of the 24th, the horses of the escort were crossed to Sousoleto in a launch, and on the following day we resumed the journey by way of Bodegs and Sonoma to Sutter's fort, where we arrived on the morning of the 2d of July. Along the whole route, mills were lying idle, fields of wheat were open to cattle and horses, houses vacant, and farms going to waste. At Sutter's there was more life and business. Launches were discharging their cargoes at the river, and carts were hauling goods to the fort, where already were established several stores, a hotel, &c. Captain Sutter had only two mechanics in his employ, (a wagon-maker and a blacksmith) whom he was then paying ten dollars a day. Merchants pay him a monthly rent of one hundred dollars per room; and whilst I was there, a two-story house in the fort was rented as a hotel for five hundred dollars a month.

At the urgent solicitation of many gentlemen, I delayed there to participate in the first public celebration of our national anniversary at that fort, but on the 5th resumed the journey, and proceeded twenty-five miles up the American fork to a point on it now known as the Lower Mines, or Mormon Diggings. The hill sides were thickly strewn with canvass tents and brush arbors; a store was erected, and several boarding shanties in operation. The day was intensely hot, yet about two hundred men were at work in the full glare of the sun washing for gold—some with tin pans, some with close woven Indian baskets, but the greater part had a rude machine, known as the cradle. This is on rockers, six or eight feet long, open at the foot, and at its head has a coarse grate or sieve, the bottom is rounded, with small cleets nailed across. Four men are required to work this machine—one dips the ground in the bank close by the stream—another carries it to the cradle and empties it on the grate—a third gives a violent rocking motion to the machine—whilst a fourth dashes on water from the stream itself.

The sieve keeps the coarse stones from entering the cradle, the current of water washes off the earthy matter, and the gravel is gradually carried out at the foot of the machine, leaving the gold mixed with a heavy fine black sand above the first cleets. The sand and gold mixed together are then drawn off through auger holes into a pan below, are dried in the sun, and afterwards separated by blowing off the sand. A party of four men thus employed at the lower mines averaged $100 a day. The Indians, and those who have nothing but pans or willow baskets, gradually wash out the earth, and separate the gravel by hand, leaving nothing but the gold mixed with sand, which is separated in the manner before described. The gold in the lower mines is in fine bright scales, of which I send several specimens.

As we ascended the south branch of the American fork, the country became more broken and mountainous, and at the saw mill, 25 miles above the lower washings, or 50 miles from Sutter's, the hills rise to about a thousand feet above the level of the Sacramento plain. Here specks of pure gold first led to the discovery of the gold.—Capt. Sutter feeling the great want of lumber, contracted in September last, with a Mr. Marshall to build a saw mill at that place. It was erected in the course of the past winter and spring—a dam and race constructed, but when the water was let on the wheel, the tail race was found to be too narrow to permit the water to escape with sufficient rapidity. Mr. Marshall, to save labor, let the water directly into the race with a strong current, so as to wash it wider and deeper. He effected his purpose, and a large bed of mud and gravel was carried to the foot of the race.

One day Mr. Marshall, as he was walking down the race to this deposite of mud, observed some glittering particles at its upper edge, he gathered a few, examined them, and became satisfied of their value. He then went to the fort, told Capt. Sutter of his discovery, and they agreed to keep it secret until a certain grist mill of Sutter's was finished. It however, got out, and spread like magic. Remarkable success attended the labors of the first explorers, and in a few weeks hundreds of men were drawn thither. * * * The gold is in scales a little coarser than those of the sower mines. From the mill Mr. Marshall guided me up the mountain on the opposite or south side of the south fork, where, in the bed of small streams or ravines, now dry, a great deal of coarse gold has been found. I there saw several parties at work, all of whom were doing very well, a great many specimens were showed me, some as heavy as four or five ounces in weight.

You will perceive that some of the specimens accompanying this bold mechanically pieces of quartz; that the surface is rough, and evidently moulded in the crevices of the rock. This gold cannot have been carried far by water, but must have remained near where it was first deposited from the mother mountains. On the 4th of July I left the mill, and crossed to a small stream emptying into the American fork, three or four miles below the saw mill. I struck this stream (now known as Weber's creek) at the washings of Sunol & Co. They had about thirty Indians employed, whom they pay in merchandise. They were getting gold of a character similar to that found at the main fork. * * *

From this point we proceeded up the stream about eight miles, where we found a great many people and Indians—some engaged in the bed of the stream, and others in the small valleys that put into it. These latter are exceedingly rich, and two ounces were considered an ordinary yield for a day's work. A small gutter, not more than a hundred yards long by four feet wide, and two or three feet deep, was pointed out to me as the one where two men—William Daly and Perry McCoon, had, a short time before, obtained $17,000 worth of gold. Capt. Weber informed me that he knew that these two men had employed four white men and about one hundred Indians, and that, at the end of one week's work they paid off their party, and had left $10,000 worth of gold. Anoth ... the ... ... shown me, from which had been taken upwards of $12,000 worth of gold—Hundreds of similar ravines, to all appearances are as yet untouched.

Mr. Neligh, an agent of Commodore Stockton had been at work about three weeks in the neighborhood, and showed me a bags and bottles full of gold, and Mr. Lytman, a gentleman of education and worthy of every credit, said he had been engaged with four others, with a machine, on the American fork, just below Sutter's mill, that they worked eight days, and that his share was at the rate of $50 a day.

The country on either side of Weber's creek is much broken up by hills, and is intersected in every direction by small streams or ravines, which contain more or less gold. Those that have been worked are barely scratched, and although thousands of ounces have been carried away, I do not consider thats serious impression has been made upon the whole. Every day we see developments and richer deposits—and the only impression seemed to be, that the metal would be found in such abundance as seriously to depreciate in value.

On the 8th of July I returned to the lower mines, and on the following day to Sutter's, where on the 11th I was making preparations for a visit to the Feather, Yubah, and Bear rivers, when I received a letter from Commander A. R. Long, United States navy, who had just arrived at San Francisco from Mazatlan, with a crew for the sloop of war Warren, with orders to take that vessel to the squadron at La Paz. Capt. Long wrote to me that the Mexican Congress had adjourned without ratifying the treaty of peace; that he had letters for me from Commodore Jones, and that his orders were to sail with the Warren on or before the 20th of July. In consequence of these, I determined to return to Monterey, and accordingly arrived here on the 17th of July. Before leaving Sutter's, I satisfied myself that gold existed in the bed of the Feather river, in the Yubah and Bear, and in many of the small streams that lie between the latter and the American fork, also, that it had been found in the Cosumnes to the south of the American fork. In each of these streams the gold is found in small scales, whereas in the intervening mountains it occurs in coarser lumps.

Mr. Sinclair, whose rancho is three miles above Sutter's on the north side of the American, employs about 50 Indians on the north fork, not far from its junction with the main stream. He had been engaged about five weeks when I saw him, and up to that time his Indians had used simply closely woven willow baskets. His nett proceeds (which I saw) were about $16,000 worth of gold. He showed me the proceeds of his last week's work—fourteen pounds avoirdupois of clean-washed gold.

The principal store at Sutter's Fort, that of Brannan & Co., had received in payment for goods $36,000 (worth of this gold) from the 1st of May to the 10th of July. Other merchants had also made extensive sales. Large quantities of goods were daily sent forward to the mines, as the Indians, heretofore so poor and degraded, have suddenly become consumers of the luxuries of life.

The most moderate estimate I could obtain from men acquainted with the subject, was, that upwards of 4000 men were working in the gold district, of whom more than one half were Indians; and that from $30,000 to $50,000 worth of gold, it not more, was daily obtained. The entire gold district, with very few exceptions of grants made some years ago by the Mexican authorities, is on land belonging to the United States.

The discovery of these vast deposites of gold has entirely changed the character of Upper California. Its people, before engaged in cultivating their small patches of ground, and guarding their herds of cattle and horses, have all gone to the mines, or are on their way thither. Laborers of every trade have left their work benches, and tradesmen their shops. Sailors desert their ships as fast as they arrive on the coast, and several vessels have gone to sea with hardly enough hands to spread a sail. Two or three are now at anchor in San Francisco with no crew on board. Many desertions, too, have taken place from the garrisons within the influence of these mines; twenty-six soldiers have deserted from the Post of Sonoma—twenty-four from that of San Francisco, and twenty-four from Monterey. * * * * * *

I really think some extraordinary mark of favor should be given to those soldiers who remain faithful to their flag throughout this tempting crisis. No officer can now live in California on his pay, money has so little value; the prices necessary articles of clothing and subsistence are so exorbitant and labor so high, that to hire a cook or servant has become an impossibility, save to those who are earning from thirty to fifty dollars a day. This state of things can not last forever. Yet from the geographical position of California, and the new character it has assumed as a mining country, prices of labor will always be high, and will hold out temptations to desert. I therefore have to report, if the government wish to prevent desertions here on the part of men, and to secure zeal on the part of officers, their pay must be increased very materially.

Mr. Dye a gentleman residing in Monterey, and worthy of every credit, has just returned from Feather river. He tells me that the company to which he belonged, worked seven weeks and two days, with an average of fifty Indians, (washers,) and that their gross product was two hundred and seventy three pounds of gold. His share, (one seventh,) after paying all his expenses, is about thirty seven pounds, which he brought with him and exhibited in Montery. I see no laboring man from the mines who does not show his two three, or four pounds of gold. A soldier of the artillery company returned here a few days ago from the mines, having been absent on furlough twenty days. He made by trading and working during that time $1,500. During these twenty days he was travelling ten or eleven days, leaving but a week, in which he made a sum of money greater than he receives in pay, clothes, and rations during a whole enlistment of five years.

Gold is also believed to exist on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada; and when at the mines I was informed by an intelligent Mormon that it had been found near the Great Salt Lake by some of his fraternity. Nearly all the Mormons are leaving California to go to the Salt Lake; and this they assuredly would not do, unless they were sure of finding gold there in the same abundance as they now do on the Sacramento.

The gold "placer" near the mission of San Fernando has long been known, but has been little wrought for want of water. This is in a spur that puts off from the Sierra Nevada, (see Fremont's map) the same in which the present mines occur. There is, therefore, every reason to believe, that in the intervening spaces of five hundred miles (entirely unexplored) there must be gumny hidden and rich deposits. The "placer" cold is now substituted as the currency of this country.

Mr. McKennan's Address.

Before the Electoral College of this State was dissolved, Mr. McKennan, the President, addressed them in the following spirited and stirring language:

Gentlemen of the Electoral College:—We have now discharged our duty in casting our votes agreeably to the instructions of a majority of upwards of 13,000 of the citizens of Pennsylvania, and I doubt not that this act of us it has been a loyal and acceptable duty. To me, I confess, it has been one of the most gratifying acts of my life.

Eight years since, in this place, I discharged a similar duty, and one equally gratifying, in depositing my ballot for William Henry Harrison, as President of the United States. The person for whom I voted for Vice President *I will not name*. The Whig party had then, after a struggle almost unexampled in the history of the country, achieved a victory—a great and glorious victory!

A wise but incentible Providence deprived us of the leader under whose banner we had fought so manfully and so successfully. We were cheated out of the results of that victory by the treachery of one in whose honesty and patriotism we had confided. We were deceived, *vexatiously, shamefully* deceived, and upon every other party than one devoted to the Constitution and the good of the country, and patriotically determined to support and maintain them, the disappointment and resentment would have been *disheartening, disastrous* and *overwhelming*. But upon the noble Whig party of the United States, it had no such effect—*defeat, disaster* and *treachery* could not daunt or dismay them.

They again buckled on their armor and went into the Contest of 1844 with renewed spirit under the lead of a distinguished citizen whose life had been devoted to the service of his country, and who has done more to promote her interests and honor than any man living. Presenting such a name and advocating such a cause, we deserved, if we could not command success. Again, however, we were doomed to defeat, and the fruit of victory was produced by frauds, *gross, palpable and startling!*

The people of the great State which we represent were imposed upon and sacrificed by their misplaced confidence in the professions and promises of artful and designing leaders. Thus confiding, they contributed to the mortifying defeat of the patriot whose ambition it would have been to have established, upon a permanent basis, the system of protection which lies at the very foundation of their wealth and prosperity, and to the elevation of the man who had always been utterly opposed to their interest. *Dearly have they paid for their misplaced confidence!*

Bitterly have they repented of their folly, and it is gratifying to be able to proclaim, as I now do, that the people of the Keystone State have thrown off their trammels of party, and have come out like freemen in support of the honor and interests of their State.

The people of Pennsylvania are emphatically a laborious, industrous and enterprising people.—Their industry must be protected—their merchants, miners, manufacturers, farmers and laborers must be encouraged and protected against the ruinous competition of the pauper labor of Europe—although patient and enduring and confiding, they will not *always* submit to be trodden under foot—but will rise in their majesty and hurl from power those who have totally disregarded their interests and wants.

They have *now* thus risen, and have spoken in thunder tones, which will be heard even amidst "the noise and confusion," which a reluctant surrender of the spoils and an unexpected departure from power and place must necessarily produce.

With the aid of Pennsylvania, who has come up nobly to the work, the Whigs of the United States have once more succeeded in reviving a brilliant triumph *one of principle rare purity*; we have driven our enemies from their fast holds—we have scattered them and their principles to the winds—we have won them a Buena Vista defeat!

I congratulate you, my friends, on this glorious triumph! *It is fit that we should rejoice*—not in a spirit of boastful exultation over a fallen foe—but a harsh word would I utter to wound the feelings of our opponents. But before closing as my conference as I do, that Whig principles and Whig policy are best calculated to promote the honor and advance the interest of this great Republic, why shall we not be permitted to rejoice at the opportunity which is afforded of developing these principles and that policy and of testing their expediency and propriety before the world!

We have now the power of the government in our hands, and it that power be exercised, as I hope and trust and believe it will be, with moderation, prudence discretion, and firmness, our ascendancy must and will be permanent. God grant that it may be continued as long as the Government lasts! In the characters of the distinguished men who have been elevated by the voice of the people to the most exalted stations in the world, we have a sure guaranty that the government will be administered with wisdom, prudence, and a single eye to the public good. With General Taylor, I have not the pleasure of my acquaintance, but I am relying on the best sources of information, I have the fullest confidence in the soundness of his judgment—his strong common sense—his discriminating knowledge of human nature—the purity of his motives, and the incorruptible integrity of his heart. He has no private purposes to accomplish—no party purposes to build up—no enemies to punish—*nothing to serve but his country*.

Millard Fillmore I know, and *know intimately*! I had the honor of serving with him for some years in the House of Representatives of the United States. I was with him during the trying and memorable session of 1842. He was then Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and unquestionably discharged the high and respectable and perplexing duties, which were devolved upon him, with great ability, firmness and satisfaction. All who know him will, I am sure, bear cheerful testimony to his elevated talents, his ripe virtues, his unflinching firmness, his incorruptible integrity and his patriotic motives.

Believe me, friends, he will reflect honor upon the station to which he has been elevated.

But, Electors, I must detain you no longer.—Having discharged the duties for which we have convened, we are ready to adjourn—and now having again given expression to the grateful feelings which fill my bosom for the honor which you have done in selecting me to preside over the deliberations and doings of this body, I take leave of you, wishing you all health and happiness, and a safe return to your homes.

RAILROAD MEETING.—The citizens of our sister city, Allegheny, held a meeting to promote the cause of the Western Railroad, at Quincy Hall, on Saturday evening last, which was addressed by the able Chief Engineer, of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad company, SOLOMON W. ROBERTS, Esq., and the following resolutions were passed.

Resolved, That the citizens of Allegheny feel a lively concern in the contemplated Rail Road to Ohio and the Lakes and pledge themselves to use their best endeavors to promote the success of the work.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the citizens generally to subscribe, those who have the ability, liberally, and every one a share or more of the stock of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road company, in the speedy commencement and completion of which these cities have no deep a stake.

Resolved, That the persons composing this meeting will use their best *individual* exertions, to promote the amount of subscription to the stock of said company.

Resolved, That the Select and Common Councils be recommended to take into earliest consideration the propriety and necessity of an efficient subscription to the stock of the company in bonds of the city or otherwise, as they may deem expedient.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, Western Pennsylvania and the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny are largely indebted to Solomon W. Roberts, Esq., the Chief Engineer of the Ohio and P. R. R. Company, for the thorough and complete examination which he has made of the various and most suitable routes for a western railroad, and for the information he has so ably imparted to the public on this interesting subject.

YOUNG MENS' MERCANTILE LIBRARY AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The first Lecture before the Institute will be delivered by the Hon. WALTER FORWARD, on Thursday evening, the 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in Apollo Hall.

Single Tickets 25 cents, admitting a gentleman and accompanying ladies. To be had at the principal bookstores and at the door. Members' Tickets for the course, One Dollar—to be had at the Library Rooms.

dec8-td JACOB WEAVER, Jr., Chm of Com

DIED,

On Tuesday, Dec. 12, MARGARETTA REBEKAH, infant daughter of L. G. O. and Margaretta Nicklin, aged 9 years, 6 months and 10 days.

Her funeral will take place at her father's residence, 2d Ward, Allegheny city, at 3 o'clock, P. M., this (Wednesday) afternoon. The friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Letter from Judge McLean on the Election.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1848

Dear Sir.—My absence on the circuit has prevented the acknowledgement of the receipt of your friendly letter of the 7th ult. The election has resulted in favor of Gen. Taylor, and every patriot should hope that his administration may advance the great interests of his country.—General Taylor, it is well known is a man of unquestionable integrity and honor, and I have no doubt, in the discharge of his public duties, he will do what his judgment dictates to him to be right. He may differ in opinion from other men equally honest and patriotic, and such differences may produce excitement; but Gen. Taylor will never be found a trader in politics. That he will commit errors like other men, I doubt not; but he will be honest in his errors.

I rejoice with with you that the people were disposed to think and act for themselves. If they shall continue to do this, I shall have no fears for the republic. But I cannot suppress my fears when a partyism prevails which is justly defined to be "the madness of the many for the benefit of the few." Under such circumstances, the people are made the instruments of their own ruin. I have ever been favorable to our own manufactures, but opposed to the manufacture of public opinion. In this last manufacture, little intelligence and less honesty is required, but, if successful, the operatives must be compensated largely at the public expense. This kind of business can only be safely attended to by the people themselves, and I rejoice at any movement which calls forth the exercise of their unbiassed judgment. Men who, by honest industry, add to their own and to the nation's wealth, and who rise with the prosperity of the country, have the deepest stake in the government. I would trust them as a class before that of any other. With the assurances of my respect, I am, Your fellow citizen.

JOHN McLEAN.

AMUSING.—Our friend of the Zanesville Courier, appended to the copy of the President's Message received by telegraph, just before the name of James K. Polk, the Mexican motto, "*God and Liberty*." The editor complains that he was hoaxed by the Pittsburgh operators. The wonder is how he could be hoaxed with such a palpable piece of fun. The operators at Baltimore, after finishing their arduous task, added the remark—"Let us pray!" The joke was highly relished by the worn out operators and transcribers in Pittsburgh, but no one thought of appending it to the Message.—We fear our Zanesville friend's wits, from the loss of sleep, had 'gone a wool gathering,' or he would not have been so easily caught, and instead of being so savage on the Pittsburgh Operators, he ought to acknowledge the corn, and take a hearty laugh at his own greenness.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.—The Senate has elected John R. Knapp, Locofoco, Clerk. The House of Representatives, at last accounts, was still in its disorganized state, the Locofoco Rump House hold a perpetual session, night and day. Various threats are made, of overturning the present Government altogether. Every attempt at compromise has failed. What will be the final result it is impossible to say.

The young girl named Rachel Brooks who attempted to commit suicide, a few days ago, by taking laudanum, and subsequently by cutting her throat, was yesterday taken to the Allegheny City Poor House, where she will be properly taken care of until her situation will permit her discharge.

M'LANE'S WORM VERMIFUGE.—The popularity which this medicine has acquired in Western Pennsylvania, is a sure guarantee of its excellence. The following gentlemen, highly respectable citizens of Allegheny and Beaver counties, have used this Vermifuge in their families, and offer the assurance of its great medical properties:

James Stratton, Fourth-st Road, Pittsburgh
Mary J Stratton "
Mary Stratton, "
Mary Burk Beaver county
Sarah Hasberger Manchester, near Pitt.
Margaret Landsey, "
James Burk, Squirrel Hill
Agnes Burk "

For sale at the drug store of J KIDD & Co. 50 Wood st dec11

COUGHS AND COLDS.—The frequent changes in the weather at this season of the year, invariably bring along with them coughs and colds, which by timely attention are easily cured by simple remedies. SELLERS' IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP has been used for the last 12 years, and has gained more reputation for the cure of coughs (not requiring active medical treatment) than any other preparation ever offered to the citizens of Allegheny county. The Imperial Cough Syrup is very pleasant to the taste, and, on this account, is a great favorite with children. It is also carefully graduated, in the directions, to suit all ages. That this long tried and highly popular cough remedy may be within the reach of all, it is sold at the low price of 25 cents per bottle.

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood st, Pittsburgh. D M Curry, Allegheny and druggists generally in both cities. dec11

UP THE PROPER MEANS—If you wish to be successful in any undertaking, you must always 'use the proper means.' Therefore, if you have a cough, use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT and be cured, for it is the proper means. Have you Asthma or difficulty of breathing, then the only effectual means to cure you is to use Jayne's Expectorant, which will immediately overcome the spasm which contracts the diameter of the tubes, and loosens and brings up the mucus which clogs them up, and thus removes every obstruction to a free respiration, without the same all inflammation is subdued, and a cure is certain to be effected. How are Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pleurisy, or in fact any Pulmonary Affection, then use Jayne's Expectorant and relief is certain, and you will find that you have used the proper means.

For sale in Pittsburgh at the Perkin Tea Store, 72 Market street near Wood. jan17

NOTICE TO THE ANTI MASONS AND WHIGS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.—The Whig Committee of Conference met at the Old Court House on the Commonwealth's banner pursuant to a call of the Chairman, on Monday evening, the 11th inst. Wm. M'Candless, President, in the Chair, J M Brush and James B. Murray, Secretaries.

The following resolution was offered by J M Brush and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Whigs and Antimasons of the city of Pittsburgh will meet on Saturday evening Dec 23d, at 7 o'clock P M at their usual places of holding their meetings, and elect five delegates from each Ward to meet in convention at the Old Court House, on Wednesday Dec 27th, at 10 o'clock A M, for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for Mayor.

WM M'CANDLESS, Pres't

J M BRUSH, } Secretaries
J B MURRAY

Mayoralty of Pittsburgh.

MAYORALTY.—Messrs White & Co.—Gentlemen: Please to announce the name of Capt JOHN HERRON, as a suitable person for the office of Mayor of this city.

dec9-td FIFTH WARD

MAYORALTY.—Messrs Editors: Please announce that Dr ROBERT WRIGHT is a candidate for the office of Mayor.