THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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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.

☞ THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly.—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, *strictly in advance.*

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

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

NOTICE TO THE ANTIMASONS AND WHIGS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.—The Whig Committee of Conference met 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, 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 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.

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

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

The Journey to California.

We fear that hundreds are starting for California, without carefully counting the cost and danger, and that a consequent failure will be the result. The great danger of the route by the Isthmus of Darien, which is the one mostly followed, consists in the difficulties connected with crossing the Isthmus, and the detention at Panama for the want of shipping facilities. The voyage from New York to Chagres, or from Panama to St. Francisco, after once on ship board, presents nothing very alarming. The difficulties at the Isthmus, are, however, not small. The New York Herald has published a description of the route, written by a gentleman who has resided in Panama for some time, and has made frequent journies across the Isthmus. We learn from this statement, that Chagres, the Atlantic port, is a small collection of huts, containing about 500 inhabitants, almost all colored people. The exceptions are a few officials at the custom house and the castle. It is situated in the midst of a swamp, and from the constant rains, the streets are impassable except on logs of wood. Its climate is said to be the most pestiferous for whites in the whole world. The coast of Africa, which enjoys a dreaded reputation in this way, is not so deadly in its climate as is Chagres. The thermometer ranges from 73 to 85 deg. all the year and it rains every day. Many a traveller, who has incautiously remained there for a few days and nights, has had cause to remember Chagres; and many a gallant crew who have entered the harbor in full health, have, ere many days, found their final resting place on the dank and malarious banks of the river. Bilious, remittent and congestive fever, in their most malignant forms, seem to hover over Chagres, ever ready to pounce down upon the stranger. Even the acclimated resident of the tropics runs a great risk in staying any time in Chagres; but the stranger, fresh from the North and its invigorating breezes, runs a most fearful one. Its accommodations for travellers are very limited, or about none at all, and no one thinks of staying there twenty-four hours, if he can possibly help it.

The first stage in the journey to Panama is made on the Chagres river, in canoes, propelled by poles in the hands of the native boatmen. The distance to Cruces, the end of river travel, is 50 to 55 miles. The journey takes from twelve to thirty six hours, according to the number of hands employed to propel the canoe. The passenger sits in the stern of the light craft, and his baggage is placed in the centre, and he is obliged to remain perfectly quiet, to avoid upsetting. He must take his provisions with him,—to land is impossible, with out running great risks, as the river swarms with Alligators, and the shores with panthers and deadly snakes. The shores are marshy and clothed with exhuberant vegetation down to the water's edge. No village, or even a hut, lines its banks the whole distance. It is the region of disease and venomous animals and reptiles. The lowest cost for a single passenger, is a doubloon, ($16) and from that up to two, three or four doubloons.

Arrived at Cruces, which is a small village, the traveller is within twenty one miles of the Pacific ocean, which have to be performed on land. The usual method is on horse or on mule back, with another mule to carry the baggage, and a muleteer who acts as a guide. The road is a mere bridle path, and as the rains on the Isthmus are very heavy, and there is more or less of them all the year round, the mud holes and swampy places to be crossed are very numerous. He must carry his provisions with him. After about twelve hours toilsome ride, the beautiful Pacific appears in view and the city of Panama is reached. This city contains from 5000 to 7000 inhabitants, and is a quiet, dull place. The climate is warm, say from 80 to 85 degrees the whole year round, and the rains long and severe. It is a healthier place than Chagres. With due care, avoiding all excesses and the night air, a person can preserve his health; still the heavy rains and continued damp atmosphere, render it necessary to take every precaution; for though healthy when compared with Chagres, it is by no means a safe place for unacclimated strangers from the North.

Having arrived at Panama, the chief difficulties of the journey are over, and the traveller on ship board, on the bosom of the glorious Pacific, may revel in his day dreams of gold and riches to his heart's content. But let us look somewhat more narrowly at the difficulties of the route at the present moment. Death has his seat at Chagres, and no time must be spent there—but, from the great numbers now taking that route, there is imminent danger of being delayed at that place for the want of conveyance. The canoes and boatmen are limited in number, and from the great demand they will be tempted to charge exhorbitant rates—

Many will no doubt lay down their lives and their hopes together, in a grave at Chagres, for want of conveyance or means to get away.

But say he has arrived at Panama. Has he then any assurance of speedy departure for California? All the steamers are full for months to come—Passame is a costly place to live, and the danger of sickness is imminent. Many will have to wait for weeks, possibly months for a passage to San Francisco, and when the long wished for opportunity occurs, they will find themselves unable to take it, as their expenses in Panama will have exhausted their means. Thus situated in a strange, unhealthy country, moneyless and friendless, their spirits depressed by their situation. It requires no prophet to predict a heart rending termination to their golden schemes.

We present these difficulties to put those, who have determined to make this voyage, on their guard, and prepare them for its dangers. Such an undertaking should not be entered upon rapidly, if it is, misfortune will be sure to follow.

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The term of this institution closed yesterday, after a thorough examination of the different classes, continued from Monday to Thursday. On Monday, the Students engaged in the Classics were examined, to the satisfaction of the committee of education and evinced a creditable proficiency on the part of the pupils, and great fidelity on the part of the instructor.

Tuesday was devoted to the classes in mathematics, and natural Science, which were also highly satisfactory.

Wednesday and Thursday were employed in examining in the different English departments, such as Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar, together with the elementary classical studies.

In all these departments, the progress of most of the pupils, was such, as to sustain the reputation of the institution, and justify the future patronage of this community.

The next term will commence on the 3d day of January and close at the annual commencement in July.

Our readers will find the full description of the late proceedings at Rome, which we give to day, exceedingly interesting. The temporal power of the Pope, after existing through so many centuries, seems entirely gone. Even in Rome the *People* [illegible] and arbitrary rule [illegible] and

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE NIAGARA.

The details of the intelligence brought by the Niagra, will be found below. They are of much interest:

AUSTRIA.

In Vienna, the energetic measures taken by the Prince Windisgratz seems likely to secure tranquility. The Emperor of Russia has sent the Prince a letter with the order of St. Andrews, and to Jelachich an equally flattering communication has been made, together with the order of St Waladimer. The war in Hungary is the thought of all. The immense army of the Imperialists is about to enter Hungary and the German papers state that the Hungarians will give them a sharp reception.

The execution of Dr. Beesher and Dr. Jellinek for participating in the late events at Vienna, has been officially announced.

It is announced that Austria has accepted the offer made by the mediating powers to hold the conferences for the pacification of Italy at Brussels. This acceptance was the last act of Wissenberg's cabinet, and Prince Schwartzenburg, on accepting the government, immediately ratified it and expressed at the same time to the representatives of the mediating powers, the strongest desire to enter immediately on the negotiations. The Austrian ministers, however, objected, as it would be more advisable to wait until the President of the French has acquiesced in this.

The mediating powers have also agreed that the armistice should be prolonged throughout the winter, and in consequence Austria has engaged not to attack Venice by land or sea. The Sardinian government has also engaged to retain Admiral Albini, with the Sardinian fleet, at Ancona.

PRUSSIA.

All attempts to affect an accommodation between the Government and the opposition of the Assembly have failed. The Ministry persist in the intention to call the Chamber together at Brandenburg. Doubts are entertained as to whether it will get a legal majority to attend, as the Left boasts of 168 deputies having signed a pledge not to leave Berlin.

Letters from Brandenburg to the 29th says:—All is tranquil here. The Prussian Assembly were to meet here to day, but adjourned, the number being incomplete. The impression is, that to morrow being the anniversary of the twenty fifth year of the King's marriage, the proclamation of a Constitution will take place.

Erfurt was, on November 25th declared in a state of siege. There was a rise among the democratic party on the occasion of the investiture of the 1st and 4th companies of the Erfurt Landwehr battallion. Some fighting took place, and several lives were lost.

GERMANY.

The Frankfort Journal states that a plot, a republican and socialist rising, and for the assassination of several members of the German Parliament, had been discovered in that city.

It was reported that Archduke John was about to resign his office as Administrator of the German empire.

FRANCE.

The excitement in relation to the election continues. Gen. Cavaignac has triumphed in the debate that has taken place in the National Assembly, as far as regards the sentiments of the chamber, by the majority of 503 to 34, by which the vote that he had deserved well of his country was carried. Cavaignac, in his speech, mentioned all the points of accusation made against him in not providing for the defence of Paris, and by so doing promoted the insurrection of June, with the view of raising himself to power for a brief twenty-four hours. His speech was highly satisfactory.

The funds have improved in consequence of his increased chance for the Presidency. On Sunday a manifesto from Louis Napolean appeared, and a change again came over the minds of the Parisians, and the star of Bonaparte was again in the ascendant. His address was calculated to win the good opinions of all parties. He avows his republican sincerity, and detestation of socialism, the friend of peace with the surrounding nations, and promises, if elected, that he will do all in his power, without regard to party, for the benefit of the whole people.

Cavaignac has taken another step with a few days, which cannot fail to influence the contest! In consequence of the alarming news from Italy and fears entertained of actual personal danger to the Pope from his own subjects, and his reported flight from Rome, Cavaignac has despatched four steam frigates, carrying a brigade of 1500 men to Civita Vecchia for the purpose of securing the liberty of his Holiness and respect for his person.

M. Carcelles has been sent off suddenly to Rome, as Envoy Extraordinary, to confer with the French Ambassador, M. De. Harcourt, and act jointly with him in accomplishing the objects of his mission. A reinforcement of troops will immediately follow.

Cavaignac has read to the Assembly M. Bastides's instructions to M. Carcelles. The despatch repudiates in the strongest manner any intention whatever of interfering in the domestic differences between the Romans and the Holy Father.

On the day that the above communication was made to the Assembly, General Lamoriciere developed his plan of reducing the army to 292,000 thereby reducing the army estimates to 220,000,000 francs.

The government is making strenuous efforts to carry Cavaignac's election, but the cause of Louis Napoleon prepondernates.

The latest news from Paris was to the 1st, when a report was current on the Bourse, that Prince Wirldschgrat had been assassinated, but it was not credited.

The 5 per cents rose ¼ per cent. The general impression was that things would settle down and no riots occur, whether Napoleon or Cavaignac is elected.

Marshal Soult has arrived at Paris, the antechambers of his spacious hotel are thronged by the friends of the Cavaignac and Napoleon 'dynasties.' He is supposed to favor the latter.

We have the London Morning Chronicle of Dec. 1st, with accounts from Paris to Thursday evening, Nov. 30th. The elections of Sunday, the 26th, had been favorable to the Democratic party. Elected were elected Thombie, Legitimist; Marshal Bugeaud, General Renault. M. Napoleon Bertrand, (the young man who visited the United States with his father, the Marshal;) the Prince de la Moskowa; Gen. Pyat. All these were known to be exceedingly hostile to a Republican Government. If was thought that Legitimists, such as M M. Royer and Morivals, will be returned from the department of Tarn, against two Red Republicans.

It appears that Socialism, as professed by its leaders, is not fond of gunpowder. A bloody riot place between Proudhon, the greatest of Socialists, and one Monsieur Pyat. The latter challenged. Proudhon accepted, but got his friends, the Socialists, to protest against his fighting, as being anti-Social, and to shut him up so that he could not proceed to the rendezvous. Pyat went boldly to the field, but was arrested by police agents.

SARDINIA.

The Sardinian government has, it is said, again asked Marshal Bugeaud to take command of its army, and has resolved to send a squadron to the shores of La Plata. This decision has been come to by the conduct of Rosas, who has interrupted in an offensive manner, his relations with the Sardinian consul.

GREECE.

The Athenian Parliament was opened on the 9th by the King in person. His majesty is only recovering from a severe illness.

SWITZERLAND.

It is stated in a correspondence from Berne, under date of Nov. 20, that the Central Executive of Germany has declared war against the Helvetic Confederation. It is asserted also in the Cologne Gazette, that a party of German soldiers had violated the Swiss territories.

SPAIN.

The Queen's General, Manzano, 16 officers, 5000 soldiers, 600 muskets, 29 horses, &c, fell into the hands of Cabrara in an engagement at Aries, Nov. 16th. After the defeat of Manzano, Generes Cordova, the Captain General, returned to Barcelona, and, it is said, immediately sent to Madrid to demand reinforcements. The intelligence from Catalonia has occasioned the greatest consternation at the Court of Madrid.

SICILY.

The London Times says, "we are happy to state on the authority of our well informed local correspondent at Messina, that an almost immediate settlement of the pending dispute between the King of Naples and his Sicilian subjects is expected to take place.

IRELAND.

In the depth of winter the tide of emigration flows on with as much vigor as during any previous spring or summer. The farmers who occupied from twenty to fifty acres are flying from Limerick, Clare, and other southern counties, taking with them all they are able to realise, without, in most cases, troubling themselves about the payment of rent or arrears to their landlords.

ITALY.

INSURRECTION IN ROME.—The conflict was the immediate result of the refusal of the Pope to dismiss his ministry, at the demand of the people, though the latter, for some time past, have been urging the Pope to adopt still more liberal measures.

On the 15th ult., the sudden arrival at Rome of the carabineers, the review of that body by the Minister of the Interior, the subsequent military perturbation of Rome, and the report that they were to occupy the avenues leading to the Chamber of Deputies and the halls of the universities, had produced an unusual agitation among the people. The civic guard assembled in their respective quarters, and deposited their colonels to protest against the unmerited suspicions of which they had been the object, and against the menacing attitude which the Government had assumed towards the citizens, while nothing proved that the least disturbance was meditated on the occasion of the opening of the Chambers.

Printed bills were circulated, calling upon the civic guard to appear in uniform on the following day to maintain public tranquility, though not the slightest apprehension was entertained that it would be disturbed. An article in the official Gazette, containing a bitter attack on the Chamber of Deputies, increasing the excitement of the people.—The civic guard appeared in uniform, but unarmed, as they were, as well as the officers, convinced that nothing serious would take place. Crowds had assembled opposite the palace and in the adjacent square, but their behavior was perfectly pacific, though serious and taciturn. The hour of the sitting had arrived, the tribunes were filled with spectators, the deputies had taken their seats, Count Rossi arrived in his carriage at the hall of the Assembly, and on alighting from his carriage he was loudly hooted by a crowd which had assembled for that purpose. He is said to have displayed contempt for the hootings of the mob, and a man then rushed from the crowd, and mortally stabbed him with a knife in the throat. The assassin, who is supposed to have been one of the *cocini*, escaped in the crowd and is still unknown. While Rossi was expiring in an adjoining apartment, the deputies remained in their places. The President opened the sitting, the minutes of the proceeding one were read, the names called over, and there not being a sufficient number present, the President declared the sitting closed, and invited the deputies to attend in their bureaux on the following day.

After the death of Rossi, a sudden pause ensued, though towards evening groups of mingled soldiers and citizens, with lighted torches, were heard singing in chorus along the streets—Blessed is the hand that stabbed the tyrant.

But during the night the popular ring leaders were on the alert, and every thing was organized for a demonstration on the following day. On the morning of the 16th, at half past ten, a gathering began in the great Square del Popolo; and symptoms of a menacing character to any eye cognizant of Roman peculiarities were perceptible in the leading streets. The civic guards and troops of the line in fragmentary sections commingled with the people, and the carabineers, whose uniform had hitherto been invariably arrayed against the populace, were now for the first time seen to fraternize with the mob.

From the terrace of the Puncian Hill the spectator could count nearly 20,000 Romans in threatening groups, and mostly armed. Printed papers were handed eagerly about, all having the same purport, and containing the following 'Fundimental Points: 1. Promulgation and full adoption of Italian nationality. 2. Convocation of a constituent assembly and realization of the federal pact. 3. Realization of the vote for the war of independence given in the Chamber of Deputies. 4. Adoption in its integrity of the programme Mamiani, June 5th. 5. Ministers who have public confidence—Mamiani, Sterbini, Cambello, Saliceti, Fusconi, Lunati, Sereni, Galletti.

Their ostensible object was to proceed with these five points to the Chamber of Deputies in a constitutional manner. But the chiefs finding themselves in such numbers, and many of the deputies being found mixed up with the crowd, the cry was raised to march to the Pope's palace, and accordingly the procession moved on orderly through the Corso, another column advancing through the Babuino; and reaching the Quirinal by the avenue opened by Sextus Quintus. At one o'clock, the members of the chambers presented themselves as the mouthpiece of the multitude, and transmitted the five points to the monarch. In about ten minutes the president of the late ministerial council, Cardinal Soglia, came forth the private apartment, and informed the deputation that his Holiness would reflect on the subject, and take it into his best consideration. This answer was proclaimed to the people, but a general murmur of dissatisfaction gave evidence of its insufficiency to meet the crisis, and the crowd insisted on the deputation getung a personal audience with the Pope. This was obtained, and in about a quarter of hour Galletti, the ex-police minister appeared on the balcony to acquaint the people that the Pope had positively declined adhesion to their request, and had stated that "he would not brook dictation." At two o'clock the position of the Pontiff began to grow critical. All the avenues of the Quirinal palace were blocked up by dense crowds, and as no preparation had been made for this unanticipated inflex of visitors, there was but the usual and small detachment of Swiss guards on duty. These men were known to be resolute, and had there been but a few more of them, the Monarch might have cut his way through the mob and gained Subiaco in the Appenines, whither it had often been a question of retireing from the rabble of Rome on previous outbreaks.

As it was, one of the advanced sentinels having been seized and disarmed by the mob, the Swiss body guard instantly flung back and barred the gates of the palace, presenting their muskets, in readiness to fire at once on the immense mass of multitude which beleaguered the Quirinal. At this stage of the proceedings it was evident that the Swiss would not fire. From the back premises were bearing aloft long ladders wherewith to scale the Pontifical abode; carts and wagons were dragged up and ranged within musket shot of the windows to protect the assailants in their determined attack upon the palace; the cry was 'to arms, to arms,' and musketry began to kindle in the approaches from every direction, faggots were collected and piled up against one of the condemned gates of the building, to which the mob was in the act of setting fire, when a brisk discharge of firelocks scattered the besiegers in that quarter.

The multitude began now to perceive that there would be a determined resistance to their further operations, but were confident that the Quirinal, if not taken by storm, must yield to progressive inroad. The drums were now beating throughout the city, and the disbanded groups of regular troops and carbineers reenforcing the hostile display of assailants, and rendering it truly formidable. Random shots were aimed at the windows, and none responded to; the outposts, one after another, were taken by the people, the garrison within, being too scanty to man the outworks. The belfry of St. Carlin, which commands the structure, was occupied. From behind the equestrian statues of Castor and Pollux a group of sharp shooters plied their rifles, and about four o'clock Monsignor Palma, private secretary to his Holiness, was killed by a bullet penetrating his forehead. A shot is also said to have entered the room where the Pope was.

Of the people and troops, twelve were wounded and none killed; two persons, however, have most dangerous wounds. It is not known whether any of the Swiss were killed. As if upwards of 6000 troops of all kinds were not enough to reduce the little garrison of Swiss, two six-pounders now appeared on the scene, and were drawn up and duly pointed against the main gate; and a truce having been proclaimed, another deputation claimed entrance and audience of the Pope, which the monarch ordered to be allowed. The deputation were bearers of the people's ultimatum, which was a re-production of the five points before stated, and they now declared that they would allow his Holiness one hour to consider, after which, if not adopted, they announced their firm purpose to break into the Quirinal and put to death every inmate thereof, with the sole and single exception of his Holiness himself. Pius IX no longer hesitated, but sent forth Galletti, with orders for a general conference from six to nearly seven, when the following new Ministry was formally proclaimed to the people:—Foreign Affairs, Mamiens; Home and Police, Galletti; Finance, Lunati; Commerce and Public Work, Sterbini; War Minister, Cambello; Public Instruction and President of the Council, Fusconi.

On the morning of the 12th ult., at day break, the people pulled down the barricades which had been erected at Montacavallo, but the gates of the Quirinal palace were strictly closed. At eight o'clock the civic guards who had assembled, some with and some without arms at the former place, attempted to disarm the Swiss, who at first refused peaceably to the Pope, who eventually yielded to the demand that they should capitulate, but only upon the condition that all their lives should be spared. These conditions having been accepted by the people, the Swiss soldiers were disarmed. At nine o'clock the civic guard took possession of all the gates which the Swiss guard had previously occupied, and the Pope is now protected by them.

The Pontiff is shut up in the Quirinal, which has been entirely abandoned by his friends and advisers. Neither the staff of the troops, nor the cortege of nobles, nor the prelates of the court, attempt to console him, even by a single homage. Only the corps diplomatique have had an interview with him, when he was found attended by merely Cardinals Antonelli and Soglia. His Holiness is said to have declared that, having been compelled to dismiss his guard, which has been replaced by strangers, he was influenced by no feeling but that of sparing the effusion of blood; but he declared, in the face of all Europe, that he would take no part in the future government, having absolutely forbidden his name to be used, or that the usual style, "in consideration of the good pleasure of his Holiness," should, in future, be prefixed to the governments acts.

As soon as the Pope had consented to change his Ministry, and had accepted the conditions which the Democrats had dictated to him, it was announced to the people, who were splitting the air with their cheers, that if they would be for a moment silent, M. Galleti would come and give them an account of all that had been done. Quietness was immediately restored, and M. Galletti came and announced, first, that the Pope would leave it to the Legislative Chambers to determine on the demands of the people; and, secondly, that a new Ministry had been formed. M. Galletti added that it was necessary that all feeling of hatred and vengeance against the Swiss troops should be laid aside and the more especially because many brave men of that nation had fought in the cause of Italy at Vicenza. He then requested the national guards to go home, and ordered the troods to return to their barracks.

Intelligence from Rome, dated November 20th, states that at that date tranquility had been completely restored. The Pope had not quitted the Quirinal, but had installed the new Ministry in office, and appeared to have loyally accepted the new order of things. The Popular Club was the supreme government, and decides upon all combinations. The new ministry had put forth an address—mere words—in which they say they will convoke the chambers.

In the Deputies a proposition had been made to assure his Holiness of the fidelity of that Chamber, but when put to the vote it was rejected—a pretty clear proof that the deputies are not very anxious to fraternize with their Sovereign in his present critical situation.

The most perfect tranquility had succeeded the commotion of the 17th. The new Minister (Campello) had arrived. The Pope appeared to be satisfied with the order of thiugs; and was greatly pleased to find that the peace of his capital had been so speedily restored. The *Alba*, of Florence, which is an ultra adical paper, says that the programme of the new Government has not antialed any party. It is too liberal for the Reactionaries, and not sufficiently so for the Exoltes.

The *Patria*, of Florence, of the 22d inst. says that the new Ministry at Rome have resolved to organize a legion of mobilished civic guard of 1000 men, who will join the soldiers returned from Vicenza.

THE MAILS.—It seems as if the mails, despairing of competing with the telegraph, have given up altogether, for certainly they never were more behind or more uncertain than at present. Our letters and papers miss almost daily, and our *regular* correspondence comes so *irregularly* as to be almost useless. Oh! Cave Johnson—happy will the country be when it is rid of thee. You are the horror of all, printers, and lovers of regular and early news.

FRESH PEACHES.—This is a rare article in Christmas times, and yet Mr. Alexander Jaynes, at his Tea Store, on Fourth Street, has Peaches finely preserved, fresh and sweet. Call and see them.

Dirty Pavements.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

How long are the citizens of Pittsburgh doomed to endure the filthy state of our pavements and streets? Why is it that we have the dirtiest pavements in the United States? Where does the fault lie, and where is the remedy?

There is *law* enough on this subject, as there is to preserve the peace of the Sabbath, but the officers neglect their duty and the oaths of office which require them to discharge that duty.

☞ The ordinance of the 14th Dec. 1816, section 16, requires that "every person or persons who shall possess or inhabit the front shop, house or building adjoining or fronting the foot pavements within the said city shall cause the same along the front of their respective shops, houses, buildings or property to be swept, scraped and cleaned, at least every Tuesday and Friday before nine o'clock in the morning; and shall also for the same distance keep the gutters open and clean—and if he or they fail to do so, a fine of one dollar shall be imposed for every neglect, &c."

Now every good citizen is bound to obey the laws, and if they would only wash their pavements once in a month, we could have a neat, clean city, so far as the pavements are concerned; as for the streets, I give them up to enduring filth till some change is made in those who are bound to attend to them.

But this is not all. By the 17th section of the same ordinance it is declared to be "the special duty of all officers of the police of the city, and officers concerned in the execution of the same to inform upon and prosecute for all offences against the laws and ordinances which may come under their notice or within their knowledge, &c." And all our officers, when they are installed, take an oath to perform their duty with fidelity. Yet look at the pavements of the Mayor and of several aldermen who are sworn to attend to this duty, and see the impassable filth before their eyes every day. How often do the police officers, who as well as the Mayor and aldermen have pledged themselves solemnly by their oath to see the ordinances observed, step to their shoe mouths into the offices of the Mayor and aldermen, and along the dirty mortar beds and sink holes on the pavements all over our city, with a few decent exceptions, and shut their eyes to the obligations they have sworn to observe. But the pavements along the public buildings in Grant street reflect as little credit on the county commissioners.

If we can't find public officers who will do their duty we ought to abolish the oaths of office.

But a remedy seems to me to be in the hands of the citizens. If they would refuse their suffrages to such officers men, and officers who neglect their duty, and if they would refuse to trade and buy from those who keep dirty pavements, we would soon have a clean city. I am your friend,

THE NEW YEAR.

P. S. I expect to be a little sharper in my next.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Second Annual Report of the Directors of the Company gives a very clear and interesting exhibit of the condition and prospects of this great enterprise, from which we condense the following memoranda.

The estimated cost of the whole road, graded for double track, with single tack laid, is $9,150,000; and for depots, shops, machinery, locomotives, and cars, $1,990,000 making a brand total of $11,140,000. But, taking advantage, as is contemplated, of the railroads already in existence, as part of the line, it may be rendered available, at the earliest period, for a smaller sum; which Mr. Thompson, the Engineer, computes, for the road, at $6,220,000; for locomotives, &c., at $1,340,000; or a total of $7,560,000.

Of this sum there has been already subscribed about $5,250,000, leaving the sum of $2,610,000 still to be raised by subscription.

Of the two natural sections into which the road is divided, the one from Harrisburgh to the base of the mountain, the other from the western base of the mountain to Pittsburgh, it is estimated that the first mentioned, or eastern section, will cost, in all, $4,066,290—of which $1,063,696 has been already expended and $2,035,440 are available as fund in the hands of the commissioners, leaving as the amount required to complete this section $967,063; while the estimated cost of the western section is $2,451,248, to meet which the amount available (chiefly the Allegheny county subscription and the additional subscription of the city of Philadelphia) is so considerable as to leave an additional deficiency, to be hereafter provided for, of only $355,243; making the total sum required beyond present subscriptions, to open the road to Pittsburgh, $1,322,306.

The estimate for gradual increase of machinery, cars, &c., is $1,340,000, of which $600,000 will be required for the ensuing year, to prepare for the trade to Holidayburg.

We shall, at a leasure moment, enter into a more particular examination of this report, which contains numerous interesting details from which Philadelphians may augur the future success and profitableness of this mighty work; to build up which they should all unite their energies, satisfied that they are thus building up the future security, wealth and glory of Philadelphia. Tadmore rose from the desert and Venice from the sea, because, for a time, the commerce of Asia was drawn to and through them. The commerce of Asia never was—and never can be—as vast and as valurable as that of the Valley of the Mississippi, which in future years, will be like one of the immense spontoons of the Pacific Ocean, ever bearing rich both up and flow, in a thousand torrents, to the sea. There will be flood enough—trade enough—for all; but, in the mean while, it is agreeable to know that Philadelphia may command the best and shortest outlet.—*N. Amer.*

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. White—We find, in a card inserted in your paper, the name of B. C. Sawyer suggested as a suitable person for the office of Mayor. In our opinion, one more competent, or one more deserving, could not be found. In Mr. Sawyer are combined all the qualifications essential to make a good Mayor. He has been for thirty years past a staunch, energetic Whig, and to this day commands the respect of his fellow citizens, for his untiring and zealous perseverance in assisting to establish the good old Whig principles, on a firm footing, in this county. His private character is without blemish, and his reputation for honesty, morality and sound judgment, will be far—reviving the high moral worth of the man. We trust, therefore, that he may receive the nomination, and thus experience at the hands of his fellow citizens a generous reward for his fidelity.

WHIGS OF THE FIRST WARD.

OLD ZACH SENTENCED.—The following sentence was voted on the back of a Whig electoral ticket in this city on the 7th. It is too good to be kept in the ballot box, and begging the voter's pardon, we feel constrained to make it public.—*Reb. (Lib) Pal.*

ZACHARY TAYLOR STAND UP!—You have been indicted by the grand jury that assembled in Philadelphia for wilfully, resolutely and determined seeking to rule over the people of the United State.—And after a fair, able and impartial investigation of your case, by a jury of the people, whom you have chosen to try your cause you have been found guilty.

It now remains me to pronounce the sentence of the law. That sentence is:

That you be taken from your residence in Louisiana, under a strong guard, that you be transported to the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and that you there be placed on a chair, provided for the term of four years to gonhabor as your country may require. And may the Lord have mercy upon your soul!

Local Intelligence.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL—The meeting called to decide as to the acceptance of the proposed site for the hospital, was held according to appointment yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. John Sheriff, Esq., presided, and J. Harper, Esq., acted as Secretary. A resolution was offered that the meeting approve and confirm the action of the Board of Trustees, of 16th April last, accepting the donations of Mr. Denny and Schenley. This elicited a very animated and prolonged discussion, pro and con. Mr. J. K. Moreheed offered a substitute for the whole resolution. He opposed the acceptance of the donations. After a struggle, the vote was finally taken on the original resolution which carried—31 ayes to 22 noes. So the donations of Messrs. Schenley and Denny are accepted. A resolution was next offered that the Board be instructed to proceed in their operations, to which Dr. Upfold offered a proviso that the grading should not exceed $2,000. A good deal of discussion was elicited, and before a vote could be taken an adjournment was carried. We shall furnish a synopsis of the debate tommorrow.

MELODEONS.—Among modern musical inventions, Carhart's improved Melodeon stands pre-eminent, as comprising utility, beauty, and cheapness. It possesses the sweetness of tone, and is applicable to all the uses of the organ, with sufficient power for a parlor or concert instrument, and is played in the same manner as the organ. For sacred music in the private circle, it is unrivalled; and any performer on the Piano can, with a little practice, preside at this instrument. Having a fine case of rose wood, it is a beautiful addition to the parlor or library, and its cheapness puts it within the reach of those who cannot procure a piano—the price ranging, according to the number of octaves, from $45 to $75. Mr. Kleber, whose advertisement appears in another column, has a fine supply of these choice instruments, of the various sizes, and during the holiday times, we do not know a more graceful present, for a female friend, than one of these Melodeons. It will always speak in the sweetest tones of the giver, whenever touched by the fingers of the fair receiver.

CHRISTMAS TIDES.—Great preparations are now made to supply the demands usual in Christmas Times, for Toys, choice Books, &c., for presents for both little and big folks.

Our friends, Johnston & Stockton have a large supply of beautiful annuals, and other choice works in fine bindings, suitable for presents.

In the Toy line, Mr. Yeager offers a most extensive assortment, imported by himself, and on exhibition in his large rooms, in the second story of the building he occupies. All the little folks can find an abundant variety and supply at Yeager's.

Mayoralty of Pittsburgh.

MESSRS. WHITE & CO.—Please announce the name of our old friend, ISAAC HARRIS, Esq., as a suitable candidate for the office of Mayor. dec22 LEGION.

MESSRS. WHITE & CO.—Please announce that the claims of GABRIEL ADAMS, Esq., for nomination of Mayor, will be energetically pressed, and if successful, his heretofore faithful discharge of his duties will insure triumphant success. dec21 WOOD STREET.

MAYORALTY.—Messrs. White & Co,—Gents: Please to announce the name of Capt. JOHN HERRON, as a suitable person for the office of Mayor of this city. dec8-dtu FIFTH WARD.

MAYORALTY.—B. C. SAWYER, Esq. will be supported in the Convention for the nomination of Mayor, for his long, faithful and zealous services as a Whig. dec6-dtu* FIFTH WARD.

MESSRS. WHITE & CO.—Gents: Please to announce the name of Mr. HENRY WILKINON, as a suitable person for the office of Mayor of this city. nov27-tu FIRST WARD.

MAYORALTY—Mr. Editor: Please announce that CHAS B. SCULL, Esq., will be a candidate for nomination for the office of Mayor. nov22-tu SECOND WARD.

Mayoralty of Allegheny City.

MAYORALTY OF ALLEGHENY CITY.—Mr. Editor: You will please announce the name of Mr. JONATHAN REED, 2d Ward, Allegheny, for the office of Mayor, subject to the decision of the Whig and Antimasonic Convention. nov27-1w MANY VOTERS.

☞ NEW ENGLAND SUPPER.—The Committee of Arrangements for "The New England Supper," beg leave to announce that they have made arrangements with Mr. Miller, of the St. Charles Hotel, and that the festival will come off at the St. Charles on Friday evening next, the 22d inst. The supper will be on the table at 8 o'clock precisely.

Tickets $1 each—to be had at Luke Loomis' Book Store, Pittsburgh, and at Dr. Bachop's office, Federal street, Allegheny city.

L. WILMARTH, R. H. BACHOP, R. H. PALMER, } Committee of Arrangements.
dec20

THE PITTSBURGH NAVIGATION AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—An election for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of this Company, on the first Monday of January, 1849, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.
dec18-dtd ROBERT FINNEY, Sec'y.

☞ USE 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 efficient 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, while at the same time all inflammation is subdued, and a cure is certain to be effected. Have you 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 at Pittsburgh at the Pekin Tea Store, 72 4th street near Wood. jan17

SELLERS' IMPERIAL COTON STRUT.—It has power to cure:

Pittsburgh, Feb. 14th, 1847.

R. E. Sellers—My wife has for years been subject to a to a distressing cough, accompanied with asthma, for the cure of which she used different cough remedies, and had the advice of the most eminent physicians in England, but all was unavailing. By chance I heard of your Imperial Cough Syrup, and was induced to buy a bottle for trial, although I had no belief that any thing could remove her complaint. To my great surprise, two doses gave her immediate relief. She is at times troubled with a cough, but one teaspoonful of syrup always stops it. I am satisfied, on the trial of your Cough Syrup, that Sellers' Cough Syrup is the best cough medicine I have ever used, either in the Old or New World. WM. FAIRBOURNE, Seventh Ward, city of Pittsburgh.

The above certificate should induce all who are troubled with cough or asthma, to give the syrup a trial. It may be had for 25 cents a bottle, at the drug store of R R SELLERS, 67 Wood st.

Sold by Dr. Cassel, 5th Ward, and D M Curry, Allegheny city. dec22

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 Pittsburgh.
Margaret Linder " "
James Burk, Squirrel Hill.
Agnes Burk, " "

For sale at the drug store of J KIDD & Co, 60 Wood st. dec22

☞ A FINE SET OF TEETH FOR 25 CENTS.—Yellow and unhealthy Teeth, after being once or twice c