THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH:

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 27, 1849.

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PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

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☞ SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LOCAL MATTERS TELEGRAPHIC NEWS, &c.

FOR MAYOR,

ROBERT McCUTCHEON.

THE WHIG CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.—Our readers will learn by the proceedings in the City Convention, in another column, that ROBT. M'CUTCHEON, Esq., has been duly nominated as the Anti-masonic and Whig candidate for Mayor of this city. This result was somewhat unexpected, for previous to the Ward meetings his name was scarcely mentioned, and may cause some surprise, but we believe will give general satisfaction to the party. To have entered so late into the field, and yet to have won the prize, while it must be highly gratifying to Mr. M'Cutcheon, also shows the high appreciation of the people of his merits.

Mr. M'Cutcheon is the junior member of the old and respectable house of W. & R. M'Cutcheon, wholesale Grocers, on Liberty street. He is a gentleman in the prime of life, of fair abilities, sound sense, and of good moral character. To people can safely confide the office to his hands, and be assured that its interests will not suffer under his administration.

Having thus made a nomination, it behooves the Whigs to see that their candidate is elected. It will not do to await the result with careless indifference, if we desire success, for our opponents promise to bring out one of their strongest men, and to make desperate exertions to elect him—We can elect Mr. M'Cutcheon, if we try—but not without effort, and vigorous efforts, too.

The most certain mode to secure success is to organize the different Wards immediately. We have the votes, if they can be brought to the polls. An active committee in each ward, willing to take a little trouble, can secure the election, and defeat the adroit schemes of our Locofoco friends, who have been for some weeks quietly chuckling over the idea of our defeat.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The adjourned meeting of Stockholders in Philadelphia, to which our delegates, Messrs. Roberts and Darsie were sent, took place last Monday, and we shall have the full proceedings shortly. From a private telegraphic despatch to the Journal, we learn that a resolution was passed, acknowledging the contract with Allegheny County, and that "good faith" required that its terms should be faithfully observed, and that at the *earliest practicable period*, the work should be put under contract at Pittsburgh, and progress from there Eastward to the Allegheny mountains.

This is well enough, as an expression of opinion, but may, or may not amount to any thing practically. The phrase, "earliest practicable period," is very indefinite, and may mean next spring, or five years hence. We hope, therefore, that the County Commissioners will persist in such a course as will guard the interests of the City and County. The amount of Bonds already issued is sufficient to justify the Directors in proceeding to fulfil the conditions of the subscription, by placing the Western end of the road under contract, and one can see no fair reason for calling for any more Bonds until this is done. The Commissioners will of course be governed by their sense of duty, but they may rest assured that the people will hold them accountable for the disposition of so large a sum of money. If it is spent according to the original terms of the contract, their accountability ceases, but if the Directors shall be permitted to spend it in the construction of the road beyond the limits of the County, and shall then delay the work, their responsibility will be a heavy one indeed.

The earliest practicable period at which the road *could* be put under contract, from Pittsburgh Eastwardly, is *immediately*, as soon as the letings could be advertised. The locations are finally made, and the Directors have already received Allegheny County Bonds, to the amount of $110,000. This, with a like sum, which they are under contract to add to it, would make $220,000—which commence operations in the [illegible] the rest of the Bonds could be [illegible] disposed of, which, together with the [illegible] sum which the Company contracted to add, and the above named sum of $220,000, would make $2,030,000, applicable to the Western end of the road commencing at Pittsburgh, and proceeding West. If the Stockholders were ready to act promptly and fairly with us, why not pass a resolution directing the road to be put under contract immediately, or by the first of March, or April? As it is, they have said only what they could not help saying, without flying in the face of the contract they regret, and what does not commit them to any thing they were not willing to acknowledge before.

However, there may be something in the full proceedings more encouraging, and we will await for further information, by mail hoping to learn that the Directors are ready to fulfil their contract with the County.

SEPTENNIAL ASSESSMENT.—We refer our readers to the Septennial Assessment in our local columns, which will be found very interesting, as exhibiting the great increase of population in Allegheny County,—an increase which in point of rapidity is probably not surpassed by that of any other County in the State. We have the pleasure to of assuring our readers at a distance, that the emigrants daily pouring into Pittsburgh are generally persons of industry and respectability—citizens of whom we may well feel proud—confident that they will not disgrace us.

The Post speaks of the Message as follows:—"It is, we may here say, just such a document as might be expected from the illustrious author. It is short, dignified and non-committal. He seems inclined to favor protection, and *does not* advocate the extension of Slavery. He takes the same views of the veto power that Democratic Presidents did. But read for yourselves."

This is no mean praise, wrung as it is from one ever ready to find fault, and not very scrupulous as to a reason. If such a sound Whig document leaves the Locofocos so little to find fault with, there is some hope of them yet.

The Election of Speaker.

Our correspondent "Junius" gives our readers a pretty full account of the important proceedings in the House, which resulted in the election of Mr. Cobb, but as many will be desirous to see the names on the final vote, we give, from the official reports, the following synopsis of the proceedings. After a scene of indescribable confusion, in which Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, acted a conspicuous part, the following resolution, offered by Mr. F. P. Stanton, was adopted by a vote of 113 to 100—

Resolved, That the House will proceed immediately in the election of a Speaker, viva voce, and if, after the vote shall have been called three times, no member shall have received a majority of the whole number of votes the roll shall again be called, and the member who shall then receive the largest number of votes, provided it be a majority of a quorum, shall be declared to be chosen Speaker.

The Clerk then proceeded to call the roll for the 60th (viva voce) ballot for a Speaker, with the following result:

Whole number of votes, 217.	
Necessary to a choice, 109.	
Mr. Cobb received	95
Winthrop	90
Wilmot	9
Morehead	4
Strong	4
Cabell	3
Potter	2
McDowell	3
Boyd	1
Davis	1
Durkee	1
	217

No choice having been effected, and the result had been announced, there were renewed cries of "Call the roll!" "Call the roll!"

Mr. Baker moved an adjournment, which was not agreed to; and the House proceeded with the 61st ballot for Speaker, with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast, 220.	
Necessary to a choice, 111.	
Mr. Cobb received	96
Winthrop	94
Wilmot	9
Morehead	4
Strong	3
Potter	3
Boyd	1
McGaughey	1
Cabell	3
A. H. Stephens	1
Toombs	1
Durkee	1
	220

No choice having been effected, another ballot (the last under the resolution adopted) was demanded from all quarters of the hall.

After the hall was stilled, the Clerk went on to call the roll for the 62d ballot, one of the tellers announcing, for the first time, the number voting for each member voted for, as the names were recorded.

When the name of Mr. CABLE was called, that gentleman voted for Mr. Conn, saying that he did so "under a protest," and when that of Mr. HARLAN was called, he was understood to remark that from what he had heard of the congressional courses of Mr. Conn from members serving with that gentleman, he felt it to be his duty, in the situation in which he found himself placed, to vote for him.

LAST BALLOT.

Whole number of votes cast, 222.	
Mr. H Cobb received	102
Winthrop,	100
Wilmot,	8
Morehead,	4
Strong,	3
A. H. Stephens,	1
Colcock,	1
Durkee,	1
Potter,	1
Boyd,	1
	222

For Mr. Cobb—Messrs. Albertson Ashe, Averett, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bingham, Bisset, Bocock, Bowdon, Bowlin, Boyd, Albert G. Brown, William J. Brown, Buel Burt, Cobb, Colcock, Daniel Carter, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Colcock, Daniel Dimmick, Disney, Dunham, Edmundson, Ewing, Fetchen, Fitch, Fuller, Gerry, Gilmore, Gorman, Green, Hackett, Hall, Hamilton, Hammond, Haralson, Harlan, Hermansen, Isham G. Harris, Sampson W. Harris, Thomas L. Harris, Hibbard, Hoagland, Holliday, Howard, Hubbard, Inge, Andrew Johnson, R. W. Johnson, O. W. Jones, Kaufman, Le Sere, Leffler, Linthicell, Job Mann, Mason, McClernand, McDonald, McDowell, McLanahan, McLaine, McMullen, McQueen, McWillie, Meade, Miller, Millson, Morris, Morse, Olds, Orr, Parker, Peaslee, Potter, Powell, Rich, Richardson, Robbins, Robinson, Rose, Savage, Sawtelle, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Stetson, Strong, Sweetser, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, William Thompson, Venable, Waldo, Walker, Wellborn, Wentworth, Whitlesey, Wildrick, and Young.

For Mr. Winthrop.—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Andrews, Ashmun, Baker, Benner, Bocock, Boreman, Brooks, Burrows, Chester, Butler, Thomas B. Butler, Joseph P. Caldwell, Calvin, Campbell, Casey, Chandler, Clarke, Cleveland, Clingman, Cole, Conger, Conrad, Crowin, Crowell, Doherty, Dickey, Dixon, Dager, Duncan, Alexander Evans, Nathan Evans, Fowler, Freedley, Goodenow, Gott, Gould, Grinnell, Halloway, Hampton, Hay, Haymond, Henard, Henry, Hilliard, Houston, Hunter, Jackson, J. L. Johnson, Kerr, Daniel P. King, George C. King, James C. King, King, John A. King, Lovin, Holman, Mann, Marshall, Matteson, McGaughey, McKissock, McLean, Meachem, Moore, Morehead, Ness, Newell, Olds, Otis, Outlaw, Phoenix, Putnam, Putnam, Reynolds, Ridgley, Rockwell, Rose, Rumsey, Sackett, Schenck, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Shepherd, Silvester, Spaulding, Stanly, Stevens, Taylor, John B. Thompson, Thurman, Tuck, Underhill, Van Dyke, Vinton, Watkins, Watts, Williams, Wilson.

For Mr Wilmot.—Messrs. Allen, Booth, Durkee, Giddings, Howe, Julian, P. King, and Rockwell.

For Mr. Stephens—Mr. Cabell.

For Mr. Strong—Messrs. Cleveland, Doty, and Peck.

For Mr. Colcock—Mr. Holmes.

For Mr. Morehead—Messrs. Morton, Owen, Stephens, and Toombs.

For Mr. Durkee—Mr. Wilmot.

For Mr. Potter—Mr. Wood.

For Mr. Boyd—Mr. Woodward.

The Clerk then prepared to declare Howell Cobb of Georgia, to have been elected Speaker of the 31st Congress, when

Mr Stanley, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Howell Cobb, a representative from Georgia, be declared duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 31st Congress.

Mr. Root, declared his belief that the resolution of the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. Stanley, was unconstitutional, demanded that the yeas and nays should be called thereupon. [Great confusion and uproar, many members calling him to order.]

Mr. Schenck protested against calling the yeas and nays, Mr. Cobb having already been elected the speaker of the 31st Congress. But, amid great confusion, the roll was called on agreeing to Mr. Stanley's resolution; and the resolution was agreed to—yeas 149, nays 33.

The Clerk then declared that Howell Cobb, a representative from the State of Georgia, had been duly elected the Speaker of the 31st Congress, and requested Messrs Winthrop and McDowell to conduct him to the chair, which duty was performed by those gentlemen, amid profound silence and great sensation.

The Speaker elect then addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

It would be useless to disguise the fact that I feel deeply embarrassed in taking the Chair, under the circumstances attending my election.

I am conscious of the difficulties by which this position is surrounded at the present time.

The peculiar organization of this body, as exhibited in our proceedings since we first met—the nature and character of the various important and exciting questions of public policy which will engage our attention during the present Session of Congress—combine to render the duties of the office peculiarly embarrassing, onerous, and responsible. I may be permitted, therefore, to ask and receive your generous aid and support in the effort I shall make firmly, faithfully, and impartially to discharge its duties.

The country has been looking with anxiety to our efforts to effect an organization—the people will continue to regard with intense interest every step we take in our Legislative course. Our duties will be laborious—our responsibilities great. Let us then, in view of these considerations, in view of the discharge of these duties, a patriotism as broad as the Union, and as comprehensive as the nature and character of her various interests and institutions. Guided by the spirit, and under the blessing of Heaven, our action will result in the continued prosperity of our common country.

Accept, gentlemen, my grateful acknowledgments, for the honor you have conferred on me, in selecting me as your presiding officer, during the present Congress.

Mr. Vinton said that the annual communication from the Executive had been delayed so long as to render it highly important that it should go forth to the country, to enable it to receive it, without greater delay. He would therefore propose, for the purpose of promptly communicating the fact of the organization of the House officially to the Senate, that the members be now sworn in.

A Member—The Speaker has not been sworn in himself yet.

The Clerk then called Mr. Linn Boyd, the senior member, to the desk, who administered to the Speaker, the customary oath of office.

Mr. Jacob Thompson conceived that by swearing in the members now, nothing was to be gained in way of getting the message, &c., before the country, as, before it could be received by the House it was necessary that the fact of organization should be announced to the Executive by a joint committee from both branches of Congress; and the Senate would not be in session again until Monday morning.

Mr. Jones, with the view to the early transmission of the message to the House and Senate, moved that the House do now adjourn till ten A. M., on Monday, so that by noon on that day, the members being all sworn in, the Executive communication might be received. This motion was understood to have been withdrawn, (much opposition to the early hour having been manifested on all sides.)

On motion, the House then adjourned until noon on Monday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1849.

SATURDAY MORNING.

The caucus last night certainly did no more than it could help doing, and yet I think its proceedings leave strong reason to hope and expect that we shall now soon, probably on Monday next, have an organization of the House of Representatives. I will briefly state all that I have learned of the doings of the Democrats last night. It seems that the Whigs did not, as was expected, hold a caucus, and this seems to me and many others, a rather singular instance of negligence on the part of the committee, to whom the duty of calling them together, when occasion requires, has been assigned.

The joint committee of Whigs and Democrats parted yesterday afternoon without having come to any agreement, but not, I think it must be allowed, without having made any progress. The Whig committee proposed to the Democratic to recommend to the caucuses of both parties the adoption of the plurality rule in the choice of Speaker. The Democratic committee of six were equally divided upon this proposition. Mr. Stanton, chairman, Mr. James Thompson, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Potter, being in favor of it, and Messrs. McClernand, Bayly, and Harris against it. The proposition was, therefore, not accepted, and here the intercourse between the committees ended. Last night the Democratic committee reported to its caucus this resolution of the Whig committee, and its own disagreement upon it. After a very protracted discussion upon the point of constitutionality, in which Bayly and the other Southern sages upon constitutional law, of course shone with intense brilliancy, the caucus solemnly decided the Bayly plan of election unconstitutional, by a vote of about 50 to 30.

But as the Stantons, Thompsons, and other latitudinarians upon constitutional construction, kept a sort of wicked leer in the corners of their eyes, that suggested rebellion against this solemn adjudication of the council; it was thought only prudent and expedient to provide against the contingency of the rule being proposed, and adopted by the aid of these very Democrats. So it was again resolved to go back to the nomination of Cobb, as it was thought that he would stand about as good a chance, and perhaps a little better, of beating Mr. Winthrop in a competition upon the plurality rule, as any other. Of course those large souled, independent, and immoveably firm pillars of Northern Democracy, who have been felicitating themselves for a fortnight, in having killed off the Southern caucus candidate, must have felt particularly diminutive and insignificant, when they found this identical defeated and rescinded nomination again thrust down their throats. But so it was, they submitted and found to them the justice to say that they have sensibility and shame enough left to look as chastened and sneaking as a cur caught in a strange buttery. Did I not despise their meanness and imbecility, I should really pity them for the severity of the discipline to which their Southern owners subject them, and for the paltry figure they now cut, in the eyes of their constituents, and before the country. I suppose they will, if an opportunity is afforded them, now walk up and support Cobb, with the same humble compliance as if they had never revolted from the dictation which first forced him upon them.

The proceedings in the House and Senate, yesterday, were not of the least consequence. The latter body only remained in Session long enough to ascertain that there was not the least likelihood of the House getting ready for the transaction of business, before Monday,—adjourned to that day. The House was in an uproar the short time it remained in Session, and adjourned to noon, to day not attempting much, and accomplishing nothing at all.

Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, Minister Plenipotentiary, from the British Government, to our own, arrived last evening, in the War Steamer Hecate, at the Arsenal, on the Potomac. This long expected Minister has had a very long passage from Portsmouth, by the way of Halifax and Bermuda. The business awaiting his attention is of no little consequence, for the relations between the two countries have again become the subject of the most serious apprehension to peace loving and reflecting men.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1849.

SATURDAY EVENING

Well, we have reached the close of the first act of the drama. Mr. Howell Cobb, of Ga., was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, at half past five o'clock this afternoon. He was chosen by two votes over Mr. Winthrop, but by a minority of the votes cast. The fight has been very long and well contested, but as usual the South has triumphed. The despicable and imbecile dough-faceism of the Free States has again dashed their councils, and betrayed them to the adversary. I was a witness of the proceedings throughout the day, and having seen the consummation of what has been industriously preparing for the last two days, I came away before the delivery of Cobb's salutatory, which probably was in the common vein, an exhortation to union and harmony after the dissentions of the past three weeks.

In my letter of this morning, I described the action of the Democratic caucus, from which it will appear that the events of to day were pretty well anticipated and provided for. Toombs, of Georgia, the desperate leader of a gang of open disunionists in the House, came into it this morning with the intention of exciting a tumult, as he boasted to some of his friends beforehand that he would do. The desperado, and scandalous conduct of this member was beyond doubt an expedient to promote and force on Cobb's election, and I have no doubt that it had that effect. I will briefly sketch the incidents of the day—Mr. Inge, of Alabama, moved that as the rule prohibiting all debate, prior to the election of Speaker, be rescinded. Hereupon, Toombs took the floor and began to blow at the top of his lungs about the wickedness of that rule. Some twenty members simultaneously called him to order, but still Toombs raged forward, through not one word out of ten that he said could be distinguished.

Mr. Root declared that it was intolerable that after the rule had been enforced upon him the other day, by a formal and solemn vote of the House, now Toombs should be suffered to go on and outrage its authority. On the motion of Mr. Van Dyke, of New Jersey, the clerk put the question as to Toombs being permitted to proceede and he was voted down—Still he continued to roar and rave, paying no the least attention to the decision of the House, nor to the fact that all the time the clerk continued to call the roll of the yeas and nays on Inge's motion to rescind, nor to the fact that the members united in exceedingly derision and contempt to drown his voice.—At length he exhausted himself, after pouring out a limited amount of abuse upon the clerk, and sat down—and decent, he was never perpetrated in it.

The House refused by the vote of 74 to 101, to repeal the rule.

Then Mr. Stanton proposed his resolution for a choice of Speaker, by a plurality vote, provided trial none were chosen by a majority in three more trials, and provided that the highest candidate on the fourth trial received not less than a majority of a quorum. After many intermediary motions, which were all negatived, this proposition passed, ayes 113, noes 106. This was at once perceived to be the beginning of the end, and whereas, up to this moment the House had worn the appearance of a Bedlam rather than of a legislative assembly, it suddenly became quiet and orderly—and the deepest silence was preserved throughout the Chamber. The four votes were taken with the following results:

Mr. Winthrop, Whig,	90	92	97	100
Morehead, "	4	4	4	0
Cabell, "	4	4	4	4
M'Gaughey, "	1	0	0	0
Bowie, "	1	0	0	0
Stephens, "	0	0	0	1
Wilmot, F. S.	9	9	9	8
Durkee, "	1	1	1	1
Strong, Dem. & F. S.	4	4	4	3
Cobb, Dem.,	95	96	97	102
Boyd, "	3	3	3	2
Potter, "	3	3	3	1
Colcock, "	0	0	0	1
Scattering,	2	4	1	1
	217	220	223	221

A majority of all the votes on the last trial to elect was 113, so that Cobb was chosen by eleven less than a majority of those present, and by thirteen less than a majority of all the members who might have been present.

I have no doubt that you will take from the Globe, which will go to your office by the next mail, the names of those voting on the last trial. John W. Howe, of your State, voted for Mr. Wilmot, after having several times supported Mr. Winthrop. Those Democrats who appeared more utterly contemptible in my eyes, than any other, were the Ohio, Michigan and Indiana members, who had made the largest professions of firmness and independence, and had been the first to desert Cobb, when he began fading from his original strength two weeks ago. Prominent among these were Potter, Carter, and Cable, of Ohio Harlan, of Indiana, Bingham, of Michigan, and John Wentworth, of Illinois. Upon the whole, I am disposed to consider John Wentworth as the poorest and snubbiest of the lot. If his constituents do not now discard this miserable pretender to free soil principles, and an independent position, I shall be somewhat disappointed. Let me notice, however, one most honorable exception to this pitiful and humiliating array of dough faceism and truckling. It was in the steadfast adherence to his position of Hon. Amos E. Wood, of the Sandusky District, Ohio; he stood out to the last, and voted for Potter. This vote is an honor to him, and to his District.

Disgusted with the heart sickening scene, I left the House, the moment the result was announced, and as I passed through the doors, I heard the insolent and indecent exclamation of some of Cobb's partizans.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1849.

The inclement weather of the past two days has given another appearance to affairs, and all the pleasures are indoor ones. A great rush has been made to the Art Union, within the week, and the list of subscribers will close full twenty thousand strong. The number of paintings to be distributed is four hundred, which makes the chances one in fifty, which is rather a hard lottery. The statuettes of an American Indian, prepared for distribution, are no great prizes, and will not be paraded very prominently by those who receive them. The drawing takes place to morrow night, when an effort will be made to change the Board of Managers.

An excitement was created yesterday by the announcement that the British Government had reinforced its fleet on the Nicaragua coast, and that Lord Palmerston had determined to contest our right to acquire territory for any purpose on this continent. Fancy stocks felt the force of the rumors, but the sound ones stood firm, for the rumor is but a rumor after all. The United States is not a French Republic, to be blown about by every idle wind, and bullied at will by Great Britain. Nor should we have the farce of Oregon repeated in the Nicaragua question. There our rights were doubtful, here without a flaw. Since we settled the Oregon dispute we have conquered an empire; we have added millions to our population, and, in every point that makes a nation powerful, have advanced with giant strides. We are a nation of soldiers, and thus, in the rude shock of arms, we can give blows to a burly opponent as well as receive them. John Bull dare not fight.—He dare not hazard the Canadian question, nor dare they hazard the loss of the cotton trade, and the tobacco trade. Still less inclined are they to force us to do our own manufacturing, which we should do most certainly. Unless the national pride should become too much involved by diplomatists, before the sensible part of the community interferes, a passage at arms is impossible.

Our Hungarian visitors are feted with as much or more zeal than would have been shown had they come here as victors. The saloons of fashion, all places of amusement, and the quiet hospitalities of home, are opened to them with equal freedom. A committee of relief for any and all of the Hungarians who may seek our shores, has been raised, and a large fund contributed, the good work being opened by a donation of five hundred dollars from W. S. Wetmore, an eminent and worthy China merchant.

Another of the Sabbath School sermons was preached on Sunday last by Dr. Tyng, of St. George, but it is not worth a sketch even. It was one of the old humdrum affairs in which the speaker calmly looked round and remarked how large the attendance was at Sunday Schools—how happy the children seemed, and what a charming institution it is. Unlike Dr. Bethune, he forgot that tens of thousands of poor children perambulate the streets unclad, except in rags, and untaught, except by the vicious and depraved examples of their associates, older in crime. Tens of thousands do not express the number even in New York who would be benefitted by Sunday Schools. At a meeting of the City Tract Society, held last night, it was stated that two hundred thousand people do not attend divine worship, and this is a fact not to be disputed.

The law officers have taken hold of the "Drury Case," with which you are familiar. He has abundance of money, and will soon be at large, ready to blow up his opponents with a torpedo—swindle them out of their money by counterfeits, or in any of the various modes made secure from punishment by the possession of funds.

Money has grown rather more difficult to obtain and rates are rather higher. Stocks are rather drooping, and people rather shy of making contracts until after the holydays.

In markets there is some activity. Some 5000 bales of cotton have been taken at 1/8 cent rise, the market closing firm, and all the purchases for Great Britain. In Flour, a good trade, with a speculative demand for some qualities. Quotations cannot be varied since Monday. Corn is firm, and the market rather tends upwards. Whiskey is heavy at 27 cents; Pork is heavy and in moderate request; Mess, $11 75@12; Prime, $8 75. Not much beef sold. Lard is heavy at 6 1/2@6 3/4. Feathers have sold at 36c. cash; Lead is firmer, without sales; Raisins have risen to $4 75 on bunch; $1 40 for halves, and 75 for qrs. Teas are in demand at very full prices; Sugar and Molasses dull, but Coffee is held higher. Altogether, commercial affairs are in a healthy position.

C.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1849.

The city is buried in darkness to day, and at noon, in most positions, writing is impossible without the aid of artificial light. The rain pours in torrents, and altogether every thing bears a most disconsolate appearance. The drawing of the Art Union Lottery, last night, was attended by the largest audience that could be contained in Niblo's Theatre. Not a book has blank lot for sale. The books closed with 15,960 subscribers, yielding a revenue of $91,500, of which $32,000 has been expended in prizes of various kinds. Among the fortunate ones, the people of your region have not been forgotten, as the following list will show:—

Harold to the House of Hide the Druidess, (30 by 45). E. H. Mye.—Hilda then proceeded, with a light and skillful hand, to examine the wounds of her patient. She opened the tunic, washed away the blood from four gaping orifices on the breast and shoulders; and as she did so, Edith uttered a faint cry, and, falling on her knees, bowed her head over the drooping hand, and kissed it with wildly emotion, of which, perhaps, grateful joy was the strongest; for over the heart of Harold was punctured, after the fashion of the Saxon, a device—and that device was the knot of betrothal, and in the centre of the knot was graven the word 'Edith.'—*Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings*, Book VI, Chapter 2. Drawn by R. T. Mason, Birmingham.

Morning, (16 by 12): F. E. Church.—"Upon a rising hill in the foreground is a cottage. In the middle distance a quiet stream. Beyond are hills from which the mists are rising." G. M. Hart, Pittsburgh.

The Intercepted Letter, (21 by 29½). J. B. Flagg.—"An old gentleman, seated beside a table, on which his spectacles and books are lying, hands an open letter to a young lady in white, who stands before him picking a rose to pieces, and very much puzzled to know what to say. A greyhound is at her feet." Samuel Kerr, Pittsburgh.

Here are the first class artists, and the pictures that will grace most galleries.

Another sale of cashmeres was made yesterday by Messrs. Stewart, the proceeds of which reached near twenty thousand dollars. The richest shawl sold for $500, which is about half the value of some in the private stock of the house. Of course great bargains were made—the wrong way. The contest for some time seemed to be between ladies and gentlemen, but when the bids were about closed, they generally remained in the hands of the fair portion of the company. Ladies all do give good prices when competing with others, and let their admiration of a "charming shawl" quite outrun the real value of the commodity. The fashionables are all "shawled," and the ranks of the "upper ten" closed for the season, a cashmere being the only card of admission honored at night.

The result of the contest for Speaker at Washington, causes no remark now, and the wrangling is looked upon as a matter of course. When the south talks of separation, people to be sure sneer, and bid them proceed, but indifference is the general policy. Disunion is the merest bugbear that ever was shaken before the north, which has nothing to do *but do nothing*. While the south times we gain strength. While we do nothing, we win so many sensible men to our side, in the south, that separation can never get even southern sanction. If the south want slaves, they must hold on to the north, and be protected as now, and not turn us into agitators. The compromises of the Constitution require that we should not interfere. Remove the Constitution, and we are free to agitate, and we should do so in a manner that would leave the slaves free as air. We would make them insecure as property, and valueless.

In finances there is nothing new. For presents there is a great demand for cash; but not for other purposes. Money is very abundant, and after the holidays, will be hard to get rid of at legal interest. In improved property no movement is seen, though rate kind of investment yields full ten per cent. We are now pretty well built up, as far as twenty second street, but lots are sold as high as one hundredth street, at the prices of down town.

Upon the subject of enlarging the Battery there is a violent discussion, and it will hardly succeed. A suggestion like the following has been made, and, could it be adopted, the Battery might go and welcome. It is want'd for trade, and the sooner the better, for it is as indispensable as the lower of Pittsburgh to its fleet of boats:—

"The only condition on which consent can be given to the enlargement, is this, that the territory added shall be sold for the benefit of the City Treasury, with suitable restrictions as to the purposes to which it shall be applied. If the Harlem Rail Road, by way of Spruce and South streets, or some other streets, and the Hudson River Rail Road, by way of Greenwich or West street, could be made to meet on the added territory, and a magnificent business depot erected there for their joint accommodation, and that of other rail roads which do now, or may hereafter connect with them, the public benefits would be so great, and the prospect of pecuniary indemnity so promising, that all would be strongly inclined to favor the project."

C.

THE INDIAN CAPTIVE, MRS. WHITE.—Letters received in St. Louis from Santa Fe to the 30th of October, state, according to the Republican, that the commanding officer, Col. Washington, had refused to exchange five Apacha Indian prisoners for Mrs. White and her little girls, lately captured and taken off by the Indians after murdering Mr. White, Mr. Galway and others. We hope there is some mistake about this—we can scarcely suppose that Col. W. or any American officer, would be guilty of so much inhumanity, and must wait for explanations. The father of Mrs. White, resides in Virginia, and is said to be wealthy.

WORMS! WORMS!—A great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of, and classifying the Worms generated in the human system. Scarce any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research, and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that after all, a mode of expelling these worms, and purifying the body from their presence, is of more value than the wisest disquisitions as to the origin. The expelling agent has at length been found—and in offering to the public M'Lane's Vermifuge, the Proprietors are confident that it will only require to be used, to prove itself superior to any now in use.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., No. 69, corner of Fourth and Wood st., Pittsburgh. [dec22-d&wlw3

A Cure and Certificate at Home.

☞ READ WHAT IS SAID OF THE PETROLEUM.—I hereby certify that about two weeks ago I was seized 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 teaspoonful doses of Pejroleum, 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. 17th, 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

DENTISTRY.

DR. D. HUNT,

Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets. oct1-d1yin

JOB PRINTING.

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

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

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. O. STUARDS, late of Boston, is prepared to insert Gold Pivot and Set Block Teeth in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—Dentistry in all its branches, where the nerve is not destroyed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—J. H. McFadden, F. H. Eaton. 1819

Citizens' Candidate for Alderman.

☞ GEORGE WATSON respectfully gives notice to the citizens of the First Ward, that he will be a candidate for re-election for Alderman, at the ensuing election.

Office and residence in the First Ward, Fourth street, near Wood. dec27 6t

DIED,

On Tuesday evening, at half past 11 o'clock, Mr MICHAEL MCCLOSKEY, in the 67th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, on Penn street, this morning at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. dec27 1t*

Lost.

ON Tuesday evening last, between Wilkins' Hall and the Exchange Hotel, a three stoned TOPAZ BRACELET. Any person having it at the Jewelry Store of H. Richardson, 71 Market street, will be liberally rewarded. dec27

Pittsburgh Water Works.

ALL persons having claims against the Water Works are requested to present their bills, at the office of the Works, in the old Court House, before Saturday evening, the 29th inst.

J. H. MCCLELLAND, Supt.

dec27

OPERA FLANNELS CLOTHS—Received per express, and now opening 10 pieces of the most desirable opera cloths and Pelisse Cloths.

A A MASON & CO, 60 Market st

CASHMERES & DE LAINS—A large invoice of very rich, silky colored Cashmeres and De Laines, of the most fashionable styles, now opening at

A A MASON & CO'S

OPERA CLOAKS & DRESSES—Received per express, a beautiful assortment of the latest French styles of Opera cloaks, and Dresses, at

A A MASON & CO'S

BONNET RIBBONS—Now opening at A A MASON & CO'S, No 60 Market street, a large invoice of superior rich colored Silk and Velvet Bonnet ribbons, of the latest and most fashionable styles.

dec 27

HORSE BLANKETS—100 pair Horse Blankets, for sale at the BLANKET DEPOT, No. 56 Market street.

DOUBLE MILLED FLANNELS, White, Red, and Brown, a superior article for Drawers and Shirts, for sale at the Blanket Depot of the Fayette Manufacturing Company, No 56 Market st.

SHOT—14 kegs shot, just rec'd and for sale by

A CULBERTSON, 145 Liberty st

LEAD—100 pigs just rec'd and for sale by

A CULBERTSON, 145 Liberty st

NEW SUGAR CURED HAMS & BEEF—18 tierces Ham & Beef, with a supply of S. C. Hams. Just rec'd and for sale by

SELLERS & NICOLS

GOLDEN SYRUP—12 bbls landing per steamer J. Adams, and for sale by

JAMES DALZELL

Steamboat Quilts and Counterpanes.

THE subscribers have just received a consignment of 10 cases assorted Quilts and Counterpanes, from the Westmoreland Manufacturing Company, which they can sell very low to dealers or steamboat owners. Call and examine.

COPE & BREYFOGLE, 108 Second st

GREEN APPLES—225 bbls rec'd and for sale by

COPE & BREYFOGLE

FLOUR—35 bbls just rec'd and for sale by

COPE & BREYFOGLE

BUTTER—5 bbls Fresh Roll, in cloths, to day rec'd and for sale by

CRAIG & SKINNER

LARD—2 bbls now, to day rec d and for sale by

CRAIG & SKINNER

FLOUR—10 bbls Small White, for sale by

CRAIG & SKINNER

BEANS—10 bbls Pennsylvania, for sale by

CRAIG & SKINNER

POTATOES—100 bu Red, in store and for sale by

CRAIG & SKINNER

WOOL—2 sacks in store, and for sale by

CRAIG & SKINNER

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—100 sacks for sale by

CRAIG & SKINNER

ONIONS—10 bbls rec'd and for sale by

CRAIG & SKINNER

OATS—200 bu in store and for sale by

CRAIG & SKINNER

LARD—in kegs, in store and for sale by

CRAIG & SKINNER

GREEN APPLES—75 bbls in store and for sale by

CRAIG & SKINNER

TOWELED BAGS—2 doz in store and for sale by

CRAIG & SKINNER

FEATHERS—2 sacks to day rec'd and for sale by

ARMSTRONG & CROZER

CIDER VINEGAR—6 bbls to day rec'd, for sale by

ARMSTRONG & CROZER

FLOUR—50 bbls Colum's Extra; 40 " Hamilton's Extra; to day rec'd, for sale by

ARMSTRONG & CROZER

AIR CUSHIONS—12 Air Cushions, square and round, different sizes, rec'd and for sale at

J & H PHILLIPS, No 5 Wood st

AIR PARLOR BALLS—Just rec'd, a few dozen of this different article, a splendid article, sold wholesale and retail at No 5 Wood st.

J & H PHILLIPS

LEAD—300 pigs Galena, just rec'd per steamer J. J. Crittenden, and for sale by

JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO

SHOT—20 kegs, assd Nos., just rec'd and for sale by

JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO

TAR—10 bbls N. C., for sale by

JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO

FEATHERS—200 lbs prime