THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PITTSBURGH:

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 10, 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.

TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.—The indications are, from the returns as far as received at the Commissioner's Office, that Allegheny County will show about 30,000 taxables. This will entitle us to two Senators, and six Representatives.

THE MAYORALTY.—There seems to be a quiet now in the discussion in relation to the next Mayor, and we embrace the opportunity to reiterate our former remarks, on the exceeding importance of the Whig party selecting a first rate man as a candidate, or not nominating at all. With the best man we can select we shall need to put forth some exertions to elect him, in view of the defections which may be caused by independent and citizens' candidates, one or more of which will doubtless be in the field. If we take up a weak man, we shall certainly be defeated, and, what is more, we shall merit it. Unless a citizen of respectability, as to his age, habits, and ability, can be persuaded to run, and can be nominated, we should decidedly prefer that no Whig nomination should be made at all. Some eligible person might then be induced to run as a volunteer, on whom the Whigs could unite and elect.

Citizens of a municipal corporation are under obligations to it, superior to party, in the selection of its officers. The peace, honor, happiness, and quiet of the city, are of the first consideration, in such an election. If party affinities can be made to harmonize with these duties so much the better, but the latter should never be sacrificed to the former. A Whig should always prefer one of his own political persuasion, other things being equal, and we shall be pleased to see the party nominate and elect a worthy Whig, who possesses the requisites demanded by the wants of the corporation. But let not the glorious Whig party be prostituted to the ignoble purpose of foisting an improper man upon the corporation.

We are gratified to learn that our estimable townsman, E. M. Stanton, Esq., whose knee was injured, lately, in doing quite well, and although his recovery will be slow and the process painful, yet he is in a fair way to be about again in a few weeks, or a couple of months.

RAIL ROADS WEST.—We are daily reminded of the importance of our Western Rail Roads, from seeing notices of the vast movement making for the construction of roads with which ours will form connections. We learn from the Chicago Journal, that the work is progressing rapidly on their road. $355,000 have been subscribed, and 50 per cent paid. The amount expended on the road from Chicago to Elgin, a distance of forty two miles, was 290,699,27, and the amount of subscription on this paid in, $182,000. The cost, including the finishing of the road will be $365,000.

From the commencement of running, on the 1st of March last to the 1st of November, a period of eight months, the receipts from passengers were $8,522 07; freight, $9,256 45, and mails, $108 00 making a total of $17,881 52: from which, deducting the operating expenses during the same period, leaves a nett of $12,575 24. The number of passengers carried over the road, for the eight months, was 20,536.

The receipts for the month of October were, for freight, $3,881,22 for passengers, $3 209 11, and for mails, $15 50, amounting to $7,104 93. It will be recollected that this road is yet only a few miles in length. The Journal is confident of its early completion to Galena.

The Milwaukie Wisconsin, of the 21st, says that "we have the pleasure of announcing that over $500,000 have been subscribed to the Milwaukie and Mississippi Railway. The iron will be a heavy T rail, and it is also probable that the track will be of a wide gauge (6 feet) similar to that of the New York and Erie Railway.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—A convention of editors and publishers of newspapers met at Columbus, Ohio on the 29th ult. Thirty four newspapers were represented. Among its business was the adoption of a resolution to memorialize the Legislature for the enactment of a law requiring the preservation, in some office at the county seat of each county of Ohio, of a file of every newspaper published therein, which said files, properly bound, and so deposited, shall be competent or prima facie evidence of all legal publications in said papers. Also for a modification of existing enactments, so as to require that all legal advertisements shall be published in two newspapers in each county, where that number is in existence.

The Supreme Court of the United States now holds its daily sessions—Present, the Honorable R. B. Taney, Chief Justice. The Honorable J. McLean, J. M. Wayne, J. Catron, P. V. Daniel, S. Nelson, L. Woodbury, R. C. Grier, Associate Justices.

The Committee which visited Harrisburgh, with petitions for the pardon of Joseph Barker, have returned, and report, that the Governor received them with every mark of respect, and promised to give the case mature investigation.

Intelligence has been received at the War Department of the death of Lieutenant Montgomery P. Harrison, of the United States army, who was killed by the Indians near the Colorado river, in Texas, on the 7th of October last. Lieutenant Harrison was the grandson of the late President of that name.

The House of Representatives of Georgia have passed, by the strong vote of 93 to 29, a bill to repeal the law laying restrictions on the introduction of slaves into that State. We may mention, in this connection, that a resolution has been introduced into the Lower House of the Georgia Legislature to remove all free negroes now in that State to the Colony of Liberia.—The resolution was referred to a select committee.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The following persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year, at the meeting of the Stockholders, on Monday last.

William C. Patterson,	George W. Carpenter,
Samuel V. Merrick,	Christian E. Spangler,
David S. Brown,	Thomas T. Lee,
Stephen Caldwell,	Washington Butcher.

An adjourned meeting is to take place on the 24th of this month.

The Philadelphia *News*, in noticing the question propounded by the Directors, of whether it is best to pause or proceed with the road, gives the following correct opinion, the only one which can be justified by the plainest dictates of common sense.

"In reference to this question, and what should be the decision of the stockholders, there can be two opinions. The importance of the enterprise and the immediate influence the completion of the road would exercise upon the whole trade of the West, aside from the capital now embarked in it, demand that it should be prosecuted to completion with the least possible delay. But especially is this required in view of the vigorous efforts of our energetic rivals both on the North and South, to extend upon the trade of the West, and the advantage which delay in the completion of the Pennsylvania Railroad would give them. So far every circumstance or event connected with the construction of the road has been highly prosperous, and the result upon that portion already opened to travel has been of the most encouraging character; and, indeed, it cannot be doubted that upon the opening of the road to Huntingdon, which will take place early in the ensuing spring, an amount of Western travel will be drawn upon it which will yield a handsome revenue, and a further opening to Hollidaysburgh, where it will connect with the Portage Railroad, will be an object of the deepest solicitude, as it will thus secure a very large amount of trade in addition to increased travel.

"The early completion of the road to Pittsburgh is a matter of the highest importance, and it now becomes a question whether, in order to secure it, our capitalists and business men will make that effort which is demanded in order to furnish the means to do it. It cannot be delayed, but at the greatest hazzard. It cannot, when completed, fail to yield the most ample revenue.

The London Times, speaking of the coal beds of England, says: "The exhaustion of our coal beds would be the final and utter catastrophe of our greatness, and that England would immediately sink into a third rate power. It is to coal that we owe every thing which is great in our position and history. Our coal fields are the rude foundation of this fair Corinthian pile, and England is as indebted to them as Egypt to her Nile, Athens to her schools, and Rome to her policy and arms."

The Canal Commissioners held a meeting at Philadelphia, last Tuesday, and among other things ordered surveys to be made for carrying out the objects of the Legislature in providing for avoiding the inclined plane, in default of the city fulfilling her engagement. The North American says:

"We are gratified to learn that the Board has effected a contract for 1700 tons of heavy T rail with the proprietors of the Montour and Phœnixville Iron Works, for the road, to avoid the inclined plane. It is to be rolled out of the best Pennsylvania iron, and to weigh 60 pounds to the yard.

The Board of Trade in this city, and in Pittsburgh, having remonstrated against the defective condition of the boilers on the Planes of the Allegheny Portage Railroad, the Board has given directions for the construction of new ones, which will be in readiness for use during the spring trade. This is most gratifying information for our business men, as it was generally feared that these boilers, which have now seen nearly fifteen years of service, would be insufficient to meet the business that will be poured over the Portage during the coming spring.

As a further preparation for the spring trade, Plane No. 7, on the Portage, is to be relaid immediately with T rail.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Governor Seabrook, in his Message to the Legislature of South Carolina, now in session, proposes a plan for winding up the Bank of the State—depriving it of its banking powers, but continuing it as a corporation until 1860. Its administration he commends, but condemns the policy in which the institution itself originated.

The public debt of the State, payable at various periods, within the next twenty years is $2,310,896.

The resources of the Bank, applicable to the payment of this debt, amount to $3,888,368 60 which is an excess of available assets over the liabilities of the State, of $1,572,843 99, or over two and a half millions, if the sum of $1,051,000, received from the Federal Government on deposite, be included.

The white population of the State of South Carolina, is 250,358.

The three principal rail roads under contract, and the lesser ones on which operations may shortly be expected to commence, with the Columbia and Hamburg road and its branches, will exhibit, when completed, a net work of railways equal to an extended line of 951 miles, in a territorial area of 30,000 square miles.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.—In the House on the 27th ult, a supplementary bill to the tax laws of the state was introduced by Mr. Jones, of Paulding Co. It provides for the levying of a new tax of fifty per cent, upon all articles of manufacture, whether it be of the loom, the anvil, the dairy, or the soil of a non slave holding state of the United States. That if any merchant fails to return any such articles of merchandise, to the receiver of tax returns, he shall forfeit double the value of such articles.

It further provides that at the opening of each Superior Court the judges thereof shall administer an oath to the attorneys, that they will not prosecute a suit in favor of any resident of a non slaveholding state, or his partner, a resident thereof, until the non slaveholding states shall give up all the fugitive slaves from the state; and upon their refusal to take said oath, their names shall be stricken from the rolls as practising attorneys in the state and if they should practice thereafter, they shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term of two years.

The bill was ordered to be printed.

TREASURY ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1851.—*Letter from Secretary of the Treasury.*—We received last night from Washington a document comprising 250 pages, being a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting to Congress his estimates of additional appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850 and for the fiscal year 1851. The volume contains an immense amount of statistical matter, which will doubtless be summed up in the annual report of the Secretary. From the recapitulation of the estimate of appropriations required for the support of Government for the year ending June 30, 1851, we make up the following table.—*Balt. Sun.*

Estimates of Appropriation for 1851.

For Compensation of Members of Congress	$716,584 80
Mileage of Members	199,854 40
Compensation of officers and Clerks of Congress	39,557 50
Contingent expenses of Congress	297,749 00
Library of Congress	11,300 00
Salary of President and V. President	20,000 00
Expenses of State Department	66,100 00
For general purposes of North East Executive Building	5,010 00
Salary of Sec of Treasury and Clerks	32,550 00
First Comptroller and Clerks	21,750 00
Second Comptroller and Clerks	23,750 00
First Auditor and Clerks	24,250 00
Second Auditor and Clerks	51,057 00
Third Auditor and Clerks	44,750 00
Fourth Auditor and Clerks	20,490 00
Fifth Auditor and Clerks	13,680 00
Treasurer and Clerks	12,750 00
Register of Treasury and Clerks	30,200 00
Solicitor of Treasury and Clerks	13,750 00
Commissioner of Customs and Clks	17,500 00
Incidental and contingent expenses of Treasury Department	39,475 00
For general purposes of South East Executive Building	29,020 00
Department of Interior	218,215 75
Surveyors General and their Clerks	61,000 00
War Department	91,975 00
Navy Department	84,870 00
Post Office Department	394,302 00
Judiciary	140,200 00
Annuities and grants	750 00
Light House Establishments	506,497 41
Intercourse with Foreign nations	398,900 00
Expenses for collection of Revenue and sale of Public Lands	170,835 00
Survey of Public Lands	249,759 46
Indian Department	902,289 17
Pensions	1,423,593 00
Support Penitentiary of District of Columbia	7,355 00
For census of 1850	1,116,000 00
Expenses Supreme and District Courts	557,537 00
Expenses of inmates in the Maryland Hospital	5,600 00
For repairs of Capitol, Capitol grounds, &c	20,000 00
For repairs of President's house, &c,	4,500 00
For lighting Pennsylvania Avenue	11,000 00
For compensation and contingent expenses of the auxiliary guard	6,775 00
For repairs, keepers, and re-imbursing corporation ($650 for repairs)	5,000 00
For completing the improvements in Indiana avenue	10,000 00
For completing the gravelling, &c, on Four-and-a-half street	1,200 00
For the support of paupers in the Washington Infirmary	2 000 00
Toward completing the grading, planting with trees, and fencing the public mall from Seventh street westward	10,000 00
For extending sewers and improving the grounds south of the President's house	25,009 00
For paying a balance due for laying gas pipes, &c., within the Capitol and Capitol grounds, and for chandeliers and burners in the President's house	4,500 00
For completing eastern wing of Patent Office	200,000 00
For progressing with western wing of Patent office	150 000 00
From the Patent Fund	6,500 00
Army proper	5,884,137 00
Military Academy	199,298 47
Fortifications and works of defence	754,800 00
Stings	65,000 00
Rivers and harbors	1,035,500 00
Building Light Houses	63,580 00
Armories, arsenals and ammunition of war	892,645 00
Arrearages under act of May 1820	2 000 00
For office of Secretary of Navy	1,415 6 00
Bureau of construction and repairs	3,950,000 00
Bureau of ordnance and hydrography	297,461 15
Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks	2,717,245 00
Bureau of Provisions and clothing	756,200 00
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	36,500 00
Marine Corps	371,722 07
Expenses of collecting the revenue from customs	2,750,000 00
Total	$33,697,152 15

The reception of Father Mathew by the authorities of Philadelphia, on Monday, is described in the Bulletin of that day as an occasion of more than ordinary interest. It took place in the Hall of Independence, and the reverend gentleman took occasion, in his reply to an address from Dr. Gibbons, on behalf of the Temperance Association of the city, to allude to his feelings on standing for the first time inside the walls from whence emanated the most important document, next to the Holy Scriptures, which the world had ever brought forth.—He alluded also to the fact that many of the Signers of that imperishable paper had been eminent for their advocacy of temperance, as a cardinal republican virtue, and expressed the sincere gratification his visit to Philadelphia had afforded him. He said he was glad to know that, among the many virtues of her citizens, temperance was not one of the least.

MR. JULIEN OF INDIANA.—Among the few absentees from the House of Representatives is the above named gentleman. The Richmond Jeffersonian of Indiana, of the 30th November, represents his present situation as alarming, from hemorrhage of the lungs.

PROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5th, 1849.

Another day has been spent in ineffectual efforts to choose a Speaker of the House. Until this first step towards an organization is gained, of course the business of legislation cannot begin. What is to be the end of this remarkable, and, in many respects, most lamentable contest, I confess myself unable to foretell. I am in frequent intercourse with members of all parties, and from all parts of the country, and none of them seem to entertain any confidence of an auspicious ending. There have been four additional ballots to day, making fourteen in all, the general result of which is, that it has been shown that Mr. Cobb, the regular democratic candidate, stands no chance whatever of being elected. Mr. Winthrop has gained three votes since Monday morning, while Mr. Cobb has lost fourteen. Below, I give you in tabular form, the results of this day's ballotings, numbering them with reference to the whole series:—

	11th	12th	13th	14th
R. C. Winthrop, (Mass) Reg Whig,	97	97	98	99
Howell Cobb, (Ga) Reg. Dem.	98	97	93	89
Joseph M. Root, (Ohio) Free Soil,	7	7	7	7
M. H. Gentry, (Tenn) South. Whig,	5	5	5	5
Emery D. Potter, (Ohio) F. S. Dem.	4	5	9	10
W. A. Richardson, (Ill) Hunk. Dem	4	4	6	8
Horace Mann, (Mass) F. S. Whig,	2	2	1	0
C. F. Cleveland, (Conn) F. S. Dem.	2	2	2	3
F. P. Stanton, (Tenn) South. Dem.	1	1	0	0
Scattering,	3	3	2	2
	223	223	213	223

Of the scattering votes one, and some times two, were given for Free Soilers. It will be noticed that Mr. Root takes the place of Mr. Wilmot in to days' ballotings. That was determined upon last night, the object of it being to show that the Free Soilers entertain no particular preference for Democratic candidates, or such as have been formerly identified with them. On the last trial Mr. Winthrop received the support of Messrs Campbell and Crowell of Ohio, who on all previous ballots had thrown their suffrages for Horace Mann, of Mass., called a Free Soil Whig, though he votes for Winthrop. Cobb's decline, you will remark, was gradual, but very steady. His sliding scale furnishes an easy descent but it is sure to conduct him to the bottom at last. He will probably cease to be voted for early in the day to morrow.

I should not be surprised if the Gentry Whigs should reunite with the main body to morrow. That will raise Mr. Winthrop's vote to 105. To-morrow, it is expected that Mr. Gentry and Mr. Alston will arrive—that will cause an accession of two votes, making 107, and raising the aggregate vote to 226, of which 114 would be a majority. Where are the other seven votes to come from, after all these supposed and expected additions? Howe, Tuck, and Allen, of Mass. are the only Whig Free Soilers from whom, in any event, aid can be expected; and it is extremely improbable that any one of them will rejoin his former coadjutors. But if they should, Mr. Winthrop's vote would be raised to only 110.

Such are the prospects of the two leading candidates; but two others, still very low on the list, have been steadily gaining strength: they are, Potter of Ohio, and Richardson of Illinois.

A great effort will be made to morrow, to concentrate on one of these two men. Richardson is a southern man by birth, and is the favorite of a considerable number from that quarter, even before Cobb. Potter is preferred by the Northern Democrats. I anticipate that to morrow they will together get nearly the full Democratic vote between them. The Free Soilers mean to vote for Potter when ever their votes can be made available to his success, but not before. But a week may elapse before that time arrives. Potter's ten votes were given by the following gentlemen—Cleveland and Waldo, of Connecticut; Doty, of Wisconsin; Bingham, of Michigan; Harlan and Robinson, of Indiana, and four members of the Ohio delegation. If Potter shall not be elected, it will not be for the want of perseverance in the Free Soilers, but through the suspicion and hostility of the South.

Between the third and fourth ballot, Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, attempted a very bare faced and silly scheme for foisting in Cobb against the will of a majority of the House. He moved a resolution that the person who, on the next ballot, should receive a plurality of votes, should be declared elected Speaker for the present session. Now it happened that there were some of Cobb's friends who had more sagacity than Andrew, and who therefore perceived the extreme danger that Mr. Winthrop might receive this very plurality he was so confident of securing for himself. The vote would undoubtedly have the result, for the Northern Democrats would have been particularly careful not to allow him to go in by such a trick. The proposition was therefore laid upon the table, by the vote of 110 to 11. Stanton of Tennessee, proposed a more cunning one, for including the candidates after the next ballot to be the four highest, and after that to be the two highest. It was disposed of in the same way.

It seems, from the condition of things to night, that all parties are preparing to brave it out for a week longer at least. If the Southern members yield to the Northern, in the matter of the Speaker, the latter will return the compliment by permitting and aiding in the election of a Southern Clerk, say Sturgis of Georgia.

It is ascertained that the report of the Post Master General was surreptitiously obtained for publication in the Baltimore Sun. JUNIUS.

Cliff Mine Wealth.

The Cliff Mine of Lake Superior has yielded one thousand tons of ore the past season, and the supply seems inexhaustible. The Detroit Tribune says "this copper is shipped in large masses, some weighing as high as three tons, and the stamp work in barrels. It goes to Pittsburgh, where it is smelted into ingots—and from thence to the Atlantic cities where it meets a constant market. The yield of this thousand tons, will be some seventy five per cent, making the product of ingot copper seven hundred and fifty tons, which is worth $380 per ton, and which shows the product of the mine for the year eighteen hundred and forty nine to be as follows:

750 tons of copper at $350 per ton	$255,000,
Deduct expenses $7,000 per month	84,000
Leaves nett profit	$201,000,

The stock of this company is divided into 4,000 shares, which cost originally $15 50 per share on which a dividend of $20 per share will be declared this year, leaving in the Treasury money enough to nearly pay the expenses of another year. Can any thing better be found in the rivers of California? We think not.—And yet, we are informed, that there are many locations on the south side equal to, if not far superior to share the produce we mine."

We understand that preparations are making to roll the Copper into sheets, and the other forms usual to prepare it for the market, in this city, a Copper Rolling Mill being about to be created for that purpose.

The Case of Dr Parkman.

From the Boston Atlas, Dec. 3.

Yesterday afternoon, between one and two o'clock, Professor John W. Webster was brought up before the Police Court, Justice Cushing on the bench, on a charge of having wilfully murdered Dr. George Parkman, on the afternoon of the 23d ult. The warrant issued for his arrest was read to him by the Hon. Franklin Dexter, who appeared as his counsel, and by his advice and consent he waived an examination. He was then remanded back to jail until the first Monday of Jan. next, at which time he will be brought before the Municipal Court to hear the result of the investigation of the Grand Jury in reference to the charge. Professor Webster looked about the same as usual, appearing perfectly calm, without any perceptible agitation. We understand that he asserts his innocence, and does not believe that the parts of a human frame found in the apartments occupied by him are portions of Doctor Parkman's body, but on the contrary accuses Littlefield of placing the discovered parts where they were found, for the express purpose of obtaining the large rewards offered, and implicating him (Webster.) His wife is very anxious to see him, but her friends have dissuaded her from visiting him at present. She sent to the Marshall's office, yesterday, a basket of books, and some articles of comfort, which were forwarded to the jail for him.

FROM THE POST.

Yesterday forenoon a direct attempt was made to make out a suspicious circumstance against Littlefield. Three students, who are attending the medical lectures at the College, called upon the City Marshall and represented that on Monday last week, Littlefield offered to give one of the students $70 for a gold watch, and tendered the money, a part of which was in gold. Some of Dr. Webster's friends thought that Littlefield ought to have been arrested upon the strength of this information. When questioned about the matter by Mr. Parker, County Attorney, Littlefield promptly explained it by saying that it occurred on Monday preceding the disappearance of Dr. Parkman, and that the money was received from students for fees to be by him paid over to the proper officer, and that having it in his hand he jocosely proposed to buy the watch with it. The ground upon which Dr. Webster's friends wished to have Littlefield arrested was his being in possession of so much money so soon after the disappearance of Dr. Parkman. Mr. Parker replied, that as Littlefield was worth some $2,000 there was nothing strange in his having $70 in his possession, and the circumstance was not a sufficient ground for arresting him for murder. This was before Mr. Parkerhad heard Littlefield's explanation.

BOSTON, Dec. 4th.

The teeth and jaw bone which were found in Mr. Webster's grate, have been identified by Dr. Keep, a Dentist, who operated upon him a short time since. The jaw also fits a mould which was taken at the time by Dr. Keep. The family have claimed the body, and ordered it to be enclosed in a lead coffin, preparatory to burial. The body has a stab in the ribs through into the cavity of the chest. Mr. Webster remains perfectly calm.

Correspondence of the North American and United States Gazette.

SYDNEY, Ohio, Nov. 26, 1849.

Messrs. Editors—You have ever shown a deep interest in all public undertakings calculated to advance the prosperity of Pennsylvania; as a Pennsylvanian, then, I make no apology for troubling you for a few moments with a little talk about what is going on in this part of the world, as, in my estimation, it will exert a powerful influence for good upon your improvements.

You are familiar with the operations on your great Pennsylvania Central Railway. Let me tell you that the people of Western Ohio are looking with intense anxiety to the early completion of that work from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. They are watching likewise the progress of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, from Pittsburgh west ward, and they are not inattentive observers of the energetic proceedings of their neighbors over the line, across the State of Indiana.

But they are doing more than merely wishing their Eastern and Western friends speedy success. Knowing, as they do, that through their own region lies the shortest, best, and most feasible route from *Philadelphia to St. Louis*, and beyond that city to California, they too have put their hands to the plough, determined to run a furrow from the centre of Ohio to the Indiana State line. They have resolved, that the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad shall be made; and that without unnecessary delay.

They have a country naturally admirably adapted to the economical construction of a first rate railroad, and a first rate railroad they must and will have. The company has excellent chartered privileges, authorizing them to construct a railway from the Indiana State line as far east as Mansfield, though they will probably connect with the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad at some point of union on the line of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. A considerable amount of stock has already been subscribed for in the counties through which the line passes, and two parties of engineers have been for some time actively employed in making the necessary surveys. So far as they have proceeded with their examination, they have found the ground highly favorable. Recently a new Board of Directors, with James H. Godman, Esq., of Marion, as President, has been elected; and from the character of the men who have undertaken the responsible duties devolving upon them, it is believed that they will both desire and achieve success.

Intelligent individuals in this part of the State, regard the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad as one of the most important sections of the railway between Philadelphia and St. Louis, in fact, as a vital component of the back-bone line, without which the expenditure eastward and westward will remain comparatively dormant.

From examinations already made, enough is known to warrant the assurance that this road will be constructed on a remarkably direct route, thro' the points named in the charter, viz: Marion, Bellefontaine and Sydney, with moderate grades, and at a light expense.

There appears to be nothing in the way of its commencement early next season, and from the uncommonly easy nature of the work, nothing to prevent its entire completion within three years, or in time to meet the opening of the lines eastward through Pennsylvania to Philadelphia, and westward through Indianapolis to Terre Haute—covering the distance of about 500 miles of continuous railway.

Some writers have been assuming the rate of passenger travelling on the great thoroughfare at twenty miles per hour; but with such a road as can, and will be built, from Pittsburgh westward; they may easily run thirty; and surely you will not do less, eventually, between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh! We can certainly make 25 miles an hour on a good T rail road, including stoppages. This will give us fourteen hours from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, twelve hours thence to the Indiana line, and between six and seven hours thence to Terre Haute—or about thirty three hours from Philadelphia to Terre Haute.—With a railway across the State of Illinois to St. Louis, allowing seven hours more, would make the total time from Philadelphia to St. Louis, forty hours, from Pittsburgh to St. Louis twenty six hours. If the eastern end of the road, near Philadelphia, does not now warrant this rate of speed it must be improved till it will, as they have already attained about that rate between Buffalo and Albany, where they have travelled 327 miles in 13½ hours.

The opening of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Rail Road will afford to the citizens of Western Ohio, Central and Western Indiana and Illinois, to say nothing of Missouri and the extensive and rapidly settling country farther west, their best outlet to an eastern market. This road, and all its eastern connections must pay. If there were no passengers ever to pass over it, the transportation of cattle, pigs and swine alone, would make it pay. But, when to these you add the surplus products of a vast, rich, and growing agricultural region, and the immense human throng of through and local travellers which must encounter this route, can there be a doubt as to the profitableness of the concern? Do your people doubt? Let them come out here next summer, and take home some statistics, gathered from their own personal observations. The citizens, eastward, as a general rule, do not half know this country—its present value, and its great capabilities. When the iron road shall bind them in firm union with the people of the west, they will be astounded at the idea of a trade so valuable that will rush upon them from this direction. It must pour some where, and over this great central, back bone railway, a large portion of it will glide forever.

The enterprising men of this part of the country, to whom they undertake any public object, intend to effect the end they have in view; and what they fully intend to effect, they will most certainly accomplish. They have no such word as fail in their vocabulary. So, look out for the locomotives from Ohio and Indiana. Yours, truly

"PACIFICO."

☞ DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.—When the proprietor of this invaluable remedy purchased it of the inventor, there was no medicine which deserved the name, for the cure of Liver and Bilious complaints, notwithstanding the great prevalence of these diseases in the United States. In the South and West particularly, where the patient is frequently unable to obtain the services of a regular physician, some remedy was required, at once safe and effectual, and whose operation could in no wise prove prejudicial to the constitution. This want the medicine is supplied by Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, as has been proved in every instance in which it has had a trial. Always beneficial not a solitary instance has ever occurred in which its effects have been injurious. The invention of an educated and distinguished physician, it has nothing in common with the quack nostrums imposed upon the public by shallow pretenders to the medical art. Experience has proved beyond a doubt, that Dr McLane's Pills is the best remedy ever proposed for the Liver Complaint.

Purchasers will please beware of counterfeits, and invariably ask for Dr. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and take none else, as there are other pills, purporting to be liver pills, now before the public.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No. 60, corner of Fourth and Wood st., Pittsburgh. [dc8-dw1w5

TRUELL'S LEMON SYRAP.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly William street, Pittsburgh, and for sale by A. Jaynes, No. 70 Fourth street. This will be found a delightful article of beverage in families, and particularly for sick rooms.

BAYNE'S DROPS.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a combination of Cocoa nut; innocent, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Rekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth st. mch14

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. G. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon the Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates—TOOTHACHE 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. B. McFadden, F. H. Eaton. [m19

DR. D. HUNT, Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets. [dc8-dly

JOB PRINTING.

BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, *Manufacts, Bills Lading, Contracts, Law Blanks,* Drafts, Checks, Notes, Circulars, CARDS, VOLUCITS, &c. &c.

Printed at the shortest notice, at low prices, at the GAZETTE OFFICE, Third street.

FIRST WARD PRIMARY MEETING.

☞ The Whig citizens of the First Ward of the city of Pittsburgh will meet at the house of Mrs. Jane Little, corner of 4th and Ferry Streets, on Saturday the 15th December, inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M., to nominate candidates for Alderman and other Ward officers for said Ward.

December, 1849. MANY CITIZENS.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, the 6th inst., by Rev. Wm. Preston, Mr. DAVID S. JONES, of Brownsville, Pa., to Miss ESTELINE JONES, of South Pittsburgh.

DRIED APPLES—15 bbls just rec'd and for sale by dec10 J B CANFIELD

CRAB CIDER—4 bbls superior Siberian, for sale by dc10 J B CANFIELD

BEVERLY MILLS PASTRY FLOUR—126 bbls of this celebrated brand of Extra Family Flour, just rec'd and for sale by dec10 L S WATERMAN, No 31 Water, and 62 Front sts

FINE FLOUR—78 bbls just rec'd and for sale by dec10 L S WATERMAN

BUTTER—18 bbls Fresh Roll, to day rec'd and for sale by dec10 L S WATERMAN

LARD—40 kegs No 1, in store and for sale by dec10 L S WATERMAN

DRIED FRUIT—18 bu Pared Peaches; 4 sacks Apples; to day rec'd and for sale by dec10 L S WATERMAN

HERBS—100 lbs assorted, in store and for sale by dec10 J KIDD & CO, 60 Wood st

Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office, No 91 Market st, on Monday, December 10th, 1849, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

nov22-td ROBERT FINNEY, Secy.

PINK SAUCERS—2 gross just rec'd and for sale by dec10 J KIDD & CO, 60 Wood st

HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA ROOT—1 bale genuine, in store and for sale by dec10 J KIDD & CO, 60 Wood st

GREEN APPLES—163 bbls just rec'd, for sale by dec10 COPE & BREYFOGLE, 109 Second st

FLOUR—160 bbls just rec'd and for sale by dec10 COPE & BREYFOGLE

TURNIPS—150 bu in store and for sale by dec10 COPE & BREYFOGLE, 109 Second st

POTATOES—25 bbls just rec'd and for sale by dec10 COPE & BREYFOGLE

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—25 sacks in store and for sale by dec10 COPE & BREYFOGLE

RED POTATOES—175 bu in store and for sale by dec10 COPE & BREYFOGLE

CHEESE—A small lot in store and for sale by dec10 COPE & BREYFOGLE

WINDOW SASH—An assortment in store and for sale by dec10 COPE & BREYFOGLE

WINDOW GLASS—250 box, ass'd, in store and for sale by dec10 COPE & BREYFOGLE

BACON SIDES—A small lot of choice Bacon Sides, just rec'd by dec10 COPE & BREYFOGLE

GUNNY BAGS—3000 in store and for sale by dec10 COPE & BREYFOGLE

MARINE CLOCKS—A large assortment for sale by dec10 COPE & BREYFOGLE

SWEET POTATOES—15 bbls in store and for sale by dec10 COPE & BREYFOGLE

ONIONS—A few bbls just rec'd and for sale by dec10 COPE & BREYFOGLE

WHITE LEAD—A supply constantly on hand. dec10 COPE & BREYFOGLE

CHESNUTS WANTED—The highest price in cash paid for Chesnuts, by dec10 COPE & BREYFOGLE, 109 Second st

ROLL BUTTER—3 bbls prime fresh, rec'd this day and for sale by dec10 TASSEY & BEST

TALLOW—75 casks rec'd and for sale by dec10 S & W HARBAUGH

BROOMS—30 doz, a good article, for sale by dec10 S & W HARBAUGH

MOULD CANDLES—50 box Cin. rec'd and for sale by dec10 S & W HARBAUGH

FLOUR—22 bbls Extra Family, Davis' brand; 15 bbl do " 250 bbls Superfine, best brands; in store and for sale by dec10 STUART & SILL

FEATHERS—1,000 lbs, best quality, for sale by dec10 STUART & SILL

CHEESE—Cream and Goshen always on hand at No 115 Wood street. dec10 STUART & SILL

BUTTER—In Boxes and Rolls, in store and for sale by dec10 STUART & SILL

CORN MEAL—100 bbl old, in store and for sale by dec10 STUART & SILL, 118 Wood st

ROLL BUTTER—50 box, in cloths, just rec'd at the Butter and Cheese Depot, and for sale by dec10 J B CANFIELD

FUR—1 box just rec'd and for sale by dec10 J B CANFIELD

CHEESE—1000 bxs prime Cream, just rec'd and for sale by dec10 J B CANFIELD

PHILADELPHIA AND ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE.

U. S. Mail Steamship PHILADELPHIA, FOR HAVANA, VIA CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH.

THE new and splendid Steamship PHILADELPHIA, J. Gallagher, commander, will positively sail from Philadelphia for Charleston, Savannah & Havana, on TUESDAY, December 18, at 10 o'clock, A. M., from the Company's Wharf, foot of Lombard street.

The Philadelphia has accommodations unsurpassed by any steamer yet built, and having double side marine engines, of great strength and power, full reliance may be placed upon her for safety, speed and comfort.

Passengers for New Orleans, can take the steamer at Havana, or take the land route at Charleston or Savannah, and proceed directly on.

RATES OF FARE TO HAVANA.

Ladies' Saloon and State Room Berth	$70
Gentlemen's Saloon and State Room Berth	70
Steerage Berths, Board found	30

RATES OF FARE TO CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH.

Cabin Passage, State Room, to Savannah	$22
Steerage Passage, to Savannah, and found	10
Cabin Passage to Charleston	20
Steerage Passage " " and found	10

All Tickets must be procured at the Office of the Company, No. 97 South Wharves, foot of Lombard st.

A. W. THOMPSON, President.

JOHN L. LIPTON, Treasurer.—[dc10-d11th

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Samuel Cowan, late of Baldwin township, Allegheny county, dec'd, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, and all persons indebted to the same, will make immediate payment to JACOB SICKMAN, } Adm'rs.

dec10-w2w*T WM. COWAN, }

POTATOES—190 bbls in store and for sale by dec8 CRAIG & SKINNER, 26 Market st

HICKORY NUTS—75 bu in store and for sale by dec8 CRAIG & SKINNER

CORN IN EAR—In store and for sale by dec8 CRAIG & SKINNER

DRIED PEACHES—20 bu just rec'd and for sale by dec8 CRAIG & SKINNER

BUCK