THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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PITTSBURGH

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 3, 1849.

☞ 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.

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 LOCAL MATTERS TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.—Our readers will find our correspondence not the least interesting feature in our paper. By it the reader is more intimately acquainted with the events and excitements of other places, than in any other way. It is like having an editor residing in the chief points of attraction, to gather up matters of interest for their distant readers.

Our New York correspondent is much liked by our readers. He is always on hand, and is well posted up in all the passing events, and makes a lively and interesting letter, and is very reliable in his commercial statistics.

"Junius," our able, intelligent, and reliable Washington correspondent is again at his post, where he will remain during the long and exciting Session of Congress, to commence to day. He will keep our readers well informed of all the stirring events at the seat of Government, and will render our columns peculiarly interesting the six months or more to come.

This is a good time to subscribe. Every citizen should prepare to keep himself well posted up in the proceedings of the in-coming session of Congress, as it may, and doubtless will, have a very permanent influence upon the future welfare and prosperity of the country.

Judge Parsons—Governor Johnston—Pardons.

ASHER V. PARSONS, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in Philadelphia, took occasion, lately, in passing sentence upon some rioters, to make a violent attack upon Governor Johnston for an alleged abuse of the pardoning power. His language was violent, indecorous, and peculiarly unjust, and shows him peculiarly unfitted for the high place he occupies. This attack has led to an investigation of the number of pardons which took place under the Administrations of Governor Porter, Shunk, and Johnston, by which it appears, that Governor Porter averaged annually 163—Governor Shunk, 100—and Governor Johnston only 87.

From a statement published in the Harrisburgh papers we learn that Judge Parsons held high public office under the appointment of Governor Porter and during his administration, for five years—two of them, as President Judge of the District composed of the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon—one, as Secretary of the Commonwealth—and two as Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of Philadelphia. During these five years, Governor Porter pardoned five hundred and seventy eight convicts, being an average of one hundred and fifteen annually. Of these one hundred and eighteen were pardoned while Judge Parsons held the office of Secretary of State, and three hundred and seventy three, after he took his seat on the bench in the city and county of Philadelphia. Among these criminals who were pardoned, within the five years referred to, sixty nine had been convicted of riots.

It is thus seen that while this pardon-hating judge held office under his friend Governor Porter, and while he himself held the position of Secretary of State, a far greater number were pardoned than at any time since—and that Governor Johnston, of whom he so unjustly complains, has pardoned far less than his predecessors.

Since Governor Johnston came into office, there have been three hundred and twenty applications for pardon, and hence two hundred and four rejected.

It is well known in this section of the State that Governor Johnston is exceedingly averse to the use of the pardoning power, and never exercises it but in the clearest cases, and after the most patient investigation; and we have heard his stringency in this respect frequently commented on.

That there are cases in which the Executive clemency should be exercised, Judge Parsons himself has given the most undoubted evidence—for it is stated in the *North American*, that only a few days ago, just before pronouncing sentence on a young girl, convicted of manslaughter, he began his address by saying "You have been convicted of an offence of which you are not guilty," and yet; he added, "I sentence you to the Eastern Penitentiary for four years." Whether she was guilty or not, yet the Judge who made use of such an improper remark must at least have considered the case worthy of Executive consideration.

The editor of the "Erie Commercial Advertiser" has been paying a visit to this city, and amusing himself and entertaining his readers by writing home. All this is very well, if he had been as careful of his facts as he has been free in his strictures. Speaking of the fact that the Erie and Pittsburgh Rail Road received no practical encouragement here, by the subscription of stock, he says—

"The capitalists of Pittsburgh are proverbially penurious in regard to subscribing to works of this kind. With a population of seventy or eighty thousand, and a manufacturing business amounting to millions of tons annually, they have not yet made one mile of rail road in any direction! They have taken only $40,000 of the stock to the Central Rail Road east, leaving the Philadelphians in for the rest. However, they have given a pledge to carry it westward a respectable distance, and I believe, besides crowding the county of Allegheny in for $200,000, have actually taken some considerable amount of stock individually, the exact sum of which I have not learned."

Such a tissue of blunders as the above exhibits is calculated to do our city no little injury in circles no better informed than this travelling editor. For his information, and that of any others who may take enough interest in the subject to desire to be set right we will make a few corrections.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, individually, have not probably subscribed more than $40,000 to the stock of the Central Rail Road, but in their corporate capacity, as the county of Allegheny, they have subscribed *one million of dollars* to the stock of that company—a share which does not place us a great way behind Philadelphia, when our population and wealth, in comparison with hers, are considered.

To the Western Road, the citizens, individually, have subscribed about $230,000, much of which is already paid in. The city of Pittsburgh, in her corporate capacity, has subscribed $200,000, and the city of Allegheny a like sum—making in all, for the Western Road, $630,000.

The editor of the Erie paper will thus see that the people of this city and county have actually subscribed *one million six hundred and seventy thousand dollars* for Rail Roads within a short time, and although they have not yet completed time, and although they have some sixty one mile of Rail Road, yet they have some sixty one miles of Rail Road under contract, and miles of the Western Road on the Central their $1,040,000 is being expended on Road.

Besides this, they expect to have more than one hundred and fifty miles of railroad under contract the approaching season, and they intend to push it to completion with all the energy which money can command.

Our travelling editor should also recollect that we are but a young city, as yet, and that the capital of the place has been made here, and that it takes a vast sum to carry on our multifarious manufacturing operations. Immense sums are also annually swallowed up in improving real estate. One million of dollars is not a high estimate for the value of the buildings which have been erected the past season, and the real estate on which they have been built, is worth a million more. This is an annual work with us, and it we cannot spare quite as much for rail roads as some other cities, we can show as substantial a progress to greatness as any city in the Union.

COTTON MILL CHANGE.—We remarked, a few days since, that the Pitt Cotton Factory was running with but a limited set of hands. It has since stopped altogether, and we understand a material change has been made in its proprietorship. Messrs. Blackstock and Bell go out, and our old friend, Mr. Thos. Arbuckle, formerly of the Eagle Factory, goes in, and the style of the firm will be Thos. Arbuckle & Co. In about two weeks the Mill starts again under its new auspices with a full set of hands. The matured experience of Mr. Arbuckle in the manufacture of cotton gives a guarantee that the business will be conducted in the best and most successful manner.

We understand that it is the intention of the new proprietors to throw their valuable ground on Federal Street into the market, which will offer most excellent business locations, and add much to the beauty of that fine street. Of the Diamond property could also be appropriated for business purposes, Federal Street would become one of the very finest about the two cities. The break in the continuity of business, by the public square, is a great detriment to all, and injures especially the property to the north of the Market House.

Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, was in Cincinnati, last Wednesday.

Thomas McElrath, Esq., one of the Proprietors of the New York Tribune, is at present on a visit to our city.

Judge Shaler denies that he ever used the language attributed to him by the *Post*, that he hoped "the bones of American soldiers might bleach on his shores of Canada." He says he never expressed such a sentiment, or any thing akin to it.

Mr. Brownlow Fisher has retired from the Cincinnati Gazette, and Mr. William J. Ferris takes his place.

The New York Express denies emphatically that there is to be a special meeting of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It says that it is not probable that there will be any action had in the case of the suspended Bishop until the meeting of the Triennial Convention, at Cincinnati, in October next.

GOVERNOR RAMSEY, of Minnesota, arrived in St Louis on the 15th ultimo, on his way to this State. The last number of the Minnesota Chronicle contains his veto of an act of the territorial legislature, providing for the selection of commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the territory. His reason for so doing is that the bill does not restrict, in any manner, either the duration of the sessions of the commissioners or the amount of expenditure they will occasion.

IOWA.—The Iowa City Republican speaks in the most cheering terms of the influx of immigrants, and says:—

"Our beautiful prairies and rich valleys on the Iowa and Cedar rivers, are beginning to attract the attention of the enterprising and the wealthy. For several weeks past, Iowa city has been crowded with strangers from every latitude between Detroit and Charleston harbor."

The State is receiving, among the thousands flocking to it, a number of the representatives of the Huguenots, of South Carolina. Of these, several families are of the Legare Branch.

NEW BANK IN LONDON.—We learn from the Foreign correspondence of the New York Commercial, that a new bank was to be open in London on the 19th of November, to be called the Royal British Bank. It is established under a charter from the Crown, a distinction which is at present enjoyed only by the Bank of England, and its governor will be a Mr. Macgregor, the member of Parliament for Glasgow, and formerly secretary to the Board of Trade. One object of the institution is to introduce into London what is called the Scotch system of banking, the principal feature of which is the granting of moderate cash credits to respectable individuals in trade, upon their personal security jointly with two other parties of good standing. The plan has worked well in Scotland, and there is no inherent reason why the experiment should not also be successful in London. Another novel feature in the business of the bank, will be that it will receive deposits of any amount, from £1 upward, and allow 3 per cent. thereon, upon condition of their not being re-drawn for six months. In this way it will attract a considerable portion of the vast sums which are at present carried to the savings banks, the highest rate allowed by those institutions being 3 per cent. while they are attended with a variety of limitations, and with a degree of trouble to depositors which will be avoided at the British Bank. It is these deposits which will be employed in cash credits, and as the allowance for them is only to be 3 per cent. and the charge for the cash credits will be 5 per cent. and 1 per cent. commission, there will be a sufficient difference for a fair return to the stockholders. In addition to these new features of business, all the transactions of an ordinary bank will likewise be carried on.

PRESIDENT TAYLOR AND THE AMERICAN S. S. UNION.—There is published a lengthy letter from Rev. T. L. Hanmer, general agent of the American Sunday School Union, to President Taylor, on the occasion of the Sunday School children of Charleston, S. C., contributing $60 for the purpose of consoling the President and his lady, like members of the American Sunday School Union. The following is the Presidents acknowledgements:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1849.

Dear Sir—I have the pleasure to acknowledge your favor of the 10th inst., informing me that the Sunday School children of Charleston, S.C., had by a contribution of sixty dollars constituted my lady and myself, life members of the American S. S. Union.

I beg to express our high appreciation of the favor by which we are members of that most beneficent and useful institution, and must ask you to convey to the little children from whom it is derived, the great gratification we feel at this delicate token of their recollection and esteem. May they, with God's blessing become good members of society, and thus show the excellence of the religious training which they now enjoy.

I am, with high respect,
Your friend and obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

Rev. T. L. Hanmer, &c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1849

The elements mix up delightfully, and the plot thickens and darkens. There are many more important matters that might occupy men's minds, but that which is now undeniably uppermost in the thoughts of all, is the organization of the House. The principal Southern candidates of the Democracy are on the ground—they are, Howell Cobb, of Georgia, Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky, and Robert McLean, of Maryland. Ex-Governor McDowell, who has his own aspirations, and whose chance of obtaining the desired elevation, is much better than that of either of the above gentlemen, is not present, and will probably make little or no direct exertion.

x-Governor C. F. Cleveland, of Connecticut, Dimey and Potter of Ohio, and McClernand of Illinois, each have a considerable number of warm and active friends.

I have not placed the requisite mention of the probable Whig candidate before these names, because there is not the same incertitude in reference to his election as the standard-bearer of his party on the occasion. Mr. Winthrop will be nominated as the choice of the Whig party, if he desires it. But his own personal wishes may point to the election of another eminent Whig for that honor. It is the impression of many Whigs, that Mr. Winthrop is less likely to conciliate the opposition of House members, whose position is equivocal, and personal preferences as yet imperfectly known, than Mr. Vinton, of Ohio. Mr. Vinton, too, your readers will perhaps generally recollect, was offered the nomination in 1847, but declined it for reasons that might induce him to a similar course now, but which he might probably be induced to waive for the good of the party. Mr Vinton would probably receive at the last trial, the votes of Giddings and Root of Ohio, Allen of Massachusetts, and probably Doty of Wisconsin, none of whom can be expected to vote for Mr. Winthrop, except possibly Mr. Root, who supported him before.

Want of time prevents my furnishing you a very amusing sketch, which a mischief loving democrat has given me of the mining and counter mining, the doublings and twistings in the ranks of that party for the interior offices.

About one third of both Houses have arrived. Mr. Fillmore is at Willard's, Mr. Benton is at his residence, and some dozen of the undistinguished of their branch are scattered over the town—Mr. Clay is supposed to be between here and Philadelphia, and is expected to morrow. General Cass is in Philadelphia, with an interesting coterie of north western Democrats. Mr. Calhoun has not yet emerged from the repose of Fort Hill.

There is, you know, a deficit in the means of the Treasury, of some twenty millions of dollars.—The cause of this not unexpected phenomenon will be fully and satisfactorily set forth. In the mean time, the Union, and after it the lesser orbs of that political firmament, are profoundly astonished at the announcement of this discovery. It is a blemish upon the financial reputation of the last dynasty, for which most of them, bless their innocent souls! were quite unprepared. As the quagmire is deep and fetid into which they have been thus suddenly cast, the Union, this morning, concludes a series of floundering essays to keep itself and its friends out of the mud, by a leader of three columns, designed to prove that there is no deficit at all, and that if there is, it has been caused by the existing Administration. Unfortunately for these bold disputants, I shall be able to show, and will soon take occasion to do so, that this deficit was foreseen and foretold by a prominent and able officer of the Treasury Department under the Administration of Mr. Walker, who declared his belief, at least one year ago, of the necessity of a loan within the present and ensuing fiscal year, to an amount much larger, than will be recommended to Congress in the report of Mr. Meredith.

Colonel Webb has received his commission as Charge, not Minister to Austria. I learn that it was forwarded to him last Saturday. Mr. Clayton has received information of the intention of Austria to raise her representation at their capital to the grade of a full mission, and will recommend that Congress shall authorize a like advance in the dignity and salary of the American mission at the Austrian Court. Should Congress comply with the suggestion, it is believed that Mr. Webb will be promoted to the higher grade.

I find here much to observe and comment upon, but the fatigue of travelling and the want of time compels me to be brief. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28th, 1849.

The Whig caucus for the election of candidates for the offices of the House, will not be held before Monday morning next, because it is anticipated that a number of members will delay their arrival until that time. There appears to be no doubt but that Mr. Winthrop will be nominated without delay or discussion. Whether Mr. Campbell, the present Clerk, will be equally successful, seems not quite so clear. It is reported that J. H. C. Mudd, of this city, is a competitor for the nomination. Mr. M. is the present reading Clerk of the House. It appears to me that neither his standing in the party nor qualifications for the place are such as to entitle him to expect success in this contest.

The nearer the beginning of the session approaches, the more distinct and decided become the rumours of contemplated opposition from the South to the admission of California as a free State, and of projects for the disruption of the Union, in case the treasonable threats against the consummation of the former measure are treated with that contempt which they so well deserve. That a concerted attempt is to be made to resist the admission of any free State, for the present, from any quarter, and for the establishment of the principle that at no future time shall such admission take place, but with an equivalent addition of slave representation in the Senate, is rendered probable by many symptoms observable at the Federal Capitol, and throughout the Southern States. The late popular State Convention in Mississippi, the Messages of the Governors of Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, the speeches and letters of such men as Senators Calhoun and Jefferson Davis, the general tone of the fanatical proslavery press at the South, and hundred other circumstances of similar import, and so many conclusive indications that at least a very violent agitation has been determined upon to intimidate the majority of the nation and Congress into an abandonment of its present position, which is, that slavery shall acquire no more territory within the Union, nor any further additions of political power. The means to be employed are a towering bluster and terrible threats. Thus the Mississippi State Convention and the Gubernatorial zealots above referred to, demand a general Convention of the Slave States, in the event either of the adoption of the Wilmot Proviso, as to the unorganized territories, or the interdiction of slavery in the District. What is to be done by such a Convention? "Settle the mode and measure of redress," say they. What does this mean? It means secession from the Union or nothing. But the promise will not be required of any of the territories of the United States. California has already voted it superfluous, by prohibiting slavery. The last news from New Mexico corroborates all preceding advices in showing hostility in that territory to be as decided as in California. In respect to Deseret, though the Latter Day Saints prefer to say nothing upon the matter, the controversy can never extend to that remote and isolated corner.

But the disunionists and propagandists will not for that desist from their plots, or withdraw their menaces. They must now have compromises which shall cut off all territory from California below 36 deg. 30 min., erect a new Slave State out of part of Southern New Mexico and North Eastern Texas. This is the last plan out. There is no hope whatever that it can succeed. It is easy to perceive, that the entire end and aim of it is to defeat the application of the people of California for admission, by making it contingent upon the mutilation of her territory, and the present and prospective admission of at least two other Slave States.

This is the Calhoun plot. It came to the capital through Charleston, and was communicated to the piers by a confidant of Mr. Holmes. It is the last enunciation of the oracle of Fort Hill. There will be two parties, even at the South, upon it. The body of the Whigs, and the whole of the Old Union party, will repudiate any connexion with a movement designed to force their peculiar institution upon an unwilling people. The plotters will become known as disunionists, and will be opposed by the adherents of the Union and the Constitution as such. If the traitors carry their projects to the extent of resisting the authority of the federal government, in the collection of revenue, the service of process issuing from the U. S. Courts, &c., the matter will be brought to an issue by their trial and punishment, under the laws applicable to criminals taken in overt acts of treason.

In the mean time, it may be as well to state definitely, that it is affirmed that a majority of the Senators and Representatives stand ready and pledged to oppose the admission of California, with some equivalent in favor of Slavery, to the last extremity, and that in the event of their resistance being ineffectual, they are prepared to recommend to their constituents secession from the Union. This, I believe to be a compound of conjecture and invention. In reference to the seat of government, there is little doubt that a very strong movement will be made to retrocede to Maryland all that part of the District of Columbia not embraced within the proper corporation limits of Washington. I would not hastily pronounce that the movement will be unsuccessful. I regard it as equally unconstitutional and inexpedient. But it is not more so than the cession to Virginia of the portion of the District on the west side of the Potomac, including Alexandria, was. The wishes of the people are unanimously adverse to the proposed measure. They justly regard it as a preliminary to the removal of the seat of government.

Mr. Miller, who received a considerable majority of votes over Mr. Thompson, at the last election in the Southern Congressional District of Iowa, is present, and will contest the seat of the latter. Mr. Miller is a Whig, and received the votes of the Mormons then settled in the western part of that State. They had previously lived in Illinois, and while there, had uniformly voted for the Democrats. Had they done so on this occasion, their votes would have been counted very scrupulously for Mr. Thompson; but the fact being the reverse, they were thrown out, and the certificate was given to Mr. T., who will therefore probably take part in the organization of the House as the sitting member. But a question will be made upon this point at the very threshhold, and it will be contended that the seat shall be held to be vacant until it is decided. The turn which this affair may take may exercise an important influence on the choice of officers of the House. JUNIUS.

FROM BOSTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BOSTON, Nov. 1849.

DEAR SIR,—I am at last in this ancient metropolis, and surrounded by a great variety of "notions." Some of these are crooked streets and paths, so crooked that no mortal can walk in them and keep straight;—Places, such as Temple Place, Otis Place, and many others; Avenues, Parks, and Squares. It is amusing enough to a straight lined Pennsylvanian to look at what the Yankees here call Squares. Their limits are about as irregular as it would be possible to make them, yet this very irregularity makes them beautiful, and then they are surrounded by splendid palaces, where reside, during the winter, the princely merchants of this city.

The "Common" is a place of great attractions. There are forty acres enclosed, in the center there is a fountain from which a large jet of water is thrown about ninety feet into the air. This presents a beautiful spectacle. The forest trees scattered through the Common give it a rural appearance, and afford many pleasant walks, where, at almost all hours, are to be found groups of men, women and children. Around the Common runs a wide street, lined on one side by stately mansions. One of these possesses a peculiar interest from having been the residence of the celebrated John Hancock. Another object of attraction is Faneuil Hall, the old Cradle of Liberty. The building is plain and unpretending. The hall is spacious, with galleries on three sides, and without seats. There are portraits of Mr. Faneuil, Samuel Adams, John Hancock, John Q. Adams, Genl. Washington, and Genl. Knox. That of Mr. Samuel Adams presents a noble countenance, combining mildness and firmness. Near this building is Quincy Market which occupies less space on the ground than the one in your city, and yet affords far better accommodations. There is no mixing up of the different articles, but every thing is assorted and arranged in distinct stalls. The prices for butter, meats, poultry, &c., are about double what they are with you, and yet the expenses of hotels, and boarding houses, are about the same. The Yankees have a wonderful knack in using up every article of food fully, and so using it as to make most excellent dishes. In no part of the country is a truer economy practiced, yet no where do people live better. Close by Boston, on the north, is Bunker Hill, where stands the monument. It is a lofty and noble shaft, and has been aptly styled "The great exclamation point in our history." There it stands all alone in its grandeur and there it will ever stand, testifying to the passing generation the noble deeds of a noble race. About three miles from the city is the ancient town of Cambridge. This has been rendered famous as the seat of Harvard University—the Mother of American Colleges. The buildings are very plain, with the exception, perhaps, of the new Library Building. The points of interest are, first, the Library. This is handsomely arranged and contains about eighty thousand volumes. There are many old and rare books. There is one published in 1493, containing the letter written by Columbus to Ferdinand and Isabella, giving an account of the discovery of America. There is also a book of devotions, published in Mexico one hundred years before the first book published in New England. The next point of interest is the Picture Gallery. Among the paintings are many of Copley's and Trumbull's. Copley excels in his drapery, Trumbull gives life to his figures. Not far from the College Buildings stands the venerable Elm under which Genl. Washington first received the respects of the officers on his taking the command of the American Army. There he drew his sword in the contest for independence. Near by is the dwelling which he occupied as his Head Quarters—now it is the habitation of the poet Longfellow. What a change! Something over a mile from Cambridge is Mt. Auburn—the "Country Seats" of the dead. There, on the hill side, in the valley, along the shady avenues, amid groves of forest trees, are the mansions of the departed. No sound breaks upon the ear—no hum of industry is heard—no living forms are seen in those streets, but all is silent and mutionless. The inhabitants are all wrapt in the slumbers of that long night which "knows no morning." Nature has made it a lovely place—just the spot where the weary pilgrim of earth would wish to be down and "sleep the last sleep."

The country about Boston is nearly all occupied by villas, owned by men who do business in the city, but live out of town. Some of those are beautiful, especially those at Brookline, and around Roxbury, Dorchester, and Charlestown. I have not time now to say more. In my next I will give an account of some of my excursions about the neighborhood of the city. D.

In the extract published from the New Orleans Delta, it was stated that Captain Cannon, of the Louisiana, claimed that the destruction of that boat was caused by the explosion of a keg of gunpowder. The Bulletin contains the following, as the result of an investigation which had been made:

In the portion of boiler where the safety valve was attached, it is very evident that the lead soldering has been melted out; this could not possibly have occurred unless the iron had been heated far beyond what was possible had there been a proper supply of water in the boilers. The round iron fine which passes through the boiler and is made of the same kind of iron, one-fourth of an inch thick, is collapsed and perfectly flattened up so close that in parts of it a pen knife blade cannot be inserted, and yet the edges of the fine thus collapsed are not broken, or even cracked. This could not possibly have been the case unless the iron, at the time, had been not only red hot, but very greatly so, almost amounting to white heat. No piece of iron of that thickness, except almost at a welding heat, could have been thus brought together, without at least cracking, if not breaking, and it is ridiculous to assert that at any temperature it could attain in the hottest water it could have been effected.

Meeting of the Traverse Jurors.

A meeting of the Traverse Jurors who have served during the October term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, was held in the Court House, on Friday, November 30th, 1849, and, on motion, organized by calling Mr. FRANCIS M'CLURE to the chair, and appointing *George Beale, Jr.*, Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated by the Chairman, the following preamble and resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS: We are about to separate, having been discharged from any further service as Jurors, and in accordance with the common feeling which has brought us together on this occasion, as well as deeming it our duty before separating, to express our feelings on the occasion, towards our officers composing the Court, our feelings and regards towards them; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we present to the Honorable, Judge PATTON and Associates, our warmest acknowledgements for the kindness and courtesy manifested towards us as Jurors—for the cool and impartial manner in which the trials have been conducted, notwithstanding the excitement incident to some of them—and as citizens for the expedition and accuracy with which the business of the Court has been conducted, during the long and arduous session just terminated.

Resolved, That to the Attorney General, Clerk, and others connected with the Court, we present our thanks for their uniform kind and affable bearing towards us as Jurors, as well as for their strict attention to their duties, and correct deportment in their respective offices.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by each Juror, and a copy of the same presented to the Court by the Secretary of the meeting.

Resolved, That the city papers be requested to publish the foregoing proceedings.

The meeting then, on motion, adjourned.

FRANCIS McCLURE, Chairman.

GEO. BEALE, Jr., Secretary.

Richard Black	Thomas Dorrington
Solomon Haye	Cyrus Black
William Caldwell	William Hamilton
Asa P Bougher	John Forsyth
George Hassinger	Joseph Campbell
William Flinn	Edward Ingraham
James Campbell	John Goering
W C Means	Alexander McClain
Andrew Purdy	John Stonecypher
Thomas F Thomas	John Weller
Adam Walter	Morgan Hall
W G Miller	D Merriman
Alexander Neely	Rem. Smith
James Taggart	H A Weaver
Murray A White	Wm. Wilson, (City.)
G W Kuhn	Samuel Meanor
James McDonald	Daniel Richards
Alexander Scott	William Wilson
William Woodford,	John West.
M Herbison, Jr.	

☞ IT IS JUST WHAT IS WANTED—Say all who have ever used McLane's Vermifuge! Read the following letter from an agent:

SALUDIA, CHENANGO CO., N. Y., Feb. 20, 1849

"J. KIDD & Co.—When your agent was here, I had just opened; and he left but a few dozen of McLane's Vermifuge, and I find it is going off very fast, and thus far it has given good satisfaction, and has proved to be just what the public wants, and we have got it agoing and I do not wish to get out. I have but one dozen left. When your agent was here, I think he told me some place to send if I should want more, but if he did, I have forgotten. Will you have the goodness to order for me six dozen more, on the receipt of this.

PETER FRYER."

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., No. 68, corner of Fourth and Wood st., Pittsburgh. [dec3-d&w1w&3

DIED,

On the 2nd Dec., JAMES AMES, child of Wm. B. and Nancy Carry, aged 11 months, and 25 days.

The funeral will take place this day, at half past two o'clock, from the residence of George Carry, Wylie-St. The friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

The Mayoralty.

The name of Alderman A. G. REINHART will be submitted, by his friends, to the consideration of the approaching Whig Convention, as a suitable candidate for the Mayoralty of Pittsburgh. nov30-tc

☞ **Wm. Algeo** will be a candidate for the Mayoralty, subject to the nomination of the Whig Convention. ☞

☞ **Henry Wilkenson** will be a candidate for the Mayoralty, subject to the nomination of the Whig Convention. nov2

☞ **Jonathan Rush, Esq.**, the present Mayor of Allegheny, will be a candidate for re-election, subject to the nomination of the Allegheny Whig Convention. nov19-tf

The Mayoralty.

The name of OLIVER H RIPPEY will be submitted, by his friends, to the consideration of the approaching Whig Convention, as a suitable candidate for the Mayoralty. nov12-tc

☞ We are authorized to announce that B C. SAWYER will be a candidate for the Mayoralty, subject to the nomination of the Whig Convention. nov22-tc*

☞ C. L. MAGEE will be a candidate for the office of Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Whig Convention nov21

Mayoralty.

The undersigned most cheerfully suggest the name of THOMAS DAFT, Esq., of the Eighth Ward, Pittsburgh, as a worthy candidate for Mayor, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of a Whig and Anti masonic Convention, and would add, if uniform good health, an honest heart, and a sound head, furnish the highest claims to public favor, then ought our candidate to be successful.

nov27-tc MANY EIGHTH WARD VOTERS

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set Block Teeth in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—TOOTHACHES CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—J. H. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. s19

PREMIUM LEMON SUGAR.—Prepared by J W Kelly William street, N Y, and for sale by A Jaynes, No 70 Fourth street. This will be found a delicious article of beverage in families, and particularly for sick rooms.

BAKER'S BROMA.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a combination of Cocoa nut, nourishment, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Patent Medicine Store, No. 70 Fourth st. nov14

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

dec2

☞ The adjourned meeting of the Alumni of the Western University of Pennsylvania, to be held on the 4th inst., at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, is postponed until Tuesday afternoon, the 4th of December next, at 2 o'clock. At that time the attendance of all the members of the Association is earnestly solicited. By order

JOHN C FRIEND, EDMUND SNOWDEN. } Sec'ys.

nov29

DR. D. HUNT,

DENTIST, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets. oct11-tf

SHAKESPEARE READINGS.

BY MRS. FRANCIS ANNE KEMBLE.

MRS FRANCIS ANNE KEMBLE respectfully informs the public that she will read from the following plays of Shakspeare's at Wilkins Hall in the city of Pittsburgh:

Monday, Dec. 3—JULIUS CAESAR.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock P. M.—Reading to commence at 7½.

Tickets to be had at the principal Music stores. dec2

SHOT—30 kgs assorted numbers, landing from steamer Excelsior, for sale by JAMES A HUTCHISON, 5 water st dec2

DRIED PEACHES & APPLES—40c box dried peaches and apples, just rec'd and for sale by S & W HARBAUGH dec2

CREAM CHEESE—10 box cream cheese, just rec'd and for sale by S & W HARBAUGH dec2

STEAM BOAT BLANKETS—A large lot just rec'd and for sale at very low prices, at the Blanket Warehouse of the Fayette Manufacturing Company, No 119 Second st, up stairs.

FAMILY BLANKETS—Another lot just rec'd of those splendid 10-4 and 12-4 superfine family blankets, for sale at the Blanket Depot of Fayette Manufacturing Company, No 56 Market st. dec2tw

TEA STORE—500 Garrett's Scotch snuff, and for sale by JKIDD, 60 wood st dec2

JUST RECEIVED—1000 gross oval pill boxes, and for sale by JKIDD & co. 60 wood st dec2

ROUSSELS FINE SOAPS—

Ammonia Soap, for chapped hands,	
Hazel Nut Oil Soap,	
Marshmallow "	
Almond "	
Rose scented "	
Brown windsor "	

for sale by R S SELLERS, 57 wood st

LONG SHAWLS—Now opening, per express, 150 super long shawls, of the most fashionable colors and of all qualities. dec2 A A MASON & CO

FRENCH MERINO—Just rec'd, per express, scarlet, crimson, blue, green, brown, purple, black and drab, comprising an assortment of 160 pieces. dec2 A A MASON & CO

OPERA CLOTHS—Just received per express, another case of Opera Cloths of Prussian cloths, of a desirable shade. dec2 A A MASON & CO.

VINEGAR—20 bbls pure cider vinegar, for sale by dec2 S P VON BONNHORST

HONEY—25 bxs honey, for sale by dec2 S P VON BONNHORST

CHEESE—100 bxs, for sale by dec2 S P BONNHORST

BROOMS—75 doz. for sale by dec2 S P VON BONNHORST

To Bridge Builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office, until noon of Dec. 4th, 1849, for the erection of a BRIDGE, of Wooden superstructure, on Stone abutments, where a new road has lately been laid out through Mr Joshua T Barnhold's farm, in East Deer Township, about three miles in a northerly direction from the borough of Tarentum. Plans and specifications of said Bridge, will be open for inspection on Saturday the 1st day of Dec. next, at our office.

Commissioner's Office, Nov. 28, 1849 dec1d

STOP THIEF.

STOLEN—On Saturday night, from the stable of Wm. Herron, in Minersville, a medium size light grey horse, about seven years old, very crooked in his hind legs, and sprung badly in his hind pasterns. The subscribers will pay five dollars for any information which may lead to his recovery; ten dollars forma delivery, and thirty dollars for the horse and thief or the latter. Any information left at H. T. Carson's corner Fifth and Market st, or at the toll house of the suspension bridge, will be thankfully received, and strictly kept. The above reward will be paid. MILLER & WAGGONER

dec3d&wtf

EXPRESS PACKET LINE,

FOR PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE,

Exclusively for Passengers.

The Boats of this Line will leave as follows, at 8 o'clock a.m.:

Ohio—A Craig, Saturday, Dec. 2nd
Louisiana—J P Thompson, Monday 3d.
Indiana—P Burley, Tuesday, 4th.
Kentucky—Capt H Truby, Wednesday, 5th.
Ohio—Capt. A Craig, Thursday, 6th
Louisiana—J P Thompson, Thursday, 7th
Indiana—P Burley, Saturday, 8th
Kentucky—Capt H Truby, Saturday, 9th
Ohio—Capt A Craig, Monday, 10th.
Louisiana—J P Thompson, Tuesday, 11th
Indiana—P Burley, Wednesday, 12th.
Kentucky—H Truby, Thursday, 13th.
Ohio—A Craig, Friday, 14th.
Louisiana—J P Thompson, Saturday, 15th

The travelling public are respectfully informed, that the above packet boats will continue to run a long as the weather will permit.

For passage apply to

W M TICH,
Monongahela House,
or D LEECH & Co. Canal Basin

dec3

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber, wishing to leave the town of Saltem, now offers his property for sale every reasonable term. It is situated on Market street, the most business part of the town, affording an excellent situation for any person who desires to carry on business.

The property consists of a lot fronting 60 feet on Main street, and extending back 150 feet, upon which is erected a large, well finished Frame Building, divided into four parts—3 store rooms, 2 of which are 30 feet deep, and the other 22. The other part is used for a dwelling house, consisting of three rooms on the first floor, and the same number on the second, newly painted and papered.

There is a good cellar under the whole building, and an excellent cistern and a well of good water in the yard. Also a stable and carriage house, in good repair, erected thereon.

For further information inquire of the proprietor, living on the premises. DANIEL NEWTON

SALEM, Columbiana co.,