THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 4, 1849.

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

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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.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

No subject of public moment has probably been the cause of greater difference of opinion, and of more unreasonable and angry controversy, than that of colonizing the colored population of this country on the Western coast of Africa. While some men of enlarged benevolence have considered it of immense importance as a remedy for American Slavery, others have branded it as one of the vilest undertakings which ever saw the sun, and have charged its authors and friends with being influenced by the worst of motives. We are pleased, however, to discover, of late, less acrimony in the controversies on this subject, and we hope the light of truth will soon break upon all the minds which have shut it out by the darkness of prejudice.

African Colonization is a subject to be considered in its relation to Africa principally, and to America only indirectly and prospectively. As a *remedy* for American Slavery, by removing the colored race back to the land of their fathers, it is useless, and worse than useless; as such a vain idea, if cherished to any extent, is calculated to prevent other and proper efforts for the removal of so great and growing an evil.

But although colonization in Africa is not, and never can be, in a direct sense, a remedy for American Slavery, yet, in another aspect, it is one of the most worthy and noble schemes of benevolence ever undertaken by man. Men of one idea, whose minds are so wholly absorbed by the evils of slavery as to leave room for nothing else, and who have thus contracted their philanthropy until it has become narrow and selfish, see nothing in the effort to colonize colored Americans on the coast of Africa, but a scheme of enabling slaveholders to rivet more firmly the chains of their bondmen, by satisfying the Christian mind that something was doing to ameliorate and remove slavery,—but a more just and enlarged benevolence can see in this grand undertaking the dawn of a better day in the history of benighted and degraded Africa, and the results in the future of great good to America.

Colonization in Africa ought to be considered and carried on wholly in view of the Christianization and Civilization of that dark Continent, and without any reference to American slavery. It is a matter wholly distinct and dissimilar, and there is no more reason why the Colonizationist and the Abolitionist should fall out and oppose each other, than that Temperance and Missionary societies should wrangle and fight. The one combats evil at home, the other attacks it abroad. If, by the permission of Divine Providence, a vast crowd of the degraded and heathen children of Africa has been cast upon our shores, what use so fitting to make of the allotment, which has been to us one of evil, as to send back the christianized and civilized descendants of those who have obtained such great advantage through so terrible an exodus.

In whatever light we may view slavery in this country, and none can regret its existence, and the infusion of so large a proportion of the African race into the mass of our society, more than we do, yet all must admit that it places in the hands of the people of America, a means of doing good to Africa, which ought to be embraced, and which it were sinful to neglect.

The good that has already been done by the efforts of the friends of Colonization, opposed and pampered and traduced as they have been, is of untold value, and affords abundant encouragement for perseverance. No colony was ever more prosperous in its incipient stages, and none ever arrived so speedily to such great results. An independent, christianized, civilized Republic, modeled after our own admirable institutions, and acknowledged by all the great nations of Europe, now exists on the western coast of Africa, where about a quarter of a century ago the darkness of heathenism and barbarism was almost impenetrable. Churches, schools, the halls of justice, arts, commerce, agriculture, all exist and flourish where a generation ago, could only be found blind superstitions, abominable idolatry, and heathen cruelty. Is this nothing? Is it not great, glorious, and encouraging, both for Africa and America.

We have been led to make these remarks, at this time, the sentiments of which we have long entertained, for the purpose of aiding the efforts of Rev. Mr. Hale, who is now in this city as the agent of the American Colonization Society, and to whose communication in another column, we would direct attention.

Flourishing Seminaries.

The Pittsburgh Gazette copies from N. York Observer, a list comprising what are "called the six Theological Seminaries in this country, which seem to be the most flourishing." These are said to be: Princeton, Andover, the Protestant Episcopal, (N. Y.) New Haven and Auburn.—The two last are said to have respectively 20 and 35 members.

Now, it is remarkable, that both the N. Y. Observer and the Pittsburgh Gazette seem to be entirely in the dark in regard to a certain Seminary located in Allegheny city, and which, for several years past has had 50 members in attendance. We have just been informed by the Professor of Theology, that the Western Theological Seminary has had 50 students this winter regularly attending upon its exercises, up to the period when recently death diminished the number to 49.—And as at least two of the most flourishing Seminaries are admitted to have, the one only 30, and the other 35 members, we do not see with what propriety they are said to be *more flourishing* than the Western Seminary, which has 50 students. Will the Observer and the Gazette please make the necessary correction?—*Presbyterian Advocate.*

We give the correction with pleasure, and rejoice to hear so good an account of our Western Seminary. From our acquaintance with its worthy Professors we know such prosperity to be richly deserved.

We were not entirely in the dark in relation to the Allegheny Seminary, but we confess we had not paid sufficient attention to such statistics to know whether the New York Observer was correct or not. We presumed it knew what it was writing about.

Hon. Geo. Darsie.—This gentleman who has so long and so ably represented this district in the Senate of Pennsylvania, was elected Speaker of that body on Tuesday, on the first ballot. This is an honor well earned, and well conferred, and reflects credit both on the district and on the deserving recipient. We feel assured the Senate will never have reason to regret its choice.

The Cholera in New Orleans.—The Louisville Journal of Dec. 30, says: "a gentleman who came up on the Peytona has given us a most deplorable picture of the panic which the cholera has created in New Orleans. Every steamboat that left the wharf was crowded with passengers. The Peytona had a very large number of passengers and she buried fourteen during her trip up. No deaths occurred among the cabin passengers."

A Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript, expresses the opinion that the "Daily Globe" recently revived in Washington is destined ultimately, to be the organ of the Free Soil section of the Democratic party. It is proposed to revive, also, in February next, the Battery, a Taylor Campaign paper recently discontinued.

The Editor of the National Intelligencer, speaking upon the authority of some lady friends, declares that the specimens of Brazilian Tea, recently brought to Washington by the Brazilian Minister, are equal to the best Chinese productions of similar kinds.

The corporation of Brown University has resolved to raise $500,000 as a fund, the interest of which shall be applied the support of the institution. Subscriptions are to be opened immediately.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Colonization Cause—Benefits resulting from Colonization.

To the Rev. W. M. Hall:

Rev. and Dear Sir—In compliance with your request, I have carefully read your summary of reasons in favor of the Colonization cause, as published in the Bedford Democratic Inquirer, and am prepared to say that they seem to be altogether correct and satisfactory. I have no exception or qualification to make at any point.

Like yourself, I have had no small sympathy with the abolition movement, technically so styled; though never able to accept its fundamental principle of slavery sinful *per se*, so as to identify myself with it in form. To slavery as it actually exists in the country, American slavery as a concrete whole, I am of course as much opposed as ever.—There should be but one purpose in regard to it on the part of all good men, namely, to bring it to an end as speedily as possible. My mind has been a good deal sceptical, I confess, in time past, with regard to the bearing of Colonization on this subject. I doubted the feasibility of the scheme; and in this view there seemed to me reason to fear that it might operate as a mischievous opiate on the disease it was employed to cure, diverting attention from the urgency of the case, and hindering recourse to other means required for its help. In this way, without any direct hostility to the Colonization cause, my regard to it at one time was somewhat cool. But my scepticism has been gradually undermined. The ultimate success of the enterprise in Africa I see now to be morally certain; opening in no distant prospect a wide and effectual door of escape from the curse that now rests upon the nation; while under the whole heavens besides, the most clear sighted and far reaching eye can discover no rational prospect of relief. I cordially approve then of your determination to devote yourself for a time, as an agent, to the service of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, while I congratulate the Society also on the acquisition of your services in this way, and trust that they may prove eminently successful.

We live on the eve of a vast revolution, that is destined to change the aspect of the entire globe, and the central power of which, as all signs show, is to proceed from America. Only think of the reconstruction of the world's universal trade, politics, literature and religion, that must follow the completion of a railroad made to span our whole continent, to the shores of the Pacific—an enterprise that must force its way before long into full effect.

And this is only one among the many vast processes which are to find their end ultimately in the same grand and magnificent result, a new order of civilization that shall go like a broad girdle round the whole earth. Of these not the least momentous, as it now strikes my mind, is this work of Colonization on the shores of Africa, by which simultaneously with the new relations into which this country is entering with Europe and Asia, the way would seem to be opening for a full transfer of our American life to this dark continent also, under the only form (mysteriously prepared beforehand for the purpose,) in which so strange a result could well be conceived to take place. All which may God hasten in his own good time and way. Yours in the bonds of the gospel,
J. W. NEVIN.
Marshall College, Mercersburg, Nov. 28, 1848.

From the Bedford Democratic Inquirer.

The American Colonization Society—Colony of Liberia.

The American Colonization Society proposes "to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, *with their own consent*, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient."—*Article 2, Constitution of American Colonization Society.*

"Whereas the Rev. William M. Hall of the presbytery of Carlisle, has accepted an agency in behalf of the Colonization Society; and whereas we rejoice in the advancement of human freedom and in the prospect of establishing colonies of enlightened freemen on the coast of Africa, and thereby promoting the civilization and Christianization of that vast continent, therefore, Resolved, That we affectionately commend Brother Hall and the cause in which he is engaged to the regards of our churches and people.

A true extract from the minutes of the Synod of Philadelphia, this 20th Oct. 1848.
G. W. Thompson, R. Hamill, } *Clerks*

The object of the American Colonization Society, as stated in its Constitution, is quite intelligible imposing on that association its appropriate work. It leaves to other societies their several departments of enterprise, confining itself to its own peculiar province. It does not propose to abolish slavery in our own land by direct action and systematic agitation demanding immediate abolition. Nor does it hold out the idea that it will remove all the colored people, free, or freed for the expressed purpose of Colonization. It merely professes a readiness to take those who are desirous to go, as far as it has funds for this purpose.

Its object then is one, clearly and fairly promulged. There are, however, several most important and highly beneficial results growing and expected to grow out of the continued and successful action of the Society, to a brief statement of which, as State Agent for the Pennsylvania Auxiliary Association, the subscriber respectfully asks attention.

[The discussion of the several propositions, with the authorities cited, is omitted for want of room. It is contained at some length in a piece of upwards of five columns, in "The Presbyterian Advocate" of Jan. 3d, 1849.]

1. It affords an asylum from prejudice and its baleful effects on their standing and happiness, to the free people of color here, in the land of their fore-fathers, and elevates them in their social, political, and moral condition.

2. It leads to emancipation by furnishing masters desirous to liberate their slaves an asylum for their reception.

3. It checks, and so far as the influence of the colony extends, destroys the slave trade.

4. It is a humanizing, civilizing and Christianizing effort, that bids fair, by the blessing of God to do more than make amends to deeply injured Africa, for the great wrongs inflicted on her by the slave trade.

5. The Colonization Society in the United States is the best expression, and promises to be the only apparent security, of a lasting national conservatism in our Union.

6. Immense commercial advantages will result to the United States, by the establishment of colonies of blacks from our country on the coast of Africa.

8. The successful establishment of colonies on the coast of Africa will result in ultimate and total emancipation in the United States, as the consequence of fair competition between free and slave labor.

It is believed that the foregoing calls for serious consideration on the part of our people of color.—If they take part in this enterprise at all it will be "with their own consent." There is no purpose or desire to force them. If they go to the land of their forefathers, it will be for the reason that the suffering Irish come to the New World—to better their condition. The prejudice against them is not diminishing with the lapse of time. By the Constitution of Pennsylvania, of 1838, they were formally excluded from the right of suffrage, by the introduction of the word 'white,' in the qualification of electors. 'The mere report of an intermarriage between a white and a black, would throw any city of the North into a ferment. If this is the condition and the standing of the negro in the free States fifty years after emancipation, how long a period will be required to place him on a level with the whites?

The writer voted against the Constitution of 1838 and the change above alluded to was one of his reasons for so doing. He does not justify the existing prejudice, but *there it is*, and that is *a fact* for the people of color to consider. In the language of the North American Review: "It passes our comprehension to discover what they can find here, in the way either, of enjoyment or hope, that should be so difficult to resign. It is true that better days may come in process of time; but meanwhile, it would seem as well to go to better days wherever they can find them, even if beyond the sea. But this is a matter of taste; and if the colored citizens of America prefer their present condition, such as it is, no one asks them to leave it; they are at perfect liberty to remain to the end of time, if such is their pleasure.

"But there may be those who see better prospects opening before them, in other regions, who, even if the chance of improving their condition were less than it is, would gladly embrace it, being strongly convinced that any change must be for the better. There is no more reason why they should be forced to stay than why others should be compelled to go; and yet this constraint is imposed upon them if they are deprived of this place of refuge.

Should the colony be put down, they would be obliged to content themselves with what they have in this country, where, so far as we can understand, their portion and hope are as small and uninviting as ever fell to the lot of man. Now, while we should abominate the compulsion that forced any one to go, we cannot see that there is any less hardship in being required to stay unwillingly, as they must, if the wishes and predictions of many, with respect to the colonies, were made good. It is a kind of emancipation that we are most interested in; it has the advantage of being consistent with the law, acceptable to the masters, and, as, these considerations are not wholly disregarded by reasonable men, is more likely than any other form to be generally adopted.'

Most fully do I subscribe to the statement of the Rev. Dr. Alexander in his Introduction to the work often before cited: "If I were a colored man, I would not hesitate a moment to relinquish a country where a black skin, and the lowest degradation are so identified, that scarcely any manifestation of talent, or course of good conduct, can entirely overcome the prejudice which exists, and which is as strong if not stronger, in the Free than in the Slaveholding States; and I would use every exertion to reach a land where it is no crime and no dishonor to appear in a colored skin—a country where no white superiors exist to look down on the colored race; but where they are the lords of the soil, and the rulers of the nation."

WM. M. HALL,
Ag't Penna. Col. Soc.
Bedford, Nov. 17, 1848.

Slave Emancipation in Kentucky.—On this subject, the Examiner of yesterday contains a lengthy address to the people of Kentucky. It is signed by S. S. Nicholas, Pat Maxey, D. L. Beatty, Reuben Dawson, Wm. P. Boone, T. S. Bell, W. W. Worsley, Wm. Richardson, W. F. Bloyer, Bland Ballard and James Speed. From a hasty glance over the address, we see that it advocates the incorporation of a gradual emancipation clause in the new constitution of Kentucky.—*Louisville Journal, Dec. 30.*

The Legislature of Louisiana has appropriated $1,000 for the support of public schools for free children of color.

From the New Orleans Bee, Dec. 21.

THE CHOLERA.

The following official statements will convince any unprejudiced mind, that in recognising the existence of cholera in our city, we were not frightened at shadows, or disposed unnecessarily to ply the vocation of an alarmist and a panic maker:—

BOARD OF HEALTH.

At a special meeting of the Board of Health, held on the 27th inst., it was

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Board of Health, from the reports before it, that the Cholera is on the increase, but they cannot at the present time consider it *epidemic*.

The Board of Health recommends to the housekeepers of the city to throw lime into their yards and gutters, and to observe the strictest cleanliness about their premises.

On motion, the Sextons were requested to report *daily* from this date to the Board.

A. D. Crossman, Pres't.
A. Hester, Sec'y.

The Board will meet in future at 12 o'clock every day.

CHARITY HOSPITAL REPORT.
From the 19th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M., to 20th, same hour.

Number admitted of various diseases,	27
Number admitted of Asiatic Cholera,	25
Number of Deaths of Asiatic Cholera,	35
Number of Deaths of other diseases,	9

H. Vanderlinden, Clerk.

It is seen that the Board of Health, having heretofore declared that the Cholera was in New Orleans, now add that although it does not consider it *epidemic*, the disease is undoubtedly on the increase. In corroboration of this statement, the returns from the Charity Hospital for the 24 hours ending at 6 P. M., on the 20th, prove that no less than 35 deaths from Asiatic Cholera had occurred within that period.

What those journals which have ridiculed the idea of the prevalence of Cholera, as the merest figment of excited imaginations, may think of these facts, we know not; but to our mind they present indisputable evidence that the pestilence is amongst us, and if thus far, in its ravages have only to rejoice that the great mass of the community are yet safe, and to hope that by the rigid exercise of all possible precaution, and by the strict observance of the necessary regimen and diet, they may continue to bid defiance to the scourge.

The following is the report of the Charity Hospital, during twenty four hours, commencing on the 20th, at 6 P. M., and ending yesterday at the same hour:

Admitted of Asiatic Cholera,	31	
" other diseases,	21	
		—52
Deaths of Asiatic Cholera,	22	
" other diseases,	7	
		—29

The Board of Health held an informal meeting yesterday, in which the members present decided that the disease was not epidemic. We hear of no cases in private practice.

From the New Orleans Delta Dec. 21.

The Cholera.—Its Cause.—The alarm in regard to the disease which has shown itself in our city for some days past, was somewhat revived yesterday by not a few authentic reports of sudden deaths, accompanied with symptoms of Asiatic cholera. Several experienced physicians can see no essential distinction between this disease and the cholera of 1832. Others (and we believe they constitute a majority of the faculty) think that it is "native and to the manor born"—generated by the remarkably unseasonable weather warm, damp, and murky—which has prevailed in our city for some time, and by the fetid and filthy condition of our streets and lots. Such cases are not unfrequent in our city at this time of the year, and there is no reason we think to believe that the disease possesses the infectious characteristic of the Asiatic cholera. The number of these cases, when we consider the nature of the weather and other concomitants of disease, does not justify the alarm which has seized sundry nervous persons, though it should admonish as to be prudent and abstemious in diet and regular in habit and should urge our municipal authorities to more activity and zeal in removing the filth and feculence which at present poison the atmosphere of our city. A dirtier, nastier, more stinking, and impure congregation of habitations for man, does not exist in the world, than New Orleans is at present.

The presence of disease among us to a much greater extent than exists at present, could be amply accounted for by the condition of our atmosphere. We need not, therefore, alarm ourselves by giving an Asiatic origin to this disease. It has exhibited heretofore and will always return with such an atmosphere as we now have. About two years ago, the second Mississippi volunteers encamped in the neighborhood during just such weather as we now have, and the regiment was decimated by a disease similar, in many respects, to that which now exists in our city.

From all we can learn, this disease manifest itself chiefly among persons of exposed life, of irregular habits, with a tendency to diarrhoea. Deaths, in such cases, are very sudden, when once under way, can in very few cases be arrested. We see no reason to alter our opinion, expressed on the appearance of the disease in our city, that it will disappear on the approach of cold and embracing weather. In the meantime, we think it evinces a degree of timidity, hardly consistent with faithful citizenship and manliness, for grown up people to be throwing themselves into hysterics of alarm, and seriously impairing the trade and commerce of our city, by circulating agitating rumors, by departing in haste from the city, and by other acts of nervousness and childish folly.

THE WESTERN RAIL ROAD, AND COAL.

Achor, Ohio, December 29th, 1848.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

I noticed in your paper, of the 21st instant, a communication from Kirtland and Morse, in relation to the cannel coal bank upon Mr. Wm. Brown's farm. I can say that a committee of persons have examined the coal, and find it to be good cannel coal, and a number of persons are now using it as fuel. The vein at the face is twelve feet thick. It may be that there is a vein of slate, such as is used for making fire proof roofs; if so, so much the better, as one item more, as an inducement to the company to bring the rail road down the Little Beaver valley, where there is a large amount of cannel as well as bituminous coal of the very best quality, which would be very convenient to the rail road, for some eight or nine miles, including the coal upon Bull Creek, which would be passed near the Bradley's Run route, should it be adopted. It is said that there is cannel coal upon that route; but the specimens which I have seen are not good I think it would be bad policy to run the risk of laying the road upon any other route than the one on which the cannel coal has been tried and proved to be good, as there is a great difference in the quality; and the bank now worked and owned by Messrs. Kirtland & Morse has been thoroughly tried, and proved to be of the first and best quality. The banks spoken of by them in their article of the 18th instant, are of the same quality. The owners of these banks are all enterprising men, and will furnish coal equal to the demand, which must be, in time, almost beyond estimate. Should the rail road pass down the Little Beaver valley and up Bull Creek into the interior of Ohio, so that the cannel coal can be carried to market, in time, as the forests are fast passing away and the cannel coal along Little Beaver and Bull Creek must necessarily be the principal item of fuel. It is now hauled a remarkable distance. It is preferable to any other fuel for cooking stoves and parlors, as a small quantity makes a brilliant light, and a very hot fire. There can be no doubt, should the rail road once be completed to Cleveland, that cannel coal will be the principal article used in generating steam, as the article makes a hotter and greater blaze than any other article of fuel that I am acquainted with.

As to the route spoken of, a person cannot please all of the friends of the various routes, viz:—1st, Brady's and Brush Run; 2nd, Darlington and Little Beaver route; 3rd, Palestine and Columbiana route; 4th The Enan Valley route, which leaves the Ohio River at Beaver, nearly opposite the east corner of Col. Co. Ohio. Upon drawing a line upon the map of Ohio and Pennsylvania, you will see the round by Enan Valley, as they must run northwest clear to the most northern range of townships in Col. Co. This must be done to comply with the charter granted to the Company by Ohio, as to the Palestine and Columbiana route. It cannot be any shorter distance from Darlington to Salem, than by the Little Beaver route, and at the same time have quite as heavy grading if not heavier, and a great many more ravines to cross, and deep cuts to make; and at the same time passing around the most important trade upon the whole route, the cannel coal. As to the Brady's and Brush Run route, it may be the most direct, and is said to have cannel coal upon it. It is said that any of the routes are practicable.

I am, &c. yours,
DELANO.

Can the Cholera Rage Severely in Winter.—This question is answered by Dr. Reese, an eminent practitioner of New York city, as follows:

"In the city of N. York, notwithstanding the unseasonable weather, which is unprecedentedly mild and with an atmosphere abounding in humidity, a state of remarkable healthfulness is found, as proved by our bills of mortality. In view moreover of the cleanliness of the streets, for which vigorous measures are at last adopted by the Board of Health, our citizens have no rational grounds of serious apprehension because of the recent irruption of cholera at Staten Island, some six miles distant, especially as it is subsiding there. And should *frost*, that omnipotent destroyer of cholera as well as yellow fever, be providentially sent to our rescue, the exemption of our population from the dreaded epidemic will be certain, at least until the spring. For whatever may be the experience of other countries, no case of cholera ever existed in the western continent except in warm weather, and its abrupt cessation on the first frost was exemplified in 1832, from the Canadas to N. Orleans.

The prevalence and ravages of cholera in Russia and some other countries of the old world, in the winter are explained by the habits of the mass of the people there, who live in hovels chiefly under ground, eating, cooking and sleeping, for the most part, in the same room, which is artificially heated to a temperature equal to that of our midsummer. So that the filthy condition and impure air of their habitations, increased by their enormous fires, will account for their exposure to the epidemic in winter. But in this country a similar state of things no where exists; and hence cholera obeys the same laws which govern yellow fever—neither having ever appeared except in the heat of summer, and both invariably ceasing on the occurrence of frost.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, Dec. 29, 1848.

The General Free School, or College of New York has been completed, and all its teachers appointed. The design of this School is similar to that of Girard College, except that this School does not feed and clothe its pupils. The College building is one of the most elegant in the city, situated on the corner of Lexington Avenue and 23d Street; cost $73,000, and to be maintained at an annual cost of $25,000; giving instruction to five hundred scholars, whose only qualifications for membership, are, previous regular attendance at any public school in the city and county of New York, and ability to pass a good examination in the elementary branches of a common English education there taught. No one can estimate the value of such a popular College as this, when all the education necessary for any walk in life can be had without cost. The child of the humblest labourer can here get an education that will enable him to compete with the sons of them who are aided by wealth and station. The School will have at the start 10 or $15,000 worth of scientific apparatus, and commence with all the vigor of old institutions.

The close of the year presents the Money Market in a better light than common, and instead of the usual pinch, money is abundant at much less than the usual rate of interest, and capitalists seeking investments. The recurrence of New Year will throw a large sum upon the market in the shape of dividends; and present appearances indicate a speculative period at hand. Few people speak despondingly, while the great mass of the community look forward with the greatest satisfaction, anticipating nothing but success in business of all kinds; an anticipation, it is to be hoped, will be realized fully.

There has been an upward movement in stock, this afternoon, with sales $200,000, Treasury notes at 107.

Ashes improved to-day; Sales of Pots at $6 @ 6⅛; Pearls, $6 25. Cotton has risen ⅛ cent with sales of 600 bales. Flour is up, and common brands sell at $5 50, an advance of 12½ cts. since my last. There is a good business in Beef and Pork at full rates; Pork, 300 bbls. new prime, $11 50; 500 do. mess, $14 50; 100 do. uninspected $14; 200 bbls. old mess, $13 75; 600 old prime, $10 75. Beef, 130 bbls. city mess, $11; 200 bbls. country, $10 25 250 bbls. prime, $6 25. Cheese is higher, with sales at 6¼ @ 7½. Common Whiskey, 22½ cents.
C.

Miscellaneous Items.

The following paragraph is from the St. Johns, New Brunswick, Observer of Dec. 5th: it is not without significance:—

"There is so much regard and respect for monarchy and monarchical principles, in New Brunswick, that the idea of separation from England cannot, *without great and cogent reasons*, be entertained; *but* our trade is prostrate—our population is gradually removing to the neighboring republic—and it is hard to say *what man in self-defence may be forced to do*. The rulers of the British empire, if they wish to retain the affections of the colonists, must unite them under a common head."

For California.—A Yankee from Boston has taken passage for California, with a venture consisting of five thousand bonnets! The senoritas will doubtless smile on this attempt to transfer the precious gold dust to his pockets.

The Legislature of South Carolina adjourned on the 20th, after a session of 24 days.

The cold weather in the great Western plains beyond the Rio Colorado, is said to have set in unusually early and with unusual severity. This will be bad for the many adventurers who may attempt to reach California by that route.

Extraordinary Feat of a Mare.—A Yankee veteran of the turf, John Sherman, of Cambridge, Mass., rode his celebrated mare, Lady Romp, twenty miles within an hour, on Tuesday last, at the Washington Trotting Course. Including the old man, his saddle, &c., the mare had to carry over 200 pounds—a feat, they say, never before equalled.

Chili in the Field.—Our emigrants who go to California, laden with stores of goods for trading, must expect competition from various quarters. A Valparaiso paper of late date, notices two ventures of goods from that port to California, one of the value of $20,000, and the other estimated at $80,000. It also speaks of other large shipments.

Colonel Whittlesey, who lately visited Raving Lake, upon the Northern border of Minesota, upon a Government survey, states that a species of rice grows in the water of that region, quite equal to the rice of the Southern States. It is gathered and used extensively by the Indians as an article of food.

The total value of imports into the port of Boston for the year ending Sept. 30th last, was $23,816,562 of which from England the amount was $10,690,133

Antiquarian Folly.—The autograph of Mandrin the famous French robber of the last century, was lately sold at auction for 240 francs. It was a receipt which he had facetiously given a tax gatherer whom he had robbed of 6000 livres.

Mr. Charles Wilson has invented a new stone cutting machine, propelled by steam, and said to be capable of doing the work of 100 men. Only one has been made, and that is in use at New Haven. It is thus described:—

"The cutting instrument is simply a [illegible] circular saws fastened firmly by an axle running through the centre. These saws of course are made very hard, and the teeth rather larger than the ordinary size. When firmly adjusted, it is forced rapidly over the surface of the stone, smoothing it very evenly."

The Jury, in the Kentucky Slave case, in which several citizens of Marshall, Michigan, were defendants in a prosecution for rescuing fugitives from the hands of their owners or agents, which has just closed at Detroit, gave a verdict for the plaintiff of $1,900 and costs.

Discovery of a Cave.—A large cavern or grotto has been discovered at Trebich, near Trieste, of which the Geological Society's Journal gives a description. It is 270 feet high, 1022 feet below the surface, and traversed by a stream of water.

The corps of National Grays, Captain Peter Fritz, of Philadelphia, will visit Washington on the 4th of March next, to be present at the inauguration of Gen. Taylor.

The Church of England.—The Duke of Devonshire is patron of 48 livings; Earl Fitzwilliam 31. Dukes of Beaufort and Rutland, each 29, 35; Duke of Bedford, 27; Duke of Norfork 24, Marquis of Bristol 20; Earl of Abergavenny and Duke of Cleveland, each 18, 36; hereditary Legislators, exclusive of the Bishops, have altogether 4050 livings in their gift.

The Convict Labor in the Vermont State Prison has been let, under the authority of an act of the Legislature, to Messrs. Lamson, Goodnew, and Co., of Shelburn Falls, Mass., for five years, commencing next May, the manufacture of scythe-snaths and cutlery is to be carried on by the contractors.

Miss Lydia Moore has just recovered a verdict in the Common Pleas of Bucks county, against Howard Stewart, whom she sued for a breach of marriage promise. Verdict *one dollar* damages.

An eruption of the volcano Klet, in the Island of Borneo, has occurred and spread immense destruction of man, cattle and property on every side.

Severe but Just Sentence.—The Poughkeepsie Journal of Saturday says a man named Charles Smith was found guilty, at the recent Oyer and Terminer in that village, of gouging out the eye of another man with whom he was fighting, and Judge Barculo sentenced him to twenty-one years imprisonment in the State Prison.

Jerusalem.—The tide of immigration is setting towards the holy city, and the number of its Jewish population is rapidly increasing. The resident Rabbis have appealed to their brethren in Europe for aid to enlarge extensively their synagogue Beth, El, while some leading Jews in Europe seriously contemplate the rebuilding of the Temple at Jerusalem.

Ipecac vs. Lobelia.—The steam doctors and the regulars have had a hard battle in the New Hampshire Legislature, upon a motion to incorporate the Botanic Medical Society. Steam carried the days and Lobelia triumphed over Ipecacuanha.

A Northern Caucus.—Many members of Congress from the Northern States, propose holding a Northern Caucus, to put forth their views on slavery, in opposition to the Southern Committee: So, at least, says a correspondent of the Journal of commerce.

A Project.—It is stated in the New York Courier that application will be made to the New York Legislature, to charter a company with a capital of $300,000, to convey the Saratoga water from its native spring to New York city in glass tubes, cased in brick. The cost is estimated at $100 a mile, or $180,000 in the whole.

A Tough Customer.—A Canadian of this city who bought a patriarch of a turkey, that had frightened every other purchaser from the idea of making a jaw-ful feast off him, said afterwards: "I took him home—my wife bile him tree hours, and den he crow. My wife put him in de pot wid de taters, and he kick 'em all out."—*Northern Tribune, Bath, Me.*

James has written forty-three, and Bulwer twenty novels.

A bed of the richest iron ore has been discovered on Red Hill, about a mile from Elkton (Md.) The yield for some weeks past with only two men working it, has been about five tons per day.

Jenny Lind is to winter in England on account of the troubles on the Continent. For the same reason Madame Grisi declines her visit to St. Petersburg.

Depopulation of Liverpool.—The number of inhabitants in Liverpool has diminished within the past year no less than 14,190 persons. There are said to be 400 houses unoccupied in the city.

In Trouble.—A school teacher in the township of Hamtramck, Michigan, is undergoing a trial at Detroit, on an indictment for forging the name of the Moderator of the School Board to two orders on the School Assessor for $30 each.

Eighty-one newspapers are published in Boston, of which fourteen are daily, nine semi-weekly, and fifty-eight weekly.

On Dit.—Edgar A. Poe, the celebrated poet and critic, is about to lead to the Hymenial altar, Mrs. Sarah H. Whitman, of Providence a well known and popular authoress.—*N. London Star, 21th.*

The Mayoralty—Free Soil Correspondence.

Red Lion Hotel, Pittsburgh, Dec. 30th, 1848.

Neville B. Craig, Esq.—Dear Sir: At a meeting held this evening you were duly and unanimously nominated a candidate for the office of Mayor, by the Free Soil party, of the city of Pittsburgh, and requested to accept said nomination.

It is but due to you, to say, that the Free Soil party fully and fairly canvassed the claims and qualifications of several citizens, but concentrated on you as the most suitable, from your well known character for virtue, and honesty of purpose, during your whole life.

With great respect,
your fellow citizens,
A. H. MORSE
P. R. SAWYER,
RICHARD SAVORY.
Committee.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1st. 1849.

To Messrs. A. H. Morse, P. R. Sawyer, and Richard Savory.

Gentlemen—I have received your note announcing my nomination by the free soil men of this City, as their candidate for the Mayoralty, and requesting my acceptance of the honor thus tendered me.

I have long entertained the opinion that there was no hope of redeeming our country from the thraldom of pro-slavery influence, through the agency of either of the old parties of the country. We have long heard, and will continue to hear from them loud professions of anti-slavery principles, and repeated promises of effective action against the master evil of the land; but these professions will always as heretofore, prove to be hollow and unproductive, and the promises entirely fallacious. The late action of the Buffalo Convention, and the respectable vote given to the candidates nominated there, seemed, for a time to operate upon the members of Congress of both parties and excited a hope that some real effective measures were about to be adopted against the slave trade in the District, where our national legislature holds its sessions. It is true, the prohibition of the atrocious traffic in human flesh at that place, would be but a small concession to the teachings of our Saviour, or to the enlightened spirit of the age; but still it would have been a forward movement, and the first step in a series of measures which would rescue our National Government from all responsibility for the continued existence of slavery in some of the States.

But it seems that even this small concession, this first movement, is more than we can hope to see made by either of the old parties of the country. The recent assemblage of the slaveholding members of Congress, both Whig and Democratic, seems to have terrified the northern wings of both parties, and the usual result of southern bluster and menace are likely to follow. Timid and unprincipled northern men will once more cower before southern violence, and we will still exhibit to the world an active slave trade and extensive slave pens at the seat of our National Government, long after the slaveholding legislators of the two surrounding slave states have become ashamed of such exhibitions and forever prohibited them. Southern men, though they themselves shrink from the shame and scorn of countenancing such scenes, by their own action, are not unwilling to use northern doughfaces, as the monkey in the fable used the cat, thrust its paws into a hotter flame than it dare place its own. The long submission of northern members to southern dictation forbids all hope that any effective resistance can be expected, until recreants are taught that their constituents are more to be dreaded than their brother members from slave states. This lesson can only be taught by continued and unintermitting agitation at the north. With this conviction on my mind, I feel satisfied that the honest free soil men should permit no opportunity to pass without an emphatic expression of their opinions. Let the free presses of the country be unceasing in their exposures of the wrongs and usurpations of the slave-holders and of the servility of northern recreants. Let the free soil men seize every opportunity to express their opinions through the ballot box. Let no election pass, whether in ward, township, borough, city or state, without casting their votes for men of their own principles. Let our politicians know that the present excitement on that subject is not spasmodic but permanent and enduring. Thus, and thus only, can we hope to effect our purposes. Entertaining this opinion as to the true policy of the party, and regarding such a course as a solemn duty, I cannot hesitate to permit my name to be used, as a medium, through which our free soil men may express their opinions at the ensuing election. Yours, very respectfully,
NEVILLE B. CRAIG.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE GOLDEN AGE.

"O for a lodge in some vast wilderness"—Cowper.

The end of the world is coming fast,
Said simple Dick, in great amaze,
When he had heard what golden sands
Our Californian land displays.

Now Dick was wrong, beyond all doubt,
For not a single inch it comes,
And that's what plagues the men who pant
To cut a figure with great sums.

This new discovered Ophir [*oh, far!*] sits,
Just by the world's remotest west,
At ease and quite pacifical,
And beckons us, the grand, in-quest.

The mongrel-bodied who sought her far,*
But when they found her knew it not,
Are cast aside, yes, spurned away.
(A way she has to clear the spot.)

In front, the waters stretch along,
Far, far beyond the streaming eye,
To southern polar *land of fire*,†
That's very cold, if men don't lie.

And there she ceaseless *winds the Horn*,
As though she gave us urgent call?
Our men embark—alas, the bark
Runs out, and turns into a squall.

Now, when arrived at such sad *straits*,
However temperate they may be,
They take, they can't es-*Cape the Horn*,
Nay, double it, staring on the sea.

Delays and dangers end at last,
And O far's shore is near;
They leave the ship, but look most cheap,
Where every thing's so very dear.

With hasty strides for Feather river,
They bound along to feather their nest—
But softly now, they're on the ground,
All doubts are gone—*they are possessed!*

Much *gilt* is found on every hand,
And every delver feels its weight,
Yet, oh! their buoyant spirits rise,
Like *eagles'* flight—of which they prate.

A sad'ning feeling steals o'er us,
Who cannot reach those golden shores,
Whene'er we see a flight of stairs
We're minded of the flight of goers.

Still one *reflection* comfort gives:
When gorgeous sunset chams our eye,
We know the sun shines on OUR GOLD,
And IT sends up each living dye.
A. F. M.

*Since the California sands have turned so yellow with gold, various American pundits have proved that it is the ancient *Ophir*, where Solomon got the gold with which to shingle the temple.

†Terra del Fuego.

Winchell's Drolleries.—Whether on board a steamboat, canal boat or stage coach, or in the parlour, in the barber shop, in his performing room, or in his bed room, whether standing, seated, or walking, whether among the grave or gay, the educated, or the illiterate, foreigner or native, adults or juvenils, quadruped or biped, canine, feline, or the feathered songsters—whatsoever company this oddity happens to meet with, he is sure to enlist their attention, and of those who are capable, of exciting their laughter, their hearty, irresistible laughter. We saw him in the menagerie the other day, decidedly the greatest curiosity there, he was the moving planet to a number of laughing satellites, who would not be moved until he had finished his story, not even for his rival the four footed elephant; for he is one of 'em, Winch is.

A travelling acquaintance relates the following story of the inimitable ventriloquist.

He was performing some where in Pennsylvania, where a dispute or misunderstanding took place, in relation to the rent of a lecture room, which he had hired from the city authorities, the price of which they had charged twenty five dollars, and had so informed him, prior to his taking it, while he as stoutly alleged they had told him distinctly and in plain terms that the price was five dollars, and that they now wished to extort that amount from him on account of his success. This insinuation provoked the ire of the principal member of the board, an old Dutch Justice, who insisted upon it, that in as much "as to show feller had daken away all de monish vrom de beoples, for to see to tam sight of hand bishness, dat he ought to bay dwenty five tollars any how, and pe ferry glad to kid off so." Mr. W. bent a searching glance at the old judge, and asked him if there was not a still small voice within that admonished him not to swindle strangers; to which his honor replied—'You are bery impudent feller, sir: I kin del you tat you musht bay fifty dollars for condempt of te court, and imprison you till te small voice say I musht bay you pack agin: vot you tink for tat, hey?

Winchell—And you think this justice, do you?

Justice—Yes, dat is my justice to you for your imbudence.

Winchell—I think I can alter your opinion.

Justice—Vell, you can make me say different, ten I will act different.

Winchell—Do you think from the inmost recesses of your heart that this is a righteous decision.

A voice that sounded like the Justices, but thrown so deep into his body that it seemed to issue from the Dutchman's very heart, immediately answered, No! [The President and Board were thunderstruck.]

Winchel—Do you think now, that I ought, under the present circumstances to pay one cent.

Voice within the Judge—No, I ton't think you ought to pay one cent; I was only choking, you can go clear.

Winchell—Thank you gentlemen.

Before the astonished President and Aldermen could recover their surprise, the artist was out of the Court Room, and at his hotel. He was soon followed by the entire party, and prevailed upon to repeat his astonishing performances, which it is needless to add drew crowds upon crowds during his sojourn in the village.—*Chicago Jour.*

What every one says must be true.—Sellers' Vermifuge!

M'Connellsville, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1848.

Mr. R. E. Sellers:—Every one who has tried your Vermifuge speak in almost unbounded praise of its superior efficacy in expelling worms from the system. Ere a great while your Vermifuge will be the only one preparation of the kind for which there will be any demand in this community. Although not yet 18 months since I first introduced the article here, the demand has been large and is steadily on the increase.
Yours, respectfully, J. GREEN.
[Extract from letter.]

This unequalled worm medicine can be procured at the Drug store of R. E. SELLERS, No 67 Wood st, and of Druggists generally in the two cities. ja4

☞ 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 in Pittsburgh at the Pekin Tea Store, 72 4th street near Wood jan17

☞ 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 males. 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 have a delicate, clear, 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. mar24

Notice.—The Second Lecture before the Young Mens' Mercantile Library and Mechanics' Institute, will be given on Thursday evening, January 4th, at 7½ 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

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.

Meeting of the Teachers' Association.—A meeting will be held in the Chapel of the University, this evening, at 7 o'clock.

A Lecture on Grammar will be delivered. ja4-1t

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

MARRIED,
On Tuesday, the 2d inst., Mr. James Franklin Collins, to Miss Sarah Jane Wallace, all of South Pittsburgh.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.
THE following described property, in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and vicinity, is offered for sale on accommodating terms:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH.

1 Lot, 42 feet in front on Liberty street, below Marbury, by 110 feet to Brewery alley, being part of Lot No 139, near the Monongahela river.

Lot No 460, having 60 feet front on Seventh street by 240 feet to Strawberry alley, near the corner of Grant street.

1 Lot on Elm street, 30 feet by 70.

Lots Nos 128, 129 and 130, on First street, between Ross and Try streets, each having 24 feet front on First street by 80 feet deep.

Lots Nos 138, 139 and 140, having 24 feet front on Third street by 80 feet deep.

Lots 161 and 162, having 24 feet front on Third street by 80 feet deep.

1 Lot, corner of O'Hara and Quarry street, 24 feet by 68.

Lots Nos 23, 24, 25 and 26, twenty-five feet on Quarry street by 60 feet deep.

Two Lots, Nos 203 and 205, on Penn street, in the 9th ward, 24 feet by 100 feet to Spring alley.

5 Lots on Penn street, in the 9th ward, between Baldwin and Morris streets, having 24 feet front on Penn street by 100 feet to Spring alley.

11 Lots on Butler street, in the 9th Ward, between Wilkins and Baldwin streets, near the Allegheny river, 24 feet front by 120 feet deep.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY.

Lots Nos 81 and 127, having 60 feet front on Beaver street by 240 to West Common, between Ohio street and North Common.

Lots Nos 90 and 91, having 60 feet front on Federal street, by 240 feet to Middle alley, between the Diamond and North Common.

Lot No 100, having 60 feet on Sandusky street by 240 feet to Pitt alley, between Ohio street and North Common.

Five 10 acre Lots in Reserve township, near the borough of Manchester, Nos 187, 188, 189, 222, 223.

1 ten acre Lot on the Ohio river and the Beaver road, between the U. S. Marine Hospital Lot and Phillips' oil cloth factory—to be sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Enquire of CHARLES B. SCULLY, or JAMES O'HARA, Burke's Building, 4th st.
ja4-dtf

TO COTTON AND SUGAR PLANTERS.
PLANTATION IN ARKANSAS.—The subscriber offers for sale the extensive plantation in Arkansas, formerly belonging to and occupied by the late Governor Kent, of Maryland, and containing twenty-eight hundred and eighty-three and a half acres of land.

This estate lies in the counties of Phillips and Crittenden, and is situated in Walnut Bend, on the Mississippi river, twenty-five miles above the town of Helena. It is said to be the highest river land in that region of country. Its soil is peculiarly adapted to the growth of cotton. Its improvements are an overseer's house, a horse-mill, several corn houses, and good quarters for servants.

Upwards of seven hundred acres of this land have been cleared and are now cultivated. The rest of it may be easily cleared, (the most being already done) and has less timber upon it, and that chiefly of ash, which is readily sold at a well located wood yard, in quantities of several thousand cords every year.

This plantation is one of great value, and presents a rare opportunity to the public. In the hands of a good planter it may be easily made of immense annual profit. Its facilities of intercourse with New Orleans afford a constant avenue for the disposal of its products.

It is distant about 800 miles from Cincinnati, 290 miles from the mouth of the Ohio, and 740 miles from New Orleans.

This property will be divided into several parts, if desired.

For terms, &c., apply (post paid) to WILLIAM B. PERINE, Baltimore, Maryland.
ja4-d3m*

MR. ELIJAH EATON'S CERTIFICATE TO DR. JAYNE.—This certifies, that immediately after having attended my brother, who died of consumption in March, 1842, I was taken sick with the Consumption or Liver Complaint, and was reduced so low with the disease, that for four years I was unable to attend to my business, either at home or abroad, being for the most time confined to my bed. During the above period of time, I had expended for medical attendance of regular Physicians and medicines, to the amount of $300, without receiving any benefit therefrom. In July, 1845, I commenced taking Dr. Jayne's Medicines, and have taken them more or less ever since, and believe that it was by persevering in their use, that I can now truly say that I have completely recovered my health. I believe that Jayne's Sanative Pills and Expectorant are the best family medicines now in use.

I reside in Springfield, Otsego county, N. Y., and carry on a furnace and machine shop in that place, and am not interested in any manner in the sale of the above medicines, and make this certificate for the benefit of those afflicted. ELIJAH EATON.

Springfield, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1848. ja4

TO MERCHANTS.
WANTED, by a Young Man lately from N. York, a situation as Book Keeper or General Assistant, in the Grocery and Liquor business. From upwards of 10 years experience he guarantees entire satisfaction, and would be willing to devote his whole time to his employers. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. City references unexceptionable. Address, for three days, "Business," at this office, which will be promptly attended to. ja4-3t

BOX LOST.—Lost, on the 10th October, one Box, 250 lbs., marked "A. M. & S. Lackey, Saint Louis, Mo." It is supposed to have been taken off on board of steamer Caleb Cope or Lake Erie, as the drayman who hauled it delivered goods to these boats. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the same. ja4-2w D. LEECH & Co, Canal Basin.

I HAVE this day associated myself with James D M'Gill and Walter O. Roe, in the wholesale Grocery and Commission business, at their old stand, 194 Liberty street, where we will continue the business under the firm of M'Gills & Roe. JOHN M'GILL.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1849. ja4

Bacon Smoking.
HAVING just completed the rebuilding of our smoke houses, we are now prepared to receive meat, and smoke it in the most merchantable manner.

The houses are fitted with all the modern improvements, and are capable of containing 300,000 lbs. each.
KIER & JONES, Canal Basin, near Seventh st
ja4

TO LET.—A Lot on Boyd's Hill, suitable for one or two Brick Yards, to let. Apply to
ja4-1m M. B. LOWRIE, Agent, Wylie st.

BACON SIDES—4 casks, rec'd per Telegraph and for sale by
ja4 ROBERTSON & REPPERT

LARD—35 bbls prime Lard; 9 kegs do do; just rec'd and for sale by
ja4 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

WINTER LARD OIL—10 bbls W S Brown & Co's Winter Oil, rec'd this day per str Brilliant; for sale by ja4 SELLERS & NICOLS

PIG METAL—30 tons Allegheny, and 20 tons Hanging Rock, for sale by
ja4 JAMES DALZELL

COTTON—50 bales cotton, in store and for sale by
ja4 JAS DALZELL

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES—40 bbls prime Sugar House Molasses, in store and for sale low to close consignment, by ja4 JAS DALZELL

GINSENG—10 bags Ginseng, in store and for sale by ja4 JAS DALZELL

BEAVER CLOTHS—A few pieces plain and figured, just rec'd by express and for sale by
ja3 SHACKLETT & WHITE

LEAD—90 pigs Galena Lead, per str Robert Fulton, for sale by ja3 C H GRANT, 41 water st

SHOT—10 kegs Nos 1, 2, 3 and 4 Shot, for sale by
ja3 C H GRANT

PRODUCE, &c.—8 bbls Roll butter; 16 bbls white Beans; 200 lbs Beeswax; 100 lbs Ginseng; 3 bbls Chestnuts; 10 kegs Lard; just rec'd and for sale by
ja3 R ROBISON & Co

SUNDRIES—10 tons Oil Cake; 1800 lbs common Wool; 100 bush dried Peaches; 500 do do Apples, rec'd and for sale by ja3 R ROBISON & Co

FLAT BOATS—2 Flat Boats, 110 feet long, 20 wide; for sale by ja3 R ROBISON & Co

POTATOES—300 bush Potatoes, just rec'd and for sale by ja3 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

FLOUR—30 bbls fine Flour, just rec'd and for sale by
ja3 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

RYE FLOUR—4 bbls just rec'd and for sale by
ja3 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR—22 bbls for sale by
ja3 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

GENUINE ARABIAN LINIMENT, for Sprains, on hand and for sale by ja2 J KIDD & Co

M'LANE'S LUNG SYRUP—On hand and for sale by ja2 J KIDD & Co

DAVIS'S Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, on hand and for sale by ja2 J KIDD & Co

GUM DRAGON—300 lbs on hand and for sale by
ja2 J KIDD & Co

EMORY, assorted sizes, on hand and for sale by
ja2 J KIDD & Co

LARD—17 bbls No 1, now landing from steamer Genoa; for sale by
ja2 ISAIAH DICKEY & Co, front st

AUCTION SALES.

By John D. Davis, Auctioneer.

Fancy Ball, Theatrical Dresses, &c., at auction.
This Thursday evening, Jan. 4, at 7 o'clock, at Davis auction rooms, will be sold without reserve, for account whom it may concern, to pay charges, a valuable Theatrical Wardward, comprising from 40 to 50 pieces, among which are,

Old English Doublet, &c., Master Walters' Shape Dress, Shylock dress, Hussar dress, Prussian military frock coat Indian dress, Brigand dress, do coat, black gown, velvet tunic, &c.
ja4 JOHN D DAVIS, Auct.

Large stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.
On Thursday morning, Jan. 4th, at 10 o'clock, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, will be sold, without reserve, for cash currency:

A large and general assortment of well selected seasonable staple and fancy Dry Goods, which may be examined prior to the sale.

At 2 o'clock,
Groceries, Queensware, Furniture, &c.
With a variety of household goods suitable for house keepers, &c.

At 6 o'clock,
Ready made clothing, dry goods, fine cutlery, shot guns, rifles, pistols, gold and silver watches, musical instruments, miscellaneous books, a large lot of cheap publications, blank books, family and pocket bibles, letter and cap writing paper, &c.
ja3 JOHN D DAVIS, Auct.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATER.
C. S. PORTER .... MANAGER.

SECOND NIGHT OF THE
RE-ENGAGEMENT OF MR. WILLIAMS.

Thursday, January 4, will be acted a new Drama, called

IRELAND AS IT IS.

Ragged Pat .... Mr. Williams.
Dan O'Carolan .... Mr. Oxley.
Honor .... Miss Porter.
Judy O'Flagherty .... Miss Cruise.
Dance .... Miss Walters and Mr. Goodwin.

To conclude with the
ROBBER'S WIFE.

Larry O'Gig .... Mr. B. Williams.

Notice—The Gallery will remain closed during the cold weather. 2d and 3d Tier 35 cents.

WINCHELL,
WITH NEW LECTURES, NEW STORIES, NEW IMITATIONS.

At Philo Hall, on Friday Ev'g, Jan. 5th.
OLD CAPTAIN SWINGLETREE, and his son Enam—Landsmen turned Sailors—Sea Sickness—Portrait of the Captain—goes below—Enam takes the helm—the Sloop wrecked—Portrait of the Son—perversion of nautical terms.

Scene in a Police Court!

The French Servant—In which Mr. W. will represent five distinct characters—1. Nicholas, a French servant, badly fed, poorly paid, and worse thanked, in love with a young lady, who is very much enamored of herself, and not inclined to favor the pretensions of (2) Col. Crusty, an old military officer—lost an eye, an arm and a leg in battle with—an old cow—professing musical propensities, and an ardent desire to become son-in-law to (3) Old Dr. Von Blazem, a Dutch apothecary, very old, very ugly, miserly, and very cross—husband to (4) Mrs. Von Blazem, a genuine specimen of an old complaining Yankee lady—taken from life—and mother of (5) Miss Elizabeth Von Blazem, a very nice young lady, of some ten years' standing beauty, and strong musical talents.

A great variety of Imitations, including Betty Madagain! an itinerant mendicant from the Emerald Isle, with the song of "Angel's Whisper," which gradually and imperceptibly changes to the crying of an infant.

Caleb Bundy's Adventures Down East, being an imitation of an original Yankee, whom the imitator met "once upon a time."

☞ Tickets, 25 cents—to be had at the hotels and at the door. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.
ja4-tf

QUADRILLE PARTY.
A. BONNAFFON'S next Party will take place on Friday, the 5th inst. Those scholars and subscribers who have not received their tickets, are requested to call on A. B., as neither lady or gentleman will be admitted without. Tickets for gentlemen not scholars, for the evening, must be had of A. B. himself, as no tickets will be sold at the door. No children admitted who are not scholars. No more ladies tickets will be granted to gentlemen. ja4-1t

CHARITY SOIREE,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ORPHANS OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, will be given at the Lafayette Assembly Rooms, on Friday evening, February 2, 1849.

MANAGERS:

Hon. C. Shaler,	Andrew Burke, Esq.,
John B. Guthrie,	J. J. Rogers,
John Layton,	T. Ward,
W. A. M'Mullen,	John J. Mitchell,
E. Jones,	John Scott,
Wm. B. Mitcheltree, Jr.,	Hugh Kelly,
John Downing,	A. M'Callister,
C. Gottchear,	M. Bartram,

☞ Tickets can be obtained from the Managers.
dec29

VALUABLE MILLS FOR SALE
ADJOINING THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, and known as the Union Mills, to be sold on the 15th day of JANUARY, 1849, in Cincinnati, agreeably to the following advertisement, by the Sheriff of Hamilton county.

The Mill is 60 feet front by 100 deep; five stories high, and fronts on the Miami Canal, and also on Logan street in the rear, with ware houses, office and dwelling, for millers and engineers; also stables and other out buildings adjoining the Mills. There are seven run of 4½ feet burrs, driven by two double engines, three feet stroke and sixteen inch cylinders, and one single engine five feet stroke and twelve inch cylinders, with four boilers, double flued, 28 feet long and 42 inches diameter. All the machinery is in complete order and of the best quality. It was built chiefly for the manufacture of Kiln Dried Corn Meal, and has manufactured 500 barrels per day and over. It only requires the necessary bolts and chests to make it one of the best and most extensive Flouring Mills in the West, and offers great inducements to those engaged in the Milling business.

For terms, &c., read as follows:

SHERIFF'S SALE.—State of Ohio, Hamilton County, ss. Pursuant to the command of an order for sale, under a decree in Chancery, from the Commercial Court of Cincinnati, to me directed, I shall expose to public sale, at the Court House in Cincinnati, on Monday, the 15th day of January, A. D. 1849, at 11 o'clock, A. M. of said day, the following real estate, viz: Being all that certain Leasehold Estate, viz:—Lots Nos forty-one, (41) forty-two, (42) forty-three, (43) forty-four, (44) forty-five, (45) on the east side of the Miami Canal, extending to Logan street, and lying between North and Findlay street. Also, seventy-two feet of ground on Logan street, extending back to Campbell street (eastwardly) one hundred and eleven feet six inches, the same commencing at Hoffman and Stephenson's lot, and running north on Logan street seventy-two feet, the same being situate and lying in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, and Northern Liberties of Cincinnati, and conveyed to the said Nicholas P. Iglehart and John S. Iglehart, by John McLean and wife, by deed of lease, being dated the 19th day of May, 1847, for the term of ten years, from and after the first day of January, A. D. 1846, together with all the buildings and property thereon, known as the Union Mills of Cincinnati, with all the steam engines and boilers, stone and runs of stones, machinery, implements, gearings and fixtures thereto attached and appertaining; as well as the apparatus and other machinery belonging thereto for the manufactory and drying of corn meal, as the same now stands in operation and for the more complete operation, as the same may be in the kiln, drying corn meal, and all the stock, corn, corn meal and barrels, &c., and appertaining to said premises, together with the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging. Valued at $14,000.

Subject to the rents, taxes, levies and assessments due upon said property from the day of sale, under a certain lease dated 19th May, 1847, which lease was for the term of ten years from the first day of January, 1846, given by John M'Lean and wife to N. P. and John S. Iglehart.

To be sold on the following terms:—One fourth cash, one fourth in 6 mos; one fourth in 12 mos; one fourth in 18 mos; with interest from the day of sale, secured by mortgage on the premises.

Also—Lot No. forty (40,) as leased by John McLean and wife to Baker, and assigned by said Baker to said Iglehart, adjoining said lot No. forty-one, with the buildings, warehouse and property thereon situated, appraised. Valued at $1,600.

Terms of sale, one fourth cash; one fourth in 6 mos; one fourth in 12 months; one fourth in 18 months; with interest from the day of sale, secured by mortgage on the premises, and may be sold for two-thirds of the appraisement.

To be sold as the property of Nicholas P. Iglehart and John S. Iglehart, at the suit of John Swazey, Edwin A. Swazey and Allen Collier, partners under the firm of John Swazey & Co., against said Iglehart and others. JOSEPH COOPER, Sh'ff H. C.
ja2-d3t—Cin. Gaz.

DRY GOODS NOTICE.
A. A. MASON & CO.,
No. 60 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

BEG leave most respectfully to announce to their numerous patrons and the public, that they, in consequence of contemplating a change in their business, propose opening the whole of their extensive warehouse, (including all their wholesale rooms,) for retailing, and will continue open until the first of February, commencing on New Years day, 1849. Our wholesale stock, comprising one of the most extensive and varied assortments of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods ever exhibited in the western country, will be offered at lower prices than ever before known. Every article, however choice and desirable, will be accordingly reduced. Upwards of fifty thousand dollars of our stock has been recently purchased, the greater portion of which are foreign goods, received at New York by late European arrivals, which from the lateness of the season, as well as the known pressure in the money market, were sold at immense sacrifices at public sales, at rates varying from twenty-five to fifty per cent less than similar goods brought the first of the season. We are therefore confident that our prices for the time above mentioned will be found to be even lower than any Eastern wholesale rates.

We anxiously invite all persons to visit our establishment, whether they purchase or not, and test the truth of the above—assuring them that they will incur no obligation thereby, but confer a favor upon the proprietors. Our assortment of Silks, Shawls, and fine Dress Goods will amply repay one for a visit; added to which, an unusually great display of Domestic Goods will, we hope, induce all to call.

Our system of one price will be strictly adhered to.
ja3 A A MASON & Co

Head Quarters for Boots and Shoes,
Corner of Smithfield and Fourth sts.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TROTH & SCOTT, having commenced the general Boot and Shoe business, wholesale and retail, would respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public generally to their splendid new stock just opened, consisting of men's, women's, boys', misses' and children's wear, of every variety, suitable for the season, and at prices to suit the times. Also, a splendid article of Metalic Gum Shoes, for gentlemen and ladies. Please call and examine for yourselves. TROTH & SCOTT,
corner of Smithfield and 4th sts, Pittsburgh.

N. B.—Traveling Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c., always on hand and low for cash.

DIVIDEND.
Office of the Allegheny Bridge Co.,
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1849.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the river Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars on each share of the Capital Stock, standing in the name of individuals on the Books of the Company, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives forthwith.
ja2-d10&wlT JOHN HARPER, Secretary.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY—Smith & Johnson, 46 Market st, would invite the attention of dealers and others to their stock of Rupp's superior Kid Gloves, and a great variety of merino, silk and cotton Gloves. Also, to their extensive stock of worsted, Cashmere, Alpaca, Vigonia and Silk Hose; Moravian and other styles of cotton Hose—together with every style of children's Hose and gentlemens' half Hose. ja2

GOLD SPECTACLES—Silver do; Steel do; German Silver do. A large assortment constantly on hand, and carefully fitted to any age; Concave, convex, and cataract spectacle glass accurately adjusted to any vision required.

Also, multiplying glasses for examining linen, wool, minerals, bank notes, &c., just rec'd and for sale by
ja3 W W WILSON,
corner of market and 4th sts

ELECTION.
AN ELECTION will be held on Thursday, the 4th inst, for one President, two Vice Presidents, one Treasurer, one Secretary, and twenty-one Managers for the Board of Trade, to serve for the current year. The election will be held in the Rooms of the Institution, at 7 o'clock, P. M. JOHN HARPER,
dec3-2t Secretary.

LARD AND FEATHERS—17 bbls Lard; 25 sacks Feathers, to arrive; for sale by
ja2 ISAIAH DICKEY & Co

STEAMBOATS.

CINCINNATI & PITTSBURGH

DAILY PACKET LINE.

THIS well known line of splendid passenger Steamers is now composed of the largest, swiftest, best finished and furnished, and most powerful boats on the waters of the West. Every accommodation and comfort that money can procure, has been provided for passengers. The Line has been in operation for five years—has carried a million of people without the least injury to their persons. The boats will be at the foot of Wood street the day previous to starting, for the reception of freight and the entry of passengers on the register. In all cases the passage money must be paid in advance.

SUNDAY PACKET.
The ISAAC NEWTON, Capt. A. G. Mason, will leave Pittsburgh every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Sunday evening at 10 P. M.
May 29, 1847.

MONDAY PACKET.
The MONONGAHELA, Capt. Stone, will leave Pittsburgh every Monday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Monday evening at 10 P. M.

TUESDAY PACKET.
The HIBERNIA No. 2, Capt. J. Klinefelter, will leave Pittsburgh every Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Tuesday evening at 10 P. M.

WEDNESDAY PACKET.
The NEW ENGLAND No. 2, Capt. S. Dean, will leave Pittsburgh every Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Wednesday evening at 10 P. M.

THURSDAY PACKET.
The BRILLIANT, Capt. Grace, will leave Pittsburgh every Thursday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Thursday evening at 10 P. M.

FRIDAY PACKET.
The CLIPPER No. 2, Capt. Crooks, will leave Pittsburgh every Friday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Friday evening at 10 P. M.

SATURDAY PACKET.
The MESSENGER, Capt. S. Reno, will leave Pittsburgh every Saturday morning at 10 o'clock Wheeling every Saturday evening at 10 P. M.

NEW LISBON AND PITTSBURGH DAILY LINE OF CANAL AND STEAM PACKETS,

1848.

(VIA GLASGOW,)

Leaves Pittsburgh daily, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Glasgow, (mouth of the Sandy and Beaver Canal,) at 3 o'clock, and New Lisbon at 11, same night.

Leaves New Lisbon at 6 o'clock, P. M., (making the trip canal to the river during the night,) and Glasgow at 9 o'clock, A. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 3 P. M.—thus making a continuous line for carrying passengers and freight between New Lisbon and Pittsburgh, in shorter time and at less rates than by any other route.

The proprietors of this Line have the pleasure of informing the public that they have fitted up two first class Canal Boats, for the accommodation of passengers and freight, to run in connection with the well known steamers CALEB COPE and BEAVER, and connecting, at Glasgow, with the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati and other daily lines of steamers down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The proprietors pledge themselves to spare no expense or trouble to insure comfort, safety and dispatch, and ask of the public a share of their patronage.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.
G. M. HARTON, S. & W. HARBAUGH, } Pittsburgh.
R. HANNA, & Co., J. HARBAUGH & Co. } New Lisbon.
my11tf

NOTICE—The steamer BEAVER, C. E. Clarke, master, will leave after this notice, for Wellsville punctually, at 9 o'clock in the morning. ja13

1848. PITTSBURGH & BROWNSVILLE 1849
Daily Packet Line.
FEBRUARY 1st, 1848 FEBRUARY 1st, 1849

LEAVE DAILY AT 8 A. M., AND 4 P. M.

The following new boats complete the line for the present season: ATLANTIC, Capt. James Parkinson; BALTIC, Capt. A. Jacobs; and LOUIS M'LANE, Capt. E. Bennett. The boats are entirely new, and are fitted up without regard to expense. Every comfort that money can procure has been provided. The Boats will leave the Monongahela Wharf Boat at the foot of Ross st. Passengers will be punctual on board, as the boats will certainly leave at the advertised hours, 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. jan31

FOR NEW ORLEANS.
The splendid and fast running steamer FAIRMOUNT, G W Ebbert, master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on Tuesday, Jan. 2d, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board dec29

FOR MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG,
And Hockingport, and intermediate landings.
The fine steamer WELLSVILLE, Poe, master, will leave for the above ports every Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage apply on board. dec27-1m

FOR ST. LOUIS.
The splendid passenger steamer ROSCOE, Javens, master, will leave for above and intermediate ports this day.
For freight or passage apply on board. dec22

FOR LOUISVILLE.
The splendid new steamer TELEGRAPH No. 1, Haslep, master, will leave for above and intermediate ports on Saturday, 23d inst, at 10 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
BURBRIDGE, WILSON & Co.
dec22 GEO B MILTENBERGER.

REGULAR FRANKLIN PACKET.
The fine steamer FORT PITT, Capt. A. Miller, will run regularly in the above trade, leaving Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday evening, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board. dec18

REGULAR LOUISVILLE PACKET.
The splendid new steamer VERMONT, Wm Haslett, master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on this day.
For freight or passage, apply on board. dec12

FOR ST. LOUIS.
The fine new light draught steamer ZACHARY TAYLOR, Lucas, master, will leave for the above and intermediate ports this day.
For freight or passage, apply on board. dec19

PITTSBURGH & WHEELING PACKET.
The swift steamer CONSUL, Webber, master, will leave regularly for Wheeling, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock precisely.
Leave Wheeling every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., precisely.
The Consul will land at all the intermediate ports.
Every accommodation that can be procured for the comfort and safety of passengers has been provided. The boat is also provided with a self-acting safety guard to prevent explosions. For freight or passage apply on board or to DAVID C HERBST,
feb4 corner of 1st and Smithfield sts.

PITTSBURGH AND LOUISVILLE PACKET LINE
The new and splendid fast passenger packet, TELEGRAPH No. 2, Mason, master, will leave for Cincinnati and Louisville on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. For freight or passage apply on board, to BURBRIDGE, WILSON & Co, or
GEO B MILTENBERGER.

☞ Steamer Peytona will leave Louisville for New Orleans, on arrival of Telegraph No. 2. Passengers can go direct, and can have berths secured here if desired. nov16

EXPRESS WAGON LINE,
TO AND FROM
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia,
(VIA CHAMBERSBURG.)

TIME, FIVE DAYS—RUNNING DAY AND NIGHT.
THE public are respectfully informed that this Line will commence running on the 27th inst. A car will leave Philadelphia daily with the Mail Train to Chambersburg, and from thence by Wagon, with a relay of horses, running day and night. We will be prepared to forward 6000 lbs. freight daily. Apply to
D LEECH & Co, Pittsburgh,
or HARRIS & LEECH,
nov20 No 13 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

PIONEER TRANSPORTATION LINE, 1848.
BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND PITTSBURGH.
☞ Time, 5 days.
Merchandise transported at Canal rates.
FORSYTH & DUNCAN, Agents,
Water street, Pittsburgh.
FRAILEY & MARSHALL, Agents,
nov17 47 Light street, Baltimore.

BURKE & CO'S FAST EXPRESS,
FOR CUMBERLAND, BALTIMORE, AND THE EASTERN CITIES.
THE Proprietors of this Line have put on New Stock, and are prepared to forward packages of all descriptions daily, at the lowest rates.
J. O. BIDWELL, Agent,
Water street, Pittsburgh.
ROBINSON & BOEHM,
oct31 92 South Charles st, Baltimore.

ECLIPSE TRANSPORTATION LINE, 1848.
SHIPPERS and others are informed that this Line continues to run daily. Produce and merchandise receipted for by FIVE DAY LINE and regular wagons, at low rates and specified time.
J C BIDWELL, Pittsburgh;
nov14 ROBINSON & BOEHM, Baltimore.

PENNA. AND OHIO WAGON LINE,
TO AND FROM
PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA.
TIME, 5 DAYS—RUNNING DAY AND NIGHT.
THIS LINE, whose punctuality last winter gave such general satisfaction, will commence running on 1st of January next, using the mail train East of Chambersburgh, and relays of horses on the turnpike.
CLARKE & THAW, Pittsburgh.
LEWIS & BUTLER, 219 Market st,
dec25 Philadelphia.

Bingham's Express Wagon Line,
TO AND FROM
PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA,
VIA CHAMBERSBURGH.
TIME, FIVE DAYS—Running Day and Night.—A Car will leave Philadelphia daily with the Mail Train to Chambersburgh; a Wagon will leave on its arrival, and having relays of horses running day and night, secures the certain arrival of goods in Five Days! No more Goods will be received than can be loaded up each day, so that no delay will occur.
We will be prepared to forward 6000 lbs daily.
Apply to WM. BINGHAM,
Canal Basin, Pittsburgh.
BINGHAMS & DOCK,
dec20-d3m No 276 Market street Philada.

CLOTH STORE.
NOW'S THE TIME!—All those rich made Cloths, Cassimeres, and very choice Vestings, will be closed out at half price, and say Trimmings given in.
POST BUILDINGS,
ja2-1w corner wood and fifth sts.

WADDING—500 doz very heavy black Wadding, just rec'd and for sale by
ja3 SHACKLETT & WHITE, 99 wood st

NAPKINS—25 doz Linen Napkins, snow drop, bird eye and damask patterns, opened and for sale by
ja3 SHACKLETT & WHITE

SPOTTED FLANNELS—One case small figured red, just opened by
ja3 SHACKLETT & WHITE

FEATHERS—29 sacks to arrive; for sale by
dec15 ISAIAH DICKEY & Co

OIL CAKE—18 tons in store and for sale by
dec19 R ROBISON & Co