THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PITTSBURGH.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 29, 1849.

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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.

FOR MAYOR,
ROBERT McCUTCHEON.

FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY,
HUGH S. FLEMING.

MR. EWING'S REPORT.—We continue the publication of the important documents accompanying the President's Message, which are of great interest to every American citizen. It compels us to lose variety than usual, but affords our readers really more important matter. The report of Mr. Ewing, which we give to day, is of exceeding importance, as pertaining to home matters, in which every citizen is probably more immediately interested than in any other department of the Government, except the Post Office. It is marked with ability, and extensive research, and with great clearness and precision.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The December number of this most excellent monthly is now upon our table, and is filled with its usual amount of interesting matter. It is the reprint of Messrs. Leonard, Scott, & Co., New York, and is afforded at the low price of $3 per annum, which is about one third less than the English print.

The new Constitution of the State of Kentucky has been published. The provisions in regard to slavery are substantially the same as in the old Constitution.

FREEPORT ACADEMY.—We call the attention of our country friends to the advertisement of the Freeport Academy.

CHURCH UNION.—We publish, to day, an account of some important movements, in this city, to promote the union between the Old and New School Presbyterians of Western Pennsylvania. We rejoice at the cheering prospect of such a union being effected, and at the excellent spirit manifested by all parties engaged in it. There is really no good reason, that we can see, why such union should not be effected, and we believe it will be. There is a most liberal spirit abroad among the Protestant churches of America, and we augur the most beneficent results from its manifestation and extension.

In connection with this, we may state, that we understand that Rev. N. West designs to deliver a series of discourses in the Fifth Presbyterian church, on the Scriptural Unity of the Church of God, to commence on to morrow, (Sabbath) evening.

The Pennsylvania Railroad

We received, yesterday, in connection with the *Journal*, by the politeness of Mr. Darsie, the following important telegraphic despatch:

HARRISBURG, Dec. 28, 1849.

Gazette and Journal—

The Directors of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, have passed resolutions, unanimously, instructing the Engineer to place the road under contract, *as soon as the weather will permit*, from Pittsburgh to Turtle Creek, and, also, all the most difficult sections on the Western line. DARSIE.

This is somewhat to the purpose, and exhibits a disposition to act promptly and fairly with Allegheny county, and that is all we ask. We trust the road will now go on to a speedy completion, and we have no doubt it will be eminently successful, rewarding its stockholders, and proving of immense advantage to the State.

We are glad to see that a vigorous effort is to be made to obtain subscriptions in Philadelphia for the speedy prosecution of the work, as will be seen by the following resolutions, passed at the late meeting of Stockholders:

Whereas, The interest of the Stockholders of this Company, and of the mercantile community at large, concur in demanding the speedy completion of such portions of the Pennsylvania Rail Road as are necessary to the formation of a continuous route from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh; and whereas, a prompt subscription of a million of dollars to the capital stock of the Company, on the part of the citizens of Philadelphia, will secure this result:

Therefore, be it Resolved, That a Committee of one hundred be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to procure said subscription, with instructions to proceed forthwith, in a systematic manner, and to persevere in their efforts until the object of this appointment shall have been accomplished, and the Committee be directed to report to the adjourned meeting on the 3d Monday of March, to be called by the Secretary of this meeting.

At the same meeting the resolution adopted by the Board of Directors to discontinue Sunday travel on and after the 31st of December instant was approved of, by a large majority.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

December, 3, 1849.

[We condense the beginning of the able report of Mr. Ewing, as it refers to matters of but little general interest. The first paragraphs are taken up with a statement of the organization of the new Department, and suggestions as to some appropriations for its expenses, and the amount of the clerical force necessary.

The public buildings next occupy the attention of the Secretary. It appears that the Capitol, and various other of the public buildings at Washington, are built of porous stone, which readily absorbs the moisture, and by the action of frost and water, crumbles and scales off. Many of the stones near the base of the Capitol, are disintegrated near the surface, and some are so much decayed as to make it necessary to remove them entirely. If left unprotected from atmospheric action, says the report, for one fifth of the time that marble structures are known to have stood, this noble edifice will become a mound of sand. The Treasury Building, and the present Patent Office building, are of the same material, and already show signs of decay.

The cornice of the Treasury building, which exposes a heavy mass of stone to atmospheric action, begins to be moss grown; and pieces of the moulding of the Patent Office building have crumbled and fallen.

The report recommends a series of experiments, with a view of finding some chemical agent to protect the stone from the absorption of moisture. The new Patent Office building is being constructed of better stone.

The Patent Office is next referred to, and the report recommends that its income over its expenditures, be devoted to the encouragement of the inventive arts, and to reward successful inventors. The remainder of the report is as follows:]

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

The agricultural interest stands first in importance in our country, and embodies within itself the principal elements of our national wealth and power; and it should be with us as it has been and is with all other prosperous civilized nations, a leading object of public care and patronage.—The principal nations of Europe have their agricultural boards, known by various names, under the direction of men of high scientific attainments supported out of the revenues and connected with the administration of the Government. And, to borrow the language of the Father of his Country, in his last annual message: "This species of establishment contributes doubly to the increase of improvement, by stimulating to enterprise and experiment, and by drawing to a common centre the results every where of individual skill and observation, and spreading them thence over the whole nation. Experience accordingly has shown that they are very cheap instruments of immense national benefit."

No direct aid has been extended by our Government to agriculture, except by the yearly collection and publication, through the Patent Office, of some agricultural experiments and statistics, and recently the analysis of some soils and vegetable productions.—The means thus applied, though useful in their results, are wholly inadequate.

To meet the great object fully, and give to this leading branch of American industry the aid which it so well merits, I respectfully suggest the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau connected with this Department, but separated from the Patent Office. The expense would be small compared with the end to be accomplished.

If this suggestion should meet with the approbation of Congress, and the organization of the bureau become a subject of consideration, much aid maybe derived from consulting the systems adopted by France and Belgium, both of which have done much towards the advancement of agriculture as a science. Belgium, it is believed, has the best organized agricultural department, and, partly owing to this, partly to the natural fertility of its soil, the best cultivated and most highly productive country in Europe.

PENSION OFFICE.

The amount of business in the Pension Bureau is large. The number of invalid pensioners has increased during the last year nine hundred and eighty nine. The whole number now on the list

The amount of claims for bounty land warrants filed prior to the 5th of November last, was about 83,000
Of these there have been suspended or rejected about 9,000.
The number which remain to be filed may be estimated at 20,000

Making an aggregate of 103,000

PUBLIC LANDS.

It will be seen by the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office that the surveys of public lands have been pressed forward with diligence and energy, so as to bring new and good lands into market sufficient to supply the wants of emigration.

The quantity sold for cash in the first three quarters of the year 1849 was ..... 1,449,240 51 acres
In the first three quarters of 1849 887,206 40 do.

Showing a diminution of ..... 561,034 11 acres.

The amount located by bounty warrants in the first three quarters of 1849 ..... 1,525,200 acres.
In the first three quarters of 1848 2,496,560 do.

Showing an increase of ..... 971,360 acres.

And making together an aggregate increase over the sales and locations of the first three quarters of the preceding year of ..... 410,325,89 acres.

This small advance in the aggregate of sales indicates very accurately the gradual increase of agricultural migration. Our admirable land system, which was devised by the founders of the republic, and modified from time to time as experience indicated changes, which would adapt it more perfectly to the wants of the people, has been thus far effectual, and will, while it is preserved, be effectual in preventing alike large monopolies of land and speculations injurious to those who purchase for cultivation. The capitalist cannot purchase up the national domain, and, while the United States continues to be a vender in the market, prices are necessarily kept down to her minimum. Hence land is now seldom purchased on speculation, and even those who hold the bounty land warrants for sale do not find it profitable to locate them, for they are not thereby enhanced in value. Generally, the farmer who emigrates prefers to select his own farm out of a wider area of good land, rather than to take, at a little larger price, the selection of another. These little larger price, the selection of another. These warrants, therefore, add little to the annual sales of the public lands. The soldiers do not generally locate them; but they are used, where money would otherwise be needed, as a means of payments. The claims for bounties, under the acts of February 11, 1847, and 10th August, 1849, as shown above, are, in round numbers 83,000
Estimated number yet to be filed 20,000

Making in the aggregate 103,000

Of these, 2,922 have been satisfied in money, and 70,390 have been allowed—to be satisfied in land—which will require ..... 10,636,120 acres.
And should there be but 100,000 of valid claims, as is estimated, there will remain 26,658 unsatisfied claims, which, if settled in land, will require a further quantity of ..... 4,020,450 acres.

Making in all ..... 14,656,600 do.
Prior to 1st of October last there had been located with these Mexican war warrants ..... 5,025,400 do.

Leaving yet to be located ..... 9,631,200 do.

The proportion of warrants used instead of purchase money in the ordinary sales will probably absorb them in the three next ensuing years, and cease, if they take the place of cash generally in the current sales. Until the bounty warrants are exhausted, the receipts in cash from the sales of the public lands must be comparatively small.

The attention of this Department was early directed to the continuation of the geological explorations and surveys of the mineral lands in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa. On the 12th day of April, about the opening of the season for field operations, Dr. Charles T. Jackson, the principal geologist, who had conducted in person the survey of the mineral lands in Michigan, resigned his situation, and recommended the appointment of his two assistants, Mr. J. W. Foster and Mr. J. D. Whitney, jr., to finish the work. In a few days, however, he asked leave to withdraw his resignation. After looking into the progress of the work, and considering the time which it had required for its execution thus far, I was convinced that he could not, by any effort of which it was reasonable to require of him, conduct the field work in person and prepare a report of what he had already done, and what was yet to be done, in time for it to be laid before Congress at the ensuing session. I therefore dispensed with his further services in the field, and instructed him to finish his analysis of the minerals collected, and prepare a report of the work done by him in the two preceding years. This report has been recently received, and will accompany that of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. It will be found to contain much historical information touching the early explorations of the country bordering on Lake Superior, with a full and able description of the geological relations and character of the rich deposits of native copper on Isle Royal and Keweenaw point.

The magnetic observations of Dr. Locke, one of the assistant geologists charged with that service by Dr. Jackson, will be regarded with peculiar interest. The magnetic energy which manifests itself at different points on the earth's surface, by its action on the needle in different directions, and with different degrees of force, giving to it a variation of nineteen degrees in Philadelphia, and which are coded in its dip, its declination, and its intensity, the diurnal variations of each of these, the variations of each of them in long periods of time, and the manner in which they are affected by meteorological and electrical phenomena, have for many years past been objects of great interest to science, and of careful observation on almost every part of the earth's surface accessible to civilized man. Our linear surveyors and our topographical corps, in their survey of Lake Superior, have found it necessary to observe the magnetic action so far only as regards the declination of the needle, or its direction toward or variation from the true north. The observations of Dr. Locke, which accompany Dr. Jackson's report, are therefore all that we have in that region which regards the magnetic force in its various manifestations, and it is matter of regret that they could not have been longer continued, and further extended.

The whole of the field work of this district was entrusted to Messrs. Foster and Whitney, who have pressed it forward with much diligence and industry. Their report is not yet completed, but the synopsis and the geological maps which they have returned, and which will accompany the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, are highly satisfactory to the Department, and creditable to themselves. Their maps designate by quarter sections the lands on which valuable mineral deposits are found, so that the agricultural lands within the mineral region can now be offered for sale pursuant to law.

Dr. Owen, the Geologist for Wisconsin and Iowa, has furnished all the data necessary to enable the Land Office to bring into market the mineral lands of the Chippewa district in Wisconsin, and he has extended his exploration and survey over not only the northern parts of Iowa and Wisconsin, but Minnesota also as far north as the United States boundary line, and west a short distance beyond the Red River of the north. His report, which is in course of preparation, will, it is believed, be not only a valuable contribution to science, but contain also the best information which we have of the agricultural capabilities and the mineral wealth of the extensive district of country which he has explored. A further appropriation will be necessary to enable him to complete the analysis of minerals which he has collected, and to prepare his report.

PUBLIC LANDS IN OREGON, CALIFORNIA, AND NEW MEXICO.

No provision has yet been made to extend the laws for the disposition of the public lands in the Territories of Oregon, California, and New Mexico. The public interest would seem to require that this should be done at an early day. To carry it into effect, the negotiation of treaties with the Indian tribes, who claim title to the lands, the creation of the office of surveyor general in each of those Territories, and the establishment of land offices in convenient districts, will be necessary, accompanied with the usual appropriations for surveys.

Nothing beyond this, or out of the ordinary course of things, will be required, in providing for the disposition of the lands in Oregon, except the adjustment of a few titles of British subjects, provided for by the treaty of August 9th, 1846, which may be referred to the Judges of the Territory, and some generous provision for the early emigrants, in consideration of the hardships which they encountered in the first settlement of this distant and exposed frontier.

New Mexico has long been settled, and portions of the land in that territory are held by titles granted by Spain, or by Mexico since her separation from the Spanish monarchy. It will be necessary to establish a judicial commission to examine and settle these titles, so far as they are subject to doubt or controversy. A large proportion of them is, it is believed, of ancient date, and evidenced by long and uninterrupted occupancy.

In California, such commission will be more especially necessary. Many of the older grants in that Territory, of considerable extent, have been resumed by the sovereign authority, and are now held under new grants, which require examination. Many important and commanding points are claimed under very recent grants of a questionable character; and but a part of the public records were, at the time of our last advices, in the possession, or within the knowledge of the proper authorities. There is, however, a large amount of land in this territory, held by grants of unquestionable validity, and some of them, especially those granted for pasturage, are large, covering many square leagues in extent. A considerable amount also is held by inchoate titles, regular and fair in their inception, but which have not been perfected. These titles, where commenced in good faith, by concession from the Spanish or Mexican authorities, ought to be favorably regarded, especially if followed by possession. In no case should the occupant of the soil suffer injury, by the transfer of the sovereignty to the United States. This consideration has induced Congress to confirm inceptive grants, even where the conditions were not fulfilled, in all cases where it could reasonably be supposed that the Government which made the grant would have waived or allowed further time for their performance.

This liberal consideration ought not, however, to be extended to doubtful grants of portions of the public lands, and head lands, which, when acquired, were known to be necessary to the United States, as sites for forts, light houses, or other

that titles of some kind, generally not valid without the confirmation of Congress, have been procured and are claimed, to some of these points, which, if confirmed to and made the property of individuals, must be purchased back at a very large price. The right of the United States to such sites, where valid, ought to be at once asserted; and every spot necessary to the use of the Government should be selected and separated from the general mass of public lands, and reserved from sale, and from the operation of the preemption laws, as they shall be extended to that Territory.

MINERAL LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

It is understood that a few of the larger grants cover, to some extent, the mines of gold and quicksilver.

By the laws of Spain these mines did not pass by a grant of the land, but remained in the Crown subject to be disposed of according to such ordinances and regulations as might be from time to time adopted. Any individual might enter upon the lands of another to search for ores of the precious metals, and, having discovered a mine, he might register, and thus acquire the right to work it on paying the owner the damage done to the surface, and to the Crown, whose property it was a fifth or tenth, according to the quality of the mine. If the finder neglected to work, or worked it imperfectly, it might be denounced by any other person, whereby he would become entitled.

This right to the mines of precious metals, which by the laws of Spain remained in the Crown, is believed also to have been retained by Mexico while she was sovereign of the territory, and to have passed by her transfer to the United States. It is a right of the sovereign in the soil as perfect as if it had been expressly reserved in the body of the grant; and it will rest with Congress to determine whether, in these cases where lands duly granted contain gold, this right shall be asserted or relinquished. If relinquished, it will require an express law to effect the object, and if retained, legislation will be necessary to provide a mode by which it shall be exercised. For it is to be observed that the regulation permitting the acquisition of a right in the mines by registry or by denouncement was simply a mode of exercising by the Sovereign the proprietary right which he had in the treasure as it lay in and was connected with the soil. Consequently, whenever that right was transferred by the transfer of the eminent domain, the mode adopted for its exercise ceased to be legal, for the same reason that the Spanish mode of disposing of the public lands in the first instance ceased to be legal after the transfer of the sovereignty.

Thus it appears that the deposits of gold, wherever found in the territory, are the property of the United States. Those, however, which have begun to exist upon the lands of individuals are of small comparative importance, by far the larger part being upon unclaimed public lands. Still our information respecting them is yet extremely limited, what we know in general is, that they are of great extent and extraordinary productiveness, even though rudely wrought. The gold is found sometimes in masses, the largest of which brought to the mint weighed 59 ounces. They are generally equal to the standard of our coin in purity, and their appearance that of metal forced into the fissures and cavities of the rock in a state of fusion.

Some, however, are flattened, apparently by pressure, and scratched as if by attrition on a hard surface. One small mass which was exhibited, had about five parts in weight of gold to one of quartz, intimately blended, and both together bouldered, as to form a handsome rounded pebble, with a surface of about equal parts quartz and gold. A very large proportion of the gold, however, is obtained in small scales by washing the earth, which is dug up in the beds of the streams, or near their margin. A mass of the crude earth, as taken at random from a placer, was tested by the Director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, and found to contain 204 grains of gold, being, in value, a fraction over $10 to 100 lbs of earth. It cannot, however, be reasonably supposed that the average alluvial earth in the placers is so highly auriferous.

No existing law put it in the power of the Executive to regulate these mines, or protect them from intrusion. Hence, in addition to our own citizens, thousands of persons, of all nations and languages, flock in and gather gold, which they carry away to enrich themselves, leaving the lands its loss in value by what they have abstracted; and they render for it no remunerative, direct or indirect, to the Government or people of the United States. Our laws, so wise in the preservation of public property that they punish our own citizens for cutting timber upon the public lands, ought not to permit strangers, who are not and who never intend to become citizens, to enter at pleasure on these lands and take from them the gold which constitutes nearly all their value.

Some legal provision is necessary for the protection and disposition of these mines, and it is matter worthy of much consideration how they should be disposed of so as best to promote the public interest and encourage individual enterprise. In the div sion of these lands, regard should be had to the convenience of working every part of them by contiguous gold diggers, whether in the shape of the fixed rocker. And, that such division may be made in the best manner practicable to promote the general interest and increase the value of the whole, a geological and mineralogical exploration should be connected with the linear surveys, which should be made with the assistance and under the supervision of a skilful engineer of mines.

The mining ordinances of Spain provide a mode of laying out the mines which appears only to disturb the entire veins of ore occur in the rocks, and where it is to be mined by following the metalliferous dike or stratum in the direction of its dip, and along its line of strike. But the gold which is found in the alluvion in California, is continuous over a great extent of country, and it may be wrought upon any lot having surface earth and access to water. This district may be, therefore, divided into small lots, with a narrow front on the margin of the streams, and extending back in the form of a parallelogram. Where gold is found in the rocks in *situ*, the lots to embrace it should be larger, and laid off according to the establish method with regard to dip and strike. But so many are the conditions under which the precious metals may be found, by a careful geological exploration, that the mode of laying off the ground cannot be safely anticipated, but must be left to the direction, on the spot, of a skilful engineer, whose services will be indispensable.

The division, disposition, and management of these mines will require much detail, but, if placed on a proper footing, they may be made a source of considerable revenue. It is due to the nation at large that this rich deposite of mineral wealth should be made productive, so as to meet, in process of time, the heavy expense incurred in its acquisition. It is also due to those who become the lessees or purchasers of the mines that they should be furnished by the Government with such scientific and and directions as may enable them to conduct their operations, not only to the advantage of the Treasury, but also with convenience and profit to themselves. This scientific aid cannot be procured by individuals, as our people have little experience in mining, and there is not in the United States a school of mines, or any in which not ing is taught as a practical science.

If the United States sell the mineral lands for cash, and transfer at once all title to the gold which they contain, but a very small part of their value will probably be realized. It would be better, in my opinion, to transfer them by sale or lease, reserving a part of the gold collected as rent or seigniorage.

After mature reflection, I am satisfied that a mint at some convenient point will be advantageous to the miner, and the best medium for the collection and transmission of the gold reserved. Gamboa, a Spanish author of much science and practical observation, and at the time of his death of the Royal Academy of Mexico, strongly recommended the establishment of a mint in their principal mining district, as a means of collecting and transmitting the rents reserved by the crown, and especially to give a legitimate currency to the miners, that they might not be compelled, from necessity, to barter their bullion, in violation of law. The same reasons would apply here with equal force.

When the land is properly divided, it will, in my opinion, be best to dispose of it, whether by lease or sale, so as to create an estate to be held only on condition that the gold collected from the mine shall be delivered into the custody of an officer of the branch mint. Out of the gold so deposited there should be retained, for rent and assay, or coinage, a fixed per cent., such as may be deemed reasonable, and the residue passed to the credit of the miner, and paid to him at his option in coin or stamped bullion, or its value in drafts on the Treasury or mint of the United States.—The gold in the mine, and after it is gathered until brought into the mint, should be and remain the property of the United States. The barter, sale, gift, or exportation of any portion of it before it shall have been delivered at the mint, and so coined, or assayed and stamped, or its concealment with intent to avoid the payment of rent or seigniorage, should involve a forfeiture of the gold itself, and severe penalties. The terms of lease or sale should be favorable to the miner, and the law should be stringent to enforce the payment of seigniorage and rents.

So far as the surface deposites extend, I am of opinion that leases will, for yet a further reason, be preferable to sales of the lands. If sold, they will pass at once into the hands of large capitalists; if leased, industrious men without capital may become the proprietors, as they can work the mines and pay the rent out of the proceeds. But mines and pay the rent out of the proceeds. But where gold is found in the rocks in place, the case is different. These must necessarily fall at once into the hands of large capitalists or joint stock companies, as they cannot be wrought without a heavy investment.

Some persons, whose opinions are entitled to much weight, apprehend difficulty in collecting the rents, if the mode of disposition which I suggest be adopted; but this, I think, is without a full consideration of the condition of the country and the means of enforcement. Gold, unless coined or stamped at the mint, could not circulate in California against a legal provision, and subject to a penalty such as is suggested. It could not be carried across the continent without risk of loss or detection, which would make the value of insurance equal to the rent. In any other direction it must pass the ports of California and be there liable to detection.

Since the discovery of the mines, gold in California has not ranged higher than $16 per ounce; and, at this rate, the gross amount of the yield of the present year, if I refer to the accompanying report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose suggestions and recommendations I fully approve, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, T. EWING.

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

FRATERNAL CONFERENCE

BETWEEN MINISTERS AND ELDERS OF THE OLD AND NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANS OF PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY, WITH A VIEW TO RE-UNION OF THE TWO BODIES.

To the Rev. the Ministers and Ruling Elders of the Presbyteries of Erie and Meadville, commonly known by the appellation of "Old and New School."

REV. AND DEAR BRETHREN,—Grace and peace be unto you! You are, hereby, affectionately informed that on Monday 2d, Monday 10th, and Tuesday 11th inst, fraternal conferences have been held in this city, for several hours each session, between ministers and elders of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church, commonly called Old and New School, in view of re-uniting the two bodies in Western Pennsylvania. That these conferences were held in the Lecture and Session Rooms of the 1st Presbyterian church; and that the Rev. Drs. Herron, Campbell, McGill, and the Rev. Messrs. Howard, Lee, Jacobs and Johnson, ministers of the *Old School;* and Rev. Dr. Riddle, the Rev. Messrs. Nathaniel West, S. M. Sparks, and B. F. Wallace, ministers of the *New School*, together with a large representation of Ruling Elders of both parties, were present. The conferences were opened and closed with fervent and solemn prayer, at each session.

The *causes* and *cure* of the *schism* in the Presbyterian Church in Western Pennsylvania formed the chief topics of conversation.

I. The *causes* of division. They were shown to be—

1. That at the division in the General Assembly in Philadelphia, May, 1838, the commissioners of the Erie Presbytery, Rev. Pierce Chamberlin and Elder George Kellog, went over to the New School Assembly without instructions so to do from their Presbytery.

2. That the majority of Erie Presbytery sustained their commissioners in this act.

3. That said majority of Erie Presbytery were refused their seats by the Synod of Pittsburgh, at the sessions of that body in the fall of 1838, in the city of Pittsburgh.

4. That the *ultimatum* drawn up by Rev. N. West, for himself and the members of said majority, was rejected as unsatisfactory, because said majority did not disavow the act of their commissioners before referred to, and that therefore the *schism* within the bounds of Synod took place, not because the Erie Presbytery or any portion of it was excluded, by the *Excluding Act*, but because said majority sympathized with their commissioners, and chose to sustain them, contrary to the expressed will of a very large majority of the Synod.

II. The *cure* of the *schism*.

1. Unanimous acknowledgements. All present in conference acknowledged that the separation, existing within the bounds of the Synod of Pittsburgh, is one, *without difference* in either doctrine or church government. It therefore appeared,

2. That such a separation in this region, and wherever found in Western Pennsylvania, is clearly contrary to the word of God, destructive of the public character of the *Presbyterian* Church, and a formidable barrier to church extension, and that immediate and suitable means ought to be instituted to effect a re-union, because no justifiable cause can be shown for a continuance of the separation.

III. The methods proposed for re-union. These were—

1. That both parties should unite at once within the bounds of the Presbyteries of Ohio, O. S, and of Pittsburgh, N. S.†

2. That a joint committee should be raised to correspond with the Presbyteries of Erie and Meadville, of both Schools.

3. That this correspondence should extend to the whole Church throughout the land, and aim for a general union.

The *first* and *third* methods being dispensed with for the present, the second was adopted, and a committee raised, composed of the Rev. Dr. Herron, Dr. Riddle and Rev. N. West, ministers; with Hon. H. Denny, 1st church, Mr. Luke Lomis, 2d church; and Mr. Campbell, 3d church, Ruling Elders, Mr. Campbell, 3d church, Ruling Elders, committee, to sit for the first time in Dr. Herron's Session Room on Friday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

IV. Reasons advanced in conference for *re-union*. Some of these were—

1. Those stated under the head "*Cure*," Nos. 1 and 2; and in addition.

2. That the words, "we receive you," or "you receive us," shall not be used, but a re-union shall be sought on grounds of *Christian equality*.

3. That on re-uniting, no examinations shall be instituted by the Old School brethren on ministers of the New School, but such as are exercised on their own ministers in their transference from one Presbytery to another.

4. That the excinding act, so called, not reaching to the churches within the bounds of the Synod of Pittsburgh, these churches remaining firm in doctrine and order since the division, though now divided, should as soon as possible re-unite, and become one body again.

5. That the movement toward re-union commencing with the Old School brethren, and the truly Christian spirit manifested by them, as well as the general character of the Christian spirit manifestat on the other side, and the particular avowal of brotherly love by all the speakers assembled in conference, involve solemn responsibilities *somewhere*, if this attempt at re-union should fail.

6. That the general body of the Presbyterian people of these cities and their environs, as well as other Christian denominations, would greatly rejoice at re-union in our body. And,

7. That by re-union, the moral influence of our Church on the community around would, it is believed, be very largely advanced, and Church extension greatly promoted.

Those conferences have furnished to the committee raised for correspondence, the foregoing facts and arguments, which the committee now forward to their Old and New School brethren of the Presbyteries of Erie and Meadville, hoping that they also will *immediately* institute a fraternal conference on this vital subject, and transmit to the chairman of our conference, Hon. Harmer Denny, the result of their deliberations.

In conclusion, it is added, that should a meeting of delegates from Pittsburgh, Erie and Meadville be proposed to meet at Mercer, the brethren at Pittsburgh are ready to meet their brethren of the Northern Presbyteries at that point, in the humble hope of aiding in fully consummating an event so desirable, and which is believed to be fraught with the best blessings to the Presbyterian Church in Western Pennsylvania, and perhaps to the whole of our beloved Zion throughout the vast domain of these United States.

Praying that the Holy Spirit of all grace may guide our beloved brethren with whom we now communicate, and give a happy issue to this effort to make our Christ one, we remain your brethren in Christ, &c. &c

Adopted unanimously in Committee, all being present but Elder Campbell.

FRANCIS HERRON,
Chairman of Committee.

NATHANIEL WEST, *Sec'y of Committee.*

Pittsburgh, Dec. 14, 1849.

At the meeting of conference on Tuesday, 11th inst., the following resolution, moved by Rev. Dr. Herron, was unanimously adopted, viz:

"*Resolved*, That a meeting for prayer, for all who can attend, of both Old and New School ministers and elders, be held in this city, (i. e. Dr. Herron's session room,) every Monday at 3 o'clock, P. M., to implore Almighty God, for Christ's sake, to pour out his Holy Spirit upon all our churches, and to succeed our efforts toward re-union with His divine blessing."

The reason for publishing the paper adopted by the committee raised in conference for correspondence, are—

1. That distorted representations might be prevented.

2. That all our people, of *both sides*, and the Christian public, might have the *facts* in the case, as they arose in conference, put before their minds, in the order in which they occurred, from the *first day* of the fraternal conference; to enable them to form a correct judgment.

* "Without difference in either doctrine or church government." This statement applies to the churches of the New School in Western Pennsylvania, as *churches*, not to the body of the New School as a *body*, because the New School General Assembly, since the division of 1838, has made the Synod instead of the General Assembly the ultimate court of appeal, made the General Assembly principally an advisory court, and changed from annual to triennial meetings. This makes some difference in church government, in relation to the body, as a *body*.

† The phrases, "Old and New School," were adopted in conversation, during the conferences, simply for distinction, and because these terms are generally employed by the public, when reference is made to either party.

DR. D. HUNT,
Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Perry streets oct-lyeir

JOB PRINTING.

BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, *Manifests, Bills Lading, Contracts, Law Blanks*; HAND BILLS, LABELS, CHECKS, DRAFTS, VOUCHERS, POLICIES, &c. &c.

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

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 Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates—on Tooth ache Gum Heaven 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. jal9

PREMIUM LEMON SYRUP.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly William street, N. Y., 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.

BAKER'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 Drug Store, No. 70 Fourth st. mch14

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 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] NISHOD GRADELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12th, 1849.

☞ See general advertisement in another column dec13

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 5t

DIED,

On Thursday morning, at half past 11 o'clock, Mr. SAMUEL C. HILL.

His funeral will take place, at 3 o'clock precisely, on Saturday afternoon, the 29th inst., from his late residence on Elm street, between Wiley and Pennsylvania Avenue, and proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery.

☞ DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.—The great and increasing demand for these Pills, is the surest evidence of their excellence. People try them and then recommend them to their neighbors. No one who has ever suffered from the Liver Complaint, or from any of the diseases arising from a disordered state of that organ, failed in obtaining relief if he tried Dr. M'Lane's Pills; and thus they have worked their own way into popularity by the astonishing cures which they are every day performing. Read the following certificate:

"MILLERSBURG, Centre co., Pa., April 28th, 1847.

"Messrs. J. Kidd & Co:—Gentlemen, I write to inform you of the benefit I have received from the use of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. I have been severely afflicted with Liver Complaint for a number of years, and have been very much relieved by the above named pill. I am anxious to use more of them, as I think they will effect an entire cure; and I am confident that I can sell a good many of them. A young lady, an acquaintance of mine, used one or two doses of them, and said they relieved her more than any pill she had ever used. She is afflicted with consumption, or liver complaint. W. G. HUTTLES."

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., No. 69, corner of Fourth and Wood sts., Pittsburgh. dec29-d&wlw3

NOTICE.

Allegheny City and Perrysville Plank Road.

THE Stockholders of Allegheny City and Perrysville Plank Road Company, are required to pay Five Dollars, on each share of stock held by them, on the 15th day of January, February, March and April next. The work is now progressing, and the instalments are expected to be paid promptly. By order of the Board. THOMAS H. STEWART, Treasurer.

dec29-wt&April15S

(Post copy and charge advertiser.)

FREEPORT ACADEMY:

THE undersigned Committee would announce to the public that they have procured the services of the Rev. M. RYERSON, a graduate of Princeton College, as Principal of an Academy, to be located in Freeport, Armstrong county. The Principal will use every means in his power to establish a reputation for the School, by paying a strict attention, to the intellectual and moral training of the youth committed to his care.

The Course of study will be all the Branches usually taught in similar institutions, including the Greek and Latin Languages, and the Mathematics, so far as may be necessary to enter College. Also the higher branches of an English Education, such as Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, &c. The school studies will be arranged under two charges, $3 and $10 per Session of 21 weeks.

The School will commence on the 1st of May, 1850.

REFERENCES.

Rev. A. Alexander, D. D., Professor in Princeton " Samuel Miller, D. D., " " " J. Carnahan, D. D., President Princeton College. " Jno. McLean, D. D., V. P. " " Joel Stoneroad, Florence, Pa. " W. A. Breed, Steubenville, O. " George Gordon, Frankfort Springs, Pa.

COMMITTEE—A. W. Lane, A. Rainey, J. Weaver, Walter Bowman, Wm. Moorehead, Wm. Murphy, Robert Morris, John Trimble.

FREDERIC KALER, Pres't.

C. G. SNOWDEN, Sec'y.—[dec29-wlMay18

ADAMS' EXPRESS!

WE would respectfully call the attention of "Merchants" and others to the following card:

Having noticed "Messrs Greene & Co.'s" late card, in which they state that their office facilities unequaled by any other EXPRESS, we are, in justice to ourselves" and to the "public," constrained to say that if our arrangement in the East had not rendered ours the BEST CONDUCTED and MOST RELIABLE EXPRESS, we would not have secured the liberal patronage we now enjoy—for we could we have sustained ourselves for a series of years, and established a reputation unrivaled throughout the Union, by any other line. Unless our arrangements for the speedy, cheap and safe transmission of goods and valuables of all descriptions, had been unrivalled, and in extending our Line to all the Eastern and Southern "Cities, (having spared no means or exertion to make it perfect,) we feel confident that the inducements which we offer to the public are "unsurpassed," and that we are fully enabled to PERFORM what we PROMISE

ADAMS & CO.
BAKER & FORSYTH, Agts.

dec29-2w

New Books.

A SYSTEM of Ancient and Mediæval Geography, for the use of Schools and Colleges; by Charles Anthon.

History of Spanish Literature; by Geo. Ticknor. 2 vols.

The Whale and his Captives, or the Whaleman's Adventures, and the Whale's Biography, as gathered on the spot; by the Author of the "Lombardy Prairie;" by Rev. Henry T. Cheever.

Chalmer's Institutes of Theology; 2 vols, just rec'd by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON, dec29 corner Third and Market sts.

BLACK PARAMETTONS—W. R. Mesrop, at North 11 East corner of Fourth and Market streets, has a full assortment of the above secure goods. Also—Black French Merinos, Bombarine Black Alpacas for Mourning, Canton Cloths for Mourning, and a supply of Mourning Good generally. dec29 E. D. GAZZAM.

HEAVY CANTON FLANNELS.—Persons wishing a very heavy article of Canton Flannel will find it at the store of W R MURPHY, corner Fourth and Market sts dec29

HORSE COVERS.—6 Gum Elastic Horse Covers, 6 very heavy and splendid article, just rec'd and for sale low, at No. 5 Wood street, by J H PHILLIPS dec29

STATIONERS GUM—A supply just rec'd and for sale at the Rubber Depot, by J & H PHILLIPS dec29

METALLIC RUBBER CLOTH—3 pieces rec'd this day and for sale at J & H PHILLIPS dec29 No 5 Wood street

JUST RECEIVED—2 cases Wistar's Balsam Wild