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FOR LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS, Foreign Intelligence, Domestic Markets, Marine Intelligence, Imports, Money Markets, &c. see third page.

NOTICE TO THE AMERICAN ASSEMBLY OF PITTSBURGH.—The Whig Committee of Conference will meet at the Old Court House, in the Common Council Chamber, pursuant to a call of the Chairman, on Monday evening, the 11th inst. Wm. M'Candless, President, pro tem. Secretaries, ... 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 primary meetings, to 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.

J. M. BRUSH, J. B. MURRAY, } Secretaries. WM. M'CANDLESS, President.

See next page for Telegraphic News.

THE PATRIOT BLUM.

The military murder of ROBERT BLUM, at Vienna, is causing great excitement throughout Germany. He was a representative from Saxony to the National Diet, or Parliament, at Frankfort. He had been sent to Vienna, in company with a Mr. Froebel, another member, by a body of the members of the Frankfort Parliament. Froebel, as well as his colleague, was condemned to be hanged, but he was afterwards pardoned, and allowed to return to Frankfort, where he has since made a great impression by a straight forward narrative of the treatment of himself and Blum. He said that having delivered to the Viennese the address with which they had been charged by a body of the members of the central parliament, they forthwith made preparations to leave, for which purpose Blum obtained a passport from the Saxon Legation. They were induced to stay, however, by representations that it would be impossible for them to pass through the hostile soldiery without molestation, and a few days afterwards they consented to join a corps formed by Messenhauser for the especial protection of the citizens. Contrary to expectation, they were placed against the enemy, and suspecting treachery, they refused to act. They then, for the four days previous to the fall of the city, remained quietly at their hotel. From this they were taken and kept five days in prison, whence Blum, after having been exposed to the treachery of a spy, was carried forth and shot.

Funeral honors for Blum have been celebrated in most cities in Germany, and the whole nation protests against his murder. The legislative assemblies of every State where they are in session, have adopted the most decided resolutions with regard to it.

A letter in the New York Commercial Advertiser, states that two commissioners of the Empire have been despatched from Frankfort to Vienna to collect the documents as to his execution, as the basis for the future action of the assembly. The assembly of Saxony, without distinction of parties, voted to call the Ambassador of the nation at Vienna to account for his conduct in not protecting Blum, and to urge on the authorities at Frankfort the most energetic action in the matter. At Leipsic, Blum's residence, a large meeting was held, at which the most respectable citizens took prominent parts, and in whose resolutions the universal sentiment was even more decidedly expressed than elsewhere. He was lamented as a public benefactor, who had done more than others to secure public liberty. After the meeting was over the excited populace committed some acts of deplorable violence. The house of the Austrian consul was assaulted, the imperial arms were torn down and trampled under foot, the doors and windows broken; the house of one of Blum's political enemies was also attacked and injured, as was the office of a newspaper which had opposed him. It was not till late in the evening that the national guard succeeded in restoring quiet. It seems that Blum's family is left penniless, and a national contribution has been set on foot for them. As something will be collected in all parts of Germany the sum total will be a large one.

OHIO.

At latest accounts, the House of Representatives at Columbus, was still unorganized. On Thursday last, Mr. Townsend, a Free Soiler, after the Whigs had concluded their usual morning call, rose and remarked that he had a proposition to submit.—He was heartily sick of this child's play. He offered his resolutions as an individual. The proposition is, that the Whig members shall hand their certificates to the Locofoco chairman—and recognize their organization—the first business to be transacted to be the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That Messrs. Pugh and Pierce are, by their certificates, *prima facie* entitled to seats until their claims shall be finally decided upon their merits"—this resolution to be decided by the seventy members excluding Pugh and Pierce—the decision to be conclusive of their *prima facie* right to seats, but not to be construed to interfere with rights of either Spencer and Runyan, or of Pugh and Pierce, to contest for the seats after organization.

Messrs. Pugh and Pierce are the Locofoco contestants, and it appears to us, that the Whigs, by such a course would be yielding the whole ground. On Saturday morning the Whigs met in the House, and took up the resolution proposed by Dr. Townsend, and refered it to a committee of five to report on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.—The committee consists of Messrs. Reber, Olds, Pennington, Marsh and Howard. They then adjourned.

THE NEW ENGLAND SUPPER.—The New Englanders in Pittsburgh are to remember their native land, and the cherished associations of their early homes, at a Festival at St. Charles Hotel, on Friday evening, the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. Although no people on earth so readily assimilate themselves to their circumstances, and to the manners and customs of those with whom they associate, so that a genuine Yankee is at *home* every where, yet none remember of with greater delight their early homes, and their dear New England associations. We may therefore expect a general attendance, and a genuine Yankee festival.

THE RUMOR recently put forth that the U States were negotiating with Spain for the sale of Cuba having been copied into Spanish papers, created some excitement there. The *Espana*, not a ministerial paper, pronounced the rumor false, but thought it ought to be contradicted. The Gazette says: "We think it necessary to declare, being duly authorized to do so, that it *is absolutely void of foundation*." The Madrid correspondents of the London papers, however, think differently.

Several Whigs have been named by the papers, as candidates for Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania. Amongst them Henry S. Evans of Chester, A. Y. Cornyn of Huntingdon, and Mr. Eshelman of Lancaster. The Legislature meets on the first Tuesday, (2nd) of January.

MASSACHUSETTS—The election in the vacant Congressional districts takes place on the first Monday in January. The Districts are the second, fourth, fifth and ninth, and are represented respectively in the present Congress by Hon. Daniel P. King, Hon John G. Palfrey, Hon Charles Hudson, and Hon. Artemas Hale, all Whigs.

LOT'S WIFE.—It is stated that Lieut. Lynch, the commander of the Exploring Expedition did not express the opinion attributed to him by the Norfolk Beacon, that the pillar of salt forty feet high, which he saw in the Holy Land, was the representation of Lot's wife. He attributes its formation more philosophically to the action of the elements.

EPPES, THE MURDERER.—The General Court of Virginia, last week, refused to allow a new trial in the case of Wm. Dandridge Eppes, convicted of the murder of F. Adolphus Muir, in Dinwiddie. He is sentenced to be hanged on the 22d of this month.

POSTMASTER.—The Postmaster General has appointed Wm. G. Marcy, Postmaster at Monterey, California.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15, 1848.

Gold continues the leading word in all conversation here, and California gold too, but the fever is at its height, carrying off Doctors, Lawyers, and in fact strong delegations from all professions, either useful or ornamental. The supply of ships has exceeded the demand and many have been withdrawn that were advertised, and others forced to offer extra inducements in order to fill up. From Portland to New Orleans the desire has spread and it is a small report that has not a ship ready to take the gold hunters to the favored region.

The Canada's mail has produced a marked change in the cotton market, and grainholders are more confident than for a long time. The small advance quoted at Liverpool was attended by a favorable state of affairs in the manufacturing districts. Breadstuffs are cheaper, was but this is said to be caused by the alarm of British farmers, eager to sell their grain before the opening of the ports in February. The uncertainty felt as to the effect of free trade in grain makes present rates more desirable than the chance of a future rise.

The last quotations for metals, in London are as follows

Welsh bars are in less request, and there are some sellers at £5 to 5 5s at the works. Rails have been taken sparingly; former terms are maintained. Scotch pigs have not been so much in request and prices are barely supported, No 1 42s 6d to 43 and mixed numbers 41 to 42s; some small parcels have been sold for spring delivery at about 45. British tin continues in steady demand at full prices; several parcels of foreign have been sold at previous quotations; Banca 85 to 86s and Straits 84 to 85s. Tin plates are in good demand at full rates; 1 Coke 25s 6d, 1X 31s 6d to 32s, 1 Charcoal 26 to 30s and 1X 34 to 36s per bx.

It may not be uninteresting to the projectors of new railways, to know the cost of English rails at the last quotations for iron and freights.

Iron per ton,	£5 5s
Freight to N. Y. from Wales,	1 1s
	——£6 6
Cost on board,	$30,24
Duty,	7,50
Cost in New York,	$37,74

It will be seen that the rails can be placed on our docks at the rate of forty dollars per ton, making it an object for all companies, no matter where located to get their supplies abroad, rather than at home.

The "Odd Fellows" of the city, and a numerous class they are, have completed the New Hall on Grand street, and will soon issue an invitation to their brethren throughout the Union to meet them at the dedication, to take place in June. The building is one of the finest in New York, built of red sandstone, and of unrivalled proportions, internal as well as external. It will in all future time, be the central office of this society, which even now is more extensive in its operations, than any organization, religious or political, known in the country. The attendance and the ceremony of the dedication, it is anticipated will exceed even the Croton introduction, and be worth a trip over the mountains to see, in connection with the wonders of the modern Babel.

The Cholera has reappeared, and six new cases are reported to day, and three deaths. Little attention is given to the progress of the disease just now, except that bestowed by the Board of Health and the subject once thoroughly discussed falls back among the *pass* topics not to be revived until the disease is in a neighbor's house.

Ashes have improved upon the news by the Canada, as well as Cotton, the latter closing higher. Low grades of flour are dull at $5,25, but no export demand; Corn is dull and little in order for shipping here. The new will be ready in six weeks, when a demand may be expected; Pork has risen $12,62½ for mess and $9,50@9,62½ for prime; Lard 7½ and dull; Butter and Cheese no change.

INDIANA.

Indiana, as one of the great Western Free States, with whom we soon expect to be connected by rail roads, must be an object of much interest to our readers, and we avail ourselves of the following synopsis of the principal facts which have lately transpired, from the Cincinnati Atlas

Governor Whitcomb has been elected United States Senator, in place of Mr Hannegan. The Governor, in his message, declared himself against Slavery in the New Territories, but did not declare himself explicitly for the Wilmot Proviso.—The majority in Indiana being unequivocally for the Proviso—and Mr. Whitcomb being most assiduous in the search after majorities, we may safely assume that he will conform to that law.

Charles H. Test has been elected Secretary of State. Mr. Test, we believe, used to delight in being a Whig; but of late years has followed the ways of Jerrboam, who made the people to sin.—He was elected we believe by the vote of Whigs.

The two most prominent topics of discussion in Indiana, at the present time, are Popular Education and the State Finances. Both have been till this year sadly neglected. *Now*, there is assuredly as much interest in the subject of Education, in Indiana, as any other State of the Union. This is a happy omen. It is a sign of awakened sensibilities among the people to the great interests of the heart and intellect, without which all physical prosperity amounts to nothing. At the late election a vote was taken on the question of having Free Schools or not. The official returns of that vote show the following facts:

Whole number of votes cast,	141,442
In favor of Free Schools,	78,967
Against,	62,475
Majority in favor,	16,492

This is apparently a favorable vote, but it is not such a one as Indiana ought to have given. Allowing for the prejudices of the ignorant, and the indisposition to tax paying—still the majority ought to have been three times as great.

In the investigation of this subject, there are some curious facts brought out. The *average* amount of property possessed by each man—who is a tax payer—is less than $600. The number of persons who pay tax on more than $2,000, is only about *one twentieth* of the whole population!—There is one deduction from this, which is conclusive and important to the People. It is this—that free schools are eminently economical to the masses of the People. The tax which nine tenths of the people pay for their support is much less than they would have to pay for private education. If there were no free schools, there would then be the alternative only of paying much more for the education of their children, or *going without education*.

The State Debt of Indiana is rapidly getting into a shape which will be entirely manageable, and will place Indiana among the solvent States. An arrangement was made with her foreign creditors, by which she was relieved from one half her debt. The general principle of this arrangement was, that her foreign bond holders should surrender their bonds, and in return receive—for one half of them—the Wabash and Erie Canal, and finish it to Evansville. For the other half, the State was to issue new bonds, at 5 per cent. This arrangement has been almost entirely consummated. The Wabash Canal is in the course of rapid completion. The Auditor reports that the public debt of the State on the 1st of July, 1847, was $11,048,000

The amount of Bonds surrendered up to July 1st, 1848, is,	9,158,000
Leaving as above still outstanding,	$1,890 000

One half of the surrendered bonds, viz. $4,579,000 has been re-issued in new 5 per cent bonds—An equal amount is struck off the State Debt, as being an equivalent to the value of the Wabash and Erie Canal.

Upon the whole, the affairs of Indiana are in a very prosperous condition. The great canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio will soon be completed, and the credit of the State fully restored.

EMIGRATION.—The flow of foreign population to this country is continuous and immense. At the port of New York, the total arrivals of passengers from foreign ports, during the month of November last, is stated as follows—Ireland, 13,105; Germany, 6,934; England, 2,151; Scotland, 682; Wales, 21; France, 241; Spain, 12; Switwzerland, 191; Holland, 97; Sweden, 1; Wilne, 20; Portugal, 2; Italy, 42; Poland, 18; South America, 6; Denmark, 12; Mexico, 1; Russia, 17—total, 23,575. Total arrivals at New York, from January 1st to November 30, 1848—182,198.

The probabilities are, that during the coming year the emigration from Europe will be far greater than ever before. The failure of the Irish rebellion, and the gloomy prospects before the people of that unfortunate Island, have caused thousands to turn their thoughts to America, as their future home. The *Galway* Vindicator says, there are five vessels at present in that port, bound for America, but they were quite inadequate to supply the demand, late as the season was. The berths are crowded, and numbers apply and are disappointed. Other vessels that are expected home have, their engagements made for another outward voyage as soon after their arrival as possible.

A letter says, "that within the last four months, six vessels, containing nearly 1,200 emigrants sailed from Dublin for the United States. The emigrants, with scarcely an exception, belonged to the class of comfortable farmers. Many of them were from the county of Limerick and Tipperary, and each family carried with them sums of money varying from £20 to £200. Every steamer that leaves the quay of Dublin for Liverpool is crowded with emigrants on their way to the United States. It is difficult to estimate the numbers that have taken this route to America, but they must amount to many thousands, for the tide of emigration is fully as great at this unusual season as it ever has been in the spring of any former year."

From Germany as many are leaving as can procure the means. The revolutions of the last year have so completely unsettled every thing, that property cannot be sold at present, and the tide of emigration is somewhat checked in consequence.

THE DUCHY OF ANHALT have unanimously decided on the abolition of the punishment of death without exception. It has also decided that the Church shall be entirely independent of the State, and that every citizen shall enjoy the fullest liberty of conscience.

The Gold region and the Gold Mania.

Gold! and gold! and gold without end
He had gold to lay by, and gold to spend,
Gold to give, and gold to lend.
And reversion of gold in *futuro*,
In wealth the family revell'd and roll'd,
Himself and wife and sons so hold;—
And his daughters sung to their harps of gold
"O bella eta dell' oro"

* * * *

Gold! and gold! and nothing but gold!
The same auriferous shrine behold!
Whereever the eye could settle?
On the wall—the sideboard—the ceiling sky—
On the gorgeous footmen standing by.
In coats to delight a minor's eye
With seams of the precious metal

* * * *

Gold! and gold! the new and the old!
The company ate and drank from gold.
They revell'd, they, sang and were merry.
And one of the Gold Sticks rose from his chair,
And toasted the lass with the golden hair,"
In a bumper of golden sherry.

Gold! still gold! it rain'd on the nurse,
Who nuliks Danae, was none the worse.
There was nothing but guineas glistening!
Fifty were given to Doctor James,
For calling the little baby names,
And for saying, Amen!
The Clerk had ten,
And that was the end of the christening

The Editor of the Pennsylvanian makes report of the assaying at the Mint in that city of a large amount of gold, weighing 1804 pounces, brought from California by Mr. David Carter of Boston who left Monterey on the 1st of September last. We copy as follows from the article.

He obtained the gold in every case from individual operators, in trade, and for cash, and has realized very handsomely by his enterprise. The value of the gold, as we saw it in the Mint, cast into bars and ingots, is estimated at $35,000 ... Its exact fineness will be ascertained by the Assayer, of the Mint, and a report made to the proper department on the subject. It is said to be equal to the North Carolina gold, and a little below that of Georgia.

Mr. Carter gives some most interesting accounts of the gold country. The extent of the gold region in California, thus far ascertained, is four hundred miles in length and forty or fifty miles wide. Of course further investigations will throw more light upon the wonderful resources of the country, and develope other districts in which the precious metal is embedded. The gold which he transported over the distance referred to, was chiefly obtained from near Sutter's Fort, Saturday last, and from Feather River. Mr. Carter describes the the people of California as a perfect Democracy, where Labor is not only on a par, but far ahead of Capital. Every one has his pockets full of gold. All that is requisite to make a man prosperous and comparatively rich, is ordinary enterprise and industry.

We learn that on Saturday last, an amount of two or three hundred ounces of the same gold sent by Governor Mason, and deposited at the war Department by that fine young officer, Lieut. Loessr, was received at the Mint, and is now assayed, and cast into bars.

Extracts of a letter to the Boston Journal, dated, Monterey, Aug. 1.

The valleys of the Sacramento, which but a short time since were hardly known, are now wide and dusty roads. Half of the houses in Monterey are empty, and at least two-thirds of those in San Francisco. The hotels and stores have all been closed, and many farms have no occupants whatever. The hotel in San Francisco is, however, again opened, under the direction of Robert Parker, of New York; but the expenses must be enormous, as he pays his head steward, a black man, $1700 per year, the second $1300, and the cook $900—so I am informed on authority entitled to credit. In Monterey, at the present time, there is no place of entertainment, and strangers arriving, and officers stationed here, some days hardly know where to get anything to eat, even without the necessary comforts.

The scarcity of money, and the present necessity for it, greatly depreciate the value of the gold here, which can be readily purchased for $10 and $11 per ounce, and in a short time perhaps less. However, I think in the course of six months it will gradually rise again, as money becomes more abundant in circulation. Its real value is about $15 per ounce. There is every prospect of this gold digging lasting at least a year. Two thousand diggers now average an ounce per day, and I think for ten or fifteen years from three to six dollars may be obtained per day.

A large portion of the diggers in the months of May and June washed from $75 to $100 per day at $16 per ounce. I have seen many Californians bring in from $500 and $600 in gold, having dug and washed for it less than two weeks. Some persons who commenced working at time of the discovery, by the employment of Indians, now have from $5,000 to $20,000 each. Mr. Dye, a resident of this place, returned a few days since, he was a member of a company who, in the short space of seven or eight weeks, obtained 24 pounds of gold, clear of all expenses. This company consisted, I believe, of seven or eight men.

If people ever suffered from an overplus of this precious metal, we now suffer, for it has deranged every one, and forced every thing out of its proper channel. Forty and fifty dollars per day is no object to mechanics, as it will not induce them to remain in the towns and work. A gradual advancement in the price of every thing is daily perceptible, and it is not uncommon for persons at the placers to pay $6 per day for board, and that of the commonest kind, consisting of meat broiled on the coals, cakes of flour and water, and tea or coffee. The cooks generally receive from $15 to $20 per day. Lumber commands $50 per 100 feet, transportation is also in comparison with every thing else—$100 per load for fifty miles on a good road.

By another letter from the same gentleman we learn that the value of gold in June was $14 per ounce, in cash, in July $12; and at the date of the letter, the writer sold a quantity at $10 cash. In exchange for goods it is worth somewhat more. The gold could be had of many poor holders of fifty pounds of gold, at the rate of $7 per ounce, cash. All the silver had disappeared from circulation. Gold was taken by Governor Mason in pledge for duties at $10 per ounce.

The ship James Cutter has arrived at New Orleans, from California. She left San Blas, Oct. 11th She brings full confirmation of advices received from that country concerning the gold mines. They state that the gold is inexhaustible.

One lump had been seen weighing thirteen pounds. One man was known to the officers who had obtained eighteen hundred dollars worth of the precious metal, in a single day—though this was an extreme case.

Seamen's wages were $100 per month. Sixteen vessels were laying there, short of hands; the necessaries of life had become extremely scarce and high.

Gold has also been discovered at Los Angelos, equal in quality and abundance to San Francisco. The citizens had held a meeting to memorialize Congress to establish a mint there. Major Leavenworth has been elected Alcalde.

All the accounts however, are not so favorable. A letter from Thos. Douglass, to the New London Star, dated from the gold Region 16th of July, says

"This cannot last long, very many of the rich deposits have already been thoroughly drained. The business is already precarious, depending very much upon luck in finding a rich place. Almost an even chance, however, with industry and sagacity, may average from one to two ounces per day. Before, however, persons can arrive here from the States, it will, in all probability, be much less lucrative."

The New York Sun contains a communication from Edward N. Kent, a chemist of that city, which fully illustrates the truth of the old adage, "All is not gold that glitters." He, it appears, analyzed two specimens of gold brought from California, one of which proved fine native gold.

"The other specimen was in small bright lumps, not uniform in shape, and of a light yellow color, and exactly resembling the pieces of arsenic of copper, obtained by melting the specimen analyzed a few weeks since, an account of which was published in your paper. This specimen did not contain a trace of gold, although I was assured that it was obtained from one of the soldiers of Col. Stevenson's Regiment, who brought it direct from California.

The above facts seem to prove that there is "Gold in California," and that there is a great deal of worthless ore besides, which is not worth the trouble of picking up.

It is therefore advisible for persons who are about starting to seek their fortunes by gold finding, to take with them a few simple chemical tests, and obtain some information before starting, so that they may be able to test on the spot, the specimens they may find, and thus distinguish the real gold from the copper and iron ores found in the same locality.

The New York tribune expresses a preference for a direct railroad from our Atlantic coast to the Pacific. It says

A direct Railroad from some point on the Mississippi River to the Pacific, built entirely on our own territory, would save the long detour to Charges and up the coast to California, and make a difference of at least one-half in time required for the passage. A very able officer of the Army is confident that, with the service of one hundred dragoons, he will survey within a year a perfectly feasible rout for a Railroad across the Rocky Mountains, and he is willing to risk his reputation on the result of such survey. Such a Road must sooner or later be built to give us more immediate communication with our Pacific possessions, and the proposition of this officer is well worthy of the attention of Government. The survey would not cost over $5,000, which is a paltry sum compared with the end to be obtained. A Road across the Mountains would be a work of immense labor, and occupy a long time in its completion, while the necessity of rapid means of communication between the two coasts of the Continent, for merchandise as well as passengers, is imperative. In this view the Road across the Isthmus being a work of only two years, becomes important and worthy the attention of the nation.

COTTON CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES—From an article in the New York Dry Goods Reporter we learn that the cotton consumed in the United States during 1847-8 was not far from 480,000 bales, employing $88,357,130 capital, 101,250 operatives, 3,012,500 spindles, and distributing weekly in wages $363,214, or $18,887,128 per annum; and for all expenses, not including cotton, $491,785 weekly, or $25,562,820 annually. This interest produces 756,000,000, yards of goods or 37½ yards to each individual.

Western Railroad, and Coal.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

POLAND, O. Dec. 18, 1848.

I notice in your paper of the 11th inst., a communication *purporting* to be from Horace Balm, on the subject of Western Railroad and Cannel Coal, in which he tries to convey the *erroneous* idea that the Brush Run route stands paramount for coal. Now, the rough reason of this route passing through a very rough, hilly section of country, with but few advantages to the railroad, and one and a half miles of tunneling to be done, this route is or should be abandoned; besides the cannel coal on Mr. Brown's farm, (Mr. Balm writes of) from a personal examination, proves to be nothing more nor less than a fine vein of slate, suitable for tiling for fire proof buildings, but nothing as yet resembling cannel coal. The bituminous vein is a 3 foot vein of inferior coal. While on this subject, I will just state for the information of your readers who feel concerned in the progress and advantages of the Western Railroad, *when* the cannel coal banks have *actually* been discovered and improved, they are all from two to three miles down the Little Beaver from Darlington. The bank now owned by Kirtland & Morse has been worked for some 20 years. The vein at this place, 75 feet from the entrance is 14 feet thick of pure coal (although not all taken down to the rock above) and still appears to be good coal overhead. To show you the value of this coal for cooking stoves and grates, there has been for the past two months from 15 to 20 tons of coal sold per day from this bank, and this is a section of country that abounds with excellent bituminous coal. George Foulkes has a bank of cannel coal, opened and well improved, of some 6 to 7 feet thickness, 75 feet of a drift. Mr. Sterling has opened into where the coal appears to be good coal overhead. To show you the value of this coal for cooking stoves and grates, there has been for the past two months from 15 to 20 tons of coal sold per day from this bank, and this is a section of country that abounds with excellent bituminous coal. George Foulkes has a bank of cannel coal, opened and well improved, of some 6 to 7 feet thickness, 75 feet of a drift. Mr. Sterling has opened into where the coal appears to have been burnt out, but at the distance of 30 feet from the entrance has found a solid vein of coal, and is now energetically engaged in opening out and improving the same. Messrs. Elder & White are at work, with good prospects of finding coal. All these lands have a fine vein of bituminous coal some 60 feet above the cannel coal, and some of the land has another vein still above this. This coal is found on all the other railroad routes, but is so rotten and slack up so fine that it will never bear transportation to distant markets. If the railroad should pass from Darlington to the mouth of Bull Creek, it will pass within some 80 rods of each of the canned coal openings, and when the railroad is completed, from 400 to 500 tons of coal can be sent westward into Ohio daily. On no other route can the cannel coal be actually found.

If the coal veins on Bull Creek should ever be improved so as to be valuable, the rout down Little Beaver, from Darlington, and up Bull Creek would pass along near them, the same as if it came across from Brady's Run, and so on to Franklin Square, &c. The engineers are now engaged in surveying the different routes, and will undoubtedly make a fair and impartial report of each. This is not to bias their minds in favor of any particular route, but merely to disabuse the public mind of any erroneous impressions gained from reading Balm on rail roads and cannel coal.

Respectfully yours,
KIRTLAND & MORSE.

THE CRISIS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Considering his position in his own State, in the Senate, and in the Nation, more than usual consequence attaches to the language used by Mr. Senator Calhoun, in regard to an excitement which seems to be rising, just now, in the state of South Carolina, and of which the existence of which some indication was given in the debate in the Senate on Wednesday last. For that reason we transfer to our columns the following account of a visit paid by Mr. Calhoun to the seat of government of his own State, on his way to this city.—*National Intelligencer.*

COLUMBIA, Dec. 7, 1848.

At eleven o'clock this morning the Hon John C. Calhoun attended at the College Chapel, where there was a large concourse of students and visiters. He was welcomed by Mr. Wallace, on behalf of the students, in a short and eloquent address, complimentary to this distinguished statesman, and thanking him for his visit to our capital. Mr. Calhoun said a few words in reply alluding very briefly to the present crisis in our political affairs, and the necessity for being prepared to meet it. He visited the Senate Chamber at 1 o'clock, and shortly afterwards was conducted to a seat in the House by the committee appointed for that purpose. The House was crowded to excess, many persons never before having seen Mr. Calhoun, and who were desirous not to permit the present opportunity to escape. It has now been several years since he has visited Columbia, and his present visit created quite a sensation.

DEAD SEA EXPEDITION.—The return of the United States storeship *Supply*, Lieut. Lynch, from an exploration of the Dead Sea, has been already announced. The Norfolk Beacon states that many curiosities have been brought home by Lieut Lynch among them specimens of the water of the Dead Sea, the River Jordan, and the Pool of Siloah, also, fragments of the Pillar of Salt into which Lot's wife was transformed. This pillar, it is said, is nearly forty feet high, and stands exactly on the spot designated by the Bible. The Beacon says that Lieut. Lynch expresses the confident opinion that it is the representative of what was Lot's wife. Josephus states that the pillar of salt existed in his time.

There are many other curiosities (says the Beacon) on board the Supply, as, an Egyptian mummy, a pair of the cattle of Arabia, rosaries made of wood from the Holy Mount, shells from the shores of Dead Sea, &c.

We presume that Lieut. Lynch will give the public a narative of his expedition. The Dead Sea has been for many ages an object of great curiosity, and we doubt not that it has been well explored by this expedition, with the view to the ascertaining, if possible, its origin, the properties of its water, &c.—*Nat. Intel.*

THE POPULATION OF SAN FRANCISCO, California, in July last, was 5000 souls. The Government troops and passengers who have since gone out and are going, will swell the number by June next to 9000. More dry goods have been shipped to that region since the gold fever, than could be made up in clothing in a year, if all the inhabitants were tailors. Ready made clothing has been sent in the same proportion, and of broadcloths sufficient have gone to clothe all in the country for five years to come. The Journal of Commerce advises that the emigrant to California, if he had any money, should take it with him in half dollars, and when there, purchase what he may want (which will be very little in the shape of clothing) to enable him to dig gold in summer.—*Ledger.*

MR. GIDDINGS ON SLAVERY.—It is said that Mr G. has prepared the following resolutions to be presented to the House the first opportunity.

Resolved, That in establishing this Republic, its founders proclaimed their object to be, to secure to those who live under the Executive jurisdiction of its laws, the enjoyment of life, *liberty*, and the pursuit of happiness.

Resolved, That it is the solemn duty of all who minister this Government, or participate in its legislation, to carry these objects into effect by excluding slavery from that portion of our territory lying between the Nueces and the Rio Grande.

Resolved, That to effect these objects, the line that separated Texas from the Mexican States of Tamaulipas, Chihuahua and New-Mexico, ought to be immediately established.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS—The commissions of the following President Judges of this State expire during the term of Governor Johnston, and will have to be filled by him

Hon. George W. Woodward, President 4th District, appointed 9th April, 1841.

Hon. Benjamin Patton, President 5th District appointed 3rd March, 1840.

Hon. Samuel Hepburn, President 9th District, appointed 5th March, 1839.

Hon. William Jessup, President 11th District, appointed 7th April, 1839.

Hon. John N. Conyngham, President 13th District, appointed 25th March 1839.

Hon. Alexander McCalmont, President 18th District, appointed 31st May, 1839.

Hon. Alexander L. Hayes, President District Court of Lancaster, appointed 1st May, 1840.

Schooner Asia probably lost with all on board.

The Cleveland Herald states that the shr. Asia, of 203 tons, left Buffalo about two weeks since, having on board 150 barrels of salt and some goods, and is supposed to have been lost on Lake Erie with all hands on board. The vessel was owned by Conrad Reed, Esq., of Black River, and not insured. The crew consisted of Lester Smith, Master; John Nionatti, Mate, and John Hayes, M. Gillman, Selah Lamb, Walter Lovejoy, and —— Spooner sailor, &c.

Nothing has been heard from the schooner since she left Buffalo, and it is highly probable that she capsized in a gale and went down, none of her unfortunate crew surviving to relate the manner of the sad disaster.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—We would call attention to this excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Having several times within a few years past had occasion to use a medicine of this kind, we have by experience tested its excellent qualities, and are prepared to recommend it to others. Ministers or other public speakers afflicted with bronchial affections will find great benefit from its use. It is prepared by a scientific physician, and all classes will find it a safe and efficacious medicine in the diseases for which it is recommended.—[Columbus (Ohio) Crisis and Journal.

For sale at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth street. my25

☞ The soft, Angelic expression of some females is, grateful to view, while the repulsive, coarse, muddy yellow faces of others, excites disgust—the same with those who live under the Calomel of January, 1849, between the hours of 10 A. M and 1 P. M. ROBERT FINNEY. See y

W. M. Wright, M. D., Dentist,
Office and residence on Fourth street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank. Office hours from 9 o'clock to 12 A. M., and from 2 o'clock to 5 P. M. sep14-1y

DIED,

On Tuesday, the 19th inst. A. HORBACH, Sr. in the 66th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence in Wilkinsburgh, on Thursday morning, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

Pittsburgh and Allegheny Infirmary,
(Located in Allegheny City. Setting stock, continuation of Sandusky—near N Common.)

THIS Institution is now in successful operation, under the management of a competent matron and nurses. The Medical Staff is composed of the following physicians Drs Addison, Gazzam, Dale, Brooks, Morgan, Bell, Lange and Cornman, the two last of whom attend to the German patients. The object of the Infirmary is not to be a mere receptacle, but a curative retreat for the suffering and the sick—the charity is therefore limited to accidents and acute diseases, except in extreme cases. As many patients of a character will be received gratis, as the funds will permit. Individuals, Churches, Benevolent Societies, Families, &c., who wish to provide an asylum for their friends, members and domestics, can do so at from $3 to $5 per week, according to attendance, room, &c. All applications for permits must be made to Dr. Addison, Penn street, Dr. Gazzam, 6th street, Dr. Brooks, 3d street, Dr. Lange, Hand street, Dr. Morgan, Penn street, Dr. Cornman, Penn street, 5th Ward, and Drs Dale and Bell, second bank, below Federal street Allegheny city

Subscriptions and contributions for this charity, may be made to the Rev W N Passavant, Director of the Institution, or to the following Bankers, who have kindly consented to receive them. Messrs. Kramer & Rahm, N Holmes & Sons, S. Jones & Co. Wm Lammer, Jr., Hoon & Sargent, Hill & Curry, and H D King. dec20-tf

NEW YORK AND BOSTON PIANOS.
JOHN H MELLOR, No 85 Wood street, has received invoices of a large supply of Piano Fortes from the celebrated manufactory of Chickering, Boston, to arrive in a few days, of which due notice will be given, varying in price from $275 to $700.

Also from the manufactories of H Worcester, and Bacon & Raven, New York, a handsome assortment of 6, 6½ and 7½ octave Piano Fortes, rosewood and mahogany cases, of the most elegant description, and with all the late improvements

The above, in addition to the stock on hand, will make the largest and most desirable selection ever offered for sale in this city, and will be sold on as cheap as manufacturers prices, on accommodating terms, and a written guarantee given with every Piano Forte sold

JOHN H MELLOR,
Sole Agent for the sale of Chickering's Piano Fortes, for Western Pennsylvania dec20

NOTICH.

THE copartnership existing under the name and style of Springsteen & Messick, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

A. B Springsteen will continue the business, and all debts due the late firm will be paid to him, who alone is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.

A. B. SPRINGSTEEN,
P. C MESSICK.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 18, 1848—dec20-d2w*

STRAYED—Yesterday afternoon, from the subscriber, 144 Liberty street, a BAY MARE, saddled and bridled. Any one returning her will be liberally rewarded. dec20 R A CUNNINGHAM

ON HAND AND FOR SALE—10 pa drab Blanket Coating; 3 pa Lavisder do do, 1 case Lavinder Blankets, 1 do grey mixed Cloth, 1 do Army Cloth, 2 do Tweeds, brown, black and gold mix; 1 do fancy Cassimeres; 1 bale blue Blanket Coating, consigned direct from manufacturers and for sale by the package or piece. dec20 MURPHY & LEE, liberty st

DECKING.

FOR SALE at the Outlet Saw and Planing Mills Allegheny city—15,000 feet of 2½ inch Deck Plank, of very superior quality, sawed and carefully stuck in April last.

Also, 105,000 feet of 1½ and 2 inch Decking.
dec20-d1w&2t NEVILLE B CRAIG & SON

FLOORING—50,000 feet of dry Flooring, for sale as above. dec20 NEVILLE B CRAIG & SON

BOAT SIDINGS—48,000 feet of Boat Planks, of various lengths and breadths, for sale as above.
dec20 NEVILLE B CRAIG & SON

SALERATUS—20,000 lbs in casks and bxs, for sale by dec20 ROBT DALZELL & Co

LOCAL MATTERS.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

ALLEGHENY CITY.—The first ward of Allegheny City deserves all credit for its noble Whig majorities, but the mud in the streets of that famous ward is most unmercifully black and deep. The citizens should regulate this. Water street—as it should be called—or the river bank below the Island, should be a fine street—the landing should be wharfed and graded, and manufactories would then be established at the present raft landing. The city has a fine landing at the foot of the Island, and the day is not distant, when the advantage of the location for iron manufactories, &c., will be seen.

NEW DETECTOR.—Mr. John Murphy called yesterday to exhibit and explain a new detector and expositor of bank notes, the invention of Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Gillet, of Ohio. He quite fully explained the mode of detecting counterfeits infallibly, and it seems to us that the plan is well worth investigation—that, admitting what is alleged in his little work as to the peculiar mode and machinery by which bank note engraving is executed, it is scarcely possible to counterfeit it perfectly