THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 30, 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.

☞ 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.

Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.

FOR MAYOR OF PITTSBURGH,
CAPT. JOHN HERRON.

FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY,
JONATHAN RUSH.

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

PLANK ROADS.

Our neighbors in the States of New York and Ohio, in all sections where rail roads are not practicable, are availing themselves of the benefits of plank roads. They have now been tried for a number of years, and have proved of great utility, and the source of profit to the proprietors. They are of great importance in facilitating the intercourse between agricultural districts and market towns, and in bringing isolated places into connexion with canal and rail road depots.

For instance—a plank road from Pittsburgh to Erie, through the counties and towns of Butler, Mercer, and Meadville, would be of immense advantage, both to the citizens of those regions, and to the people of Pittsburgh. The roads are so exceedingly bad in that direction, that almost an embargo is laid against any business intercourse with the inhabitants, during a great part of the winter season, at the very time when we might drive a brisk and profitable trade. Such a road, also, to Washington, to Steubenville, to Blairsville, and in various other directions might be made with great success, and would prove of vast utility to this city and to the inhabitants of the surrounding country. Plank roads are a cheap substitute for rail roads and navigable rivers, and they have proved a blessing wherever built. A Utica (New York) paper before us, says that a better investment never was made, by the citizens of that place, than that in plank roads. They have now four, running in different directions, which have been constructed within about two years. In the winter season, before this improvement was made, the streets of that city presented the dullness of Sabbath—now they are crowded daily with well filled wagons, laden with lumber, manufactured goods, butter, cheese, grain, and other staple produce of the country, and by people from the country, coming to trade with the merchants, affording evidence of the wisdom of the policy which dictated the liberal expenditures of money in the construction of these roads.

These roads are emphatically called the *Farmer's Railroad*, as it enables him to get to market cheaply with his own ease and motive power. "Among the most beneficial consequences of such improvements", remarks an enthusiastic writer, "is the rapidly increasing proportion in which their benefits extend and radiate in every direction, as impartially and benignantly as the similarly diverging rays of the sun. Around every town or market place we may conceive a number of concentric circles to be drawn, enclosing every one from any part of which certain kinds of produce may be profitably taken to town, while from any point beyond each circumference, the expense of the carriage of the particular article would exceed its value. Thus the inner circle, at the centre of which is the town, may show the limit in every direction, from beyond which perishable vegetables, or articles very heavy or bulky in proportion to their value, cannot be profitably brought to market; the next larger circle may show the limit of fruit; and so on. If now the roads are improved in any way, so as in any degree to lessen the expense of carriage, then the radius of each article is correspondingly increased, and the area of each circle is enlarged as the *square* of this ratio of increase. Thus if the improvement enables a horse to draw twice as much or to travel twice as fast as he did before, each of the limiting circles is expanded outward to twice its former radius, and embraces four times its former area. If the rate of improvement be threefold, the increase of area is *ninefold;* and so on. All the produce, industry, and wealth, which by these improvements find, for the first time, a market, are as it were a new creation."

With the hope, that some of our enterprising citizens will move in this matter, particularly in the direction of Butler, we copy the following extract of a letter from Prof. Gillespie (author of the 'Manual of Road making') which was read at a recent public meeting in Schenectady, which contains much valuable information on the *cost and mode of construction.* These data are founded on the use of *hemlock* plank. If *oak* plank can be procured, the road will last much longer.

'Mode of Construction.—The best mode of constructing them is briefly this: Lay out the intended line with great care to avoid steep inclinations, never ascending more than one foot in going thirty or forty, and winding many feet around rather than go up one. Grade the road bed wide enough for two wagon tracks, but plank only one and that on the right hand side coming towards a city, for teams generally come in heavy and go out light, and this arrangement makes the heavy ones keep the track, and the light ones do all the turning out. Lay down flatwise two stringers, twelve by three, four feet apart, centre to centre. Imbed them well in the earth; across them, at right angles, lay three inch hemlock plank, eight feet long. The lengthwise and skewing methods of laying them are now abandoned. Pack the earth well up to them; slope the earth track toward the ditches (which should be wide and deep) and your Plank road is made.

'Many minor points must, however, be attended to, to make your road as perfect as possible. The inner stringers should be higher than the outer ones, so as to carry the water off freely. They should be in two pieces, each 6 by 3, so as to break joints. The ends of the planks should not be laid to a line, but project a few inches, on each side alternately, so as to make it easy for wheels to get on the track, and to avoid forming a rut along side. They need not be fastened down, but I would recommend spiking down, say, every fifth or tenth plank, the rest being well driven home against these. The stringers are now made heavier than formerly and the plank lighter. When Hemlock plank get worn down two inches, the knots project so as to make the road too rough, and to require renewal. Allow one inch more to hold them in; and we have three inches thickness. Hemlock is generally used, as cheapest, but pine or oak would be better.

'A single track will be sufficient for almost any amount of travel. The turnings out upon the earth road by the side of it are worst evil to plank roads, that its surface, if made properly crowning, will always remain in good condition. 160,000 teams passed over a Syracuse road in two years, averaging more than 200 a day; and for three days in succession 700 a day passed over it; and all this was on a single track.

'Cost.—The cost of the road will of course vary with the price of lumber. On the plan recommended it will require 127,000 feet of plank, and 32,000 feet of stringers per mile: in all say 160,000 feet board measure. Other items of cost are the levelling the road bed and laying the plank, which costs from 50 cents to $1 per rod. The excavations and embankments necessary to give the road proper grades, and the bridges and sluices cannot be estimated without the data of a survey.—Omitting these, as also gate-houses, we will have the following rough estimate of cost per mile:

Lumber, 160,000 feet, at $9 per M	$1,440
Levelling and laying, at 75c per rod	240
Engineering and superintendence	100
In all	1,750
Add for contingencies, 10 per cent	178
Total	$1,928

Or say $2,000 per mile, with lumber at $9, and omitting extra excavations and embankments, and gate houses. The difference of a dollar per M. in the price of lumber, makes a difference of $160 per mile.

Duration.—As to durability, seven years for hemlock would be a safe estimate, though our experience is as yet very limited. One set of stringers will outlast two or three coverings of plank. But, to be profitable, the plank must have so much travel as to wear them out before they rot out. The wear and tear of the first year equals that of the following six, as a tough elastic coating of woody fibres, &c., is soon formed, and protects the plank from wear. And the sooner they wear out, the better; for the sooner will their cost be thus repaid. On one road, the passage of 160,000 teams wore the plank down but one inch.

Patents.—Before hemlock plank have been worn out, they will earn at the rate of tolls established by the general Plank road law, from $2,500 to $3,000 per mile, above repairs and expenses, or double their original cost, which they will thus reimburse, and leave as much more for dividends, which will of course be more or less large, according as the wearing out, and concomitant earning is done in a shorter or longer time. On the Syracuse and Central Square Plank road, the tolls on 8 miles, for two years, ending last July, were $12,000; the expenses of salaries and repairs were $1,500, leaving $11,500. The planks were half worn out (one inch) so that their net profits before renewal would be $22,800, for the eight miles, or $2,850 per mile.

Advantages.—In improvements of this character it is difficult to say who gains the most—whether it is the stockholder, the farmer, the city merchant, or the consumer of the produce brought in. The *farmer* can bring his potatoes, apples, grain, pork, wood, &c., to market at seasons when he would otherwise be imprisoned at home by the state of the road, and could not then work to advantage. He could also carry twice as heavy a load as ever before, and therefore at half the former cost. He could therefore sell cheaper and yet make larger profits. The *consumer* would consequently get the articles that he uses at lower prices. Wood, for example, would be greatly lowered in cost by being brought from distant forests now inaccessible to us. So with other articles. Every inhabitant would therefore be benefited, for every one must be warmed and fed.—The *merchant* will find his old country customers and many new ones coming at all times, and will share their larger profits. The *stockholder*, beside his gains as a member of these three classes, of producer, merchant or consumer, will in addition receive his dividends from tolls. It is one of those rare business transactions by which all the parties gain. W. M. GILLESPIE.

THE WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

The enlarged and liberal views taken by the councils of Allegheny, in relation to the Western Rail Road, in authorizing a subscription of $200,000 of stock, is worthy of all praise, and speaks well for the sound sense and far seeing sagacity of the representatives of our sister city. As soon as $200,000 of individual subscriptions are obtained, which we hope to announce in a few days, the Directors will feel sufficient encouragement to put the work under contract from Pittsburgh to the Ohio State Line. But ought not Pittsburgh to imitate the brilliant example set by her less able and less interested neighbor. We say *less* interested—for the interest of Pittsburgh is much greater in this improvement, as her population, her wealth and her business is greater than that of Allegheny. The business of the Western Rail Road will be done in Pittsburgh, where the great bulk of our business is done, and this city ought therefore to step forward and imitate the courageous and liberal example of Allegheny.

We repeat, what we have said before, that the speedy construction of a rail road into the heart of Ohio is really of more importance to the manufacturing and business men of Pittsburgh, than a rail road east. Having, by the liberal subscription of the county, secured the speedy construction of the eastern road, Pittsburgh will, if she obeys the dictates of wisdom and of a prudent forecast, take hold of the western road with a resolute determination to push it through.

There is every thing to encourge our citizens in this undertaking. The people of Ohio, along the contemplated route, are busily at work, procuring stock, and obtaining releases, and they promise to prepare the road for the rails themselves, through their borders. Other works, of hundreds of miles in extent, are in progress in that State, which this road will intersect, thus opening up a trade to us which can scarcely be estimated.

Of two things, in regard to this matter, we feel confident:

1. The completion of this Western Rail Road to a connection with the various roads in Ohio, will double the trade and business of Pittsburgh, commercial and manufacturing, within five years after such completion.

2. The stock will pay such a dividend as will keep it at par, and render it sought after as an investment.

We feel we risk nothing in taking these positions. They are to our mind as clear as a mathematical axiom, and the result will show their truth. And we say further, that no city in the U. States can, at the present moment, so easily and cheaply open up so vast and growing a market, and source of prosperity.

LETTER FROM GENERAL TAYLOR.

Our readers will be pleased to learn from the following letter, that their is a strong probability of being permitted to take General Taylor by the hand, sometime in February:—

Baton Rouge, La. Dec. 6, 1848.

Gentlemen, I have received your most courteous invitation, tendered in behalf of many of your fellow-citizens of Pittsburgh, to visit that city on my way to Washington.

It will afford me much pleasure to do so, provided I have time, after transacting my private business in Kentucky. I contemplate if possible passing through Pittsburgh, but shall in good time communicate to you the certainty of my movements beyond Kentucky.

Please accept for your fellow-citizens my most grateful thanks for their congratulations.—I am, gentlemen, with much respect and regard, your most obt. servt. Z. TAYLOR.

Messrs. Walter Forward, Moses Hampton, A. W. Loomis, and others, Committee of invitation, &c., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gen. Taylor's Visit to Louisville.

Baton Rouge, La., Dec. 5.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 18th ult. kindly inviting me, on behalf of my fellow citizens of Louisville, to visit your city, and to sojourn a few days with you, while on my way to Washington city.

This hospitable invitation is cordially accepted. I shall endeavor to reach your city about the 10th or 12th of Feb. next, when I shall be most happy to offer to you, personally, my acknowledgments for the courtesy of this invitation, and to renew my acquaintance with my old friends and former neighbors among you.

With my best wishes for your health and prosperity, I remain gentlemen,

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
Z. TAYLOR.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Columbus, Dec. 23, 1848.

The House having been finally organized temporarily, by Mr. Leiter taking the chair, and Mr. McClure, of Summit, acting as temporary Clerk, to whom all the certificates of members were handed.

Mr. Roedter moved a call of the House, and 67 certificated members answered—3 absentees.

Mr. Breslin then moved that the House adjourn until Tuesday next—carried; ayes 54, noes 16.

The House adjourned.

December 26, 1848.

The House met this morning, and for the purpose of giving the claimants in the Cincinnati case time to prepare for contest, adjourned until Thursday morning.

New Orleans, Dec. 24, 1848.

The Cholera is on the increase in our city.—Within a day or two past several new cases have occurred, and a number of deaths from that disease. There is now no doubt of its being the real Asiatic Cholera. The deaths have, thus far, been mostly at the Charity Hospital. Our citizens are much alarmed, especially so in consequence of the extraordinary and unusual mildness of the weather, which is altogether unseasonable, and favorable, as is believed, to the spread of the fearful malady.

Mr. William H. Dorsey, formerly a ship broker, of Baltimore, died in our city this morning.

Boston, Dec. 24.

Eight houses and stores were burned in Saco, Maine, last night. Loss estimated at $20,000.

The brig Saltillo, loaded with champagne, brandy, gin, whiskey, clothing, and flour, cleared for California to day.

The Halifax papers to the 20th instant, state that letters received by the Niagara give assurance that the British Government will favor and help the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway.

A vessel loaded with lumber went ashore between Cape Cottage and Portland Light, and bilged. Quite a number of the vessels have gone to sea from the eastward and from here since the 20th instant, and will feel the present storm.

Richmond, Dec. 23.

William Dandridge Epes, convicted of the murder of Mr. Muir, was hung yesterday. A large number of persons were present to witness the execution. He made a full confession of his guilt.—Epes, it will be remembered, enticed Muir into the woods, for the purpose of shooting deer, and when he got him in a secluded spot, he murdered him, for the purpose of securing a mortgage and some deeds which Muir held against him.

Baltimore, Dec. 24, 1848.

The rowdies have commenced their Christmas revels in good earnest. Last night Mr. Hawk, President of the City Council was knocked down and badly beaten.

The South Carolina Legislature adjourned on Wednesday.

Holden's Magazine, for January, commences the third volume, and is a great improvement over the previous numbers, being printed on whiter and better paper, and containing superior embellishments. It is a very cheap and interesting publication. The present number contains a full length portrait of Horace Greely.

"The Gold Mines of California," is a neat pamphlet, containing every thing known of that interesting region, illustrated by a Map. For sale by Morse, 4th Street.

The Mails.—We had no papers or letters yesterday from Washington, Baltimore, or Philadelphia, and none west of Columbus, Ohio. We are obliged, therefore, to serve up a sort of miscellaneous dish, which may suit the palates of some of our readers better than political news and congressional proceedings.

A New Counterfeit of City Scrip is in circulation. It is a two dollar note, very well executed, of date July 10, 1848, Letter A. No. 720.

THE PRAYER OF LOVE.

An incident in the life of Cromwell.

Many persons may remember that in the most pretty of suburban villages, Highgate, there stands a mansion nearly on the brow of the hill, bearing the name of 'Cromwell House,' one of the many relics remaining of that man, whose usurpation of supreme power wrought more good in England than all the reigns of the Stuarts. This house, which was the favorite resort of the Lord General during those hours when he relaxed from the cares of state, has continued, in some degree, an object of curiosity up to the present day; and they who indulge in the observation of relics of the olden time, may find themselves not uninterested in their notice of Cromwell House.

In the largest room of the mansion, in the month of January, 1652, sat three persons, dressed according to the puritanical fashion of the day. A large fire blazed from the antique grate, adding an air of comfort to their forms, while they discussed the varied topics of the times. But they shall speak for themselves.

'Yea, the Lord of battles did that day grant unto us a crowning victory,' said one, whose stern, yet marked and intellectual visage and nose, which had so often excited the ribaldry of the Cavaliers, proclaimed the first man of his day—Oliver Cromwell.

'Even so,' replied his companion, Colonel Jeffrys, to whom he addressed himself.

'But,' added the usurper, 'he, *the son of the mass*, hath escaped, and while he yet lives—' The speaker paused. 'I fear,' quivered on his lips, but he durst not let the words escape in the presence of his adherents.

'Yea!' interrupted Colonel Martin, who until now had continued silent, apparently wrapped in a moody reverie, 'the malignants are given unto the edge of the sword; they are cut down, root and branch; root and branch are they prepared for the fire!' and the speaker's wild look and wilder manner proclaimed him one of those stern and unyielding bigots who had contributed to hew down the obstacles in the path of their master to supreme power.

'Thou seemest possessed with a spirit,' said the usurper, regarding with a kind of grim satisfaction the vehement manner of his follower.

'I had a vision,' resumed the fanatic, his eyes gleaming almost with the fire of madness, 'and a voice came unto me in the watches of the night, and it said, 'Smite' and I said, 'Lord, what shall I smite?' and the voice answered me and said, 'Smite the slayers of the Lord's people, root and branch, hip and thigh; kill and spare not!'

'Yea,' replied Colonel Jeffrys, as the other sank down almost exhausted by his vehemence, 'methinks enough blood has been poured forth; there is not a cavalier in England durst show his head—not a mouth dare name Charles Stuart with praise. Your prisons are full, and your headsmen satiated.'

'You are eloquent,' said Cromwell.

'At least it is an eloquence which cometh from the heart,' was the reply.

'Accursed be they who would protect them,' again said Martin. 'Ere another week shall have passed, one more shall yet be added to the list—he whom the vain call Sir John Desmond.'

'And I say,' retorted Jeffrys, 'accursed be they who would rejoice in the shedding of blood; let them beware, lest by man also shall their blood be shed.'

'The wife of him thou hast named,' said Cromwell, 'but yesterday sought my presence.'

'And then——'

'Refused her,' replied Cromwell, sternly. 'Better and braver men than Desmond have fallen; nor must he be spared.'

'Yet,' continued Jeffrys, 'our cause is now secure, shall blood continue to flow for ever?'

'Thou art grown strangely merciful,' replied Cromwell.

'Thou fearest, then' said Jeffrys, 'lest her groans and supplications might win thee to grant her request?'

'Lead us not into temptation,' interposed Col Martin, in a deep reverie.

'Thou,' continued Jeffreys, unheeding the speaker, as if used to his singular manner, 'thou who hast refused so many, feared the tears and touching eloquence of a woman.'

'And dost thou think,' said Cromwell, as, with his accustomed felicity, he changed the subject for one less displeasing to him, 'dost thou not think the eloquence which floweth from reason, and is assisted by forethought, is more powerful than that which cometh on the instant, and is the offspring, perchance, of prejudice?'

'Nay,' replied Jeffrys.

'And,' quickly interrupted Cromwell, 'dost thou think that I could so successfully have led my people, had I trusted to the words which sprung on a sudden, and which are not the result of a fixed principle?'

Col. Jeffrys smiled inwardly, for he well knew that when Cromwell had been most successful, it had been when he trusted to the power of his fearings, and not in any of those more labored discourses with which he was wont occasionally to mystify his auditors, but he answered with more policy than to betray his opinion.

'I believe,' was his reply, 'that no power of reason, no studied speech, or set praise, could match the eloquence which springs pure and fervent from the bosom of the loving pleading for the beloved.'

'And I,' returned the other, shortly, 'believe as decidedly that thou art wrong.'

'What labored oration' pursued Jeffrys, 'can surpass David mourning for his son Absalom—O Absalom, my son, my son, would to God, I had died for thee?'

'Would,' said Cromwell, abruptly, 'would it were even now in our power to test this thing!'

Suddenly the other arose, and stood upright before the general.

'Parbon my boldness,' he said, 'but your wishes may be granted this hour, nay, this very minute.'

'What meanest thou?'

'That this moment waiteth without the wife of him you named but now, come once more to plead for her husband's life.'

'And darest thou?' said Cromwell, angrily.

'I would have dared far more,' said Colonel Jeffrys, boldly. 'She is the wife of one whom in my youth I loved, but who hath been separated from me by the iron nature of the times. *He* loved his king, *I* my country and its deliverer.'

There was something in the nature of this speech that won the pleased and silent attention of the hearer, and he continued—

'I could not hear her tears, her agonies, and above all, her earnest despair. She is now without; and her, and see if her eloquent feeling move not you as it did me; try if her despair be not more touching than the voice of the hired advocate.'

'Admit her no'—trust not to the voice of the charmer,' exclaimed Colonel Martin. 'Her husband hath dunk deep of the blood of our people; the axe is prepared—let it be glutted with his blood.'

'Peace my brother, I pray thee, peace,' said Cromwell. 'Thou hast done wrong' he added, turning to Colonel Jeffrys, 'but she shall be admitted.'

The order was given to the attendants, and during a pause which made Colonel Jeffrys tremble for his client, Lady Desmonde was admitted. By this time, the sun had gone, and the light afforded by the red flame of the fire, which threw its glare fitfully and uncertainly on the inmates of that ancient room, was all that remained to reveal, in Elizabeth Desmond, as she entered, a woman of a sad and stately presence, and one on whom, if the lapse of years had done much, the weight of grief had done more, but neither had power to bow her form, or to quench the fire of an eye which looked mournfully but unquailingly on the group.

'Art thou the wife of the malignant, John Desmond?' said Cromwell abruptly.

'I am his unhappy wife.'

'What wouldst thou?'

'Pardon for my husband.'

'And wherefore should *he* the most inveterate hater of God's people escape his righteous doom?'

'I am a poor, unlearned woman,' was the reply,—'unskilled in aught save prayer to my Maker.—Weak in all save love for my husband, I can but repeat, pardon, pardon.'

'Is it not written,' said Cromwell, ominously.—'The shedder of the blood of God's saints shall surely die?'

'In your hands rests the power of life and death; think, oh, think, upon the blood that has been spilled—how the great and the good have fallen—how, by your word, they have died and, oh! add not another to the sad and melancholy list.'

'Has not thine husband drawn his sword in every town in England?'

'It were vain to deny it!'

'Has he not been the most determined of a daring race? When was banner lifted, battle of broil begun, and one of the name of Desmond away from the encounter? Away thou hast thine answer.'

'I have dreamed and prayed for this hour,' was the earnest reply; 'for men say thou are just, though stern. And now that, by the manifest will of God, I stand face to face with thee, I will not yield. Thou hast a wife who hath lain in thy bosom, lived but on thy smile, and placed her very thoughts before thee. Picture the axe, the headsman, and the gory scaffold. Could she live to see thee thus!'

There was no movement on the part of her stern judge which might betray his thoughts; but at least, he interrupted her not, and she continued—

'Thou hast children, and felt the warm, soft touch of infancy upon thy lips—hast seen them grow up in love and loudness around thee—at morning and evening have bent before the same altar, prayed the same prayers, knelt before the same God?'

'Woman, thou troublest me!' said Cromwell, who, as is well known, was far from happy in these domestic relations.

'I have sons, and they shall honor thee, daughters, and they shall bless thee,' pursued Lady Desmond.

'Hath he not shed——'

'Look upon these gray hairs, and on these pale and quivering lips—upon this frail form, bowed with agonizing suspense—and pity, oh, pity me!'

'Away, away!'

'By thine hopes of heaven—by the love thou bearest to thy God—pardon, pardon for my husband!'

'Thou pleadest in vain.'

'Then, *by the memory of the blood which flowed at Whitehall*——' She stopped, for she felt that she had said too much; yet the usurper's iron face changed not; but, in the wild gesture of Martin, in the fearful and anxious stare of Jeffrys, she trembled for her suit. The group was worthy a painter.

For a minute Cromwell moved not, spoke not, and even scarcely breathed. It seemed an age to the agonized pleader. At last he uttered, as though the power of speech had suddenly come to him:—

'Woman, thy prayer is granted; go in peace!'

Then turning to Colonel Jeffrys, he said:—

'Thou wert right; I will see that the prisoner be released. This woman, in her great love, hath dared to speak to me of that which might have cost her dear. Her husband shall be set free, for verily I say unto you, I have not found such great love—no, not in all Israel!'

THE CLOSING YEAR.

It is a melancholy task to reckon with the departed year. To trace back the various threads of affection, through its many colored woof, and missing objects of interest, the dead and the neglected—to sum up the broken resolutions, the deferred hopes, the dissolved phantoms of anticipation, and the *many* wanderings from the leading star of duty—this is indeed a melancholy task, but, withal, a profitable, and, it may sometimes be, a pleasant and a soothing one. It is wonderful in They are like arrows feebly shot. A year—a brief year, is full of things dwindled and finished and forgotten. Nothing keeps evenly on. What is there in the running calendar of the year that has departed, which has kept its place and its magnitude? Here and there an aspirant for fame still stretches after his eluding shadow—here and there an enthusiast still clings to his golden dream—here and there (and alas! how rarely) a friend keeps his truth, and a lover his fervor—but how many more, that were as ambitious, as enthusiastic, as loving as these, when this year began, are now sluggish, and cold, and false! You may keep a record of life, and as surely as it is human, it will be a fragmented and disjointed history, crowded with unaccountableness and change. There is nothing constant. The links of life are for ever breaking, but we rush on still. A fellow-traveller drops from our side into the grave—a guiding star of hope vanishes from the sky—a creature of our affections, a child or an idol, is snatched from us—perhaps we learn of its excellent qualities, and are prepared to recommend it to other public 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) Cross and Journal.

For sale at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth street. may25

☞ The soft, Angelic expression of some females's, grateful to view, while the repulsive, coarse, muddy faces of others, excites disgust. Could such people be induced to try a cake of the true Jones' Italian Chemical Soap, they would be enraptured with the change. They would then see, and feel, white, skin, while every disfigurement or eruption would be removed and cured.

Particular Notice.—Persons who have bought cheap counterfeits and imitations of this, and have had no effect produced, must try this, the original. Mind, ask for Jones' Soap. For sale at Wm. Jackson's, 89 Liberty street.

☞ Don't have a Foul Breath—if you have, use a two shilling bottle of Jones' Amber Tooth Wash, and you will make your breath sweet, whiten your teth, &c. Sold at 89 Liberty st. [illegible]

W. H. Wright, M. D., Dentist,

Offices 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-ly

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 in January, 1849, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ROBERT FINNEY, Sec'y.

Young Mens' Mercantile Library and Mechanics Institute.—A regular meeting of the members, and the election for officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Hall, on Tuesday evening, January 9th, at 7 o'clock. dec27-td R. FINNEY, Sec'y.

Religious Notice.—A protracted meeting will commence in the 1st Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, on the evening of New Year's day.

Service every evening, commencing at 6½ o'clock. dec30-d1t

MARRIED,

December 25th, by Rev T. P. Gordon, Mr. Thomas Telford to Miss Sarah Jane Ant., all of this city

Mr Telford is one of the Disciples of Faust, employed in this office, and he most bountifully remembered his brother types. It takes a printer to do these things right. The cake which accompanied the above notice, was the most splendid in its size and ornaments, ever received and enjoyed by the hands in this office. Long life and much happiness attend the happy pair.

DIED,

Suddenly, on Friday morning, 29th inst., Mr Stanislaus Peppard, aged 36 years. Mr Peppard has been a resident of this city for many years. An honest upright man, he was universally respected.

His funeral will take place this afternoon (Saturday) at 2 o'clock, from his late residence on Washington street, between Penn street and the Aqueduct. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS

Standing in the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, which have not been increased or diminished for three years.

Names.	Residence.	Date.	Amount.
Abraham Bennet, (Deposite)		April 10, 1837	$14 50
S R & W Morrison, do,		Dec 13, 1837	80
A. Nicholson, (Balance,)		Mar 22, 1836	85 27
William Campbell, (Deposite)		June 3, 1845	394

DIVIDENDS			
No of Div'ds.	Shares		Amount
E Loubet,	1	50	$16
E B Mizell,	2	50	75
Thos Paschall,	2	30	45
Wm Frew,	5	6	13 50
Priscella Barker,	5	25	56 25
J. Musgrove & Son,	5	6	13 50

I certify that the above appear to be Balances and Dividends due to the persons named, and which have remained unchanged for three years.

W H DENNY, Cashier

Sworn to and subscribed, December 29th, 1848, before me. (dec30-w1t*S) D N Scully, Alderman.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of the Last Will of Wm. Edwards, dec'd, the subscriber will sell at public outcry, on the premises, on Thursday, the 1st day of February next, TWO FARMS, one containing 118 acres, and the other 125 acres and 117 perches, strict measure, situate 18 miles east of the city of Pittsburgh, and 2 miles north of Murrysville, in Westmoreland county. The farms have the necessary buildings, and sufficiency of timber land, orchards and meadow, and well watered. Terms of sale will be one-third of the purchase money must be paid in hand, and the balance in three equal yearly payments, without interest. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser.

JOHN HAYMAKER, Executor.

dec30-w4t*S

Balances on deposits, which have been unclaimed for three years and upwards, in the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh:

C. D. Culbertson, (residue unkn)		Dec. 24, 1842	$12 00
Wm Brain,	do	do Oct. 23, 1845	100 00
Wm Davis,	do	do Aug. 9, 1845	220 00
Saml. Hassin,	do	do May 2, 1845	108 00

I certify that the foregoing Balances are due to the persons named or their legal representatives, which have been standing without being increased or diminished for three years or upwards, according to the books of this Bank. THOS. M HOWE, Cash.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 29th day of December, 1848. JAMES S. CRAFT, Notary Public.

dec30-d3t&w1t8

City papers copy.

Welsh Flannels—W R Murphy has on hand a full assortment of these desirable Goods; also, full assortment of scarlet and yellow, and spotted, for Christmas wear.

Home made Flannels—white, brown and barred: a supply constantly on hand. dec30

Another fresh arrival—Of those unsurpassed Tapestry 3 ply Imperial Carpets, received this day and for sale at reduced prices, at the carpet warehouse of W M'CLINTOCK,
dec30 74 fourth st

Currency wanted, at 1 discount.
dec30 N HOLMES & SONS

☞ TO RENT—The National House, at the Two Mile Run. Apply to M. BREIDENTHAL,
dec30-d1m Two Mile Run.

Geo A. Harrington, Produce Broker. Office, 99 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa. dec30-d

Cheese—150 bxs for sale by
dec29 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

Brooms—30 doz gilt handled, for sale by
dec14 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

Butter—8 bbls packed, for sale by
dec30 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

Sleigh—1 elegant 2 horse sleigh, for sale by
dec30 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

Apples—50 bbls Russets, Belleflowers, etc. for sale by dec30 S F VON BONNHORST & Co

Fancy cassimeres—6 cases new style Fancy Cassimeres, bright figures and very handsome goods, just opened by
dec19 SHACKLETT & WHITE

Sealed herring—20 bxs for sale by
dec19 J D WILLIAMS

Theological Seminaries.—The Princeton Theological Seminary [Presbyterian] has this year 150 students. The Providence (R. I.) Journal says that this is not only the largest seminary of sacred learning in this country, but has more students than any institution in Europe of a like character,—not even excepting the "Propaganda" at Rome.—143 are graduates of colleges, 4 have never graduated, and 3 are resident licentiates. Thirty one colleges are represented, 27 of the pupils being from the College of N. Jersey, and 23 from Lafayette College; and the students are from 20 states of the Union, and from 3 of the countries under the government of England.

The number of Protestant Theological Seminaries in the U. States is 44.

There is a general impression abroad that the Andover institution is the first Protestant Theological Seminary established in this country, but a statistical table published in the "Family Christian Almanac for 1840, shows that this is not the case. The first established was the Theological Seminary of the Dutch Reformed Church at N. Brunswick, N. Jersey 1784.

2d. The Assoc. Presbyterian at Cannonsburg, Penn. 1782.

3d. The Associate Reformed, at Newburg, 1804.

4th. The Andover Seminary, 1807.

5th. The Princeton Seminary, 1812.

The six seminaries which seem to be the most flourishing are the following, with their number of present members and alumni:

Andover, present members 93, alumni 1006.

Princton, present members 150, alumni 1626.

Auburn, (founded in 1821,) present members 30, alumni 560.

New Haven, (founded in 1822,) present members 35, alumni 515.

Protestant Episcopal, N. Y. city (founded in 1821,) present members 64, alumni 336.

Union Theological Seminary, (founded in 1836,) present members 105, alumni 211.—*New York Observer.*

THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS.

"Look now abroad, another race has filled
Those populous borders; wide the wood recedes,
And towns shoot up, and fertile realms are till'd;
The land is full of harvests and green meads."
—*Bryant.*

The breaking waves dashed high
On a stern and rock bound coast,
And the woods against a stormy sky
Their giant branches tossed;
And the heavy night hung dark,
The hills and waters o'er,
When a band of exiles moored their bark
On the wild New England shore.

Not as the conqueror comes
They, the true hearted, came;
Not with the roll of the stirring drums,
And the trumpet that speaks of fame;
Not as the flying come
In silence and in fear;—
They shook the depths of the forest gloom
With their hymns of lofty cheer.

Amidst the storm they sang,
And the stars heard and the sea;
And the sounding aisles of the dim woods rang
To the anthems of the Free!
The ocean eagle soared
From his nest by the white waves foam;
And the rocking pines of the forest roared—
This was their welcome home!

There were men of hoary hair
Amidst that Pilgrim band:—
Why had they come to wither there,
Away from their childhood's land?
There was woman's fearless eye,
Lit by her deep love's truth;
There was manhood's brow serenely high.
And the fiery heart of youth.

What sought they thus afar?
Bright jewels of the mine?
The wealth of seas, the spells of war?
They sought a Faith's pure shrine!
Aye call it holy ground—
The soil where first they trod.
They have left unstained what there they found—
Freedom to worship God.

[found—

Issues of the American Tract Society.—During the past eight months, the issues of the society have been equal to 750,000 volumes, whose entire value is $130,000. This exceeds by $30,000 the issues of the corresponding period last year. In 1840, the entire number of volumes circulated was less than 290,000; last year they exceeded 293,000 volumes, exclusive of publications.

Notice.—The Second Lecture before the Young Mens' Mercantile Library and Mechanics' Institute, 6 o'clock, in Apollo Hall, by Professor Richard Henry Lee.

Subject—Materialism and its tendencies.

Single Tickets 25 cents, admitting a gentleman and accompanying ladies. Season tickets, One Dollar, to be had at the principal book stores and at the door.

Jacob Weaver, Jr.,
B. A. Sampson,
Saml. M. Wickersham, } Committee.
dec29-5t

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 learned its excellent qualities, and are prepared to recommend it to other public speakers afflicted with bronchial affections will find 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) Cross and Journal.

For sale at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth street. may25

☞ The soft, Angelic expression of some females's, grateful to view, while the repulsive, coarse, muddy faces of others, excites disgust. Could such people be induced to try a cake of the true Jones' Italian Chemical Soap, they would be enraptured with the change. They would then see, and feel, white skin, while every disfigurement or eruption would be removed and cured.

Particular Notice.—Persons who have bought cheap counterfeits and imitations of this, and have had no effect produced, must try this, the original. Mind, ask for Jones' Soap. For sale at Wm. Jackson's, 89 Liberty street.

☞ Don't have a Foul Breath—if you have, use a two shilling bottle of Jones' Amber Tooth Wash, and you will make your breath sweet, whiten your teth, &c. Sold at 89 Liberty st. [illegible]

W. H. Wright, M. D., Dentist,

Offices 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-ly

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 in January, 1849, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ROBERT FINNEY, Sec'y.

Young Mens' Mercantile Library and Mechanics Institute.—A regular meeting of the members, and the election for officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Hall, on Tuesday evening, January 9th, at 7 o'clock. dec27-td R. FINNEY, Sec'y.

Religious Notice.—A protracted meeting will commence in the 1st