THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH:

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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.

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

RAILROAD MOVEMENTS.

The excitement in reference to Railroads at points west of the city, is now most intense. Never have we witnessed a greater interest manifested on any subject, than is now exhibited by the people of Ohio and Indiana, who seem determined to secure as speedily as possible, access to the eastern market.

Among the projects which will have an indirect bearing upon this city, as we may in time be connected with it, is the Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company, for the construction of a road from Cincinnati to St. Louis. This company is incorporated by the States of Ohio and Indiana, and will, no doubt, be also by Illinois, at the next meeting of the Legislature. An immense amount of stock has already been subscribed on the contemplated line of this road, by corporations, counties, and individuals, amounting in the aggregate, if we recollect aright, to over two millions of dollars. In the act of incorporation, just passed by the Ohio Legislature, the city of Cincinnati is authorized to subscribe $1,000,000, and the citizens are soon to be called upon to give their sanction to the measure, which they will no doubt do.

To come nearer home. The citizens of Steubenville, and the counties and towns west of them, in the direction of Columbus, are urging forward the project, with very praiseworthy zeal. Their Corporation is styled the "Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company," and we understand they have an excellent charter. They have lately procured some supplementary legislation, of a very important character, which authorises the company to construct a bridge across the Ohio, with the consent of Virginia, for the purpose of bringing their road to Pittsburgh, and also grants some privileges in regard to change of route. It also authorises the Mayor and Town Council of Steubenville, in Jefferson county, and all other incorporated towns through or near which the road may be located, and the Commissioners of Jefferson, and all other counties and the trustees of the several townships through which said road may be located, each respectively, to subscribe to the capital stock of the company, a sum not exceeding $200,000 on the part of the counties; and $100,000 on the part of the towns and townships. This supplementary act places the company at once on vantage ground, and it bids fair to be a formidable competitor to the rival routes seeking an eastern terminus through this city.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company" are pushing their road ahead with remarkable perseverance and resolution. About one-half the route, from Cleveland to Wellsville, is now under contract, and the remainder is expected to be given out the coming spring. This Company has also obtained legislation authorizing the county of Portage, and the city of Cleveland to subscribe largely to the stock of the company, and the question is to be laid before the people early in April, and will, no doubt, be answered affirmatively. This road will not only connect us with the Lakes, but with Cincinnati also, by means of the Cleveland and Columbus road, which is to be put under contract along its whole length, the coming season.

Our friends in Ohio, on the line of the "Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad," are not idle, amidst all this commendable activity. In Richland county, legislation has been obtained, authorizing a subscription of stock; and in Stark county, also, and the Commissioners have notified the people to meet and vote on the subject. In Wayne and Columbiana counties, the friends of the route are also active.

In the midst of all this activity, of this earnest effort, to secure railroad connections with this city, on the part of the people of Ohio, what is Pittsburgh doing? Is she doing her share—is she true to herself, to her own interests? Let our property holders, our monied and influential men, concur the question to their own consciences, as they will be compelled to do to the whole country, before long.

THE MORMONS.

This extraordinary people, as singular in their origin, as absurd in their religious opinions, seem destined to act quite an important part in the stirring event of the 19th century. After their terrible persecution and banishment from Nauvoo, and the death of their Prophet, they gradually passed out of public view, until the late discoveries of gold in California, have again brought them into notice, and they are found to be located in the most singularly interesting spot on the American Continent, and notwithstanding all their terrible trials, increasing and flourishing more than ever.

From England and Wales they draw largely to fill up their scattered ranks; and great accessions are expected across the Atlantic the approaching season. Late English papers give an account of a large party of Welsh Mormons, who are on their way, under the command of a Saint known as Capt. Dan Jones. Among the group were many substantial farmers from the neighborhoods of Brecknock and Llanybidder, Carmarthenshire; and although they were well to do, they disposed of their possessions to get to California, their New Jerusalem, as they deem it, where their fanaticism teaches them to believe they will escape from the general destruction and conflagration that is shortly to envelope the earth. Amongst the number are several aged men, from seventy to ninety years of age, who break up all their old associations, and brave the hardships of the terrible journey before them, from attachment to their visionary faith. Besides those who are coming from Europe, many of whom will go by the way of Cape Horn, there are several thousands located in the neighborhood of Council Bluffs, on the Missouri, who will move this spring towards their mountain home, by the Salt Lake. In St. Louis, says the Republican, there are at present a great number, perhaps one or two thousand, who will start as soon as their circumstances and the season will permit. Hundreds are also arriving every week in that place, whose ultimate destination is the Sault Lake, and among them upwards of three hundred English have arrived within a short time. The Republican justly remarks,—that those who do not know these people, or have not the means of witnessing the extent of their proselytism, will be surprised at the number who are connecting themselves with the Mormon Church. The persecutions they have met with have only given them strength, influence, and sympathy; and the persons who are now joining them, are, in intelligence and property, above the rank which has usually been ascribed to their members.

Holden's Dollar Magazine, for March, is an excellent number of that cheap and popular Magazine. It has numerous fine engravings, and its matter is of a very attractive character. This work has been steadily improving, and is highly deserving of public patronage.

A letter from Chagres, dated February 3d, states that the number of passengers that have crossed the Isthmus at that point since the gold excitement was 669. In addition to these there were 148 passengers at Chagres preparing to go over.—Of those who have crossed over, the U. S. mail steamer California had taken away 350 to San Francisco.

Losing Business.—The Louisville Journal says that the capital invested in the best class of Western steam boats is comparatively unproductive—that 6 per cent. is in some cases the rate of profit. It copies, also, and partially endorses, a statement that the total number of boats now running upon all the streams emptying into the Mississippi is 572. The tonage of these boats is 118,655 tons; their value is estimated at $5,189,979; the yearly outlay at $19,915,733, and the annual earnings at $17,428,840. The largest number of all the boats now running, it is said, lose money, while the entire capital is exhausted in four years.

Postage on Newspapers.—It will be seen by the instructions of the Postmaster, published in another column of this morning's Gazette, that transient newspapers will hereafter be subjected to the general newspaper rate of one cent within the State, and one cent and a half for any distance exceeding one hundred miles, where the newspaper is sent from one State to another. Such postage in all cases to be prepaid.

Great Flood at Chicago—Loss $100,000.

Special despatch to the Albany Evening Journal.

Chicago, March 13—8 P. M.

We have been visited by a terrible flood, which has destroyed an immense amount of property. The damage done to commerce alone is estimated at over $100,000.

The following is a list of the vessels destroyed and damaged, as far as ascertained to this hour:

Brig St. Louis, sunk, entire loss; Mars, Norton and Diamond broken and big Enos, sides stove in and sunk, loaded with salt; Whirlwind, sides stove in and sunk; The Price, Ashland and Gen. Worth, sch. H. Hagar and others badly damaged.—The Gen. Worner has sunk.

It is impossible at this time to ascertain correctly the amount of damage to property in this vicinity. The amount of damage to steamers, are all jammed Propellers, vessels, and steamers are all jammed into one another, and all appear to be in the utmost confusion.

The water is still rising, and great fears are entertained that the destruction will be increased.

All the canal boats, with the exception of one or two, are entirely destroyed or have gone into the lake. Several vessels have gone outside and are now anchored in the lake. One or two lives have been lost in the falling of spars on board of vessels in the harbor.

Further Particulars.—We received by last night's mail, the Detroit Advertiser, containing further and more particular accounts of the flood at Chicago, involving loss of life, and property to the amount of $200,000. A short distance below the city, the river was completely dammed by the heavy masses of ice and boats jammed in together; and here the scene was represented as appaling beyond description. At this point there were 28 vessels, two propellers and two steamboats, all being more or less injured. Several lives were said to be lost. A boy was crushed to death at Randolph street bridge. A little girl was killed by the falling of a top mast. A number of men are reported to have been lost; and it was feared that the loss of life was much greater than had been reported.

Murder and Attempted Suicide.—The New Orleans papers contain accounts of a bloody tragedy, which occurred in that city on the 5th inst. It appears that one Joseph Bradly, captain of the schooner Friendship, and a young woman named Daly, alias Fanny Young, scarcely 17 years of age, lured a room, where they lived as man and wife. Bradly being about to leave for California with his vessel, endeavored to persuade the girl to accompany him, which she refused. This caused him to contemplate the murder of the girl and his own self-destruction, as appears from papers found in his pocket. In the former he succeeded and, although he cut his own throat, life was not extinct, and it was thought he would recover. Bradly has a wife and family in Massachusetts.

M. Ehrenberg, Dean of the faculty of medicine of Berlin, has addressed to the Academy of Medicine of Paris, an account of microscope experiments on the atmosphere, at the time of the cholera. He declares, that he has made a catalogue of upwards of three hundred different forms of corpuscules, which float in the upper and lower atmosphere.

Centenarians.—We have observed in the papers of late the death of quite a number of persons who were over one hundred years of age. One of these, George Jannett, who died in Nova Scotia, was the last remnant of General Wolf's army at the taking of Quebec in 1759, and was at the time of his death 120 years of age. Another, who recently died near Montrose, Penn., named John Adams, was aged 101 years, and a soldier in the Revolution. He was from Massachusetts, and is said to have been related to the two Presidents of his name, as well as to their namesake, Ex-Governor Hill, of N. H. He possessed much talent for writing, even since he passed his hundredth year.

Serious Charges—Loss of Ships.

We have heretofore mentioned the loss of the ship Franklin, near Boston harbor, accompanied by the death of her captain and many of the crew.—The Boston Traveller of last evening has the following, in reference to the Franklin:

Our merchants have been somewhat astounded, within a day or two, by whisperings of certain discoveries made at the Cape. It has been asserted the ship Franklin, at the Cape. It has been asserted that in the valise of the deceased captain (Smith) was found a letter from her owners, instructing him in substance to prevent the Franklin from reaching her destination by running her ashore.—The discovery of course excites great astonishment, and is hardly credible. The Franklin was on her passage from London to Boston, with a valuable cargo, in all worth from $50,000 to $60,000, which was insured in this city. According to the accounts of the wreck, received at the time, the Franklin anchored back of the Cape on Wednesday, Feb. 28, on account of the head winds, and at 44 A. M. on Thursday went ashore, and soon broke in two. Capt. Smith and ten others got into a boat and were drowned on their way to the shore. Those who remained on the wreck were all saved but three, who were washed off and drowned.

Yesterday, one of the accused parties was arrested by the U. S. marshal, and gave bail in $10,000 for his future appearance. He utterly denies the charge, and says, if any such letter exists, it is a forgery.

The Boston Transcript goes more into particulars, giving the names of the parties implicated.—It says—

In addition to the above we learn that the offices who have insured the above vessel and freight have got possession of a number of letters signed by J. W. W., the initials of Mr. Wilson, one of the owners, who lived in Charlestown; and in which he writes to the captain that he has got every thing well insured; and expresses surprise that he has not lost her before, and expects he will do so the first opportunity, and says that Mr. Crafts is looking over as he writes, &c.

This Mr. Crafts resides at South Boston, and has been arrested. Mr. Wilson is missing. The insurance officers are determined to ferret out this whole matter, and have employed legal counsel in the case.

The Mississippi—High Water.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 9th instant has the following in reference to the recent flood in the Mississippi:

Levee Inundated—Crevasse.—The steamboat Commodore Perry, which arrived here last night, reports that the levee has caved in six miles above Donaldsonville, opposite Philadelphia Point. The crevasse is said to be from forty to fifty yards in extent, and when the boat passed the water was running through the opening with great velocity.

Another Breach.—The steam boat Geo. Worth subsequently arrived, reports a break in the levee about four miles below Baton Rogue. From all appearance the inundation will do an immense deal of injury to the neighboring plantations.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express states that Judge Cranch, Chief Justice of the Circuit and District Court of the District of Columbia, who has the powers to reverse the decisions of the Commissioner of Patents, has decided that both Prof. Morse and Mr. Baine are entitled to patents for the Telegraphs which they have invented. The ground on which he bases the decision is, that neither a principle nor an effect can be patented:—that two methods of effecting the same thing may each be patented, and that the two inventions in question are sufficiently distinct to entitle each to a patent.

The opinion of Judge Cranch goes as follows:

I am, therefore of opinion and so decide, that Samuel F. B. Morse is entitled to a patent for the combination which he has invented, and claimed and described in his specification and drawings.

And that Alexander Baine is entitled to a patent for the combination which he has invented, claimed and described in his specification and drawings—provided they shall, respectively, have complied with all the requisites of the law in reference to their respective patents."

This closes the monopoly of the Telegraph system attempted by Kendell & Co., and places the various lines built by Mr. O'Reilly in an independet position, as he has secured Bain's invention for his lines.

Sickness among Emigrants.—The New York Courier and Enquirer says, that there are upwards of 700 patients in the hospital at Bellevue; and among them 60 cases of typhus fever. Two of the physicians are down with this decease; and the prospect for the future is not very cheering. The Marine Hospital and the Hospital on Ward's island are filled to overflowing, and the emigrants still come in shoals. It is estimated that between now and the 1st of May, 30,000 emigrants will land at this port.

Homœopathic College Commencement.—On Thursday evening last, in Philadelphia, the commencement of the Homœopathic College, of Pennsylvania, took place, and the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on the following gentlemen, viz—H. F. Davis, Ohio; J. K. Clark, Mass.; D. R. Gardener, Penna.; N. S. Engle, N. J.; E. B. Hall, N. J.; S. O. Scudder, N. Y. Judge Parsons, President of the College, upon the presentation of the diplomas, made some very appropriate remarks and an address was delivered by Dr. G. B. Matthews, Professor of Materia Medica in the College. A large number of persons were present on the occasion.

Erie Canal Company.—At an election held at the Canal office in Erie on the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year: Charles M. Reed, Wm. Kelley, T. G. Colt, J. A. Tracy, B. B. Vincent, A. W. Brewster, of Erie, and M. B. Lowry, of Crawford. Mr. Brewster was chosen in place of John W. Waugh, of Greenville; with this exception the board remains as last year. Wm. Kelley was elected President and Wm. W. Reed Secretary and Treasurer in place of M. Goodwin. T. G. Colt was appointed Collector at Erie, and James Mills Collector at Greenville, in place of E. Garber, who declined a re-appointment.

The Lexington Observer has an article strongly combating the position taken in Mr. Clay's Letter on Emancipation in Kentucky, and concluding thus—

"If Mr. Clay had been in Kentucky, and fully apprised of public feeling upon this subject, as displayed in the Legislature and elsewhere, he would have made, we think, the concluding part of his letter still stronger, and frankly said at once that he saw no hope of executing his wishes now, and advised his friends to relinquish an impracticable undertaking."

"What effect this document is to have upon the country remains to be seen. We believe the settled convictions of the public mind on this subject are too strong to be shaken by the potent influence of Mr. Clay's name or the strength of the arguments he may adduce."

The Louisville Journal confirms the accuracy of this reflection of popular sentiment, when it says:

"We must reiterate the expression of our full conviction, that there is not at this time the slightest earthly chance that the State Convention, to be held next fall, will incorporate in the New Constitution a provision for the emancipation of slaves. We do not believe there are ten counties that will send emancipation delegates to the Convention, and our opinion upon this subject has been formed upon free and careful consultation with the most enlightened men, members of the Legislature and others, from every county in the State."

We regret much that such a state of public opinion should exist. We feel sure Kentucky would be made happier and more prosperous in every respect, by adopting Mr. Clay's plan. It is a pity so good an opportunity, as that offered by the meeting of a Convention to reform the State Constitution, should be permitted to pass, without some plan, however, prospective, to remove slavery from the State.

Resignation of McClintock Young.—The reason of the resignation by this gentleman of the Chief Clerkship of the Treasury Department, an office which he had held for upwards of fifteen years, are thus stated by him in his letter to Mr. Meredith:—

The act creating the Department of the interior provides for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, prescribes his duties, and specifies such as were heretofore performed by one as chief clerk, thus virtually making the office of the latter a subordinate clerkship. Having been repeatedly appointed as the acting head of the department, self-respect forbids my occupying any position inferior to my recent one, hence the tender of my resignation.

I would fain believe, from the confidence you have already reposed in me, that you also would have made no change if my inclinations had prompted me to remain.

Enormous Salary.—The New York Express says that the salary of the Health Officer of that city amounts to over thirty thousand dollars per annum—the highest fattest officer now in the United States. The Express goes on to say—

"The Governor of the State, aware of the monstrous salary, has recommended a reduction, but a $30,000 salaried officer can not easily be razored in any government, certainly not in a Legislature, where $15,000 can go for a lobby and leave a rich salary behind

Statistics of Human Life.—The distinguished surgeon, Alexander H. Stevens, of New York city, recently delivered an address before the New York State Medical Society, in vindication of his profession, in which he submitted the following interesting statistics. He stated that throughout the civilized world the duration of human life has increased, and is steadily increasing with the advancement and diffusion of medical science:

"In the city of Geneva, in the 16th century, one individual in 26 died annually. For the 18th century, one in 31; at the present time, one in 46. With us the mortality is greater. It is estimated, at one in 40, the proportion of childhood being larger, and childhood being the period of the greatest mortality. In the British navy, among adults, none of whom are very aged, the mortality is only about one in 100. Seventy years ago the mortality in the British navy was one in every ten. In 1808, one in thirty. In 1836, 1 38 10, among 1,000. A diminution less than a seventh of the rate of 1770. In the American navy, with a corps of medical officers not excelled by that of any other country, the mortality is little over one in 300 per annum. In London the mortality in the middle of the last century was one in 32. In the year 1838, the mortality was one in 36. I quote from the annual report of the Register General.—Within the last twenty years the mortality in Russia has been one in 27; Prussia, one in 36; France, one in 39.07; Holland, one in 39; Belgium, one in 43.01; England, one in 50.07; Sicily, one in 32; Greece, one in 34; Philadelphia, one in 42, 03; Boston, one in 45; New York, one in 27,53. The immigrants have made our mortality greater than that of our sister cities; in other respects it has diminished with the advance of medical science. These statistical statements might be multiplied at great length, but enough have been given to show conclusively the prodigious extent to which human life has been lengthened with the advance and diffusion of medical science, beyond its duration in former periods, and beyond its present duration in the less enlightened countries of Europe."

Baltimore Railroad.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have issued proposals for the graduation and masonry of the following described sections of this road—the sections averaging a mile in length—commencing in the town of Cumberland:—Sections 1, 2, 6, 7, 8 and 10, will be let, embracing considerable rock work along the Potomac river bluffs, and the masonry of several bridges on section 1st. Also, all the sections from 30 to 45 inclusive, (excepting sections 43 and 44,) beginning 28 miles from Cumberland, about a mile below the mouth of Savage river and terminating at the summit of the mountain. The work upon these sections we understand is heavy, containing much rock excavation and two tunnels, each about 600 feet in length, and a stone bridge of considerable size. The whole number of sections now to be let is 20. In the course of the spring and summer upwards of 30 more heavy sections will be put under contract between Cumberland and Three Forks creek. The remaining sections between those points, and other work beyond the latter, will be let in the spring of 1850. The most energetic prosecution of the contracts will be required, and the payments will be made in cash.

New Hampshire Election.—The New Hampshire Patriot (Dem.) has returns from 96 towns, in which the Democratic gain on Governor is 1092, and Dinsmore's majority in the entire state is estimated at 5,000.

The Legislature will be strongly Democratic.

The Patriot concedes the election of Wilson (Whig and Free soil) in the third Congressional district, as probable. In the first district, Kittredge (Dem.) has gained 495 votes over Tuck (Whig and Free soil) in twenty two towns. Mr. Tuck's majority in the district in 1847 was about 1500, and he is probably re-elected

Vermont.—The people of Vermont have determined that no licenses to sell liquor shall be issued in that state for the year to come. Last year they voted the other way.

Travel Through Mexico.—The New York papers contain the following notice:

"The friends of California adventurers, that have gone through Mexico, are hereby notified, that all statements hitherto published in the Sun newspaper, as to difficulties having occurred to them from the Mexican authorities, are entirely unfounded; on the contrary, every courtesy and hospitality have been extended to them, and, by observing a continual good conduct, they will continue to receive kindnesses. The undersigned considers it a duty, no less than a pleasure, to state these facts, to allay, as far as possible, the mischievous consequences the articles above alluded to are calculated to inspire between the people of both countries, and advises the friends of those that have gone, as well as those that desire to avail themselves of this shortest, healthiest and cheapest route, to place no reliance in any statements, unless duly authenticated. WM. GEO. STEWART.

Vice Consul of Mexico.

New York, March 13th 1849.

New Invention in Baking.—An invention has just been made in Glasgow, which promises to be of great service in the process of baking. As it has not yet been patented, we are not at liberty to enter into details. Some idea of its effects may however, be formed from the fact, that a little model, a mere toy in appearance, standing upon a table less than a yard long, and only half as wide, is fully capable of doing the work of five or six bakers—a class of men whose labor is well known to be none of the lightest. The dough is both made and moulded by the machine into loaves of the required size and shape; and, by an original and ingenious process of mixing and kneading, which can be done either with or without barm, the usual loss of weight, attributed to evaporation in "raising the sponge," is avoided; and a great saving in flour, as well as time and labour, is consequently effected. The bread manufactured in the model of the machine is of the most excellent quality.—*Glasgow Citizen.*

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Gentlemen.—The time is not far distant when the representatives of the Whig party will assemble to nominate candidates for the several county offices. There are so many honest and capable men in the party, that of course it will not be difficult to make selections which will be generally satisfactory.

Permit me, through your columns, to offer John Sampson, Esq., of Manchester, as a very suitable person to fill the office of County Treasurer.

Mr. Sampson has been a resident of this county for the last forty years, and is also a gentleman of the strictest integrity and honor. He has been connected with the Whig party ever since its organization, and has invariably supported its nominees. He has never asked an office, nor is it supposed he now seeks the one which is mentioned above in connection with his name—but it is believed he will acquiesce in the decision of the delegates when assembled in County Convention.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Allegheny, March 19, 1849.

Peeble's Township Election Returns.

March 16th, 1849

ASSESSOR.			
Lemuel Spahr,	114	Wm. N. Burchfield,	90
ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.			
John Patterson,	126	Thomas Liggett,	116
Daniel Negley,	7		
JUDGE OF ELECTIONS.			
Wm. N. Burchfield,	55	Geo. G. Negley,	25
J. R. McClintock,	2	D. Irwin,	1
T. Aiken,	1	T. Davison,	1
INSPECTORS.			
S. M. Irwin	74	R. Baxter,	56
T. McCleary,	48	J. Stewart,	25
T. P. Newton,	2		
OVERSEERS OF POOR.			
W. Warmeastle,	169	S. Crawford,	130
D. Woolslair,	80	D. Lindsay,	57
J. F. McCombs,	23	W. Bougher,	19
SUPERVISORS.			
Alex. Gray,	166	John Rohs,	92
Johnston Finley,	77	Bernard O'Neil,	59
Elgin H. Bruce,	40	James Craig,	30
TOWNSHIP CLERK.			
Daniel Hummel,	120	Henry Huddle,	15
A. Mohler,	7		
CONSTABLE.			
James Clark,	102	L. B. Davison,	58
G. G. Negley,	7	John F. McCombs,	7
John Summers,	2	John Wilson,	2
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.			
John Barr,	109	L. B. Davison,	94
W. N. Burchfield,	23		
AUDITOR.			
David Irwin,	77		

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURGH, March 16, 1849.

SENATE.

Petitions and remonstrances were presented.

Reports of Committees.—Mr. Matthias (Corporations) reported the bill to incorporate the Manayunk Manufacturing Company, with amendments.

Mr. Simpson (Agriculture) reported a bill relative to the growth and manufacture of wool.

Bills passed.—A bill to incorporate the Hebrew Education Society of Philadelphia.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The following bills were taken up and passed.

The supplement to the act to incorporate the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company.

The bill to compel the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to construct roads in certain cases.

The bill to incorporate the Passyunk Railroad Company was taken up, read a second time and ordered to be transcribed for a third reading. Adjourned till 3 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual statement of the Delaware Coal Company, and the annual statement of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary.

On motion of Mr. Carl, the bill to extend the charter of the Bank of the Northern Liberties was taken up, passed Committee of the Whole, with amendments, read a second and third time, and passed—yeas 42, nays 14.

The speaker laid before the House a communication from the Board of Canal Commissioners, adverse to the claim of John Miller, for damages on the Allegheny Portage Railroad.

The bill providing for the erection of a new county, out of parts of Erie, Crawford and Warren, was discussed for two hours, and on second reading, laid over for the present.

The bill (in the same model) to extend the charter of the Commercial Bank of Pittsburgh passed Committee of the Whole and second and third readings. On final passage the vote was 44 to 19.

The bill to erect a 'new county out of parts of Indiana, Clearfield, and Jefferson, to be called Mahoning, was discussed in and taken out of Committee of the Whole, and on second reading debated till 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bill to establish the new county of Mahoning was negatived.

The bill to establish a General Manufacturing Law, was also negatived by a vote of 30 to 39.

The bill to incorporate the Bank of Montgomery county, was taken up and debated until the adjournment.

Notice to the public and Instructions to Postmasters.

Relative to the Rating of Letters, the Return of Dead Letters, Transient Newspapers, and the Postage on Letters of Letters conveyed by the British and United States International Mails.

Hereafter, when a letter exceeds an ounce in weight, but does not exceed two ounces, it will be rated with four charges of single postage, when it exceeds two ounces, but does not exceed three, it will be rated with six charges of single postage; and so on, there being a single postage for the first ounce, a double charge for the first ounce, and two additional charges for each succeeding ounce, or fraction of an ounce, beyond the first ounce. This is ordered in virtue of the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1845.

And, in pursuance of the same act, it is required that letters which are refused at the office of delivery, by the parties addressed, and letters which, for any other cause, cannot be delivered to said parties, shall be immediately returned to the Dead Letter office in Washington, under address to the Honorable Assistant Postmaster General, without waiting the time for advertising, as heretofore required in relation to this class of dead letters. They must in every case be marked in red ink on the face, with an entry showing they are refused, or the cause that prevents their delivery; also stamped with the stamp of office, and, with a view to the proper adjustment of the accounts, be placed under post bill to the Dead Letter office.

Transient newspapers (that is, papers not sent from the office of publication) will hereafter be subject, in virtue of the act of Congress cited, to the general newspaper postage rate only; that is, one cent for any distance in the same State, and one and a half cents for any distance exceeding one hundred miles, where the newspaper is sent from one State into another. But postage on such newspapers is in all cases to be prepaid, as heretofore.

In respect to British mails, where the official postage entries on the letters received are in red ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; where in black ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected. Postage in any case is either wholly paid or wholly unpaid. The postage figures on such letters show on the paid letters, the amount to be credited to the United States; on the unpaid letters, the amount charged to the United States. The postage to be collected from unpaid British letters is in all cases to be, whatever may be their credit or debit figures, twenty four cents when single, with an additional twenty four cents for each additional rate, and; after the first ounce, each letter exceeding that weight is to be charged forty eight cents for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

J. COLLAMER, Postmaster General.

Post Office Department, March 15, 1849.

Later from Pernambuco.—We learn from Captain Venecok, of the barque Naverre, at this port yesterday, from Pernambuco, whence he sailed on the 5th ult, that on the 2d ult. a large body of the citizens being exasperated at the suppression, by Government, of a liberal journal, joined the insurgents and made a double attack simultaneously upon the town—one column, 800 in number, advancing on one side, and another of 3000, on the other. The Government troops were immediately called out, and though only 400 in all, so successfully and boldly engaged the insurgents, that after a fierce and protracted contest, in which every inch of ground was disputed, the latter were utterly routed. 200 were killed in the streets, 400 were drowned in the river, and 300 were taken prisoners. The overthrow was complete.

Government immediately adopted measures to restore tranquillity, and when Capt. V. left, business had resumed its usual course, and peace prevailed.—*Phil. N. Amer.*

The Home Department.—It is understood that Mr. Secretary Ewing, of the Home Department, has interpreted the law creating his Department, to mean that the offices transferred from the other Departments to the Home Department, do not embrace or include the personnel of those offices or bureaus—that is, that the bureaus are transferred but the clerks are not. The latter are mere *fixtures* until the head of the Department shall reappoint them, or appoint other men to their places.—These bureaus include the Land Office, the Pension Office, the Patent Office, the First Auditor's Office, the Fifth Auditor's Office, the Indian Office, the Office of Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the Office of Superintendent of the Peniptentiary. The clerks in all of these offices number some two or three hundred. The law creating the Home Department, with a Secretary, at a salary of $6,000, and a Chief Clerk, at a salary of $2000, also creates a Commissioner of Customs, at a salary of $3000, with a Chief Clerk, at a salary of 1700, and an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury at a salary of $3000, with a Chief Clerk, at a salary of $1700.—*Phil. News.*

FROM MEXICO.

By an arrival from Nera Cruz we have received files of papers to the 19th ultimo. They are principally occupied with details of the measures adopted to put down the insurgents of the Sierra Gordo. In all the encounters with the Government troops, they have proved victorious, but by the last accounts, one Col. Marquez, who commanded a body of men under Bustamente, had detached himself from the Government and declared for *Santa Anna.* This unexpected event created a great sensation, and is said to be the prelude to other and more serious outbreaks.

The Mexican papers state that an American armed force had taken possession of certain villages and towns in the Department of Chihuahua, and complain of the act as a gross violation of the treaty of Guadalupe. We know nothing of the merits of the affair, and the testimony relating to it comes exclusively from prejudiced sources.—*N. O. Bee.*

DIED,

On Tuesday, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., Mr. Jonathan Herron, aged 27 years.

His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, the 22d inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of his father on the East Common, Allegheny city.

Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup.

South Pittsburgh Feb 2, 1849

My wife has been troubled with a very bad cough for six or seven years; so bad was her cough that physicians from Ohio, where I formerly lived, told me she had the Consumption. After we removed to this city 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 your Vermuge in my family with fine success.

Sellers' Vermuge is my family with fine success.

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. m19

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.

Another Certificate to the excellence of M'Lane' Vermufuge.

Messrs. J. Kidd & Co.—Gentlemen: It is with pleasure I hand this my certificate, testifying to the general popularity of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Spectific, to your traveling agent, Mr Munroe. Some time ago I received from him a small lot to sell on commission. I used a few bottles in my own family, to the good effects I can fully testify. The balance I sold to my customers, and found on inquiry, that it gave very general satisfaction. GEORGE MAXWELL.

Augusta, Carroll Co. Ohio, July 27, 1848.

For sale at the drug store of J. KIDD & Co. mch19

Sheriffalty.—Capt. W. A. Charlton will be supported for the office of Sheriff, subject to the nomination of the Antimasonic and Whig County Convention. EDMUND WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Prothonotary.—The Whigs of Allegheny county will urge the claims of W. J. MARKS for a nomination to this office at the coming County Convention. Mr. M. is a good Whig, and is every way competent to discharge the duties of the office, and deserving a nomination by the party. ALLEGHENY COUNTY

mch20-d1&w1w1T

"Economy is Wealth," and if Mr. Shields had but been governed by the above motto, 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 nine weeks, 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 use of these medicines (costing only 50 cents) he discharged, he says, six ounces of 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 are a boon to a sound man of him. WM B DEAN, P. M.

To Dr. D. Jayne, Phila at Port William, O

For sale in Pittsburgh at the PEKIN TEA STORE, 70 Fourth street, near Wood. feb17-d&w8

☞ Use the proper means—if you wish to be successful in any undertaking, you must always use the proper means. Therefore, if you have a cough, use Jayne's Expectorant and it will be cured, for it is the proper means. Have you Asthma or difficulty of breathing, then the only efficient means to cure you is to use Jayne's Expectorant, which will immediately overcome the spasm which contracts the diameter of the tubes, and loosens and brings up the mucus which clogs them up, and thus removes every obstruction to a free respiration, while at the same time all inflammation is subdued, and a cure is certain to be effected. Have you Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pleurisy, or any other Pulmonary Affection, then use Jayne's Expectorant and relief is certain, and you will find that you have used the proper means.

For sale in Pittsburgh at the Pekin Tea Store, 74 4th street near Wood. jan17

FOR SALE.

THE light draught steamer LOYAL HANNA, will be sold on reasonable terms, as she now plies at the wharf.

JAS. KERR, Jr & Co., No 3 Water st, or G B MILTENBERGER.

mch21-d1m

1849.

UNION LINE,

ON THE PENN'A AND OHIO CANALS.

Quebec & Chamberlin, Cleveland O | Prop's
R. G. Parks, Beaver Pa.

THIS Line will be prepared on the opening of navigation, to transport freight and Passengers from PITTSBURGH and CLEVELAND, to any point on the Canal and Lakes.

The facilities of the Line are unsurpassed in number, quality and capacity of Boats, experience of captains and efficiency of Agents.

One Boat leaves Pittsburgh and One Cleveland, running in connection with the Steamers

LAKE ERIE AND MICHIGAN

Between Pittsburgh and Beaver, and one of the Lake Steamers, Propeller and Vessels on the Lakes

Agents—R G Parks, Beaver Pa
Jesse Hudwin Youngstown, Ohio
M H Taylor, Warren
Tyler Prentiss, Ravenna
Wheeler & Co, Akron
Crawford & Chamberlin, Cleveland O
Sears & Griffin, Buffalo N Y
JOHN A CAUGHEY, Agent,

Office, cor Water and Smithfield sts, Pittsburgh. mch21 h

1849

BINGHAM'S TRANSPORTATION LINE

Leaves Pittsburgh every Morning, Sundays excepted.

PROPRIETORS.

John Bingham, Thos Bingham,
Wm. Bingham, Jacob Dick,

Conducted on strict Sabbath-keeping principles, though not claiming to be the only Line that is so conducted.

THE Proprietors of this old established Line have put their stock in the most complete order and have thoroughly prepared for forwarding Produce and Merchandise to and from the Eastern cities.

We trust that our long experience in the carrying business, and serious attention to the interests of our patrons, will secure to us a continuance and increase of the patronage hitherto extended to Bingham's Line.

Our arrangements will enable us to offer Freight and Passengers as low as any other responsible Lines.

We have opened an office in No 183 Market street, between 4th and 5th sts, Philada, for the convenience of shippers.

Produce and Merchandise will be received and forwarded, East and West, without any charge for forwarding, advancing freight, storage or commission.

Bills of Lading forwarded, and every direction promptly attended to.

Address, or apply to WM. BINGHAM,
Canal Basin, cor Liberty & Wayne sts, Pittsburgh.
BINGHAMS & DOCK,
No 183 and 276 Market street, Philada.
JAMES WILSON, Agent,
No 122 North Howard street, Baltimore
WILLIAM TYSON, Agent,
No 10 West street, New York

mch21

WALL PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 47 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THOMAS PALMER,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and customers, that he has had at no past period so extensive a Stock as he has at present. He can offer to purchasers, on very