THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 15, 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 special 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 neighbors of the *Chronicle* and *Journal* have been at some pains to discuss the principles laid down by us, in relation to the duties of citizens of a municipal corporation, such as the city of Pittsburgh, in the selection of its Chief Police Officer—the Mayor. We do not think that any candid man failed to see the meaning of our argument, whatever weight they may have been disposed to give to it. Political parties are necessary in the conduct of any free Government. They naturally spring up from that difference of opinion which men entertain of the policy to be pursued, and the measures to be supported, in the conduct of public affairs. In voting for our Government agents—our Legislators, Congressmen, Governors and Presidents—we naturally select men holding our political views, in order that they may be carried out. Although it is always important to have good men, yet frequently the principles at stake are more important than even the character of the men who may obtain a nomination, and it may thus become a duty to principle and to measures, to support man which otherwise we would not have chosen.

It is the case, also, that scarcely any intelligent man can find any party with which he can wholly coincide. All he can do is to take the one which comes the nearest to his views of public policy.—No great party can be formed, with any prospect of success, without some compromise of feeling and opinion. We enter into a party and support it, because, by so doing, we believe we can thus better promote the welfare of our country than in any other way.

The question then arises—to what extent shall we carry party feelings? Shall we confine it to its legitimate sphere of *direct* action, or shall we use it in cases of county, and township, and city elections, where its effects can only be indirect. There can be many strong arguments adduced for the latter course, which are now unnecessary to mention, as we acknowledge their propriety, and approve of such course of action, provided that party does not demand of us to do a direct injury to the corporation, for the sake of the indirect advantage which may be derived from it, to the party.

We are decidedly in favor of nominating and running a Whig for Mayor, in this city, if a strong and reliable man can be brought out. With such a one there will be a fair probability of success; and success would prove a benefit to the party, and defeat would do us no particular harm, while, with an improper candidate, success or defeat would alike work us an injury.

THE NICARAGUA QUESTION.

While this question has apparently taken a more pacific turn in England, new causes of complaint have arisen from the conduct of British agents in Central America.

The London *Times*, usually the defender of the British Government in every case affecting the interests of the United States, has very materially changed its tone of late, as appears by the following extracts:

"It will be remembered that the case put forward by Mr. Chatfield, and adopted by Lord Palmerston as the basis of the rights of the Mosquito tribe of Indians to the coast which bears their name and the river of San Juan, rested, first, on immemorial possession, and secondly, on the sovereignty they have exercised for at least two centuries under the protectorate of this country. It is undoubtedly true that these relations had long existed between the British authorities in the West Indies and the natives of the coast to which our traders repaired for the purpose of cutting dyewoods and mahogany. These relations gave great umbrage to Spain, and had indeed at one time contributed to actual war between the two crowns. It cannot, however, have escaped Lord Palmerston's notice (for the instrument was expressly quoted by the Nicaraguan Minister) that in 1786 a treaty was concluded between Spain and Great Britain, of which the first article runs as follows—

"The subjects of his Britannic Majesty and the other settlers who have until now enjoyed the protection of England, shall evacuate the country of the Mosquitos, and the Continent in general, and the adjacent isles, without exception, situated beyond the frontier line of territory granted by his Catholic Majesty to the English, &c.

"The territory was the settlement of Belize or British Honduras, ceded to this country by the third article of the same convention. It does appear, therefore, that the evacuation of the Mosquito coast by those who enjoyed the protection of England was the equivalent obtained by Spain for the cession of Belize; and we hope Lord Palmerston will inform the world before this discussion proceeds further, in what light he regards that treaty, for it is clear that whatever rights Spain had on that coast have passed to the Central American Republics, and that our traditional protectorate, if once relinquished, has not been renewed."

This yields the whole question of British supremacy, and if the British Government take the same view of it, we may hope that the claim set up to the control of the mouth of the San Juan, and the Mosquito coast will be at once surrendered.

It has been heretofore stated that Mr. Squier, the agent of the United States, has lately concluded a treaty with the Government of Nicaragua, by which the Island of Tigre, in the Gulf of Fonseca, off the Pacific coast, has been ceded to the United States, among other important provisions—This treaty has lately arrived in Washington, and will, we presume, be laid before the Senate at an early day. The following intelligence, however, just arrived, may produce some delay, and considerable excitement, although we do not apprehend any serious difficulty between the two countries:—

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM HONDURAS.

Seizure of the Island of Tigre and the Coast on the Gulf of Fonseca!—Arming of the States for Defence!

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

TRUJILLO DE NICARAGUA, Nov. 5, 1849.

Gentlemen—The British have been committing some new outrages in this part of the world; and as a consequence, Central America is in a high state of excitement. Since the negotiation of the treaty by Mr. Squier, the British Government, through its agent Mr. Chatfield, has been committing outrages, which cannot fail to receive the immediate attention of the Government at Washington. This Mr. Chatfield as the agent of the British Government, arrived at the Gulf of Fonseca on the 16th of October, and immediately took possession of the Island of Tigre, "in the name of the British Queen." This was done under cover of an armed force, with cannon and all the pomp and circumstance of war. The flag of Honduras was hauled down, torn down, and that of England run up and saluted. This is not all, a Superintendant was by him appointed, and a new order of Government established.

Commodore Pepper had previously arrived off Realejo, in command of the British steamer Gorgon, but did not enter.

I learn that Mr. Squier, our Minister, who has been very prompt in the discharge of his duties, at once despatched a messenger to Chatfield, telling him that the Island of Tigre had been ceded to the United States, and that under the circumstances, he had no doubt that he (Chatfield) would immediately order its evacuation. Chatfield replied, it is said, on the following day, acknowledging the receipt of our Minister's letter, and declaring that Honduras had no right to cede any portion of her territory, because, first, she had not even the right to a national existence. And, secondly, he is understood to have said, that she had no right to dispose of the Island of Tigre, because he (Chatfield) had intimated his intention of placing a lien upon the Island! What Mr. Squier's reply was to this impertinence, I do not know. Chatfield, I learn, has written a second letter to our Minister, declining to evacuate the Island, but promising, to submit the question to Her Majesty's Government. This was on the 1st of December, instant. Since when Mr. Squier, it is reported all around, no doubt correctly, has demanded that the Island should be evacuated within six days. But the outrageous conduct of this British agent did not end here.

All the islands of the Gulf belonging to Honduras and San Salvador, have also been seized; also the ports of Truxillo and Moro. These high-handed measures have been taken to prevent the spread of American opinion, and the emigration of American people to the Pacific. The people of Honduras feel that they have been wronged, notwithstanding which they have offered to submit all the claims of the British to commissioners, and have pledged themselves to abide by the result. But this reasonable request has been met with no sort of notice.

The catalogue of abuses does not end here. San Salvador also received a summons requiring her, at 24 hours' notice, to yield to certain insolent demands made by the British agent, to which the reply was that they were unjust, and would not be complied with; whereupon the ports of Acajutla and La Union, with all the coast of San Salvador on the Bay, were taken possession of in the name of the Queen. I write this amid great excitement, and the arming of the States, which have pretty nearly agreed upon a plan of union. Manning, who betrayed his Government in England, has been seeking to make his own Government negotiate a disreputable treaty. The Director here told him that the first article of such a treaty must be the evacuation of the Mosquito coast, and the port of San Juan, by the British—The treaty made by Manning, in England, will not be ratified, except upon compulsion.

Guerrilla, a brave fellow, is at Choluca, with 1,000 men, and has sent word that he is ready to march to the relief of Tigre Island, at any moment. Another thousand men, under Barrieras and Cabrias, are also ready to go to the relief of San Salvador. The whole country is deeply excited, and ready to take up arms against the British Government.

The complexion of matters in Congress is becoming decidedly interesting. The explosion of the trick by which Mr. Brown was attempted to be foisted into the Speaker's Chair, was one of the most complete and amusing we have ever seen. Mr. Brown is a decidedly used up man.

We earnestly hope the Whig party will stand firm, and maintain its integrity under every circumstance, and in every emergency. They ought to insist upon Mr. Winthrop, or some other Northern man, being elected Speaker, if no organization is effected for a year to come.

The following item of telegraphic intelligence was left out of our paper yesterday, by a mistake.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

When the House met, a motion was made and defeated, for electing the Speaker by ballot.

Several hours were occupied by speeches of different members. The Southern members very emphatically declared themselves, and said the whole South were ready to dissolve the Union, if the Wilmot Proviso was passed. They came prepared for this, at all hazards.

During the debate, sharp words passed between Mr. Duer, of New York, and Mr. Meade, of Virginia, calling each other disunionists. Mr. Duer called Mr. Meade a LIAR. Mr. Meade rushed at him, and general confusion ensued.

The Sergeant at arms appeared, and commanded order.

A motion was made to adjourn, and lost amid great excitement.

Order was finally restored, but a duel is anticipated between Messrs. Duer and Meade.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10th, 1849.

The fair prospects of the Democrats are completely overcast, and dissension and confusion again reign triumphant in their councils.—The proceedings in the House to day were much less monotonous and wearisome than yesterday. Perhaps after the contest for the Speakership shall have closed, if it ever do close, I may take the trouble to make up a condensed summary of the votings, but for the present I shall discontinue the detailed statements which I have been in the habit of sending you of each day's performance in this line of action. Let it suffice at this time to say, that there have been four trials to day, making thirty two from the beginning. The first attempt this morning clearly showed that nothing had been done to remove the difficulties which had prevented the concerted and united action on the part of the Democracy during the past week. Judge Potter received the same number of votes that he did on the last trial on Saturday—seventy six. On each of the two following he received seventy seven, and two following he received seventy. But the distribution of the remainder of the votes which had been given to Mr. Cobb clearly enough showed that the Southern wing were as far as ever from uniting upon this candidate. After the third attempt, therefore, Mr. Potter rose and stated that he perceived the further use of his name would serve no other purpose than to prolong the pending struggle, and to widen the divisions in the party to which he belonged. He therefore withdrew from the canvass, and requested his friends to unite upon some other candidate.

Accordingly, upon the next trial, a large number of the Southern members voted for W. J. Brown, of Indiana, together with portions of the Ohio, of Indiana, Illinois, and Pennsylvania and New England delegations. He received fifty three votes. It was a significant indication that Mr. Holman, of South Carolina, and John Wentworth, of Illinois, were found among his supporters. Mr. Disney, of Cincinnati, had thirteen votes, Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky, fifteen; Mr. Cobb, ten; Mr. Green, of Missouri, five; Mr. Thompson and Mr. Strong, of Pennsylvania, three each. The Free Soil men throughout the day voted as generally, heretofore, for Mr. Wilmot.

Mr. Winthrop's vote was steady at 102, through the day, except upon the last trial, when he lost one by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, going back to Mr. Mann, of Massachusetts. I said yesterday that the contest lay between Mr. Winthrop and Judge Potter. I argued that if the Southern and regular Northern Democrats could not concentrate their strength upon him, they could not upon any one. The event has shown that Mr. Potter was not available, and I do not believe that they can find any other more so. As to this Mr. Brown, of Indiana, it would have been hardly possible to find any politician in the North more despised by and objectionable to the Free Soil men, than he.—He is the same manly individual who had the baseness to allow himself to be used by Polk in 1848, as an instrument for crushing the progress of the Anti-Slavery extension sentiment at the North, by the removal of those local post masters who refused to enter the field of partizan politics in favor of General Cass, turning them out by dozens and scores, and avowing, in the most impudent and indecent manner, in public and official letters, the reasons for their proscription. In addition to which, circumstances in his political career, this person is most unprepossessing in manners and appearance, and totally incompetent in point of intellect. Though despising the man, I think I may, in perfect candor, affirm that there is not in the House one other member, so entirely and manifestly unqualified for the station.

It is now my opinion that, as a choice of evils, as they will consider it, the Free Soil men will endeavor to elect Mr. Winthrop, either by voting for him, or refraining to vote at all, in case he can be elected without their aid. At all events, I cannot see any chance, whatever, for any other candidate.

There were several frivolous propositions to day, proposing to commit the decision of the matter to chance. They were very properly stigmatized as schemes for gambling a Speaker into the Chair.—Mr. Levin, of Philadelphia, moved that the names of four persons, representing the Whig, Democratic, Free Soil, and Native American parties, in the House, be placed in a box, and that the whose name should be first drawn out should be Speaker. The resolution was laid on the table, almost unanimously.

Mr. Morse, of Louisiana, said it was clear that a Speaker ought to be chosen from one or the other of the two principal parties in this House, he, therefore, proposed that a choice, by lot, should be made, between Mr. Cobb and Mr. Winthrop, who had each received a hundred votes, and represented the two parties to which were attached nine tenths of the members composing the House. The motion was laid upon the table, almost *nem. con.*

Mr. Schenck moved that, hereafter, the voting should be by ballot. There was a *piquant* debate upon this. Mr. Schenck gave the best reasons in support of the motion, that, probably, could be adduced; but they were not satisfactory.

Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, said it looked like a plan for shirking responsibility. For his part, he was pledged to his constituents, to vote against all men and measures opposed to their interests and opinions upon the subject of slavery, and he meant to keep it. He wished to work in the light, and asked for no screen, behind which, secure from their eyes, he could form any coalitions with Free Soilers, or Abolitionists. He did not want any aid from them, and they should have none of his.

Mr. Schenck's proposal was laid on the table; ayes, 162; nays, 62.

The news from California is conclusive in its political bearings. The propagandists have not an inch of ground to stand upon. The most serious of the agitating questions has been removed from the field of discussion and dissension. The settlement of the less important questions will soon follow, and the day is at hand when the Venables and other disunionists, will be as thoroughly despised at the South as at the North. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11th, 1849.

This has been a most exciting and interesting day, in the House of Representatives. We have had seven additional trials to elect a Speaker, making with the previous ones, thirty nine, and still without success. When the House assembled this morning, the advocates for the choice of Wm. J. Brown, of Indiana, openly proclaimed their confidence in his success, and their belief that it would be achieved this day. Some of the friends of Mr. Potter complained that it was solely by the intrigues of this person, that he was defeated—while running so smoothly before the breeze yesterday, and on Saturday. But the effects of the man's cunning were apparent, when these very gentlemen declared that they should feel obliged to support him.

Nor were the Whigs well at ease. A caucus had been appointed for the night before, to meet at the capitol. The call, it is true, was revoked just before the adjournment of the House—still the necessity for holding one remained. Mr. Winthrop had become satisfied that it would be of no further advantage to the cause of the party, or to his friends, that he should continue to occupy the position of the Whig nominee. He was anxious, therefore, to decline. But the difficulty was in the choice of a successor to him, in the position he had held so long, and so gallantly, as the Whig leader in the House. The truth need not be concealed, that the undisguised secession of the six Southern Whigs, because they could not procure a pledge from the Whig caucus of the 1st Dec., favorable to the views of pro slavery men at the South, has created both in feeling and action, a decided mischief among the Whig representatives. It was said that Mr. Clay was desirous of the nomination of Mr. Morehead, of Ky., in case of the declination of Mr. Winthrop, and the five Southern Whigs who had continued under lead of Mr. Toombs, in voting for Mr. Gentry, signified that they would be glad to support Mr. M. But many of the Northern representatives of the party felt the delicacy of the position in which they had been placed, by the recreancy of Mr. Toombs and his followers; and freely declared that they should feel greatly embarrassed in transferring their support from the noble and approved standard bearer of the party, who had thus far borne the brunt of the conflict, to a Southern Whig. It would appear that he had been forced upon them by a squad of factionists.

Such being the state of things, the caucus was not held; but the developements in the House to day, and, particularly, the peremptory withdrawal of Mr. Winthrop, has, of course, created a peremptory necessity for a serious consultation, and, in fact, while I now write, the Whigs are assembled in conclave in the Representatives' chamber and I expect to be able to transmit you, by the morning mail, a synopsis of its proceedings.

But to the doings in the House to day. Seven more ineffectual trials, to choose a Speaker, occupied nearly the whole of an unusually long sitting. I will here give you a summary of these votes, remarking, that I number the trials as belonging to the whole series of the eight day's conclave, from Monday morning, the 3d December.

CHOICE OF SPEAKER.

	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Winthrop, Whig,	101	101	101	101	101	100	101	101
Gentry, do.	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morehead, do.	0	0	5	5	5	5	5	5
Vinton, do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Brown, Democrat,	50	51	53	57	107	109	109	109
Lynn Boyd, do.	15	12	12	7	1	1	1	1
Disney, do.	5	7	4	0	0	0	0	0
Cobb, do.	5	5	5	4	0	0	0	0
McDowell, do.	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Stanton, do.	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Wilmot, Free Soil,	5	5	5	5	5	6	0	7
Durker, do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mann, F. S. Whig,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scattering,	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	214	225	224	224	224	224	225	226

After presenting the above table of the results of each and all the trials made to day, it is almost superfluous to say, that every report from the tellers was received with profound attention, and that the progress of the voting was watched by the eager and anxious mass, of members and spectators, with an intensity of interest which needs no description to be understood by the reader.

It will be seen that Brown's vote increased steadily, to the highest point attained, until finally the members, who declined supporting him, but of whose votes there might be some expectation in the end, were easily recognizable. They were two Southern Democrats, Holmes, of South Carolina, and Cobb, of Alabama—not the original Democratic nominee—and the Free Soilers, who voted for Wilmot and Durkee, ten, in all.

After the conclusion of the trial, Mr. Winthrop, in a brief and beautiful address, declined to be any longer considered a candidate, and earnestly expressed the hope that no friend of his would make any such use of his name or position, as would delay the organization of the House.

One Democrat was heard to say to another, "That is really manly and handsome;" to which the other replied, "When was Winthrop ever known to do any thing that was not handsome?"

The friends of Brown were now exceedingly anxious that another ballot should be forthwith taken, for they expected to bring in enough of the Free Soilers to elect him, but, after a severe contest of nearly an hour, the Whigs forced an adjournment, though, on a formal vote by yeas and nays, the Democrats beat them by the close vote of 114 to 110. JUNIUS.

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Dec. 11th, 1849.

The Whig caucus has been held, and at this late hour, all that can be conveniently ascertained of its proceedings is, that no other nomination in place of Mr. Winthrop's was agreed upon. A resolution was offered, that in view of the retirement of Mr. Winthrop, it was expedient to present another candidate upon which to combine, if possible, the whole Whig strength; but it was not adopted, nor was any other important proposition. It appears likely, therefore, that the most of Whig members will to morrow, as heretofore, cast their votes for Mr Winthrop.

It would appear that Brown must now be elected without much further delay. The Free Soilers have manifested a favorable disposition towards him, I understand, and it is expected that to morrow most of them will unite with his previous supporters, and assist in his election—*and when that shall have been done, I shall have some observations to make upon Mr. Wm. J. Brown.* JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11, 1849.

Winter has come at last, and our streets have in them six inches of a black compound not unfamiliar to the eyes of the denizens of the Iron City. It does not come at the right time, for there is a deal of business on the carpet, among the class who are fathers, mothers, and in fact, among all who have a friend, who can express pleasure at the reception of a holiday gift. The toy shops are crowded, and the mercers' boys are weary with carrying home "such loves of dresses," and charming shawls that papa has ordered. Speaking of shawls, it may not be amiss to say, that one hundred and eighty three camel's hair shawls were sold yesterday, by auction, at an aggregate of $17,785. All the fashionables were out, and the sale was a rare curiosity. The highest price paid was $970, and procured a long white and richly worked shawl that would grace the form of the fairest bride who ever promised to obey. The cheapest article was a square red shawl, which was taken at fifteen dollars, but that was voted vulgar *nem con.*

Another of our eminent merchants is no more. Samuel M. Fox, the head of the house of Fox & Livingston, died at Staten Island, on Sunday. He was held in the highest esteem for kindness, probity, and a long career of honorable and useful enterprise. The house of C. Bolton, Fox & Livingston succeeds that of Francis Depau, some twenty years ago. Mr. Bolton retired not long after, and Messrs. Fox & Livingston, who had married two daughters of Mr. Depau, and inherited a share of a large fortune, continued the business. In the panic created by the troubles in France, with which they were intimately connected, this house was crippled. Their friends, however, came to their aid, and at the death of Mr. Fox, no house stands higher.

The Europa has brought, and the Hermann will bring us some of the most distinguished of the Hungarian refugee patriots. Colonel J. Praygay, and Major Fornet, arrived, by the Europa. The former was Colonel under Klapka, at the siege of Comorn, and was present in 38 battles, and has with him the highest testimonials of his valor and worth. The latter was in private life until the revolution, when he entered the army, and soon rose to the rank of Major of civil engineers. The Hermann brings one of the female soldiers who sprung to the rescue of Hungary, a Mille Jagella, who is a kind of Joan of Arc, save that Providence has ordered her fate to be less disastrous than her prototype of France, though it may be said Hungary now is as prostrate before Austria, as France was before England, when the maid of Orleans was tied to the stake and burnt.

Two great rogues, Drury, the counterfeiter, and Jones, implicated in the robbery of the Patent Office, are to escape. The office of the District Attorney was broken open on Sunday, and the chief part of the evidence against them stolen, and the next we shall hear will be some new depredation by these gentry. A large reward has been offered for the detection of the robber, but they will never be heard from. Money has been at work, and, unless some one is interested enough to put his hand deep, *deep* in his purse, New York officers will fail to catch much.

Very little can be said about business in the street. Money is superabundant, at cheap rates, yet the demand is small. The rate of Sterling Bills continues below the specie price, with a prospect of decline, rather than of advance. The editor of an evening paper has the following sly hit at the "official" doings of Boards of Directors, too good to be lost:

"WANTED—An assistant Editor of this paper, a gentleman who has a seat at the Board of some Wall Street Bank or Insurance Office, in order that the Mirror may keep its readers well posted up in the political, domestic, and financial gossip of the day. No one need apply without the proper credentials.

Cotton—In Cotton there is a continued dullness, and the quotations favor the buyer. The sales are wholly for spinning.

ANOTHER FATAL EXPLOSION OF NEW ORLEANS.—As the railroad cars for Carrollton were about starting on the evening of 2d instant, the boiler of the locomotive exploded, instantly killing Jacob Hepps the engineer, and so badly wounding John Chapman, the fireman that he expired in a few minutes. The Bulletin says that the concussion shook every house in the neighborhood tumbled down chimney tops, and threw portions of the engine a considerable distance from the scene of the disaster.

The New York Herald of the 11th instant says, great consternation was experienced by the District Attorney and the Police department, on the discovery that the office of the District Attorney had, during the night, been entered by some burglars, and almost all the important papers and indictments stolen therefrom. The rogues, it seems, entered the office with false keys, and then forcing open the closets, carried off nearly every indictment and paper of importance. All the Drury indictments and papers are gone. The papers against Henry B. Jones, respecting the government jewels, and the papers against Durand, in the Traveler case, are also missing. The indictments against Capt. McCerren, and also against Drummond, the rouges overlooked. The desk of the Assistant District Attorney was broken open, and all his private papers conveyed away. The Grand Jury box was broken open, and all the papers and bills ordered for indictment were carried off. In fact, the office looked in a deplorable condition, the closet doors broken open, and the papers of little or no moment strewed all over the floor.

It was impossible to obtain a list of all the papers and indictments missing as the District Attorney was almost dumb founded at the scene before him. However, Mr. McKeon will during this day, ascertain the amount of valuable papers stolen, and endeavor to replace the damage by procuring new indictments and fresh affidavits. In the case of the Drurys some of the witnesses were ushered before the Grand Jury yesterday and other indictments found setting that case in motion for the present, with the exception of the four altered $10 bills alledged to have been found in the possession of Drury on his arrest. These bills have been stolen by the rogues, consequently, without they are recovered Mr. Drury will only have to answer the torpedo charge. All the indictments in the Astor Place riot are safe. His Honor the Mayor has ordered a reward of $500 to be given for the detection of the burglars, and we understand that the Governor will offer $500 more, making $1,000. This reward will, if offered in good faith, set the "stool pigeons" to work being the same amount offered for the conviction of the two Drurys (father and son) on the charge of attempting to destroy Mr. Warner with a torpedo. It will likewise form the ground-work for a very romantic display of police ingenuity and "stool pigeon" rascality, in the discovery of the District Attorney's papers, and the arrest of some poor devil, who will be made to suffer for the public good.

☞ FEVER AND AGUE, AND BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.—Although long known as a sovereign remedy for chronic cases of Hepatic derangement, the proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills were not prepared for the following gratifying evidence of their capacity and curative powers in Ague and Fever, and bilious complaints:

MADISONBURG, NOV. 29, 1847.

Messrs. Kidd & Co: About one year ago I was laboring under a very severe attack of Ague and Fever, but by the use of M'Lane's Liver Pills I was soon restored to perfect health. I believe them to be the best medicine for Bilious complains that has ever been offered for sale in this section of the country.

"JAMES SHARPE."

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., No. 69, corner of Fourth and Wood st., Pittsburgh. [dec14-d&wtw3

A Cure and Certificate at Home.

☞ READ WHAT IS SAID OF THE PETROLEUM.—I hereby certify that about two weeks ago I was attacked with a violent attack of vomiting and purging Cholera Morbus, with very distressing pains in the stomach and bowels, which was completely relieved by two teaspoonfuls of Dr. Polodore's Petroleum, taken in a little water. After having taken the first dose, I slept soundly and comfortably for three hours. [Signed]

HENRY WISE, Jr.,

On board the steam boat Ariadne

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11th, 1849.

I am Captain of the Ariadne, and was a witness to the astonishing effects of the Petroleum, in the case of Henry Wise, who is one of the hands on the boat.

[Signed] NIMROD GRABELL

Pittsburgh, Dec 11th, 1849.

☞ See general advertisement in another column dec13

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. nov9 tc

☞ **Wm. Algeo** will be a candidate for the Mayoralty, subject to the nomination of the Whig Convention. nov30

☞ **Henry Wilkeson** 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. nov10-tf

☞ 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. nov24

Mayoralty.

The undersigned must emphatically 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 Antimasonic 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.

FIRST WARD PRIMARY MEETING.

☞ The Whig citizens of the First Ward of the city of Pittsburgh are hereby invited to meet at the house of Mrs. Jane Little, corner of 6th and Ferry Streets, on Saturday the 15th December, inst., at 6½ o'clock, P. M., to nominate candidates for Alderman and other Ward officers for said Ward

December, 1849. MANY CITIZENS.

PREMIUM LEMON SUGAR.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly William street, N. Y., and for sale by A. Jaynes, No. 80 Fourth street. This will be found a delightful article of sweetmeat in families, and particularly for sick rooms.

HAAS'S BROMA.—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 Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth st. [dec14

☞ **Improvements in Dentistry.**—DR. G. V. CARNES, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon Section 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. H. McFadden, F. H. Eaton. [n19

DR. D. HUNT,

Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets.

dec11-d1y

JOB PRINTING.

BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, *Manifests, Bills Lading, Contracts, Law Blanks,* BANK BILLS, CHECKS, CERTIFICATES, CHARTS, LABELS, &c.&c.

Printed at the shortest notice, at low prices, at the GAZETTE OFFICE, THIRD STREET.

DIED,

On Thursday, the 13th inst., in the 25th year of his age, JOHN CHAMBERS SAMPLE, son of Mr John Sample of this vicinity.

The funeral will take place to-day at 10 o'clock, A. M., from the residence of Mrs. Mary M'Cord, Fourth street, near Ferry. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

POSTPONEMENT

Of the Public Land Sales at Du Buque, Iowa.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Public Sales of Lands ordered by proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the fifteenth day of September, 1849, to be held at the LAND OFFICE AT DU BUQUE, IOWA, on the 7th and 21st days of January, 1850, are declared to be postponed until further notice.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 11th day of Dec., anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine. Z. TAYLOR

By the President:

J. BUTTERFIELD,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, all that desirable investment, "the Central Farm," situated in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, containing 62 acres, or thereabouts, 65 of which is cleared and part good bottom meadow; the balance well timbered and watered, on which are a good frame House and double banked barn, an excellent tenant house, and apple orchard of choice fruit. It is about four miles from the Allegheny river, and 24 miles from Pittsburgh, on the road leading from Warren to Pittsburgh. For further particulars inquire on the premises, post paid, of

ADAM HENDERSON.

dec15 Beaver's Road P. O., Westm'd Co.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Pittsburgh Post Office, from the 1st to the 15th of December 1849. Persons calling for them will please say they are advertised.

Ladies' List.

A

Abel Mary — Agnew Caib'e A — Aitker Martha M
Adams Sarah — Ahl Elizabeth — Allen Anna Maria

B

Barker Mary Jane — Bender Jenette — Bothner Martha A
Bastain Amy — Bigelow Mrs Jno P — Brady Mary
Bayne Margaret J — Bigely S L — Brown Elizabeth
Beatty Mary — Bingwell Mrs — Brown Mrs W
Beissenger Mary J — Black Elizabeth — Burky Jane
Bell Mary — Black Sarah
Bell Nancy — Blackett Sally

C

Cadwalader Mary — Chisel Eliza Jane — Cook Jane
Colpaus Ann — Churnside Mrs R — Covrss Rebecca
Carey Elizabeth R — Cochran Susan G — Cox Mary
Carr Maria L — Coffin Nancy R — Cranmer Emily
Casey Mary — Coleman Mary — Cuthbertson Elizabeth
Copeland Agnes — Cypher Eleanor

D

Day Sarah — Dillar Catherine — Dumont A F
Davis Sarah — Dobbs Elizabeth — Dutchley Ellen
Dean Hannah

E

Ernest Elizabeth — Eitker Martha — Ewald Elizabeth
Easter Rutn M — Eliot Caroline

F

Fartel Elenor — Flowers Sarah — Freeman Margt
Farley Sarah — Forsyth Jane — Frazer Mary Ann
Fleming Margt

G

Gallagher Mary — Gibb Sarah — Grebers Anna G
Gamble Hannah — Edibson Elizabeth — Griffin Mrs G
Gardner Eliza W — Gilchrist M E — Gunning G A
Geesyn Helonia

H

Haloney Mrs — Hatfield Ellen — Hix Eliza
Halbrook Alice L — Hays Miss — Holden Harriet C
Haden Christina — Hays Mrs John — Horibin Rachel J
Haney Margt — Heary Ruth Ann — Hull Mary J
Hartman Mgt A — Hinds Jane

I

Irvine Sarah — Johns Margaret — Johnston Sarah
Jones Isabella W — Johnson Margaret

K

Keyser M F — Kinney Anvis — Kelly Mary A
Kearney Eliza — Kirkland Mary J — Kelly Margaret
Kearns Rachel — Knox Martha — Kelly Nancy
Kelly Catharine

L

Lattings Ramelia — Lines Hannah — Lookard Elizb
Latshaw Eliz'b — Little Elizabeth — Lowry Isabella
Lacy Eliza — Little Margaret — Loyd Jemima
Lightner Reb'a F — Lonergan Eliz'b — Lynch Elizabeth

M

Magnus Sarah — Murphy Susan — Moloney Ellen
Martin Catharine — Marshall Mary — Moore A J
Matthews M E — Mewhinney M J — Moore Sarah
Maxwell Eleanor — Mills Rachel — Mullen Mary
May Jane — Miller Amelia J

Mc

McCombs Nancy — McGraw Sarah — McKibben Marg't
McConville M A — McGraw Jane — McKnight Nancy
McCrea Isabella — McKelvey Maria — McMasters Mary
McFeely Sarah J

N

Nelson Eliza — Nichols Josephine — Nobb Martha
Newell Mary — Nichols Eliza — Norton Polly

O

Owens Sidney R

P

Palmer Sarah — Paul Mary P — Pifer Lucy
Park Sarah J — Paul E — Pometroy Margt
Parkhill Elizabeth — Patterson Bell — Powers Mary A
Patterson Mary — Patterson H I — Prager Miss H

R

Rake Amanda — Rankin Rebecca — Rocse Louisa
Ramsay Rebecca — Rittenhouse Reb — Ross Elizabeth
Randall Louisa S — Ross Cath'e M — Roarke C Miss
Reed Rebecca A — Robinson Mary

S

Shibe Margaret — Smith Mrs Peter — Sproul Anna S
Shober Henrietta — Speer Isabella — Staley Adaline
Shrum Eliza — Sprowel C — Stephens Elma
Smith Anne

T

Talbot Nancy I — Tomlinson Nancy — Truman Violet
Tanner Louisa — Townsend F — Turner Eliza
Taylor Josephine

W

Walker Frances E — Wheeler Eliz'b — Williamson A E
Wandesbar Ann — Willier Elizabeth — Wilkson Mrs
Watt Charlotte — Williams C L — Wilson Martha A
White Ann Mrs

Y

Young Bathia S — Young Elizabeth

Gentlemen's List.

A

Aiken Mathews — Anderson Wm T — Anderson Alexr
Ackerson Wm W — Albert Simon — Arthurs Albert
Ainsworth R S — Algeo Chas — Arthurs Jas
Addams Rom P — Allison Robt — Arthurs Wm
Adams Jas — Allen Wm — Arters John
Adams David — Allen Lewis — Arnold Wm T
Adams Saml — Allen Edward — Amey Geo
Adams R D — Allen Jos or John — Ainsworth Wm
Adams Wm — Allen Robt — Ashton Isaac M
Anderson Wm B — Allen Richd M — Atles Wm A Benr

B

Baker Henry — Belmore John — Bordin James
Baird Wm L — Beach R R — Brannon Jacob
Baldwin N — Beddow Wm — Bright M O
Bankert F K — Benson Geo — Brakey John
Baird John D F — Benson D — Brun Bernard
Bailey P — Bliss Wm I — Bingham P W
Barnett Jacob — Blanchard Alfred — Brennan Maurice
Barnett Jos C — Blackburn Wm — Brady John
Barnett Saml — Blackmore B — Brice Wm S
Barr Henry W — Boyd Jas — Brisbin Geo M
Barnes Hodgen — Bowman Daniel — Bryan Sam
Barnes Wm — Bowen Thos — Brof Geo
Bactin A B — Booth A — Brophy Dennis
Bayniton Wm — Boatwell Chauncy — Broden Alford
Barry Michael — Bothwell John H — Brandon Albert
Baxendale Jas — Boyle Neal — Brooks Quentin
Battin Andrew B — Boyle Michael — Bark John
Beatty Jas H — Boyle Jas — Burns Geo W
Bell Wm — Boden Benj — Bail