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

Extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

In the haste with which our brief sketch of the remarks made by Mr. Swann, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, at a meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday, were prepared, the points touched were so imperfectly stated, and the exact bearing of some of them not fully comprehended, that we are glad to have an opportunity to publish the following fuller report of the substance of his remarks, which has been prepared and handed to us by a member of the Board

Mr. Swann stated that he had been engaged, almost without intermission, since his connection with this Company, in removing the obstacles in the way of the extension of the road. He had had many and serious difficulties to contend with.

The question of route had been finally disposed of and, he had reason to believe, to the entire satisfaction of all interests. He was happy to congratulate the Board on the adjustment of this vexed question.

After disposing of this question of route, his attention had been directed to the relation in which we stood to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. The Canal claimed the right of prior location along the North Branch of the Potomac to the mouth of Savage. From the resolutions passed by the Canal Company, it would be seen that this difficulty had been satisfactorily arranged.

Mr. S. said that this was the *last* obstacle in the way of the prosecution of this road, and the period had now arrived when the road could proceed without further delay.

Mr. Swann said the cost of the road to the Monongahela had been estimated at $4,500,000. It might fall short of this amount, but he believed it would not exceed it.

At this point, the revenue of the road would be increased one half, or $2,153,743, being equal to 9 per cent as estimated by the Chief Engineer.

The five per cent Sterling Bonds could not fall short of $2,700,000. The revenue of the road he would estimate at $1,3000,000 during the progress of the work, and he thought $500,000 moderate estimate for the citizens of Baltimore. This would accomplish the whole amount necessary to carry the road to the Monongahela river, supposing its revenue to keep up.

The road completed to the Monongahela, the entire debt applicable to the Main Stem, might be put down at $3,200,000—this being the amount of the Sterling Bonds, which would remain as a perpetual loan, to the Company. The Washington Branch would be ample security for the million loan, and the bonds more recently issued.

The entire capital invested in the road at the Monongahela would be $13,000,000, from which deducting the $3,200,000 of debt, you would have upwards of $9,000,000 as the basis of any future loans necessary to complete your connection with the Ohio River, besides the subscription of $500,000 from the city of Wheeling.

The mail contract, on the completion of the road would be equal to a capital of $2,000,000 at the present maximum of $300 per mile. For this service there could be no rival.

The debt of the Company had been reduced to $83,700. From the 1st of October to the 1st of April the total obligations of the Company including interest upon loans, amounted to $300,000.—Mr. Swann said that if no falling off should occur in the revenue during this and the succeeding month, the Company would be out of debt on the 1st of April or shortly thereafter.

Mr. Swann said, that he had every confidence in being able to make the sterling bonds available to the Company. We had always relied upon them as the great source to which we are to look, in the extension of the road. He had lost no time in communicating with capitalists abroad, in relation to those bonds. The result of this correspondence was a proposition for the absolute purchase of a portion of these bonds by one of the strongest houses abroad. This proposition was declined.—Within a short time past, he was informed that an effort would be made at home, to purchase $500,000 or $1,000,000 of these bonds.

He had no doubt that an arrangement could be made, predicated upon these bonds, which would enable the Company to move on without delay.

The road being completed to the Monongahela river, this Company, in his judment, had nothing to fear.

Mr. Swann said that he might be over sanguine in his calculations, but the Board were as capable of judging as himself. His expectations might not be realized: but he had certainly good reasons for assuming all that he had stated in relation to the prospects of this great work.—*Patriot.*

The above article suggests several inquiries of interest to the people of this section of Pennsylvania.

1. At what point on the Monongahela river will the Baltimore Railroad cross? Will our friends of the Baltimore Patriot inform us?

2. Is the Monongahela river susceptible of a Slackwater improvement to the point of intersection with the Railroad?

3. Is there any Legislation in Virginia allowing of such an improvement?

4. Is there any Legislation in Pennsylvania which permits of the Slackwater improvement to the Virginia State line?

5. If any Legislation is wanting in either State, will it not be advisable to procure it this winter?

If a Slackwater navigation of the Monongahela is feasible to the point of Railroad intersection, it would throw the whole trade of the Baltimore Railroad on the Monongahela river, from the time the road was completed to that point to the time of its extension to the Ohio river, which might be many years, and might never be, if the Slackwater answered the end desired. At any rate a vast business would always be done on such an improvement, of great value to Pittsburgh.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS AGAIN.—The blunders of the telegraphic reports or reporters are really becoming intolerable, and unless a reform can be brought about, the entire system of reporting for the press will have to be abolished. Incorrect reports, reports which give a false view of the markets, are infinitely worse than no reports at all; and, unless we can hereafter obtain accurate quotations, we shall dispense with them altogether.

Our attention has been called to this matter by a commercial friend who received a dispatch yesterday morning from his correspondent at New York, dated the 13th, after 'change hours, stating that mess pork was offered at $23 50 per barrel and 'dull,' while our reports quote it at $13 25, or a difference of one dollar and seventy-five cents per barrel. We can at present do nothing more than warn our readers not to place much reliance on these telegraphic reports, but it is our intention at an early day to investigate this whole matter; and unless we can obtain reliable reports of markets, we will have no reports at all.—*Louisville Journal.*

The above is a sample of the continually recurring complaints, on the part of the Western press, in relation to telegraphic dispatches. The complaints are well founded, and unless some improvement is speedily made, must so far discredit telegraphic dispatches, as to render them utterly useless. The editors of the St. Louis Republican and the Louisville Journal, have frequently complained of present arrangements, and have suggested improvements. We hope they will persevere. We are ready to join them in any effort which will place this whole matter in a wholesome and equitable train. So far, to the Western press, the telegraph has been a nuisance rather than an advantage, and we believe it has been an injury to newspaper readers. The exceedingly meagre details the Western press has been able to obtain, owing to the high tolls charged, have been of more injury than benefit, and frequently an erroneous impression is created, which is never afterwards corrected. It has added to the labor, the perplexities, and greatly to the expenses of the press, without any corresponding pecuniary benefit. It never can be of any certain and permanent value to the press and newspaper readers, until the tolls shall be put at a rate which will permit of copious details, without the use of bungling cyphers.

INTERESTING TO CALIFORNIANS.—We learn from the St Louis Republican, that Messrs. Tanner and Allen of that city have determined to start a passenger train of wagons for the gold region, taking the overland route by the South Pass. The whole expedition is gotten up with strict regard to the accommodations of those who wish to get to California with as little trouble as possible. The proprietors are familiar with the business, having been attached to the army on its second expedition to Chihuahua, in charge of a large number of wagons, and whatever they undertake, the Republican says, they will perform. They have not yet determined upon the number of passenger trains which they will send out, but those who desire to engage this means of transportation, can address them on the subject. Price of passage including rations from the day the train starts $200. 160 lbs. of baggage will be allowed each man—extra baggage, 20 cts per pound.

This is the best means of reaching California we have heard of—being safe, healthy, and pleasant, and devoid of all trouble.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1849.

The votes are officially counted, and it is officially announced to the country, that Taylor and Fillmore are elected President and Vice-President for the ensuing four years, by the vote of one hundred and sixty three against one hundred and twenty seven, given for Cass and Butler, the majority being thirty six. The scene was animated and amusing, and if graphically and sportedly described, would make an entertaining chapter in political reading. The House put itself on its good behaviour soon after assembling, and sat waiting a brief moment, with prim visage and irksome propriety of demeanour. But quiet and studied decorum are not the elements of our popular branch. The galleries were crowded with ladies, who it was manifest would not be displeased at little fun and excitement, or even a moderate row. Step by way of passing the time, Mr. Jones asked leave to introduce a bill, granting one hundred and sixty acres of free soil to each head of a family in the United States, who would settle on it. Leave was refused. Somebody else proposed to instruct the committee on the Judiciary, to inquire into the claim of Great Britain, touce a subject, always a subject. This was also objected to.

The Senators not arriving, Mr. Sawyer (of Ohio) started up, and said, that the gentlemen on that side of the House were at length satisfied that old Zack was elected. They would give it up so and not insist on a count. It had been suggested, that on an official scrutiny of the returns from the State electors, something might turn up to the advantage of Mr. Cass, but they did not rely upon that and were willing to take for granted common report and universal belief, that he was defeated. He therefore moved, that the joint resolution for the official canvass by the Senate and House be rescinded. Mr. Sawyer's speech and motion occasioned a hearty laugh, in which the Speaker joined with moderation, but he informed Mr S. that the motion was not in order.

Mr. Cocke of Tennessee being moved by the spirit of gallantry, and fully perceiving the inadequacy of space in the galleries, for the accommodation of the ladies, moved that they be admitted to the floor, which motion, Mr. Atkinson of Va., objected to, observing as he did so, that ladies were excellent creatures, but that the floor of the House was not the place for them. Mr. Atkinson is not, as your lady readers will suppose, a crusty old Bachelor, but a husband and the father of several blooming young damsels, even yet dabbling among those whom he sought to exclude from their just participation in the sight seeing of the country. Of course the counting of the votes was a common place affair enough. There was a lingering doubt whether the electors of Florida might not have refused to throw the vote of the State for Mr. Fillmore, and the resolution of that doubt was the only point of interest in the proceeding. The Senators marched out as they came in by the flank, right in front, some of them most singularly matched. Mr. Benton and Mr. Westcott, arm in arm. The first is a portly gentleman of some two hundred and twenty, while Mr. W with his cue tied up behind him, is leaner than Cassius, and would kick the lever against one hundred and thirty. The rear was brought up by a diminutive gentleman, one of the Senate clerks, when he passed, Mr. Pendleton gave vent to his satisfaction at the end of the ceremony, by exclaiming, 'Ah, that must be the end, for here comes the protocol.'

Both Houses adjourned without further delay, and the members went to the library whither the ladies had adjourned before them. And there's grand Taylor Levee was held, in which Cass democrats of the male gender, were cordially invited to join, and seemed quite pleased to do so. Senators Houston, Hannegan, and Douglass, distinguished themselves here by their attention to the fair partizans of the old general. At three o'clock, Cass and Taylor men and women vamoosed the ranch, and the capitol was as quiet as a banquet hall deserted.

There is no political news of consequence. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1849.

The bill for the establishment of a Home Department has passed. The title, 'Home Department,' in preference to that of 'Department of the Interior,' was adopted as an amendment, probably because the latter had a foreign sound. I like it best. The Treasury is a home department, and all the rest are more or less home departments—but the one now to be erected is literally and in spirit a department for the management and care of the public internal affairs of the United States. It has yet to pass the Senate; but there is no reasonable doubt, that it will go through that body without opposition.

This is about the only matter of interest in the political way, that I know of to day.

Mr. Benton has privately informed some of his friends, that he shall oppose with all the powers of his voice and pen, any of the schemes now before Congress for settling the dispute concerning the government of the Territories. He thinks that the controversy about slavery, as to these territories, of no great practical consequence, in as much as slavery will not probably seek a lodgment in any part of them; but he is, upon principle, opposed to the extension of slavery. That fact now appears with clearness. He will deliver a well prepared, and therefore powerful and effective speech against Douglass's bill, when it comes up, and between the two, would prefer the bills reported in the House providing simple territorial governments, though with the proviso attached. But the chances that nothing will be done, or even attempted at this session for either project. I think that Senator Douglass has been preparing for a grand rush—a sort of stampede, about the close of the session, when things of all sorts, both good and evil, are done in a haste and eagerness too great for close examination. But the result of a fortnight's close tioneering is believed to have convinced him that it would do no good, and that California must be left to its fate for nine months longer.

Last night was cold and windy almost beyond any other of the season, and a fire which broke out on the principal business street of the city, proved destructive accordingly. Three fine stores with most of their contents were consumed.

Mr. Brunnell, the government clerk who was knocked down and robbed last evening, and then while in a state of insensibility, dragged to the door of his own dwelling, lies in a very dangerous condition. The streets of our city, the usually quiet and moral capital, have become so infested with these murderous ruffians, that the citizens hardly dare leave the avenue after dark. If you substitute the poinard for the slung shot, our condition might well be assimilated to that of the well protected communities of some parts of Italy. Turkey, or the Islands of the Egean, but it has certainly become very unlike that of any other in the U States, with or without a paid police. JUNIUS.

☞ THE PRESIDENT.—The cold weather continuing in its unwonted intensity for the season, navigation on our rivers is closed until a thaw, and must prevent General Taylor from paying us a visit by that avenue of communication at least. The last account, at this present writing, we have, of the whereabouts of General Taylor is, that he was during yesterday, some where between Marietta and Wheeling. A telegraphic despatch, received yesterday, from Marietta, says:

MARIETTA, Feb. 19th, 1849.

General Taylor passed here at 5 o'clock 30 minutes, this morning, and has been aground five miles above.

There is a probability that the President reached Wheeling last night. If so, he will go through Washington to day. Some of our citizens, we understand, have gone to Washington, to invite him to this city, but we do not think he will come at present. Having undergone great fatigue, and wishing to hasten on to Washington as rapidly as possible, he will most likely defer his prolonged visit to next summer.

From a statement in the St. Louis Republican we learn that the whole number of steamboats destroyed on the Western waters in 1848 was fifty-nine. Of this number three burst their boilers and blew up, nineteen were burnt, and the residue, thirty-seven, were sunk. In addition, a large number of minor accidents, involving but a small loss of property, have occurred. The number of lives lost in the above fifty casualties is estimated at one hundred and thirty, and including all other accidents as far as can be ascertained at two hundred and forty-five. The loss of property at the very low estimate of ten thousand dollars in each case, would make an aggregate of $500,000, independent of the loss of life and personal effects.

The Cincinnati Gazette having entered its 45th year, remarks:

"There are few newspapers in the country, and we recollect of none in the *West*, that have been published continuously for so long a period."

Does our very respectable and venerable contemporary regard Pittsburgh as being in the *West?*

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

New York, Feb. 15, 1849.

The arrival of the steamer Northerner from Charleston, with despatches from Chagres and Panama, has brought information of the most gratifying character to our steamship builders and engineers. The steamer California made the run to Panama in 67 days—a rate of speed which establishes her reputation as superior to any boat on the Atlantic, domestic or foreign. She is as sound in her machinery as when she left the dock, and her Captain says is as certain in her motions as any ferry in New York. The California fever raises sky rocketing, and vessels fill up after much hard drumming.

An arrangement has been made to bring the gold on board the steamship Lexington across the Isthmus of Panama, and it may be expected in N York in all of March. A good deal has been issued here and in Boston at 2 per cent rates, which show little confidence in the reports of parties in the region of gold. The absence of gold has cooled off not only the ardor of the emigrants but the feelings of speculators in all kinds of things—Stocks have retrograded and close dull—some U. S. 6's have been purchased to day for remittance to Europe, but the buoyancy caused by the English news is quite gone. U. S. 6's of '68 close at 111, and Treasury Notes 109½.

The Trenton Iron Works, which have just finished a contract at 5000 tons of iron for the Hudson River road, at $57.50 per ton, stop on the 1st of March, and discharge 600 men, who are just enough. The demand has been so great for Railroad bars that the Company has escaped the operation of free trade, until the expiration of the term of office of the political gamblers who tied a heavy millstone about the necks of American laborers. Our merchants are now in close correspondence with the proper Committees of Congress, and some efficient remedy will be applied as early as practicable.

The last new mine to raise money was brought to light to day, in the case of a fellow claiming to be a clergyman, who called at a gentleman's house and after ascertaining that he was absent as well as his wife, asked permission to write a note to his dear friend. As soon as he was seated, the palate of his mouth dropped and he called in haste for salt, on a silver spoon, which was soon furnished by a servant. From the peculiar shape of his mouth, these spoons were necessary, which were abducted by the reverend impostor on his departure. What city but New York could produce a more adroit rascal than this.

A good deal of fevlerg is growing in the city, at the delay of Congress in passing laws to govern California, and there is some talk of having a public meeting, headed by the Mayor, asking that some steps be taken to secure the lives and property of those who have rushed to the mining regions. Letters here to the dockings say that a government must be established, or there will be no congress, if our legislature persist in their delay

Upon Change, the markets have become rather active. Ashes close dull at 6.37½ for Pots and Pearls. Cotton is 1/8 higher, and a little doll at prices. Flour has sold largely at all prices, good Michigan at $5.62½ extra. Wheat is 2 cents higher, and is firm, white Corn 54, in yellow 56 for old. Rye, 65. 2000 bus Genesee Wheat 151, 2300 bbl Ohio 115. No 1 Scotch Pig iron $21.50, in store, and 500 tons at $25. Sugar and Molasses are higher and held firmly, in Port, there is a pretty little mess sold in one lot by Stephen Sage & Co., at 5½, a to an order of as much more. Lead the market prime $10.25, nominally. Beef, no change. Lard is cheaper, 6½@7c for good to prime. Linseed oil has gone up to 55c and more asked.

FROM CHAGRES AND PANAMA.

Letters from the Isthmus are abundant just now brought by the steamship Lexington across the Chagres for Havana January 22—the letters coming from thence in the Isabel to Charleston, and from on to New York in the Northerner. The following from the Herald's correspondence will be interesting to all who have their thoughts turned towards California.—

Important to Navigators—Wreck of Six American Vessels—The Steamer Cross—The Emigrants, &c.

CHAGRES, January 24, 1849.

The difficulty and risk of entering Chagres harbor can be better understood, perhaps, when the disasters that have occurred there are made known, and at within a few months.

The first of the Government hulks, the Isabel, and, as I said before, she was wrecked going in.

The brig Anne and Eliza, Pratt, of Seconett, will be condemned in a few days after discharging her cargo of hides. She went in the first time safe—loaded, and on going out thumped on the bar and knocked off part of her keel. However she got out, and in a few days all hands were taken off, and she was forced to put back again for Chagres coming over the bar the second time got on shore laid three days thumping, finally got off and had to lighten into the mud to keep her from sinking.

The schooner Macon was lost on the 10th or 11th of Jan.; she was light, too, having a load of passengers from New Orleans.

On the 13th of January, the Caroline E. Platt, Gladding, cd out from New York, loaded with coal for the mail steamer Columbus, was lost. Capt. a and the best pilot in port, and his assistant. He took the precaution also, to hire the big Lowder's whole crew to assist him in—but one was lost sick.

The brig Othello, from New Orleans, with a cargo of $20,000 went in safe, but on going out she was lost on the bar.

The brig Lowder, Henkness, from new Orleans, struck going in and leaked in consequence 600 strokes per hour, in port. However as she could not repair there, she was towed out by the Orus, on the 23d of January, with all the Caroline E. Platt's crew, in addition to her own to pump on the passage. No carrion board.

On the 23d of January, the brig Mary Pennett, from New York, with a load for the Isthmus appeared in sight, sailed off and on until the 25th At 4 o'clock, p.m., assistance went to her from on board the Orus, but every exertion proved useless to avail, for in a few hours, she was alongside the C. E. Platt in the breakers.

The John Benson is the only vessel I have heard of, since the gold mania, that has escaped, but she was fortunate in having a fair wind and strong breeze.

Now, all these disasters occurred going in, and when in, every one is anxious to get out and the pilots say it is worse going out than coming in much for the navigation of and out of Chagres.

On the arrival of passengers at Chagres, they will find no lodging or accommodations of any kind for man or beast. The cheapest conveyance for parties and passengers past from the Isthmus, is on $5 each for a canoe that would carry four men and their baggage. Captain Tucker can go up the river with his boat the Orus, twenty five miles and back in a day, if he should but be able to get a pilot to go there to Cruces much cheaper and with much less inconvenience than former y. Mules are to be obtained at Cruces for about $16 each, which will take the passengers to Panama. You may count the expense of getting from Chagres to Panama at $40 under old system—as I said before I spoke of it or perhaps, will do it cheaper. The freight of a barrel of flour across, former y was $5 but the road mania has risen the freight to $15. Shoes are much wanted there and a load would pay well, no doubt, if they arrived safe.

Another very important item is, the loss of money to carry to Chagres, to pay expenses with. Every passenger that goes out ought to get at least fifty dollars exchanged for five francs pieces in Chagres he can spend them all for one dollar and twenty five cents each. Silver pieces of five dollars, doubloons are worth twenty five cents; our half eagle pieces are worth five dollars only. Mexican doubloons, when I left, were worth eighteen dollars—very often they are worth more but postageens and live from a dollar to the mess, ten cent pieces pass for twelve cents.

Non-Importation of Slaves South.

A New Idea—It appears there is an ex stence in Georgia a law prohibiting the importation of slaves into the State with a view of selling them, and, though it has all along remained a dead letter upon the statute book and been openly violated, we notice that most of the leading journals of that y. are now speaking out in favor of the enforcement of its provisions. A novel purpose actuates them in so doing, which is clearly set forth in the following from the Augusta (Geo.) Constitutionalist

"We hope that every Southern State will enact a similar provision. The law should totally prohibit the introduction of slaves into the State for the purpose of settlement. By this means the necessity will operate immediately on the border States of Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky of finding territory adapted to slave labor among our newly acquired possessions. It would induce an emigration to New Mexico and perhaps to California, of slave owners with their slaves. This state of things would gradually or at once, compel Tennessee and North Carolina to follow suit. Deemed a nuisance in the more Southern slave States, they would seek and insist on an outlet for their surplus slave population. They would become strenuous and unflinching advocates of a fair participation with the free States in our territorial acquisitions. The whole South would be interested in the success of the demand.

"This policy, if adopted by all the slave States, would be the best possible preliminary step to union, to concert of action, and harmony of interests. That the States enumerated have, or in time will have a redundancy of slave population, for which they must have an outlet, is an admitted fact. Let it now be felt by, and forced upon the border States, and they will be stimulated at once to the remedy we have pointed out. The whole south will sustain their claim and their efforts for a participation in the acquired territory, and will be prepared to resist at any and every hazard, the application of the Wilmot Proviso, to that territory.

The Augusta Sentinel, however, says of the Georgia law:—

'The law is itself defensive, for it does not forbid our own citizens purchasing and importing any number of slaves for their own use. In other words, it merely compels a man that wants to buy this kind of property, to go out of the State after it, instead of permitting the citizens of other States to bring it to him.'

Too late, Messrs. Slaveholders—California and New Mexico are now free territories, and will forever remain so. Such schemes as the one broached above, are too slow for Yankee enterprise, and a gold hunting mania. Before the Slaveholders scheme can be brought to bear, California will be a free and independent State, without a slave in her borders.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 14, 1849.

SENATE.

The Speaker presented a petition from Pittsburgh in favor of a law for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths.

Petitions Presented.—Mr. Johnson, from Erie, asking for a general banking law, like that in operation in the State of New York. Also, one from citizens of Pennsylvania, that the constitution may be so amended as to permit persons of color to vote Also, one for the passage of the exemption bill now before the Legislature.

Mr. Mason, the proceedings of a meeting held in Allegheny city, in relation to the ten hour law.

The supplement to the act limiting the hours of labor in factories, was under consideration at adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Reports.—Mr. Cooper, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to which was referred Mr. Gritinger's resolutions, making inquiry as to the ability of the State to complete the North Branch Canal, made report favorable to the completion of that work. It recommends increasing oyster, eating and porter houses, as a means of revenue, the abolition of the militia system, and the imposition of a tax of fifty cents on each person subject to military duty. &c The committee promise another report.

Bills Read on Place—By Mr. Swartzwelder, a bill to incorporate the Birmingham Manufacturing Company.

By Mr Cooper an act providing for the final settlement of the claims against the commonwealth.

February 15, 1849.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, the Senate resolved itself into Executive session, and unanimously confirmed the nominations of the following named gentlemen as Associate Judges.—John A. Baker, of Perry; Thomas S. Cunningham, of Mercer co., John H. Keller, of Northampton and Jos. Bittenger, of Carbon.

Reports.—Mr Cunningham, from the Committee on Corporations, reported a bill to incorporate the Quarter Railroad Co., of Allegheny, with amendments.

Mr Matthews, (Corporations) reported the bill to encourage manufacturing, mining and mechanical operations in the Commonwealth, with amendments.

The Senate resumed the second reading, the consideration of the supplement to the act to limit the hours of labor in factories.

The question pending was on the motion of Mr Sawyer to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert an amendment in substance repealing the act of last session except so much of it as prohibits the employment of children under 12 years of age.

Mr Sawyer advocated his amendment.

Mr Small opposed it.

The amendment was negatived—yeas 3 nays

The amendment then bout bill, allowing persons employed in factories of seventeen years of age to make contracts, was also negatived by more than ten hours per diem was negatived by a vote of 20 to 10.

A communication from the Canal Commissioners, stating the amount of moneys due to laborers and others on the public improvements, was received and referred to the Finance Committee.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made a minority report, opposing the project advocated in the majority report, introduced yesterday by Mr Cooper for the completion of the North Branch Canal. The minority report is signed by Messrs Baldie Stubbs and Nicholson It was ordered to be printed with the majority report.

Petitions—A number of memorials and remonstrances were presented from all parts of the Commonwealth. Among them was a very lengthy and able paper submitted by women of Chester co.

Bills Read on Place—By Mr Swartzwelder, a bill providing for a tax on bank note and bill broker.

The resolution calling upon the Canal Commissioners inform the House whether the tolls on the public works cannot be increased to increase the revenue, so the State without detriment to the public interests, was taken up and passed.

The bill providing for the completion of the North Branch Canal was taken up, when Mr Meek spoke till the hour of adjournment.

WEST ELIZABETH MEETING.

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the Township of Jefferson and the Borough of West Elizabeth, was held at the Public School House in said township, on Saturday, the 17th day of February 1849, for the purpose of taking some steps in relation to the proposed new county.—The meeting was organized by calling E. Roads, of Jefferson Township to the Chair, and appointing T. Thomas, Esq. Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated by E. Percival, Esq., it was agreed that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting. The Chair appointed E. Percival, Esq., J. Brink, Esq., and F. Biggs, who retired, and in a short time returned and made the following report, which was read and adopted:

WHEREAS—We learn there is now pending before the Legislature a bill for the creation of a new county out of parts of Washington, Fayette, Westmoreland, and Allegheny Counties, to be called Monongahela—Therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly enter our remonstrance against the formation of any county taking any part from Allegheny County, and particularly the township of West Elizabeth and any part of Jefferson Township.

Resolved, That the expenses for ground, erection of public buildings, and other necessary expenses would increase our taxes, which are already sufficiently burdensome.

Resolved, That we have submitted with great forbearance for the last four years to heavy taxation for the purpose of erecting public buildings in Allegheny County that these buildings are now paid for in money, so that our tax for county purposes have been reduced to the standard of most of the counties in the rest of the State.

This is our reason with the city of Pittsburgh, as the great public mart for the products of the farmer, the manufacturer, and others, to such that our county business is still in most cases be done with our city and without expense.

Carried. Resolved, that the wives of the citizens were requested to have taken from Allegheny County any part to be so stricken out from Allegheny County.

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly request our Senator and Representatives in the Senate and House of Assembly, to present our remonstrance against the proposed new county, for the creation of a new county

After the adoption of the report, Dr J. B. McCrea offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the officers of the meeting and that T. Clutter and R. McElhenny be a committee to prepare the same for publication and forward a copy to each of our members of Senate and House of Representatives.

On motion the meeting adjourned

ELIJ. ROADS, Chairman

T. E. Thomas, Secretary

CHEAP TAXES IN LOUISIANA—The Louisville Journal relates the following incidents

"The other day we came to speak to him accompanied by a gentleman from Ohio, and said, 'Are these your chickens?' 'Yes, sir—good.' 'My children are at school.' 'Oh! and the General, that is right. Rebecca and Jemima go to school and hard.' An old farmer had sent for wood and come forty miles to meet him, hoping to get through the crowd and seized him by the hand saying 'General, I have voted nine times for President but never gave any vote with as hearty good will as the vote I gave you. I felt that I was voting for an honest man, who would reduce the amount of order of things.' 'I belong to Congress,' said the General, 'and will do my best, but I fear that I cannot meet the expectations of the people.' 'You have been in many tight places, rejoined the countryman, and always came out successful, and we think it again. For every one that approached him, the General had some personal speech.

The Missouri papers publish a story about a Mr Wentherford, sheriff of Schuyler county, who attempted to unhand the State out of $2,200 in the following manner. He gave the money to his wife and set home. At night a stranger applied for lodging and was permitted to remain. Later in the night three men disguised as negroes went to the house and demanded admittance and the money. The woman informed the stranger of what was going on, who handed her a pistol with which she killed one man, he with another pistol killed a second, and the third decamped. Upon examination it was found that the woman had killed her own husband.

A STEAMBOAT RACE—We learn, says the Louisville Journal, from Capt. Collier, of the Robert Fulton, that the steamer Missouri and Aleck Scott, Capt. Swon, was running a race from New Orleans to St. Louis. The Fulton met them above Cairo, the Missouri six miles ahead of the Scott—They made the trip from New Orleans to Cairo in 4 days and 1 hour. There was great excitement in St. Louis on account of the race and much betting.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has directed the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of granting by law, that homesteads of the value of three hundred dollars be exempted from execution for debt. The Boston Courier approves the movement as far as it goes, but thinks it should be more comprehensive.

JUDGE MCLEAN—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, writes as follows, under date of 13th instant

"Judge McLean received a telegraphic despatch from Columbus this morning communicating that a caucus of the Whigs in the Legislature of Ohio, has nominated him for the U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy to occur by the expiration of Mr. Allen's term on the 4th of March. An answer was immediately returned, declining the honor.

In reference to a vile insinuation, in some portions of the Locofoco press, that Mr. Clay is returning to the Senate for the purpose of opposing General Taylor's administration, the Louisville Journal says:

"Nothing can be more grossly absurd or utterly unfounded than the supposition that Mr. Clay will ever forfeit any of that distinguished consideration which the Whigs entertain for him by a factious and malicious opposition to a Whig administration. No, the gallant Harry of the West is the soul of honor, and he will not in the winter of his life prove recreant to his lofty sentiments, but, true to the principles which he has always cherished, he will yield a cordial support to his friends, and be ready to turn aside the shafts of his enemies. No dishonor will stain the evening of his life, and his sun, unobscured by the mists of treachery, will go down in dazzling splendor.

HENRY CLAY.—The New Orleans Delta of the 8th inst. has the following:

"The Hon. Henry Clay, now sojourning in our city will not, we understand, attend the sitting of the Senate called on the 4th March next, but will be at his post, if his health permits, at the commencement of the regular session in December next—It may be interesting to his distant friends to learn that the distinguished orator is in the possession of all his vigor of mind and body, and looks as if he had many years of good service in him. A paragraph in some of the papers states that Mr. Clay had written a letter pledging his warm support to the administration of Gen. Taylor. We understand that this statement is unfounded, and that Mr. Clay, stands wholly uncommitted as to the course he intends to pursue in the next Congress'

JOB PRINTING.
BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, *Manifests, Bills Lading, Contracts, Law Blanks,* HAND BILLS, LABELS, CERTIFICATES, CHECKS, POLICIES, &c &c.
Printed at the shortest notice, at low prices, at the GAZETTE OFFICE, THIRD STREET

☞ YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY AND MECHANICS INSTITUTE.—The Fifth Lecture will be given by THOS. J. BIGHAM, on Tuesday evening, Feb 20th, 1849, at 7½ o'clock, at Apollo Hall.
SUBJECT—The Mineral Resources of Pennsylvania.
A single ticket 25 cents, for gentlemen—no charge for ladies. To be had at the Book Stores and at the door

JACOB WEAVER, Jr.,
DAVID HOLMES,
B A SAMPSON } Committee
feb15

☞ The Whig and Antimasonic voters of the township of Jefferson, will meet at Lowrie's School House, on Saturday, the 24 day of March next, at 2 o'clock, P M., to nominate candidates to be supported at the ensuing township election

By order of the Executive Committee feb16 T

LOVES PILLS—No medicine ever earned for itself a higher reputation in so short a time, as Love's Pill, discovered and compounded by Dr McLane, of Virginia Although but a short time comparatively, the proprietors of the medicine, who reside in Pittsburgh, corner of 4th and Wood streets, are constantly receiving orders which they find it almost utterly unable to supply The popularity of these Pills is not confined to any particular section of the country, the demand being general, from the North, South, East and West. The truth is, no disease is more common in all quarters of the United States than that of the Liver And these Pills are the best remedy ever yet discovered for Hepatic derangement For sale at the Drug Store of J KIDD & Co

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—We could call attention to this popular remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Having several times within a few years had occasion to use a medicine of this kind, we have by experience found it a reliable one, and have prepared to recommend it to others. Ministers or other public speakers afflicted with bronchial affections will find great benefit from its use. It is prepared by a regular physician, and all classes will find it a safe and efficacious medicine in the diseases for which it is recommended.—Sold by Johnston Holloway Cross and Jones, For sale at the Pelican Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth street. feb22

NO MISTAKE IN SELLERS' VERMIFUGE.
South Pittsburgh, Jan 30th, 1849
MR R. SELLERS—I purchased one vial of your Vermifuge, and gave my boy, aged 4 years, two and a half teaspoonful, in the space of four hours, and the result was a large quantity of worms of a large size. Previous to giving your Vermifuge I had tried Dr. M'Lane's and Dr. Jayne's, without any good effect.
Yours, &c, GEORGE SHUNK
Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood st Also, by Dr Cassel, Fifth Ward, D M Curry, Allegheny, and Wm J Smith, Temperanceville feb

☞ TAKE THE PROPER MEANS.—If you wish to be any person in any undertaking, you must always use the proper means Therefore, if you have a cough, use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT and be cured, for it is the proper means Have you Asthma or difficulty of breathing, then the only efficient means to cure you is to use Jayne's Expectorant, which will immediately overcome the spasm which contracts the diameter of the bronchi and loosens and brings up the mucus which clogs them up, and thus removes every obstruction to a free respiration, whether it be caused from an inflammation, cold, dust, and a cure is certain to be effected Have you Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pleurisy, or in fact any Pulmonary Affection, use Jayne's Expectorant and relief is certain, and you will find that you have used the proper means

For sale in Pittsburgh at the Pelican Tea Store, 74 Fourth street near Wood.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH," and if Mr. Shields had but been governed by the maxim, he might have saved money and himself much physical suffering, but read the following letter, dated April 14th, 1848:

Mr Wm Shields, a respectable farmer of this vicinity, was taken ill, called in a Doctor who doctored him for Dyspepsia for one year, but he still got worse He then discharged his Doctor and paid him thirty dollars He then got a vial of your Vermifuge, and one box of Sanative Pills, and by the bye of these medicines (costing only 50 cents) he discharged, he says, at least one thousand worms, and in two weeks was so improved in health as to attend to his business, and has been in good health ever since, and says Dr Jayne's Vermifuge and Sanative Pills have made a sound man of him. WM. B DEAN, P. M.

To Dr D Jayne, Phila at Port Wilkins, O

For sale in Pittsburgh at the PELICAN TEA STORE, 70 Fourth street, near Wood. feb17 d&w3

SELLERS' IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP
South Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1849
My wife has been troubled with a violent cough for nine or ten years, so bad was her cough that physicians in Ohio, where I formerly lived, told me she had not the consumption After using one bottle of I obtained for her, time and again, different medicines, but they were of no kind of benefit to her. Some two months since, I purchased a bottle of your Cough Syrup, the use of which has done her more good than any medicine she has ever taken. I have also used Sellers' Vermifuge in my family with her success.
BERNARD MCGRATH
This popular cough remedy is prepared and sold by R E SELLERS, 57 Wood st and may be had of Druggists generally, in the two cities and vicinity. feb19

Improvements in Dentistry.
DR G. W. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set Block Teeth in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates—Operations on the teeth, such as filling the nerve is exposed Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh
REFER TO—J B M'Fadden, F H Ea