THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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

COMMERCIAL LIST AND PHILADELPHIA PRICE CURRENT.—Subscriptions to this valuable paper will be received and forwarded from this office.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.—We will receive and forward free of expense, advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

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

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 9 o'clock, and as early in the day as possible. Advertisements not inserted for a special time, will invariably be charged until ordered on.

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

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1849.

There is nothing upon the outside of Washington politics of much interest to day. The House has spent a good part of it in debating and voting upon a motion to print 10,000 extra copies of Hon. T. Butler King's report upon the Panama Railroad. The voting was so close that the Speaker had to interpose his vote to prevent the motion being laid upon the table. It was finally carried, after a warm contest, by the vote of 96 to 85. The opposition to the motion to print extra copies did not arise from an unfavorable disposition towards the Panama project, but took its origin in a growing repugnance of the House to tolerate the enormous abuse of printing documents for the mere purpose of furnishing work and good jobs to the public printers. This is an excellent report, and it has been extensively republished and quoted from in the newspapers. It has attained all the publicity that Congress can give it, and to print extra numbers would be only to throw away money. The chief matter of debate in the Senate to day, has been this same railroad scheme. Mr Benton said it ought to be at once adopted as a temporary expedient or make shift until we can build a permanent road within our own territory to the Pacific Ocean.

Messrs. Foote, Downs and Westcott all opposed it, because we should be able to get the right of way from Mexico across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec which was much nearer and better.

Messrs. Benton and Douglass denied this and said that Mexico had peremptorily refused us this right of way during the negotiations which resulted in the treaty of peace, and was in such a condition that it would be useless to repeat the application. It appears that the original grant of this right of way, Sr. Garay, an enlightened and enterprising Mexican citizen, is now in this city, and that he has been for the last two months moving the wires in opposition to the applicants to Congress on behalf of the Panama scheme. He wishes to engage American capitalists and the favor of the American government in aid of his own truly great and noble project, whether practicable and within the compass of our present means or not.

Among other interested gentlemen whom the subject of the discussion had drawn to the Senate Chamber, was Sr. Atochea, his striking figure and dark handsome Iberian face, attracting the observation of many spectators, not used to Washington lions. The Senor is supposed to be a patron of his countryman Garay's enterprise.

Nothing decisive was done upon this or any thing else in the Senate today. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1849.

Dr. Edwards, of Ohio, reported, from the committee on the District of Columbia, a bill which prohibits the traffic in slaves within this District.—The bill proposes to enact that no person shall bring or send a slave into the District for sale, under a penalty of five hundred dollars, nor send nor bring one here to be hired for a period of more than a year, under a like penalty; and it any person shall bring a slave here as his servant, it is required that he shall make oath within forty eight hours, of his intention to remove him, and not to sell him, before some magistrate.

The introduction of this bill gave rise to an animated debate, which lasted all day. Its tone was mild and moderate—several Southern members declared that they should not oppose the bill, if the citizens of the district desired its passage. Long John Wentworth, evidently with the mere purpose of annoying the Southern members, said the bill was of no great account; but it would do for this year; so he proposed to put it immediately upon its passage. This, of course, aroused those at whom it was directed, and Mr. Haralson said he saw plainly that it was intended as an entering wedge for the purpose of widening the breach between the North and South, and he therefore moved to lay it at once upon the table. The vote upon this motion was, ayes 71—nays 107. Majority against laying on the table, forty six. The bill was then passed over, with the understanding that it will come up again to morrow. There is hardly a doubt that it will pass the House, but of course it stands a feeble chance in the Senate. It will do much to allay agitation on the subject of slavery, so far as this District is concerned.

The Senate have spent another day upon the Panama Rail Road Bill. As yesterday, the privileged seats behind the bar—now very appropriately called the anxious seats—were filled with the lobby men for this and the opposing schemes. It now begins to appear pretty plainly that Messrs. Aspinwall, Stevens, and Chauncy, who apply for aid to build the Panama road, have to encounter the opposition of men, whose only purpose is to defeat all action at this session, in order that they may force the above named memorialists into some sort of a compromise or arrangement favorable to their interests.

Perhaps the most important feature of the business is, that the attempt has been renewed, according to current rumor, to obtain from the Mexican Government a cession of the right of way, in behalf of the United States, over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which appears, according to the best explorations, to be the best route now known for a permanent communication between the two oceans. I apprehend, however, that the fact will be found to be, that the Mexican Government has already granted away to Senor Garay privileges so extensive, that nothing effectual can be gained by our Government, except in a negotiation to which he shall be a consenting party. I understand that he has already made proposals to Mr. Buchanan, looking to such a relinquishment of his rights, as shall expedite any arrangement between the two nations likely to promote the accomplishment of the work.

All these things are consuming time, and are lessening the chances of the passage of any of the territorial or the new postage bill; while thinking that the chances are much against the accomplishment of any of those measures, I am well aware of how much can be achieved in a few days, if the will to act exists. The prospect of a final and satisfactory settlement of the whole agitating controversy in regard to the territories at this session is at least as good now—four weeks and a half from the end of it—as it was within a week of the termination of the last session, that the Oregon Bill would pass.

Mr. Calhoun has so far recovered his health as to attend the sittings of the Senate. Mr. Douglass openly defides the notion of his resigning his seat, on account of the circumstance of his Legislature sending him instructions that his professed principles will not permit him to obey. Mr. Breese and Mr. Hannegan are not able to conceal their chagrin at being outed by the free soilers. Their friends endeavor to console themselves with the hope that the same influence will keep the Whigs out of a Senator in Ohio, where they say, that since the admission of the Democratic claimants of seats from Cincinnati, things look very much as if a compromise might be effected between that party and the free soilers, by which Giddings or Chase will be elected to succeed Allen, on the condition that the last apportionment law shall be repealed, and the State so divided into districts as to give the Democrats the best chance of electing their candidate on the expiration of Mr. Corwin's term. JUNIUS.

THE MYSTERIES OF CITY LIFE—Or Stray Leaves from the World's Book—being a series of Tales, Sketches, Incidents, and Sermons, founded upon the Notes of a Home Missionary. By JAMES REES, author of the 'Philadelphia Locksmith,' 'The Night Hawk Papers,' &c. Philadelphia—J. W. Moore, Publisher.

Such is the title page of a respectable looking and good sized volume, which has made considerable noise in the eastern cities.

PARLYGON FOR LOVE—A Christmas Story. By Cornilla Toulmin, with Illustrations, by John Absolon. Philadelphia: J. W. Moore, publisher.

The above works are for sale by H. S. Rosworth & Co., Fourth Street, Pittsburgh.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30, 1849.

After a long period of expectancy, merchants have been put in possession of advices from England, down to the 13th inst., by the Canada, which reached her dock this forenoon. The late hour at which the mail was delivered, has prevented the full effects of the news from being noticed at once, but enough has been done to show unfavorable advices. Cotton has fallen, as well as Corn and Breadstuffs generally, and the impression now is that, flour will recede in England to 22s 6d ($5.40) and the highest orders here are limited to that price, which gives the American farmer but a small return. Corn is very unsettled and the best Southern has sold as low as 60c per bu.

American stocks continue in good demand in London, at good prices, and government 6's sell freely at par. Penn's. 5's too, have been in active demand at 70@72 dividend off. Other state stocks were also in request at high rates.

The Californian fever, judging from the English writers, and the advertisements in the London papers, has got as strong hold of John Bull as it has upon his youthful relative on this side of the water. All sorts of conveyances that navigate the ocean, and all sorts of merchandise, upon the instant, seem to have been made with particular reference to this newly developed source of trade.—John Bull has got the fever, and he will be upon the Pacific shore about as soon we here in New York.

"Californians" are still abundant here, but the spirit is not quite so high as before the arrival of the Crescent City from Chagres. The death of some of the adventurers who left New York with such light hearts, and buoyant with the hopes of a sudden fortune, cast a gloom upon many, and in part recals them to their senses.

Our City Authorities, now the gold fever rages, have taken occasion to go on an expedition to Washington, to persuade the rulers of the nation to establish a branch mint in this city. Now the whole delegation have not the least influence there, and the mint will not come an hour the sooner, but what of that. The Aldermen needed the excursion, and the city pays! A delegation went to Boston recently to see the "institutions" and enjoy themselves mightily and the new trip is undertaken by another party out of revenue, and in order to get their share of the spoils. The Common Council of your city can get a hint from the New York practice, and make a series of pleasant excursions, and have it charged to sundries, that indefinite item that puzzles the tax payers, while at the same time it balances the account so well.

Our fashionables mean to try another fancy ball in a few days, and will unite their forces to make it very exclusive, but it cannot succeed. The real people will be there, and spoil all. Even the upper few of the select five hundred cannot keep the shop out of their head for a week's amusement at the springs. Let the following story speak for itself:—During last summer the greatest portion of the Italian Opera, was at Saratoga, in company with a member elect to Congress, who, is also, a merchant in the pork trade, likewise an opera patron. One morning while the M. C. elect was gally plashing in the parlor, with a bevy of ladies, a representative of the immortal aristocracy, ranged in and slapping him soundly on the back, exclaimed—Ah! you sold your pork too soon; my letters say it has has gone up half a dollar! The illustration is rather broad, were it less so, it would not show fully, how absurd and incongruous is the mass that styles itself the ultra fashionable world of New York.

The Cotton Market closed to night at a decline of ¼ cent and dull. Flour is easier to be bought, and sellers meet the market freely. Wheat is in large supply, and dull. Corn sells at 60c for best yellow. There has been a speculative movement in pork with sales of prime to the extent of 1000 bbls at $12,75. Lard is dull and sales have been made at a reduction since the steamer came. Most of the pickled meats coming forward are low and sell low, good sells at 6@6c for sugar cured.

Money continues abundant at fair rates and stocks dull, sound stocks maintain prices well, but are affected slightly by the fall in fancies. Exchange on London 10¾ for good bills. c.

From the Butler Democrat.

Plank Road Meeting.

Agreeable to previous notice, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of this borough was held in the Court House on Tuesday evening last, and organized by calling John Negley to the Chair, and appointing Samuel Marshall and James Mitchell Vice Presidents, and Wm. Haslett and Wm. Timblin, Esq's Secretaries.

After the organization of the meeting, the Hon. John Bredin was called upon to state the object.—The honorable gentleman confined himself chiefly to the grade which would be necessary, the great benefit which would be had, and the encouragement that would necessarily be required from our neighboring cities of Allegheny and Pittsburgh. In the course of his remarks he doubted whether we could receive the aid of these cities in the construction of this road, and suggested to the citizens of this county a mode whereby they could construct a complete road from this place to Pittsburgh, simply by stoning our lowest road, which could be done at a cost of one dollar per perch, or $10,000 from this place to Pittsburgh; after which he declared himself in favor of the proposed Plank Road, and would be willing to pledge himself to any reasonable amount—say as much as would be required to construct the road as far as this county extends towards Pittsburgh, or to two thirds the cost necessary to complete it through to Pittsburgh—a sum which we think is entirely too much for us to think of contributing. In conclusion, he moved that a committee of nine be appointed to confer with the councils of our neighboring cities, and also to prepare resolutions to be presented to the next meeting, and at the same time suggested the propriety of calling a convention to meet at Butler.

Mr. Sullivan next addressed the meeting, advocating the measure in the strongest terms, and urging immediate action. He contended that it would be greatly beneficial not only to the inhabitants bordering on the road, but also to the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and those who would invest capital in its construction as stock. A number of other gentlemen followed and gave their views upon the various points before the meeting, among whom were the Hon. Wm. Beatty, Samuel A. Purviance, Hon. A. Gilmore, Maurice Bredin, and John Sullivan, generally agreeing upon the expedience of constructing such a road, differing merely on matters of minor importance, and expressing great satisfaction with Judge Bredin's propositions. Mr. Purivance expressed the belief, that the General Government would e're long grant the necessary appropriation for the construction of a McAdamized or Railroad from Pittsburgh to Erie, through this place.

On motion of the Hon. John Bredin, the meeting adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening, February 13th.

Our Butler friends should recollect that, although the people of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, while engaged in their great Railroad projects, could not be expected to take a very heavy amount of stock in a Plank road, yet the farmers and land owners near the line of the road in this county will be ready to do their share of the work. We think it would not be difficult to obtain subscriptions in both counties to the amount of $60,000, which would be sufficient, and all experience shows that the stock would be very profitable.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

MR. WHITE,—I have lately been led to make some reflections upon chartered companies, which you will oblige an old subscriber by giving to the public. These companies have obtained from the people important franchises, for which they are to pay a certain tax, specified in their charter. The privileges they obtain, are among the highest attributes of a sovereign State, and of course it must follow, that the returns they make, should in some way be commensurate with their high grants. It appears to me, that in all cases of chartered companies, they should keep well-bred gentlemen for the transaction of their business, so that when you had business to do with them, you would be received courteously, and treated with respect and decorum. I have felt the full weight of these things, in lately doing business in one of the banks of your city. There seems to be in that institution, an effort among all its officers, to see how far they can chill you by the austerity of their manner, and the want of suavity in their deportment. Never before did I witness such coldness, amounting almost to hauteur of manner, such unmeaning, and, if I may use the word, expressionless countenances, as I witnessed in that bank. It made me feel as if I was under some galvanic influence, in looking around upon the lack-lustre faces that stood gazing upon me. And as for the higher officers, I am told they are but the reflex of their subordinates.

Can it be possible, that the people of this prosperous and highly intelligent city, can long permit their feelings to be outraged by an institution that was chartered by themselves, in their official capacity, to subserve their interests and promote their prosperity. The fact that these men represent their stock-holders, and have been chosen by them, is no excuse, because no chartered company can so far trespass on the kindness, courtesy and good nature of the community, as to be represented by individuals who are entirely destitute of all these pleasing attributes. It were better a barrel of gunpowder were placed under the building, and it blown into the air, than that such use should be made of it, as is daily practised, of thus forgetting all that is due to gentlemanly decorum, and kind christian deportment. A SOJOURNER.

GOLD FEVER AT LIMA.—The Providence Journal has the following extract from a letter dated Lima, December 8th. "The news of the newly discovered mines in California has created great sensation on this coast, from Chili to Mexico. Some fifteen or twenty vessels have sailed or are preparing to sail from Valparaiso, Callao, Payta, and Guayaquil, with full cargoes of dry goods, hardware, agricultural and mining implements, provisions, &c., with their cabins and decks filled with passengers. One vessel is on the point of sailing from Valparaiso with 150 passengers."

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement for the sale of a Steam Engine, in another column.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE STEAMSHIP CANADA.

The following letter, from the regular Foreign correspondent of the New York Commercial, gives the most succinct and intelligible account of European affairs, since the previous arrival, which we have seen. It will amply repay a careful perusal.

LONDON, Jan. 12, 1849.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS—FRANCE.

The continental accounts by this packet are not of much interest. Matters, however, are considerably less bright in France than they appeared during the burst of enthusiasm, which, on the 10th of December, carried Louis Napoleon to the Presidential chair.—Scarcely had he been installed in office before the old system of French intrigue had resumed its sway to embarrass him, and to prepare the path for other aspirants, the legitimist party being manifestly the most active. Unfortunately, too, the Prince very soon manifested an entire want of largeness and power in his own nature. In the Cabinet which he formed immediately after his election, M. Malleville filled the post of Minister of the Interior, and was regarded as one of its most able members. One of the first acts of the President was to require him to give up sixteen bundles of papers deposited in his office, regarding the two attempts at revolution made by the Prince during the reign of Louis Philippe, at Strasburg and Boulogne. M. Malleville refused compliance, as they formed part of the national records. After this the Prince required him to confirm by his signature two appointments of prefects and of a director general to the Musee, in which case again M. Malleville hesitated, and returned answer that the proposition should be submitted to the Ministry. Immediately upon this second act of contumacy, the Prince dispatched to the offending Minister the following production, which will at once be recognized as an attempt to imitate the style of his uncle; perfectly successful as regards the haughty petulance of the Emperor, but altogether without that sweeping vigor by which alone such petulence could be maintained:—

Elysee, Dec. 27, 1848.

M. LE MINISTER—I asked the Prefect of Police if he did not occasionally receive reports on diplomatic affairs. He replied in the affirmative, and added that he had addressed to you, yesterday, copies of a despatch from Italy. Those despatches, you will understand, ought to be directly forwarded to me, and I must express to you my displeasure at this delay in their communication. I request, in you, likewise, to send me the sixteen boxes I had before demanded. I must have them on Thursday. They contain documents relative to the affairs of Strasburg and Boulogne. I do not intend, either, that the Minister of the Interior should prepare the entire personnel of my cabinet. This was not the case under Louis Philippe, and should not be the case now. Besides, I have not received for some days any telegraphic despatches. On the whole, I perceive that the Ministers I have named wish to treat me as if the famous constitution of Sieyes was in vogue, but I will not suffer it. Receive, M. le Ministre, the assurance of my sentiments of high distinction. (Signed)

"L. N. BONAPARTE."

"P.S.—I forgot to tell you that eighty women still remain confined at St. Lazare, and that one of them is only to be tried by court martial. Let me know if I have a right to set them at liberty, as in that case, I will immediately order their liberation."

The result was exactly as might have been expected. M. Malleville saw that his master was only acting the Emperor, and he was not frightened at the exhibition. He at once summoned his colleagues, detailed what had passed, and caused them to resolve upon a joint resignation. The end of the matter is, that the entire ministry, in the second year of the reign of Louis Philippe, at Brussels upon that question, has greatly dispelled the prospect of any immediate adjustment by mediation. Austria in fact, it is said, has declined any further negotiations.

Sicily remains in the same position, but her populatica are evidently gathering up their energies for a final desperate struggle against the Neapolitan invaders.—Here again a union between Naples and Austria for their subjugation would be certain but for the influences which prevent a movement upon Rome. Decisive operations, however, can hardly be much longer delayed. The English and French ministers have given in, as their ultimatum, a stipulation that if they return to their allegiance, shall be allowed an independent army; a point which the King is determined not to concede. He has therefore notified that he shall enter into no further negotiations unless the other powers who were parties to the treaty of 1815, are summoned to join in them. This is simply an intimation that he is backed by Russian as well as Austrian influence.

AUSTRIA.

At Vienna the military despotism still continues, and every check is put upon the residence of foreigners in the capital, with the view, it may be surmised, of preventing in some degree the notoriety of the kind of government which is carried will as well as to preclude the importation of fresh elements of liberalism. With respect to the war in Hungary, the accounts received from Windischgratz's head quarters are not very safely to be relied upon, but there seems little doubt of the rapid overthrow of the independent cause. The imperial troops are close upon Pesth, the capital, and will probably enter it immediately, without resistance, as the Magyars still continue their policy of retreating before them. In all cases where an actual conflict takes place it is one of wild destruction on both sides.

PRUSSIA.

From Prussia the news is not important, but here, as at Vienna, although with less insolence and barbarity, the military gentlemen have it all their own way. The liberals say that the Assembly about to be chosen at approaching elections will prove even more radical than the former one, but it is asserted that every symptom shows the contrary. The Government influence, either by terror or fine promises as the case may be, seems very general, and the King even feels himself strong enough to persevere in his system of revenge, not only by the prosecution of the late Deputies who resisted the payment of taxes, but also of some of the parties engaged in the emeutes of the period, whose offences it was believed had long been looked over or forgotten. Nevertheless it is to be admitted that concurrently with this state of things some of the reforms demanded in regard to class privileges and other old standing evils are being carried out.

IRELAND.

From Ireland we learn that the Court of Queen's Bench will pronounce judgment on the writ of error, in the case of O'Brien, Meagher, and others, on the 16th instant. Should this judgment be unfavorable the matter will then, it may be presumed, be carried before the House of Lords. The trial of Mr. Gavin Duffy, owing to the fulsomeness of his counsel, still promises to be interminable.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS, MONEY MARKET, ETC.

At home the chief political event has been the death of Lord Auckland, the first Lord of the Admiralty. He was in his 65th year, was appointed President of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet of Earl Grey, in 1830; became first Lord of the Admiralty on the resocession of the Whigs in 1834; went out to India in 1835 as Governor General, a post which he held during that disastrous retreat from Cabul; returned in 1843, and in 1846, when the present Ministers came in, again took office at the head of the Admiralty. The vacancy now occasioned is one of the most important in the Cabinet, and great interest is therefore felt as to the modifications which may be consequent upon it.

The improvement in commercial matters still continues, and it has unquestionably been stimulated here as well as on your side by the discoveries in California. A remarkable rise in the non-dividend paying stocks of all the South American republics, has also been a consequence of these accounts. We have again had a favorable return of the value of our exports. For the month ending the 5th of December, there was an increase over the corresponding month of 1847, of £132,548. At the same time our imports and consumption of articles of food and luxury show a corresponding increase. The revenue statement, just published, for the quarter ending the 5th of January, exhibits moreover an increase, as compared with the same quarter of 1847, of £442,615, of of £556,527 including some receipts on account of China money and repayment of advances, which do not properly come into the ordinary calculation.

As regards the entire year 1848, an increase now appears of £875,705, (swollen by some extraneous items of the nature just described to £1,533,957) the total ordinary revenue having been £48,492,583, against £47,617,878 in 1847. During the year the leading items which yielded an increase were the customs, £914,062 (some portion of which was for grain—a source no longer to be calculated on,) and the excise £1,101,394. In the stamps there was a decrease of £848,695.

As regards the various markets, grain has been firm, without alteration, and the other departments of trade have been brisk. Consols, which a fortnight back were at 88¾, have been steadily maintained and are now 89¼. SPECTATOR.

In addition to the above, we select the following items of interest:

The weakness of the new French President is sufficiently displayed in the above. His fears for his personal safety are strongly depicted in the following extract of a letter, dated

PARIS, Jan. 11, 1849.

I was induced by curiosity, a few evenings since, in company with a female friend, to make twice the circuit of the Presidential mansion and grounds, and examine the arrangements. They are doubling the height of the partition well between the Hotel Sebastiani and the Elysee National. Along the Champ Elysees and the avenue Marigny, a double line of sentinels is posted, 20 steps apart, one just without the wall, the other just within—along the avenue Marigny, an inner terrace, upon which the house stands, allows their caps and gleaming bayonets to appear above the wall, so they could not see if similar precautions were taken along the wall to the east. They doubtless are. The sentinels never lose sight of each other, and a mouse could not approach the enclosure without being perceived. My rather curious examination of the premises evidently excited suspicion, and it is probable that the presence of my companion alone saved me from question. In front upon the Faubourg St. Honore, four sentinels are constantly on duty, and immediately before the *porte cochere* giving entrance into the Court, two *gardians de Paris*, with their romantic, brigand looking uniforms, were passing to and fro, never ten steps from the half opened gate, engaged in earnest conversation.

Is all this necessary? If so.

What a commentary does it afford upon the French Republic!

What a commentary upon the French character!

The Gold excitement rages quite as furiously in England as in this country, and it will probably overrun the Continent. Read the following:

CALIFORNIA GOLD EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 18, 1849.

The excitement here and in London, exceeds any thing ever before known or heard of. The extravagant tales told at first about the glittering chunks, were regarded as visionary, and called a Yankee humbug! Subsequently, however, but not until endorsed by the London Times, did the people of this country believe it. But the reports having been duly authenticated by official correspondence, which places the matter beyond doubt, John Bull has been actually mad, crazy, and bewildered. Nothing is heard or talked about but California El Dorado. Companies are organizing in London, in great numbers, for the promised land; and we hear it stated that not less than fourteen vessels have already been chartered, and nearly or quite filled with passengers and freight. In Liverpool, it is understood that several vessels have been taken for the same purpose; but as yet the only bona fide charter, we believe, is the ship Zealous, chartered by Harnden & Co., to sail on the 5th February, with freight and passengers for San Francisco direct.

The Zealous is a fine ship of 500 tons measurement, coppered and copper-fastened, and has accommodations for 100 cabin passengers. The price of passage is £50. A good many applications have already been made for freight and passengers.

There is a great deal of talk and speculation, as to the probable effect which the discovery of this gold will have upon the currency of this country. There are various and conflicting opinions respecting it, but the general belief being that it will not materially reduce the value of gold in this country—at least at present. An extract from a Philadelphia paper, yesterday, more scared than hurt, winds up a long article by saying, that "the bones of these poor deluded creatures are doomed to mix with the gold dust of the plains. Already there are more deaths than burials among the gold finders, and murder and rapine diversify the process of acquirement. The gold fever in California may this year number as many victims as the cholera"

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 22, 1849.

General Taylor's Cabinet—Three of its Members Predicted—The General is as "Close as Wax"—Preparations for his Departure for Washington, &c.

In giving you the names of John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, Samuel J. Peters, of Louisana, and ex-Governor John Young, of New York, as three members of the cabinet of the President elect, we are doing only sheer justice to our observation of men and things, and the "more than common sagacity" with which too partial friends have invested us. At any rate, we think in giving such name we are nearer the mark than cabinet makers have yet come. We ask you to note the names and the predictions now made, that they will be in and of the cabinet.

From a gentleman, who has been spending some time near Baton Rouge, we learn that the President elect is "close as wax" upon all points connected with his administration.

On the 24th he goes up to his plantation. The 2d of February he will spend in Vicksburgh or vicinity—thence onward, via Nashville, Louisville, Pittsburgh, and over the mountains to Washington City, where he expects to be by the 20th February, leaving only twelve days for preparation, &c. This he will find to be amply sufficient, as he does things quickly and always well. His suit will be very limited, only one of his present aids accompanying him. No "committee" can take charge of Z. Taylor. Mrs. Taylor, with Col. Bliss and lady, take the route via Monterey, Chariston, &c., some worthy persons who have attributed everything good to Col. Bliss, will find out that the General can do his own writing and speaking, as he always has done his own thinking and fighting. Of course he will have to do considerable of both, and he can do it. At any rate he would prefer quiet and order to confusion, noise, crowds and uproarious demonstrations. But he must suffer these things patiently. W.

Emigration to California

The New York Herald, in its latest table of vessels that have thus far departed for California, shows these results:

For San Pancisco, direct, in eighty vessels	4,476
Via the San Juan, in one vessel	2
Via Panama, in two vessels	215
Via the Brazos, in two vessels	219
Via Chagres, in fourteen vessels	907
Total, thus far, in ninety-nine vessels	5,719

With the news from the Sandwich Islands and South American coast, of the vessels sailed from thence, and the 150 vessels now loading for San Francisco in our home ports, a good idea may be formed of the probable emigration to the golden land.

The clearances from New York, on Saturday, were the brigs Sarah McFarland and Cordelia, for San Francisco, and the Endora and Winthrop, for Chagres.

A party of ten young men left Reading, Pa., last week for California. They are to take the land route.

At Winchester, Va., ten enterprising young men have joined a company, to be increased to 20, and be assisted on the principle of returning half the proceeds, by several gentlemen of means, and calculate to leave as soon as the grass appears on the prairies.

At Charlestown, Va., a company of sixty has been formed of the most respectable young men, who have had to reject 50 other worthy applicants. The company will furnish each member with a knapsack, in which to carry his clothing. The aggregate amount of purchases in the East will be nearly $7,000, and those in the West, thirty $10,000; leaving $1,000 in the hands of the Treasurer to be expended as the company may determine or else retained. They, too, go over land in the spring.

The Cleveland and Columbus Railroad is progressing energetically. The grading, bridging and laying the superstructure of the entire road is contracted to be done by a highly responsible and energetic company, at the head of which is Mr. Witt well known for many years past as the manager of the affairs of the Western Railroad at its Albany terminus, and is to be completed by the first day of November, 1850. The engines and cars are also contracted for. A large and reliable subscription to the stock of the company has been made by the citizens of Ohio. The cost will be very small, compared with any other road of equal length. It is to have the heavy T rail. Alfred Kelley, Esq., is President of the Company, formerly Ohio Canal Commissioner, and superintended the construction of the Canal extending from Lake Erie to the Ohio River, which cost less, for its length and capacity, than any other work in the country. The Cleveland and Columbus Road will complete another railroad connection between the Ohio river and the Lake.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 27.

The argument in the great Telegraph case of Morse & Co. vs. O'Reilly & Co. on an application for injunction on the O'Reilly line through Tennessee (from Louisville to New Orleans) as an infringement of Morse's Patent, was under argument to day in the Supreme Court before Judge Catron. It was argued by P. S. Loughborough, of Ky. and Gov. Seward of N. Y. as counsel for the plaintiffs. Hon. Reverdy H. Gillet, Solicitor U. S. Treasury, is counsel for the defendants. The argument will be continued on Monday.

OFFICIAL LETTER FROM PANAMA.—CROSSING THE ISTHMUS.—Gold Harvest by English and Others.

The Washington Union, of Wednesday contains the following extracts from a letter written by Gen. P. F. Smith, at Panama, which will be valued for their authenticity:—

PANAMA, January 7, 1849.

The situation of affairs in California is really most extraordinary. No accounts we had are exaggerated. Capt. Henrian de Langle, of the French brig of war 'Genie' now here, says that he learned at Valparaiso and Lima, that there had been brought to those places from California, to be run into bars of gold to the amount of nine millions of francs, ($1,800,000.)

The British consul tells me he has forwarded 15,000 ounces from this place across the Isthmus; and Lieutenant Wood of the British navy commanding the Pandora, now here, says that the truth is beyond the accounts we have heard. These gentlemen also say that hundreds of people from the western coast of Southern America are embarking for the gold region; and most of the clerks in the commercial places have quit their employments for the same object.

It will evidently be impossible to prevent the troops when they arrive, from deserting, and there will be no force to control the crowd of adventurers that will arrive.

No preparation was made here by the steamboat company for transporting passengers across the Isthmus, or affording them any information or aid in relation to it. The roads are almost impassable, even for mules, and the number of boats on the river and animals on the road, is entirely insufficient. The public property in charge of the quartermasters, has been lying a week at Cruces, waiting for thirty or forty mules to carry it; and the trouble, vexation, and exposure in getting it up the river Chagres to this place, brought on Capt. Ellicott, senior quartermaster, an attack of cholera, of which he died on the night of the 5th, and was buried the next day at Cruces, in the church yard.

Major Fitzgerald has taken charge of the property; but he is now sick of a similar attack. I have directed all the public property and officers baggage now there to be brought on to this place, which is more healthy. The greater part of it will be carried on men's backs. They are now asking $20 apiece for mule loads of one third of the ordinary weight, the usual price being from $4 to $5 for full loads. I will not attempt to describe the roads or paths.

Under these circumstances, I think it will not be wise to send anything by this route except a messenger with a very small trunk, until other arrangements are made. The resources of the isthmus are entirely unequal to the business now passing to and fro. Four to day is at $40 a barrel, and the inhabitants of the town are alarmed at the prospect of pestilence and famine.

'Mr. Birch, a very fine young man, a mechanic from Washington, is one of the victims of the cholera at Cruces.'

The Union also publishes some extracts from a Panama letter of the 7th Jan., written by an United States officer to a gentleman in Washington, in which the difficulties in crossing the isthmus are admitted to be inconceivable, but we deem it necessary to give only the following items.

'It is doubtful how long we shall be detained here. The California has not arrived, nor has any intelligence been received from her. The French ship of war, now lying off Panama, left Valparaiso some thirty four days since, but had heard nothing of the steamer. It is apprehended some accident may have occurred, or she could not have fallen so far short of the reckoning. It still hope, nevertheless, she will arrive by the 15th or 20th, so as to enable us to get under way, at least by the 1st of February.

The passage across the isthmus is inconceivably difficult. Such roads as are to be found nowhere else, and such weather must be also peculiar to this particular latitude. When we reached Chagres, it was found that no provision had been made for the conveyance of the mails, and it became necessary to engage a canoe for this purpose, which was accordingly done, through Major Harris at an expense of $40. We travelled in the boat to Gorgona, about 60 miles up the river, where we secured mules for the baggage and mails, at an aggregate cost of $32.

'The necessary arrangments for transporting the mails over the isthmus have been made. They will probably be attended to by the next arrival of the mail steamers.

'There are about 500 emigrants, I understand, on their route over the isthmus, and advices from Valparaiso, up to the 19th ult., state that up to that period 1,700 persons have sailed from that port for California; that clerks to the number of 400 had abandoned situations worth from $1,000 to $1,500, and that the merchants were compelled to call a meeting and raise salaries, &c. Besides this, I learn there are about 400 passengers waiting at Callao and Valparaiso for the steamer California. The gold fever is awfully prevalent here.

THE LATEST FROM THE California speculation has assumed is presented in the New York Courier. It says.—

'A wealthy gentleman has taken a novel method of securing a share in the California gold.—He effects insurance on the lives of those seized with the California fever, expecting that enough of them will die to make it a profitable operation.—He has already invested several thousand dollars in premiums, and has procured policies upon a great number of lives.'

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me to say a few words in reference to a card which appears under my name, in another column of your paper. I find that some well meaning persons are under the impression that for the sake of gain I have told a deliberate falsehood, in saying that I have the means of curing toothache in five minutes, where the nerve is exposed. Others still object to my making a public, even if it be true, for fear that some one else (not they,) will think it looks like quackery. In answer to the first, I would simply say that I have a preparation, the recipe for which I obtained from an old well distinguished Dentist in Massachusetts, about four years ago. I have applied it in a great many cases, and in a practice of four years it has failed but twice, owing in these two cases, to peculiar idiosyncracies. It stops the pain in a few minutes, and in from twenty four to forty eight hours, a probe may be passed into the dental canal freely, without causing pain. The tooth must then be cleansed, filled, and "drilled" or the nerve extracted in the manner explained by Dr. Flagg, of Boston, in the Medical and Surgical Journal, of date about two years since.

As to the objection that some very squeamish souls will think it looks like quackery, to say in the newspapers that one can cure the toothache, even if it be true, I would say that the Dental Profession is in a different category from the Medical. There is no Dental Society in this region. Dentists have not yet learned to "hang together lest they should hang separately." What might be quite improper in a Physician, bound by obligation voluntarily entered into for important mutual benefits, might be perfectly proper in a Dentist, who gets no help from any professional compact, and owes nothing to it. Even common humanity ought to justify one in calling attention to a cure for tooth ache. A distinguished clergyman, for whom I operated whilst on a visit to this city, was so pleased with the success of the preparation in a tooth of his own, that when he left he desired some of it to take with him, that he might use it for the comfort of his parishioners.

That my card, each and every clause of it, was published in your paper for the purpose of increasing business, I will not deny, as what of your advertisers would? But that all, or any part of it, is false, either in spirit or letter, I do deny; and there are twenty individuals in this community who, from personal experience, can bear witness to the truth of it. G. U. STEARNS.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 3d, 1849.

RESPONSIBILITY OF CONSIGNEES.—The Cincinnati Gazette makes the following statement of a case recently decided in St. Louis:

A decision of some interest, involving the responsibility of shippers to their business agents, was made a few days ago in the circuit court of St. Louis county, Mo. Last spring, according to the Union of that city, a commission house in St. Louis received from a large pork packing establishment several consignments, on which they advanced the sum of $6,200, and shipped the merchandise to a firm in New Orleans, then solvent. The New Orleans house subsequently filled with the consignments on hand, upon the credit of the commission house in St. Louis demanded from those to whom they had made the advances reimbursement for the sum advanced. This was refused, on the score that no instructions had been given as to the disposition of the consignments, and a suit was accordingly brought in the circuit court by the commission firm for the recovery of the $6,200.

The evidence adduced as to *usage* was conflicting. Judge Hamilton took the ground that the position of the plaintiffs was that of a principal, and such agents were bound to act for their principals "to the best advantage, without being liable for personal losses growing out of such discharge of duty." He therefore instructed the jury that, if they believed plaintiffs had discharged their trust faithfully, they were entitled to recover. The jury found for the plaintiffs.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK.—The State of New York contains twelve incorporate cities; divided into eighty one wards; and the fifty nine counties in the State contain eight hundred and seventy three towns, exclusively of the cities. The entire number of school districts in the State is 18,691, and the whole number of children reported as attending school a portion of the year 1847 is 775,723. The sum annually appropriated by the State is $220,000; the same amount annually raised by the Board of Supervisors, and from other sources (from permanent local funds and additional appropriations by the State for libraries and pay of teachers) sufficient amounts were raised in 1847 to make the total receipts $1,189,597 92, the whole of which was expended according to law. In 1848 there were expended for the common schools of New York the sum of $1,231,000. The school age is from four to twenty one. The object of the system in question is not to make finished scholars, but to give to all the elements of an education. It gives to the community at large, with out respect to condition or means, the opportunity which, without it, would be enjoyed only by the rich—for the free unfolding and developement of individual inclinations, tastes, and powers of mind.

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. U. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set Elastic Teeth in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates