THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH:
THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 18, 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.

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

Rail Roads—Baltimore and Pittsburgh.

The Baltimore American, in an article noticing the extraordinary prosperity of the city of New York, which is owing principally to her indefatigable energy, perseverance, and sagacity, in opening up avenues of intercommunication, remarks:

'Nature has given to Baltimore a most advantageous position—the nearest of all the Atlantic cities to the Great West. If we have not done as much for ourselves as might have been done, the future is still before us. *If the efforts of a flourishing city beyond the Alleghenies, controlling an immense trade, rich in all the elements of wealth, possessed of a vigorous industry, which must insure to her a destiny of greatness—if the efforts, we say, of that growing and prosperous city to open communications with us, nearly two years ago, had been promptly and efficiently seconded here, we might at this moment have one vista of hope and promise which is not now very distinctly in prospect.*

It is indeed a melancholy reflection for Baltimore, and one not very pleasant to Pittsburgh, that when the heartfelt, earnest, confiding, concentrated energies of our citizens were put forth to promote immediate and direct communication, by rail road, with Baltimore, our efforts were met with coldness—nay, they were repulsed—by Baltimore, which had far more at stake than Pittsburgh—and this, too, mainly through the undue influence of a gentleman whose sagacity has been greatly over-rated, and whose obstinacy to his pre-conceived opinions borders upon recklessness. There never was a people more universally in earnest than the people of this city, at one time, for a rail road with Baltimore; and the disappointment, so wholly unexpected, was consequently widely and keenly felt, and Baltimore has lost vantage ground which she never can regain.

Philadelphia, wiser than Baltimore, seized the golden moment, and now, before the latter city has pushed her road one inch beyond Cumberland, a great road is under contract or built from Philadelphia to the mountains, and by next spring will be under contract the whole distance to this city.—Not only so—in a few days, a portion of the road west of Pittsburgh will be put under contract, and three years will scarcely elapse before the locomotive is running from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, to Lake Erie, and to Cincinnati.

But it is not too late for Baltimore still to avail herself of the privilege of coming to Pittsburgh.—The charter has been preserved for her acceptance. Several gentlemen here are ready to put their shoulders to the wheel, and to do all in their power. They have kept up the organization of the company, hoping that when Baltimore had wearied herself in surveying the mountainous region through Virginia, she would at last turn her attention to the only natural and feasible route she has to the Ohio River. The people along the line of the road, who are enterprising and wealthy, are ready and anxious to help. All these advantages are still within the reach of Baltimore, altho' she has lost that pecuniary assistance from Pittsburgh, which was once tendered to her acceptance.

And to our mind, it is still a grave question for the people of Baltimore to consider, whether still it is not their interest to adopt the Connellsville route to Pittsburgh, instead of attempting to overcome the natural obstacles through Virginia? It is clear to our mind, that Baltimore would be in a far better position to grasp the trade of the West, and of the Lakes, at Pittsburgh, than at Wheeling.—Besides, the way trade on the Pittsburgh route would be worth five times as much as it would on the Wheeling route.

We felt compelled to these remarks from the reminiscences called up by the remarks of the American, which paper, we take pleasure in stating, always has urged upon the people of Baltimore a sound and wise policy, which, if it had been taken, would have made her one of the most prosperous cities of the Union.

Homestead Exemption.

Gov. Edwards, of Missouri, comes out in his late message, in favor of homestead exemption. He says:

Of a piece with these laws, is that exempting from sale under execution, the homestead of the poor man. From my earliest recollections wisdom and humanity have seemed to me to unite in recommending such a law in the code of every nation. It is apparently a small matter, but a most important one to the large mass. The father and husband may be a sot and a spendthrift; or he may have lost all from fires, shipwreck or other visitations of Providence; or he may have been unfortunate in trade, and in every case broken down with age, distress or disease; or he may have sacrificed all by too generously endorsing for friends, and he may still be in debt. To label in such a case, under our laws, is nearly a hopeless task. If a man makes, at any time, more than the law exempts from sale under execution, it is liable to be seized and sacrificed—sold for half—a fourth or tenth of its value, and this would be no benefit to the creditor, and therefore, evidence to many of every effort to make such a surplus, and thus his labor would be lost to himself, and his family, and his country. But if the man had a home that was his own, he could work upon that—his location would be fixed—his creditor would know where to find him—and the payment of his debt would be rendered more certain.

We hope, by next year, to see our sensible Governor, Hon. Wm. F. Johnston, imitating so worthy an example.

HON. GEO. DARGIS.—The unanimous vote received by this gentleman, as permanent Speaker of the Senate, was one of the highest compliments which could be paid to him, and must be peculiarly gratifying to that gentleman, himself, as well as to his constituents, who are thus honored in their Representative.

This vote is also a most withering rebuke to the editors of the "Dispatch," of this city, who, while the election was pending, published an ill-natured and unjust attack upon Mr. DARGIS, a copy of which was sent to each Senator, with the evident purpose of injuring him with his fellow members, who were so soon to elect their permanent Speaker. This article was treated with the scorn and contempt it deserved, and we doubt not is had considerable influence in producing the extraordinary act of a unanimous vote being given for so decided a Whig as Mr. Dargis, in a body of divided politics.

Silliman's American Journal of Science and Arts for Jan'y, has been received. It contains nine elaborate original articles, on various branches of Science and Arts, and about 50 pages of Scientific Intelligence. Among the original articles, is one of exceeding interest on the "Dodo and its kindred, or the history, affinities and osteology of the Dodo, Solitaire and other extinct Birds of the Islands of Mauritius, Rodriguez and Bourbon;" and one entitled "an Analysis of the bitterns of a saline on the Kiskiminetas river, near Freeport, Pa." W W Wilson, Jeweller, on Market st., is agent for this valuable work.

"OLD ZACK IS COMING."—The Cincinnati Commercial, of Thursday last, says:—"We conversed a few moments yesterday with Col. A. M. Mitchell, who left Gen. Taylor at his home a few days since. We learn that the President elect was in good health and will be in Cincinnati form the 15th to 20th prox. and remain a day or two. He also purposes stopping a day at Pittsburgh. We can all say truly 'Old Zack is coming.'"

CHOLERA AT NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans papers of the 5th instant, all concur in the belief that the Cholera is rapidly retreating from that city. The following is the state of the report for the 5th instant:

"The interments for the last 24 hours, to noon, are of Cholera, 42—total, 62. In Charity Hospital, there was admitted of Cholera, 8—of other diseases, 4. Discharged of Cholera 5—deaths 15."

O'REILLY'S SOUTHERN LONE CONTEMPORARIES were received here yesterday from Baltimore. They come over O'Reilly's to Nashville, and from thence here. "Woolfolk, the gentlemanly agent, informs us that it will be in us to day and that he is situations to that city.—

FROM NEW YORK.
Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
NEW YORK, Jan. 15, 1849.

The arrival of the 'America' mail, has put merchants in possession of advices down to Dec. 30, from Liverpool. Among the dispatches are the usual annual statements of business, which this year look more favorable than for a long time. The iron makers are rather desponding, but this is favorable news. The other manufacturers anticipate a large business and great prosperity as soon as the holidays were over. American stocks were in unusual demand at rates which must attract large amounts from this side, and enhance the price of those that remain. The accession of capital that will attend this sale of Stocks, and the rise that will take place in cotton, from prosperous manufactures abroad, must have a most favorable influence upon trade here. The last news from Havre, is that the fleet of American ships there is loaded deep as it will swim, with valuable goods, which up to January 1, got a large export bounty. After these are disposed of, our European trade will assume the position it occupied before it was disturbed by the French Revolution and its attendant consequences.

Politically, the news from abroad, is not generally satisfactory, especially as regards France. To be sure Louis Napoleon is elected by a triumphant majority, and seemingly has all France to sustain him. With a man of firmness and of established character at the helm, the future would be full of hope to France, and she might be secured in the possession of that civil liberty she has so long sighed for. To gain this, there is but one method, and that, the engagement of the people in a manner which would, while gratifying the ambition of France, also bring wealth to her people. The people of France must be educated and sobered down to the American tone of feeling, in relation to politics, and acquire our industrial habits, or they will have a revolution twice in every Presidential term. Louis Napoleon has about as much chance of serving his time out quietly, as Smith O'Brien has of being elected to the Presidency of England.

Stocks have improved within the past two days, and close firmly at the highest rate. The great demand is for United States Stocks, which are held at 110 for the loan of 1868, and 109 for the loan of 1869. The loan of 1842 is held as high as 119, and this point bids fair to be reached by Government Stocks, again.

The shipments for California, comprises to-day 446 stout young men, fully equipped for the mines. One ship took 167, and another 120. A gentleman this morning, who went on board the Tarolinta, to take leave of a brother, was so much overcome with the preparations, that he hastily ran up town, said good-bye to his family, bought a small outfit, and left for the placers. One more good budget of golden reports would cause comparative depopulation in some localities.

A libel suit was decided yesterday, that gives rise to much conversation. Thompson vs. Beach: The plaintiff is the editor of a Bank Note Reporter, and made some remarks unfavorable to various banks in the control of Mr. Beach, of the 'Sun.' The latter at once turned the batteries of the 'Sun' upon the editor of the Reporter, who sought remedy in the court of law, and has obtained a verdict of $10,000, which must be paid. The jury have given exemplary damages, and have decided, that calling a man worthy of the States Prison is actionable.

Markets have been extremely dull for the last two days. Ashes have fallen to 6¼ cents for Pot; Pearl, $7. The Cotton trade is not what the dealers expected, and ½ cent reduction will be acceded to. Flour and Grain are in good demand for the east and California, but deliveries cannot be made in consequence of the ice in the harbor. Good Flour, $5 87½ @ $6. Wheat is dull of sale. Corn is very small supply, and the chief sales are to arrive. Provisions have rather slackened, and holders accept lower rates, with the market closing in favor of the seller. Lard is dull. Butter is now in request at rather higher rates. Rye is held at 67 @ 68 cents, and a small stock. Crude Sperm Oil has risen 2½ cents per gallon, with sales of 400 barrels. c.

Western Rail Road and Cannel Coal.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

"POLAND, O., Jan. 15, 1849.

Lest by your Saturday's paper, that 'the schoolmaster has actually been abroad.' I am rejoiced to know that after travelling from Ethiopia to Cambay, and other foreign parts, he has once more landed on Terra Firma. We are confidently assured that there is a *Balm in Gilead*, but in what hole in the wall Mr. Horace Balm is kept, when at home, yet remains a *mystery*. I did not wish to do Mr. Brown any injustice, nor underrate the value of his property; but as Balm writes, Mr. Brown still remained in *blissful ignorance* of the sad deposites of Cannel Coal, until he announced it to the world, I do not think it hurt his feelings much. The specimens obtained were not 'picked up in the run,' but taken from the top and bottom where the vein had been worked in some twelve or more feet. However, so far as the rail road is concerned, our interest is Mr. Brown's interest, for the same route passes through both properties. Facts are still stern realities, and some times more. If the Cannel Coal should be found on Mr. Brown's farm—and I hope it may—it will speak for itself—but if it has only been known through Mr. Balm and a communication signed Delano—one at least of these names is not known in the neighborhood.

I leave the *horse shoeing* and *cobbing* with Mr. Balm, as he probably understands these branches better than I, merely remarking that his mention of *Iron*, and the 'one cent per bushel for Cannel Coal, when first found, is very *small* potatoes. Balm appears to be so well versed with regard to the diamonds of Golconda, sapphires of Orien, &c., I wonder if he could be hired to enlighten the people at this time, *just a little*, about the California Gold region. We often hear of men being so smart as to set rivers on fire, but at the great upheaving of the elements, &c., Mr. Balm predicts, if he should set Brown's Cannel Coal Bank on fire, he is smarter than I think him, as it is scarcely combustible.

With 'Robinson' and his Chartier's Creek Rail Road, I have nothing to do, merely informing him that the Monongahela River passes for a hundred miles or more through just such Bituminous Coal mines as 'Robinson' mentions, with good facilities for transportation down the Ohio, so that Steubenville will never suffer for want of *Coal*, if she never gets a rail road. 'Robinson' will please 'consider this field,' before he troubles his head about Cannel Coal again. I must close, as my sheet is full.

Yours, &c. EDWIN MORSE.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—We shall have to interdict further personal controversy, on the subject of Cannel Coal. We shall always be ready to give all the information in our power, in regard to the Railroad, and the Mineral Deposites along its line, but the public are no way interested in the personal disputes of gentlemen, who, we presume, have not much cause of difference after all, if they would only understand each other.

RAIL ROAD ITEMS.—The annexed statement—says the New Hampshire Herald—exhibits the number of miles of rail road opened in the United States during the year 1848, so far as we have been able to gather from the imperfect returns received:

Miles of Rail Road opened in the United States in 1848.

New York and Erie Railroad,	138 miles.
New York, Harlem, and Albany,	30 "
New York and New Haven,	77 "
Patterson and Ramapo, N. J.	16 "
Washington and Saratoga, N. Y.	40 "
New Haven Canal Road, Conn.,	28 "
Nashua and Worcester, Mass.,	44 "
Oswego and Syracuse, N. Y.,	41 "
Cape Cod Branch, Mass.,	28 "
Atlantic and Montreal, Me.,	36 "
Vermont Central,	45 "
Mad River and Lake Erie, Ohio,	45 "
Madison and Indianapolis,	50 "
Petersboro and Sherley, Mass.,	12 "
Lawrence Railroad, Mass.,	18 "
Northern Railroad, N. H.	44 "
Michigan Central Road,	60 "
Elizabeth and Somerville, N. J.	12 "
Stony Brook, Mass.,	14 "
Northern Road, L. Champlain to Clinton Co.,	13 "
Lowell and Lawrence,	12 "
Vermont and Massachusetts,	45 "
Cheshire Railroad, N. H.,	32 "
South Shore, Mass.,	10 "
Total,	902 miles.

This exceeds the openings of any previous year within the history of these works in this country. It will be perceived, on reference to the list, that some of the most important lines have been extended and have approached nearly to completion. With one or two exceptions, the increase has been in the northern and eastern States. We have no doubt more than nine hundred and fifty nine miles of railroad have been added to the previous aggregate within the past year, making the grand total, at the close of 1848, nearly seven thousand miles of railroad in operation in the United States.

COLORED MEN IN PARIS.—Robert Walsh, in one of his letters to Littell's Living Age, writes:

Our French paragraphists are not particularly struck with the capacity of the negro race to maintain republican institutions, as it is exemplified in the monopoly of the products of the soil, and of all traffic, internal and external, by the government of Hayti. The black man—the true ebony—in the delegation of the Antilles, who sits in the centre of the Montagnards in the Assembly, was the servant of a white general resident in the capital. An intimate acquaintance of the master told me, a few days ago, that the representative had not resigned his domestic post, whether from personal attachment or prudential motives, he would deserve credit for either. A gentleman of New Orleans, on a visit to Paris, relates to me that, about a fortnight since, while seated in a side box of the first tier of the grand opera, he distinguished a colored family in the one immediately opposite, by his opera glass he discovered that the head of it, whom he recognized, distinguished him, and was about to come round to him by the lobby. A feeling natural to a Southern American induced him to prefer that the interview should not be in the box which he occupied. He met the visitor in the lobby; the latter grasped his hand, and reminded him that he had been his tailor at New Orleans. 'I retired,' he added, 'with a good property; we are well settled here; that's my box, once a week; we shall be happy to see you at our apartments.'

Lieut. Col. Roger S. Dix, U. S. Army.

It will give great pain to his numerous friends to learn the death of this gallant and high minded gentleman.

Colonel Dix was a native of New Hampshire, a brother of the Senator in Congress from New York, and the son of Colonel Timothy Dix, of the Army, who lost his life in the ill-fated expedition of General Wilkinson against Montreal in 1813. He was educated at West Point; and at the moment of completing his course of study in 1822, instead of accepting the leave of absence for a few months usually granted to graduates, he volunteered his services, and accompanied General Scott on the Black Hawk expedition.

After serving for several years in the Quartermaster's department as one of its most efficient officers, he was appointed by Mr. Polk, near the commencement of his administration, a Paymaster in the Army. He accompanied Gen. Taylor, with whom he had previously served several years at Fort Jessup, to Corpus Christi, before the war with Mexico. He was with the General during the two days of Buena Vista, officiating part of the time as his aid-de-camp, and part of the time in the same capacity with Colonel Wool, the gallant second in command. For his distinguished gallantry on that blood battle field, he was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel at the last session of Congress.

Few officers of his department have rendered more constant or efficient service since the commencement of the war. He was either in Mexico paying troops, or in the United States expediting volunteers to the field. Since the termination of hostilities, he has been engaged in paying troops as they return from the theatre of war; and he was on his way to this city to render his account of his last service, when he was stricken by the hand of death. On Friday evening he arrived at Wheeling, and was perfectly well. The next morning he set out, with five other gentlemen, in an extra stage for Cumberland. On arriving at Hillsborough, at half past five in the evening, he felt unwell, and his companions at once determined to stop with him for the night. In a few moments he was violently attacked with the cholera, which resisted all remedies. At one o'clock in the night he was dead, and the next day his companions followed him to the grave.

Thus perished, almost without warning, in the flower of his manhood, and by the pestilence which literally 'walketh in darkness,' one of the gallant spirits of the Mexican war, whom the sword had spared for a little time to fall by a more terrible antagonist. The military spirit which animated him lived with him to the last. A short time before he died he whispered to a friend, by whose assiduous and devoted attentions his last struggles were watched, and, as far as human kindness could avail, alleviated, 'Would to God I could have died upon the battle field in Mexico!' and he instantly added, 'but it is for Him to dispose of our life as well as death.'

He has left a little family to deplore his loss, relatives to cherish the remembrance of his manly virtues, friends to recall his frank and noble hearted bearing in private intercourse, and a country to hold in grateful and admiring recollection his most gallant services in the field of battle.—*Union.*

CHIHUAHUA AND CALIFORNIA.—The expedition of Col. HAYS, which went to explore a route to Chihuahua, has returned to San Antonio, having fully accomplished the object in view. A report has been published by Col. HAYS in the Texan papers. The following summary shows the conclusions to which his observations have led him:

"I had felt the utmost confidence when leaving San Antonio, that if we were ever successful in finding a road to Chihuahua, it would be by the Los Moros. But at present, I am satisfied that the way by the San miles Saba is preferable. It is about one hundred and fifty miles from Paso del Norte to the Pacos, over a good country for wagons, from there to an Indian trail which leads for the head of the San Saba fifty miles, from thence to San Antonio, one hundred and fifty miles. In a direct line, it is not three hundred miles, but this way is over a beautiful and level country, with the exception of a few miles between San Antonio and Camp Liano. There will be nothing to detain a wagon, on this route, except in crossing the Pecos, which is a narrow stream, and can be forded except when high. Although I have not examined the whole way to the Paso del Norte, I amsatisfied, from authority on which I fully rely, that the road can be constructed without any obstruction to that place, by ascending the Pecos fifty miles from Presidio del Norte to the Paso del Norte. Presidio del Norte is a point fifty miles above the Paso del Norte road, the distance from Matagorda Bay to Paso del Norte, cannot exceed six hundred and fifty miles, the way the road will run; and I am fully satisfied it must be the road to California at all seasons of the year, having every advantage over the Missouri route as it regards distance, climate or country."

The testimony of Col. HAYS as to the route to California by the way indicated, and thence along the Gila, corresponds with the observations of other explorers. The communications between the valley of the Rio Grande and the great region beyond the Rocky Mountains are comparatively easy. It would not be surprising if a connection through the Paso del Norte should furnish one of the most important; if not one of the earliest, routes between the Atlantic and the Pacific seaboards.

The discerning eye of commerce, with an infallible sagacity, will be sure to discover the best of all the practicable routes that may bring the rest of the Union into a full and direct intercourse with California and Oregon. In process of time there will be, no doubt, many routes, all traversed, all crowded with a thronging trade and travel. But those avenues of intercourse which lie entirely within our own territory are undoubtedly the most important to us, and of these nature has furnished several.—*Balt. Amer.*

COLONIZATION.—This cause appears to be advancing. The Presbytery of Ohio, which comprehends Pittsburgh and the surrounding region, at its last meeting, on the 10th of January, passed the following resolution, which was prepared by a committee consisting of Rev. Dr. Elliot, Rev. Daniel E Nevin, and M. Leech Esq.

"That in the establishment of the Republic of Liberia, on the coast of Africa, by the agency of the Colonization Society, they recognise the progressive developement of a scheme of benevolence, which promises incalculable good to the colored race. The beneficial results arising from the continued action of the same agency by which this Republic has been ushered into existence, are set forth in a lucid and forcible manner by Mr. Hall, in an article published in the Presbyterian Advocate, of January 24, 1849, which well deserves the consideration of all who would form an enlightened and accurate judgment on the subject. Participating in the common desire of good men to bless mankind, we view the colored race placed in a position where they can enjoy the rights and immunities of freemen, they do hereby recommend Mr. Hall, and the cause of which he is the agent, to the affectionate regard and liberal patronage of the public.'

By a notice in another column the reader will observe that a meeting is to be held on Thursday evening next, to promote this good cause, at which some distinguished speakers are to address the meeting.

The article, by Mr. Hall, referred to in the resolution has been published in pamphlet form, for gratuitous distribution, and copies can be obtained at the Book store of Messrs. Johnston & Stockton, or of J D Williams, Wood St.

VERDICT OF $10,000 AGAINST MOSES Y. BEACH FOR LIBEL.—The libel suit instituted by Mr John Thompson, a broker of Wall street, New York, against Moses Y. Beach, of the New York Sun newspaper, was a verdict of ten thousand dollars, the full amount of damages claimed. John Van Buren was one of the principal counsel for Mr. Tompson against Mr. Beach.

During the last summer, and for some time previous, Mr. Thompson, who published a bank note reporter, was in the habit of quoting the value of the various bank note currency, including that issued by Mr. Beach in the shape of Plainfield and others bills. These quotations, it appears, did Mr. B., and accordingly some charges of a very ugly character were trumped up against Mr. Thompson, brought to the notice of the police, and published in the Sun, with comments not very complimentary to Mr. T.—On these charges the suit was instituted the trial came on, and the verdict of ten thousand dollars was rendered by the jury, without leaving their seats, amidst the applause of the audience.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—A party is organizing, says a Liverpool paper, to put down the Electric Telegraph. Here is the appeal of the association:

"Let us be up and doing. Let every man, woman and child in these realms petition the Queen and the Legislature to abolish all those horrid telegraphs, or it will soon be up with us. Already we have had

'Revolution in Paris and fall of Louis Phillippe, by electric telegraph.'

'Dreadful ship wrecks and loss of life on the East coast, by the electric telegraph.'

'Trial and conviction of Smith O'Brien, by the electric telegraph. *Is that justice to Ireland?*

'Bambardment of Palermo and destruction of the city, by the electric telegraph.'

'Arrival of the Cholera at Hull, by the electric telegraph.'

'Accouchement of her Majesty, by the electric telegraph,' &c., &c.

Is it not awful to contemplate what next may be inflicted upon us by this diabolical invention?"

THE HALL of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES was yesterday (Sunday) crowded to its utmost capacity by an audience of the highest respectability, drawn together to hear a Sermon from the Rev. Dr. Henry B. Bascom, of Kentucky. Among the numerous dignitaries present, our Reporter noticed the President of the United States and the Speaker of the House. The text from which Dr. Bascom delivered his discourse was Galatians, 6th chapter 14th verse:

"But God forbid that I should glory, save in the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom the world is crucified unto me and I unto the world."

It was a most eloquent effort, well worthy of the fame of the distinguished pulpit orator, and commanded the profound attention of all present.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Further Intelligence by the America.

IRELAND.

Ireland continues in a state of political repose. The proceedings in the prosecution of Mr. Duffy, have furnished almost the only theme for the Irish journalists. The court has been occupied, day after day, with the arguments of counsel, who have tried to quash the indictment by every objection legal ingenuity could suggest; but the decision of the court has hitherto proved fatal to these attempts. The quashing of the indictment and the plea of abatement having failed, Sir C. O'Loghlen has now put in and is arguing a demurrer to the indictment, which, if finally decided against Mr. Duffy, will enable the counsel for the crown to demand the judgment of the court forthwith.

PARIS, Thursday Night.—The President of the Republic has addressed the following letter to the electoral committee:

Pulais de l'Elysee, Dec. 25.—Gentlemen, I have received the letter of congratulation which you sent me relative to my election to the office of President to the Republic. The sentiments which you express in it on the strengthening of the Republican Government are those which I have already expressed myself the wishes which you form for the prosperity of France are those which I endeavor every day to realise. It is in that way that I hope to show myself worthy of the immense majority of suffrages which have nominated me to direct the destinies of our country. I thank you, gentlemen, for the energetic aid which you have been kind enough to afford me on this occasion, and I pray you to receive the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

(Signed) LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

AUSTRIA

The accounts of the success of the Imperial troops against the Hungarians are rather more definite. It appears that on the approach of the imperialists towards Presburg, the garrison, 10,000 strong, were preparing to defend the town, but the citizens opposed that step, and the former then withdrew, fearing that they would have to contend against an internal as well as an external foe. They were followed by Jellachich as far as Wieselburg, where a sanguinary conflict ensued between them and the Croatians. A portion of Wieselburg was reduced to ashes, and a still larger portion plundered by the Croatians. Numbers of the inhabitants of Wieselburg, as well as of Raab and Komorn, carry on an immense cornstrade, and are enormously rich; so that the Croatians no doubt found good booty, unless the Wieselburgers had packed off their valuables before the arrival of their rapacious visiters. It is said that the imperialists lost at Wieselburg 2 generals, four staff officers, and 57 sub-officers. On the other hand, the Magyars lost, in prisoners alone, 792, who were forwarded to Olmutz.

Meantime the Magyars claim a complete victory over the troops of the well-known Pastor Urban, who has been taken prisoner. On the 15th the details of Urban's, which leads from Moravia into Hungary, were entirely cut to pieces by the Magyars, who had rendered it impassable even for smugglers. According to the latest intelligence General Schlick was advancing towards Pesth from the Galician side. It is thought, however, that the Hungarian army on the frontiers of Siebenburgen will cause him to check himself.

Letters from Warsaw, of the 10th December, announce the confiscation of the property of General Bem, who commanded a portion of the insurgents in Vienna, and who is now in the Hungarian service.

The young Emperor is expected to arrive in Vienna on New Year's Day.

THE CHOLERA.

We regret to state, says Willmer & Smith's European Times, that the cholera still lowers over the metropolis; in the provinces it has not made any very considerable progress, but in Scotland it seems to rage with very alarming results. The number of persons attacked with the cholera in the metropolis was last week only 1,118 against 1,153, the average of the last five years. From cholera the fatal cases were 31, against 29 the previous week, while two weeks preceding the weekly return was 63. The return from the English provinces are daily about 10 or 12. Amongst these we have to add two in our own town, but they were persons living in the utmost destitution in the utmost humid, unwholesome habitations. In Manchester and Salford only one death has been yet reported. The total number of cases from the first appearance of the malady was, by the official account up to Wednesday, 3,737, whereof 1,772 had proved fatal, 505 had recovered, and 1,400 were under treatment, or the result was not recorded. Scotland, unhappily, swells the vast majority in this melancholy table.

The cases in Scotland have been no fewer than 2,922 whereof 1,336 have perished. While London is at present fifty cases in arrears on Wednesday but 4 new cases, 2 only of which had proved fatal, and the provinces 11 cases, 7 of which had terminated in death, Scotland exhibits 137 new cases, 73 of which had been fatal. Glasgow, Dumfries, Maxwelltown, and Edinburgh and its vicinity seem to be the chief seats of the disease. In Glasgow, the ravages of the disease are appalling. A little earn would save many a life, and the timely use of a proper remedy might have arrested many a consumption. But many persons have an invincible repugnance to taking any medicine, and rather than use the means within reach, resting a disease, simply because the remedy may not be a pleasant one, would suffer and languish for a long time, before they would resort to the aid of medicine.

B. A. Fahnestock & Co.'s Cough Balsam has a great advantage in this respect over many other Cough preparations, as its pleasant taste permits it to be used without inconvenience. But its value as a Balsam consists in the speediness of its cure. We have known some of the most desperate coughs, some of which had been running on for a considerable length of time, yield almost immediately to its power.

Prepared and for sale, wholesale and retail, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
nov16 cor Wood and Liv., and Wood and 6th sts

☞ A FINE SET OF TEETH FOR 25 CENTS.—Yellow and unhealthy Teeth, after being once or twice cleansed with Jones' Amber Tooth Paste, have the look and color of ivory, and at the same time is so innocent and fine, that its daily use in ordinary cases, serves to clean teeth that are in a good condition, giving them a beautiful polish and preventing decay. Those decayed it prevents from becoming worse—it also fastens such as are beginning to decay, and renders them perfectly white and healthy, and makes the breath deliciously sweet. Price 25 or 37½ cents a box.

For sale by WM. JACKSON, 89 Liberty street, sign of the Big Boot. sep18

☞ FIRE MAPLY WHISKERS FOR 3 SHILLINGS.—Reader—the real quality of a 3s. bottle of Jones' Hair Restorative is to force the hair to grow on the head or, face—or wherever nature intended hair to grow.

For sale by WM. JACKSON, No 89 Liberty street, sign of the Big Boot. sep18

BAD BREATH OR BAD TEETH.—Persons who have either unpleasantly smelling breath, or bad teeth, use of Jones' Amber Tooth Paste will, on one trial, without fail,

Make the Breath pure and sweet,
The Teeth white and Gums hard.

Reader, just try this once. For sale by WM JACKSON, 89 Liberty st, sign of the Big Boot. oct3

"That winter skin of here, than snow,
And pure as monumental alabaster."

All females have skin like the above, who use Jones Spanish Lily White. It maketh pure beauty, yet nature ably white. Sold at 89 Liberty street. jy18

☞ The excessive or morbid secretions of bile is well known to cause violent disturbance of the digestive organs, and give rise to numerous and dangerous fevers, which often put an end to life. The stomach must be cleansed of these foul secretions, and this can most readily be accomplished by the use of B A Fahnestock's Anti-Bilious Pills, which are a most valuable family cathartic. They can be given with safety at all times, and afford relief in a very short time.

Prepared and sold by B A FAHNESTOCK & Co, corner 1st and wood, and corner 6th and wood sts. aug20

W. H. Wright, M. D., Dentist,
Office and residence on Penna. opposite the Pittsburgh Bank. Office hours from 9 o'clock to 12 A M., and from 2 o'clock to 5 P. M. sept4-1y

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court, the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of James Gilmore, of South Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, will expose to sale, at public outcry, on the premises, on the third Saturday of February, A. D. 1849, at 12 o'clock, M., all that valuable FARM, situate in the said township of South Fayette, bounded by lands of James Herriot, Joseph Delhaas, Samuel Kennedy, James M'Keown, John Alexander, the Rev. Wm. Jeffery and others, containing 279 acres and 107 perches, on which is erected a large and valuable brick Dwelling House, and a large frame Barn and frame Stable, a stone milk house, and tenant house. About 175 acres cleared; the residue has fine timber; an apple Orchard in its prime, all grafted fruit. The farm is in a good state of cultivation, and the soil is well adapted to small grain. The farm is well watered, and has an abundance of excellent Stone Coal. It is situated about 10 miles from Pittsburgh, and about 9 miles from the Pittsburgh and Washington Turnpike Road. The land will be sold as one farm, or in two tracts, as the same was divided by the inquest of partition.

Terms of sale—one third cash; one third in one year, with interest from the day of sale; and one third in two years with interest from the day of sale. The two last payments to be secured on the premises, by Judgment Bond and Mortgage. Purchasers wishing to examine can call for further information with the undersigned in said township, near Ramsey Ford, on the said Turnpike Road. SAMUEL STEWART, Adm'r.
ja16-w5t*3

Patent Soda Ash.

27 CASKS (Glass makers) Jas Muspratt & Sons' brand, just rec'd per steamer Brooklyn, and for sale by W & M MITCHELTREE,
ja16 No 160 Liberty st

TO LET.

A STORE ROOM on Market street, a few doors from the river, very suitable for a clothing store. Enquire of G. R. MASSEY or THOMAS OLIVER. ja19-4tif

WM. C. FRIEND, Attorney at Law, Fourth street, near Grant. ja19-1y

LARD OIL—15 bbls pure winter strained, in store and for sale by O BLACKBURN & Co,
ja18 water street

SOAP—100 bxs Crompton & Co's extra Soap, in store and for sale by O BLACKBURN & Co
ja18

PEARL STARCH—15 bxs in store and for sale by O BLACKBURN & Co
ja18

POTASH—11 casks Pot Ash, in store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON
ja18

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES—15 bbls La. Sugar House Molasses, on consignment and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON
ja18

WHITE HAVANA SUGAR—30 bxs white Havana Sugar, just received and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON
ja18

LARD OIL—12 bbls No 1 winter strained Lard Oil; 8 do No 2 fall do do do Just received and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON
ja18

COFFEE—40 bags Rio Coffee; 30 do super do do; 50 do Laguyra Coffee, in store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON
ja18

VERY OLD BRANDY—1 qr. cask Old Cognac Brandy, "1805," just imported by us and for sale by the bottle. MILLER & RICKETSON
ja18

MACKEREL—75 bbls No 3 Mackerel, landing from stmr Brooklyn and for sale by JAMES DALZELL
ja19

ROLL BUTTER—25 bbls prime Roll Butter, just received and for sale by L S WATERMAN
ja18

MACKEREL—25 bbls No 3 Mackerel, large, in store and for sale by L S WATERMAN
ja18

LARD—20 bbls No 1 Leaf Lard, just rec'd and for sale by L S WATERMAN
ja18

BEANS—20 bbls small white Beans, in store and for sale by L S WATERMAN
ja18

DRY GOODS NOTICE.
A. A. MASON & CO.

MESSRS. A. A. MASON & CO. 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.
A A MASON & CO
ja16

RICH DRESS GOODS, per foreign steamer Europa.—A A MASON & CO, No 60 Market street, will open this morning, Rich Dress Goods, comprising the following styles, viz: Satin plaid Merinos, a new article, and the richest goods imported this season; all wool Plaids, high colors and choice styles; all wool Cashmeres and alous de Laines; fine Coburg and Lyonese Cloths, of any describable shade and color; satin striped Cashmeres, in great variety. ja19

A. MASON & Co, 60 Market street, have just received another large invoice of plaid Long and Square Shawls, bought 25 per cent less than any previously received this season.

Our stock of Shawls is now the largest in the city, and purchasers may be certain that our prices from this date will be 25 per cent less than at any former time. ja16

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN, who has a thorough knowledge of the dry goods business and book keeping. Address "R. H.," at this office, with reference. ja18-3t

CREAM CHEESE—20 bxs cream Cheese; also, 50 do Western Reserve, for sale by JAMES DALZELL
ja17

TANNERS' SCRAPS WANTED—For which the highest market price will be paid by R E SELLERS, 57 wood st
ja16

DRIED PEACHES—600 bush dried Peaches, halves, in good shipping order; for sale by MCGILLS & ROE
ja15

DRIED APPLES—200 bush dried Apples, for sale by MCGILLS & ROE
ja15

LARD—10 bbls