THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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☞ 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 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

☞ FOR LATEST Commercial Intelligence, Domestic, Markets, River News, Imports, Money Markets, &c. see third page.

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.

LETTER BOX.—The *"Gas te Letter Box,"* has been removed from its old situation, a window nearer the Post Office.

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.—The sale of Public Lands we advertise to day, in Michigan, will attract more than usual attention in this quarter, as the tracts comprehend some of those famous Mineral Lands which have made the Lake Superior country so famous. We have no doubt there is quite as good a chance of making a fortune by investments in the copper lands now offered for sale, as by seeking gold in California, and probably a better, as there is less competition and excitement.

The Freesoil papers, of Ohio, or at least some of them, are among the most rabid in their attacks upon General Taylor's administration. Having placed, themselves in a false position, by leaving the Whig party, and not having the courage or magnanimity to return to their former and long cherished principles, they evince their spleen and uneasiness by denouncing their former associates. Although the only tangible object they professed to have in view, the integrity of Free Soil, has been answered by the immense emigration of tens of thousands of non slave holders to Californa, and the unanimous wish of the people of New Mexico still they fight away as if every thing was yet in danger. The war, however, as those who "beat the air," and will soon be left alone in their glory.—The captiousness of their conduct is becoming so evident, that we have no doubt the intelligent Whigs of Ohio, generally, who were led away from upright, though mistaken motives, will again be found in their old ranks, warring against the intangible evils of Locofoco misrule.

A statement was yesterday published in the Union, from the New Haven (Connecticut) Register, "that Mr. Hannegan was nominated by President Polk at the urgent request of Mr. Clayton, the Premier of the Taylor Administration." We are informed that there is not a word of truth in the statement.—*Nat. Intel. of Wednesday.*

The above charge against Mr. CLAYTON, has been going the rounds of the Locofoco press, and although we did not for a moment credit it, yet we are pleased to have an authoritative denial. Mr. CLAYTON would hardly go to Mr. POLK with any request, much less with one requesting the appointment of an important officer at the last hour of his administration, and much less still would he make such a request for such an unscrupulous Locofoco as Hannegan.

We may now look for all sorts of lying rumors from the opposite party, for they have deliberately set themselves to work to oppose the administration, right or wrong. Let it manage never so wisely for the good of the country, and conduct itself ever so leniently towards its political adversaries, it will meet from them only indiscriminate condemnation. This we should expect, and guard ourselves accordingly.

"THE CALIFORNIA WHIG" is the title of a Whig paper proposed to be published in San Francisco, California, by JAMES M. CRANE, Esq., late Editor and Proprietor of the Southerner, published at Richmond, Va. Mr. Crane is well known as an able political writer, and, from his enterprising character, will doubtless become in that new country, a very useful and valuable citizen. His practicable knowledge and active mind will make his journal one of much interest with all parts of the country.

The following extract from the prospectus, will give our readers who wish to subscribe all needful information:

It is impossible to fix upon the price of the paper. The annual subscription, however, cannot be less than $6 for the weekly paper. The name must always be accompanied with the money. No person, however eminent, need expect us to send him the paper until the subscription price is paid. All letters must be post-paid. Advertising will be regulated according to the prices of that country.—Persons wishing to subscribe or advertise can do so by sending their names to Hon. W. W. Seaton, Col. M. Thompson, Washington; Hon. H. Meigs and Gen. Adonigam Chandler, New York.

JAMES M. CRANE.

Washington, April 2, 1849.

Double Mileage.

The *Enquirer* of Saturday says *by authority*, that Gen. Cass "charged but one mileage, and that for his attendance on the called session of the Senate."

Gen. Cass, it is well known, was elected to the Senate, to serve out the unexpired term of his own previous election—the vacancy having been created by his own resignation, to run the Presidential race—his place, in the mean time, being filled by a Gubernatorial appointment. He arrived in Washington a few days before the close of the 30th Congress—but did not take his seat until 9 o'clock of the last night of the session—and when 12 o'clock came, he gravely informed the Senate that the 30th Congress was ended, and retired.

The question very naturally arose, why did this Cass see fit to oust Mr. Fitzgerald these last *three hours of the session?* And no other answer could be given, consistent with his national reputation for making double and treble charges, than that he thereby intended to charge mileage for both sessions—or in other words to charge about $2000 for his three hours attendance the last night of the 30th Congress. His name, during the past thirty years, is frequently recorded upon the nation's account books, in connection with the "public plunder" more offensive and unjustifiable than would have been a charge for double mileage.—And that it was his intention to have made it, no one who is familiar with his "extra charges" can doubt.

But, most fortunately, the *alarm* was given in time, the treasury was saved $2000, and in one instance, Gen. Cass was constrained to forego any *extra* compensation.—*Cin. Gaz.*

LEGISLATIVE DIVORCES.—The Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky has decided that divorces granted by act of the Legislature are unconstitutional and void, so far as the rights of property are concerned, and that a wife so divorced, without her consent is, upon the death of the husband, entitled to dower in his lands and slaves, and to a distributable portion of his personal estate, as fully as if no such act of divorce had been passed. As to the effect of such a divorce upon the relations of the parties, aside from the rights of property, nothing was decided. That question did not arise.

The Franfort Commonwealth of the 27th ultimo contains a full report of the case, and pronounces the decision to be one of the most important ever made by the supreme judicial tribunal of the State. It will, of course, give rise to much litigation.

The extent of the damages sustained in Louisiana by the recent extraordinary rise of the rivers may be inferred from the annexed paragraph, copied from the New Orleans Courier of the 24th ult:

West Baton Rouge now offers a fine field for exploring expeditions, as pretty much the whole parish is susceptible of being navigated. The worthy Sheriff, Blanchard, nothing daunted by the dangerous currents, eddies and whirlpools of the aforesaid crevasses, made a trip, he informs us, a few days since some twenty miles in a skiff, through the back waters of the parish. We understand that the entire levee extending from Captain D. P. Cain's plantation to the False River Crevasse—some five miles—is washed away.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION IN OHIO.—We were under the impression that the Homestead Exemption Bill passed the Legislature of Ohio, but it appears this is not the case. The Warren Chronicle says the bill *failed*. Some measure of this kind will undoubtedly pass before many years.

Appointments by the President.

EPHRAIM G. SQUIER, of New York, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States to the Republic of Guatemala.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY, of Pennsylvania, to be Governor of the Territory of Minesota, in the place of *William Pennington*, declined.

Report of Mr. Bidlack's death.

NEW YORK, April 2.

Letters have been received in this city from Mr Bidlack's family, contradicting the rumored death of this gentleman, our Minister to Bogota. He was in good health six days after the date mentioned in the report of his death.

From the St. Louis Republican, March 30.

From New Mexico—Later from Santa Fe.

One of our mercantile houses received by the last mail from the west, a letter from Mr. X. F. Aubry, (the White Cloud of the Indians,) dated Santa Fe on the 5th ult. In this letter, Mr. Aubry says:—"Col. Fremont will be here in a few days. He lost all his mules (about one hundred,) in the mountains—several of his men, and, such was the extreme destitution to which they were reduced, that they were compelled to eat the remains of two or three of the men of the party! I saw him in Taos last week. He said that he never would go about the mountains in the winter season again. He was satisfied with trips of this kind—and so am I.

An expedition left this place this morning for the Arkansas river, to take and bring in all the prisoners to be found with the Kiowa Indians. If the Indians refuse to comply with this request, the troops are ordered to make war upon them. The expedition consists of two companies of United States Dragoons, under command of Maj. Beale."

Mr. Aubry saved all his goods, but lost, by the severity of the winter, seventy five mules, and had about the same number stolen from him by the Indians, in the mountains.

Still Later from Santa Fe—Col. Fremont and Lieut. Beale on their way to California—Extent of the Disaster to Fremont's Party.

Mr. J. W. Folger arrived in this city yesterday from Santa Fe in company with Capt. St. Vrain, and others, he left that town on the 24th of February. Capt. St. Vrain had charge of the letters and papers, and stopped on another boat which has not arrived, we have not yet been able to avail ourselves of them. From Mr. Folger, however, we gather the information which follows:

Col. Fremont, whose disastrous expedition we have already given an imperfect and in some respects erroneous account, left Santa Fe on the 16th ult. on his way to California. Of the dreadful disaster which befel him in the mountains, we have this account. The published letters from Col. Fremont and his friends left him ascending a mountain and with five or six mules of the summit—But this elevation he never reached. A storm came up, which forced him to retreat, and to seek shelter in the valley below. Here, it is said, the snow drifted, and accumulated to the depth of 30 or 40 feet and the party lost all their animals, and were compelled to leave their entire outfit.—The snow covered the animals and every thing else from view, and Col. F. and his party were driven to seek safety on the sides of the mountain.—In this emergency, Bill Williams, a hardy mountaineer, and two others, volunteered to seek succor from the nearest settlements, and it was arranged that they should return in twenty days.—As they failed to do so, however, Col. Fremont, and one or two others, resolved upon attempting to reach Taos, and on the sixth day from their leaving camp, they overtook Williams and one of his companions. The other (Mr. King, of the District of Columbia,) was represented to have died of exposure and of hunger, and in the extremity to which they were driven, the survivors were forced to eat a part of his body.

Col. Fremont made his way to Taos, obtained aid, provisions and horses, and then set out in search of his party. But more than one third of his men had, in the interval of his absence, died from exposure and hunger; and one or two had given out, and were left to die, when he came up with them. The number who thus perished is stated at eleven, of whom we have the names of only three—Mr. Wise, of St. Louis county, and Mr. King and Mr. Preuss, of the District of Columbia.

Captain Cathcart, of the English army, was among the survivors. We shall receive to day most probably, full accounts, and it is not necessary to go into further details. Col. Fremont and his whole outfit—his mules, instruments, baggage, and every thing else of value.

On his arrival at Santa Fe, he was furnished with horses by the Quartermaster, and with stores by the Commissary of the United States and after recruiting his party, he again set off for California—taking the route pursued by Col. Cook, in 1847.—He and his party have suffered terribly in this expedition; and it will be a warning to others never to attempt such a journey in mid-winter.

Lieut. Beale, United States Navy, was more fortunate than Col. Fremont. He proceeded his journey to Santa Fe and reached there without much difficulty. Mr. Folger left him at Socorro, on Cook's route to California, in excellent health, and quite sanguine of reaching his destination in thirty days.

We learn that L. F. Thurston, Esq., who has filled several offices under the American government in New Mexico, died in Santa Fe during the winter. He was a native of Louisville, Ky.

Three Weeks Later from California.

The New York Herald, of Monday, publishes some intelligence gathered from Mr. Sawerkrop, late English consul at the Sandwich Islands, who arrived in New York on Sunday. He left San Francisco on the 30th of January, but brings news to a later date up to the 7th of February, which he states in letters at San Blas, the 15th of March, from whence he came overland to Vera Cruz, and thence to Mobile in the steamer Great Western. He met in Mexico about 1,000 Americans, Mexicans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, &c., on their way to the coast, bound to California.

The latest letter states that, after a winter of the greatest severity, fine weather has set in, the snow had began to melt, and many diggers had started and were on the eve of starting, for the mines, to recommence operations, and that the sales of goods had, in consequence began to increase.

The firm J. B. & Co., by whom the letter was written, had purchased a considerable quantity of gold dust, amounting, at $14 50 per ounce, but could not purchase another parcel at that rate.

The quantity of gold that rests in consequence of the large arrivals of specie from San Juan, Valparaiso & c. and which has been placed in the hands of the merchants at San Francisco for investment.

About seven hundred persons has arrived at San Francisco from Valparaiso, just about four hundred from the Sandwich Islands. These were about seven thousand in California, ready to commence operations in the mines the moment the weather would permit."

The price of provision had become more moderate. On the 30th of January, flour in general was selling at $10 per barrel, by the sugar barrel at $15. Pork was dull at $30 per bbl. Salt beef could scarcely be sold. No one would give $14 per bbl. for it.

A large amount of goods was daily expected—the cargoes from China two *cargoes* on English goods from Sydney, New South Wales seventeen vessels from Valparaiso, and the west coast of Mexico, and several vessels from Tahiti.

There had been no arrivals from the U. S. The ship of Capt St Mary was the only gal one vessel at San Francisco.

Affairs in California were, taking everything in consideration, quite peaceable.

None of the Oregon gold had been seen in California.

There were many persons waiting for the Californa to take passage in her to Panama.

The British ship of war Calypso was at Mazatlan, and ready to sail for England. She would take away over $2,000 000 in specie. Of this there were over 5,000 ounces of California gold, and of this 1,000 ounces belong to Mr. Sawerkrop. The reason he put it on board the Calypso was, because he could not find a conveyance at that time to the United States. Those who think it strange that the gold does not reach this country in larger quantities, should take this fact into consideration.

MILTON CULTURE.—Hovey, in his Magazine of Horticulture for Dec, speaking of a visit to the garden of H. N. Langworthy Esq, on Genesee River, near Rochester says:

We have stated that Mr Langworthy gives great attention to the culture of the melon. The kinds he cultivates are principally the Imperial and the Black Spanish, but the greatest quantity of the former, which though so far a variety, is, that in the latitude of Boston, it will not come to perfection in the ordinary modes of culture, by Mr. Langworthy's plan, ripens an immense crop. His mode is to start the plants in a hot-bed—the same as for cucumbers; the plants are removed to the hills where they are to grow, as soon as the weather is favorable, but they are not immediately exposed to the weather; boxes, covered with a coarse gauze or millinet, about two feet square, are placed over each hill, and as the plants become inured to the open air, the boxes are removed, and the plants continued to flourish, soon covering the ground. Melons of the Imperial variety are produced weighing about thirty pounds each. This is a profitable crop as managed by Mr Langworthy; and it is almost unnecessary to add, that no crop either of melons, cucumbers, or squashes, can be grown without a great deal of care, especially in attending to the destruction of insects. &c.

FROM THE PLAINS.—Yesterday evening we had the satisfaction of shaking the hand of Capt. Vanvleet, United States Army, direct from Fort Childs of the town of Grand Island, on the Platte River—The Captain passed the winter at the Fort, and expresents it as one of extraordinary severity. The snow is said to have been deeper, and the cold more intense than it has ever been known by the oldest Indians in that quarter. The condition of many of the tribes is represented as miserable in the extreme. Many of them are subsisting entirely upon their horses, and numbers of them have perished from famine. Some of the best mounted tribes, it is believed, will not be able to raise a respectable show of horses in the spring.

The Captain came in with a small train, but experienced great difficulty in traveling, from the depth of the snow and the condition of the streams. He left the Fort on the 28th of February, and only learned the election of President Taylor on his arrival at Fort Leavenworth. The winter has been so severe that all communication with the settlements was cut off.—*St Louis Repub., March 30.*

MR. MILES M. GOODYEAR, a Rocky Mountain trader and traveler, arrived in this city yesterday, from St. Joseph. He says that the people along the whole line of our frontier, are making preparations for an early start across the Plains. Mr. Goodyear has traversed all the different routes to California, and is familiar with the several roads. He reached the Rocky Mountains in June last, remained there until the last of August, when he returned to the States by the South Pass, arriving in October last. He intends starting, we learn, as soon as the weather and grass will permit, for the Rocky Mountains and California, by the way of Fort Kearney, which he thinks the best and most practicable route.—*St. Louis Repub., March 30.*

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURGH, April 2.

SENATE.

The Speaker presented a remonstrance against any change in the manner of managing the public schools, and the establishment of a High School in Pittsburgh.

The bill to incorporate the Susquehanna River and the North and West Branch Telegraph Company was taken up and passed.

Mr. Matthias from the Committee on Corporations, reported the bill to incorporate the Warren and Pittsburgh Telegraph Company with amendments.

Mr. Konigmacher, (Banks) to whom was referred the amendments of the House to the bill to incorporate the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company, reported them as committed

The Senate concurred in said amendments.

Bills Passed.—An omnibus bill, authorizing the paving of the Grays' Ferry Road, and extending the Southwark Railroad to League Island, and for numerous other purposes

A bill supplementary to the act to incorporate the Delaware County Insurance Company.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Reports of Committees.—Mr. G. T. Thorne reported the bill for the prevention of vice and immorality, and unlawful gaming, with amendments.

Mr. Bull, from the Select Committee, to whom the subject was referred, reported in favor of adopting Monaghan's machine for taking the yeas and nays.

Mr. Myers moved to reconsider the vote on the bill to incorporate the Reading Manufacturing Company, which was agreed to. The bill was ordered to be transcribed, when a motion was made to suspend the rules and read it a third time which was negatived.

On motion of Mr. Stubbs, the bill to extend the charter of the Lancaster County Bank was taken up and amended in Committee of the Whole, so as to make its provisions similar to those of the Montgomery County Bank bill. The bill passed Committee of the Whole, as amended, and was read a second and third time and passed finally, yeas 59, nays 25.

On motion of Mr. Grove, the bill to extend the charter of the Hanover Saving Fund Society was taken up, read a second and third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. John McKee, the bill to extend the charter of the Frankin Bank of Washington was taken up in committee of the whole, and amended so as to make it similar to the Montgomery County Bank bill. The bill passed committee as amended, and was read a second and third time and passed—yeas 47, nays 24.

On motion of Mr. Roberts, the bill to recharter the Monongahela Bank of Brownsville was taken up and amended so as to make it similar to the Montgomery County Bank bill, read a second and third time and passed finally—yeas 51, nays 27.

On motion of Mr. Herring, the bill to extend the charter of the Bank of Germantown, was taken up and passed finally, with an amendment limiting the amount of loans which may be made to Directors, and providing that a refusal to pay its notes in gold and silver, shall work a forfeiture of its charter.

The bill for the partial restoration of the capital of the Bank of Pennsylvania, was taken up, on motion of Mr. Bell, and was read a second and third time and passed. [The bill requires the bank to pay a bonus of four per cent on the capital stock reinstated.]

TAKING THE STARCH OUT OF 'EM.

A COLD WATER SKETCH.

A knot of divers stood upon the end of a pier which ran out into the Hudson River, in one of the small towns near Albany, a few days ago, amusing themselves with burning stones into the broad stream, each vieing with his neighbor in the endeavor to pitch a missile at the furthest distance from the shore, when a tall, rugged built Vermonter, direct from the green Hills suddenly made his appearance a mong them, and for awhile remained a quiet observer of their movements.

He was a brawny, strong-looking Yankee, and was very decently clad. The efforts of the little party had been exhibited over and over again, when the stranger quietly picked up half a brick which lay near him and giving it a jerk it fell in the water a long way beyond the line which had as yet been reached by the foremost of the throwers. At the conclusion of this feat, a loud "bravo" went up from a half dozen voices around him.

It was a cold clear day in October and the men determined not to be out done, renewed their attempts, but the Vermonter without saying a syllable to any one, continued to pitch the pebbles out into the stream, which seemed to stop one of them, in a green jacket, the apparent leader of the gang, who declared he wouldn't be beaten by a stranger right out to the woods, no how" and soliciting the stranger, he determined to make his acquaintance

"Where do you come from, neighbor" inquired the other

"What's that to you, Vermont as now free"

"Hi at been a three years a'ready I'se a

"Where—Not edzactly, there—But up and down, sometimes"

"Yankee, I conclude"

"Yaas—continued the green jacket, caressing his and seizing a big piece of ice he broke it over his head and blinded several of the men standing in the water.

"You've a nice strong—it would break a horse's back

"Never you mind—there is plenty of room in Vermont for a man to grow strong—I don't see any of you knuckles that can stand a candle to mine"

"Haw-haw" shouted his hearers—and the old fellow laughed loudest

"May be so—I don't be sure of

No one answered the crowd

"Once I got very green down here and I'll tell you the reason in the green jacket—and I'll be darned if you don't see

Vermonter pitched a small pebble in the water, and very green down here as I was, I soon found out the reason—it was the starch out of 'em up our way—and I'll warrant you it's the same again. I reckon you won't try it on to strangers again. I reckon you won't, neighbor, he left the company to their re-flections.—*Flag of Our Union.*

PITTSBURGH, March 29, 1849.

To MESSRS. Reuben Miller, Minus Tindle, Alex Jaynes, J. F. Quigg, J. W. Baxter, Thos. Steel, School Directors, 2nd Ward.

GENTLEMEN: We the undersigned respectfully request your Honorable Board, to call a meeting of the citizens of the Second Ward, for the purpose of consulting the propriety of obtaining a suitable piece of ground, and erecting a commodious and well ventilated School House, as the one now occupied is entirely too small for even the present number of scholars, and the basement too damp for their health and comfort. The increasing demand for lots is sufficient reason, we think, for immediate action.

Isaac Jones,	John Matthews,
James Black,	James M. Christy,
A. McFarland,	Henry Eichbaum,
Wm Armstrong,	Henry S. Magraw.
John McWilliams,	John H Davis
P. R. Fahnestock,	E M Bgelow,
Rob't Woods,	Wm Wilson.
J J Roggen,	Aaron Floyd.
Jno C Davitt,	L Wilcox, Jr
T H Douglass,	David McClelland,
John Anderson,	N Buckmaster,
Marshall & Bros	George Fortune
W B English,	John M Irwin.
John Herring,	Chas Barnett.
Elijah Asper,	A Wilson.
Wm Whitaker,	T P Scott.
James B Murray,	A B Berger.
James W Woodwell	Jas Anderson.
Jacob Becher,	H. Wilkeson.
Hugh Gallegher,	Wm Barker.
S F Von Bonnhorst,	David Garrett,
Jas J Barnett,	Calvin Adams,
Alex Millar,	Stephen Jarvis,
A W Foster,	E Arthurs,
John Wilson.	Wm Phillips,

BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF 2ND WARD, Pittsburgh, April 4, 1849.

In compliance with the above request, the citizens of the Second Ward, are invited to assemble at the First Baptist Church, corner of Third and Grant streets, on Monday evening, the 9th inst, at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of immediate action, in regard to the suggestions set forth in the foregoing petition.

ALEX. JAYNES, Pres't.
THOS STEEL, Secy. ap6d2t.

AGRICULTUP L.

From the Genesee Farmer

WIRE FENCE—MODE OF MAKING, EXPENSE, ETC.—Having lately completed twenty four rods of wire fence, and knowing that many farmers intend building such fence it is found to answer a good purpose I am inclined to give a detailed account of it, that others may profit by my experience.

In the first place I would premise that this fence extend from my house which is situated on a considerable elevat on to the highway, and is therefore more expensive than ordinary fences upon the farm. At each end of the fence I set a large cedar post three feet in the ground, and brace it firmly in the direction of the fence. The brace is about eight feet long, and extends from the top of the post to a large stone placed firmly in the ground. Two other cedar posts are placed at unequal distances between the out side posts, on account of the irregular descent of the ground. All the other posts are of hand iron 1½ inches wide, ¼ inch thick, and placed one rod apart. Intermediate posts are placed between these extending only to the fifth wire and made with fallinch hand iron. All of these posts are punched of holes for the wires to pass through. The long posts pass through large flat stones and are clenched on the under side. These stones are firmly bedded in the ground. The posts should be fastened in these stones by pouring around them melted lead or brimstone.

The wires used are Nos. 10 and 12, and I am confident these are the best sizes where a strong fence is required. In binding, I commence by running the upper wire through first, which is the first from the ground. The second wire is ten inches below the upper, both of which are No. 10 wire—The third wire is eight inches below the second and of No. 12 wire. The fourth wire is six inches below the third and of No. 10 wire, and so alternating the two sizes of the wire to the bottom.—The distance of the remaining lower wires apart are 5, 4, 4, 4 inches. The wires, after passing through the lower post, are fastened firmly, which I did by passing them through a strap of wire and coiling the ends.

I don't know that I can describe the manner of straining the wires intelligibly, but I will try. At the upper end of the fence, after the wires have passed through the posts, they also pass through a plank of the same width and height. Each wire is then passed through a hole 1¼ inches in diameter and 6 inches long, having one end tenanted for a crank. A board of the length and width of the plank is placed upon these rollers. After each wire is strained by turning the rollers, a pin is passed through the board and roller in the plank, which fastens them firmly. The wires will contract some in cold weather and should not be drawn too tight, at first.

As to the expense, I cannot be as definite as I could wish, as some of the wire purchased was too small. I have used about 110 lbs. of wire, costing $9 50. Twenty iron posts at 6 cents each, $1 25; 20 short posts at 3 cents each, 60 cents; 4 cedar posts $1, making $4; painting $1—making an amount of $16 35.

Where the fence was completed I have had it broken through once by an ox racing with a horseman. I have found that the wires break only where the ends are looped together. I have since joined them by flattening the ends, laying them together and winding them for four inches with a small wire. This is the only case of joining them at that time. I am become known all over the 8th of Sussex, and wherever it has been tried, has proved its superiority over all other remedies ever offered for diseases of the throat. In fact the prescriptions of physicians are no longer required in cases of liver complaint. All that is necessary, is for the patient to purchase and use Dr. M Lane's Liver Pills, to secure a restoration to health. Read this.

☞ Kidd & Co—Please let me have one box more of Dr. M Lane's Liver Pills. My wife has used two boxes of the Doctor's Pills, and I assure you they have done her more good than my family physician and for two years during which time he was in regular attendance. These two boxes I think was effect a cure

JAMES JONES

Wilkinsb'g, Allegheny co Pa., March 19, 1849

For sale at the Drug Store of J. KIDD & Co

mch26

PANTOMIMISM.—The Whigs of Allegheny county will urge the claims of WM. J. MARKS for a nomination to the 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

mch30 d3t&wtwT

SHERIFFALTY.—For HUGH DUFF, of the township, will be supported for the office of Sheriff, subject to the nomination of the Whig and Antimasonic Convention

mch21 wdtT

SHERIFFALTY.—I am a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the approaching Whig and Antimasonic Convention for nomination county ticket. CARTER CURTIS.

Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, April 2, 1849—d&wtT

SHERIFFALTY.—Capt. W. A. CHARLTON will be supported for the office of Sheriff, subject to the nomination of the Antimasonic and Whig County Convention.

mar5 d&wtT FOURTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

MR. EDITOR:—You will please state that I will be a candidate for nomination for the office of Prothonotary, before our next Whig and Antimasonic County Convention. Yours, &c.,

SAMUEL PARNESTOCK.

Elizabeth township, March, 22, 1849

☞ The largest and best lot of mahogany veneers ever offered at public sale in this city, will be held at M'Kenna's Auction Rooms this morning, at 10 o'clock, by ostalogo

DIED,

Suddenly April 6th, at 9 o'clock, P. M., SAMUEL ALEXANDER GLENN.

The friends of the family, and firemen of the two cities are invited to attend his fu neral, from the residence of his father, Tunnel street, on Sunday the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On the Rio Grande, Texas, of Cholera, JOHN HOWARD BAKEWELL, son of T. W. Bakewell, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 25 years.

Mr. Bakewell was attached to Col. H. L. Webb's company of volunteer cavalry and left home in good health, with bright anticipations of pleasure from a trip across the prairies and mountains to the Pacific ocean.

But God's will be done. He hath decreed otherwise, and nought remains to a fond mother and brothers and sisters, but to mourn in lowly submission this dispensation of an all-wise and merciful Creator.

Pittsburgh, Apr. 6, 1849

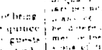
☞ Rev. H. S. POMEROY of Philadelphia, will preach in the 1st Cumberland Presbyterian Church 6th street, to-morrow at half past 10 o clock in the morning, and he past 7 in the evening. ap7

PERSIAN LAVOR STONE.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly, William street, N Y., and for sale by A. Joyner, No. 20 Fourth street. This will be found a delightful article of beverage in families, and particularly for sick rooms.

BAKER'S AROMA.—An improved chocolate preparation, being a combination of Cocoa, most nutricious, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale at A. JAYNES, at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth st. mch14

W. M. Wright, M. D., Dentist.

Office and residence on Fourth st opposite the Pittsburgh Bank. Office hours from 9 A M and from 2 o clock to 5 P. M. sep14-1y



WM. A. WARD, Dentist.

Penn street, 4 doors above Hand st Office hours from 9 till 5

mch31

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the State of MICHIGAN, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at the SAULT STE. MARIE, for the "Lake Superior District," commencing on Monday, the fourth day of June next, for the disposal of the aforesaid public lands within the following named townships and fractional townships, to wit:

North of the base line and West of the principal Meridian.

Fractional township thirty-seven, and fifty-eight, together with Summer islands of range nine east.

Fractional township forty-eight, forty-nine, and fifty of range twenty-four.

Fractional township forty-nine and fifty of range twenty-five.

Fractional township forty-three, forty-four, and fifty of range twenty-six.

Fractional township forty-three, forty-four, and fifty-one of range twenty-seven.

Fractional townships forty-two and forty-three, and township forty-four of range twenty-eight.

Fractional townships forty-two and forty-three, and township forty-four of range twenty-nine.

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