THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 31, 1849.

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

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

FOR MAYOR OF PITTSBURGH,
ROBERT McCUTCHEON.

FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY,
HUGH S. FLEMING.

Our correspondent, "Junius," like his prototype of old, holds a caustic pen, but one which bears the impress of an honest indignation against all truckling and meanness. His letters we give to day may be thought severe, but let them be weighed by the acts which excited their indignation, and who will say that their severity is not that of justice? This is no time to be mealy mouthed, when the chosen representatives of the people cringe and fawn, and meekly submit to the bidding of their Southern masters. The opinions of "Junius" on the President's Message are just, and are held in common with all the best informed and leading minds in the country. It cannot be asked, hereafter, what are the principles, and what is the policy of the administration. They are now, at the proper time, known and read of all men.

REPORTS OF THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.—We bring to a close, to day, the voluminous, but exceedingly interesting report of the heads of our national government. They afford the people a clear, intelligible, and necessary means of understanding how their money is expended, their rights cared for, their army and navy employed, and may other things connected with their honor, interests, and welfare.

The reports we give to day, although in a condensed form, will be read with no little interest. They are able and lucid documents, evincing a thorough acquaintance with the interests confided to their charge, and an ardent desire to promote the welfare of the service. The Navy, always dear to every American heart, is usefully and actively employed, and our little army is scarcely large enough to fulfil its exceedingly arduous duties. Both should receive the fostering attention of Congress.

NEW HAMS.—We have had the pleasure of trying a very fine one, of this year's curing, by Evans & Swift, of Cincinnati, and sold by Sellers & Nichols, of this city.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—In our notice of this valuable Miscellany, on Saturday, we forgot to mention that Mr. Lockwood, on Wood Street, will supply subscribers with the work, free of Postage.

Intelligence from the Pacific Coast.

HIGHLY INTERESTING NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA AND THE GOLD MINES—ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY WITH $500,000 IN GOLD DUST.

The steamship Empire City arrived here on Tuesday afternoon, from Chagres via Kingston, Jam., having left the former port the 15th, the latter the 18th instant. The steamer has 277 passengers, and gold dust to the amount of near half a million of dollars in consignments.

We have received the "Pacific News," of the 15th, by which we are able to lay before our readers the details of the news. The papers are full of appeals to the voters in behalf of their respective candidates.

The New Constitution was adopted in San Francisco by a vote of 2051 to 5.

We have not received full returns of the election, but there is no doubt of the election of Peter H. Burnett, for Governor, and John McDougald, for Lieutenant Governor. In San Francisco, G. B. Post is elected to the State Senate, and Wm. V. Voorhies for the Assembly.

Before the result is known for Congressmen, there must be a latter arrival, which will reach us by the steamer of the 1st instant.

Among the importations by the Empire City are several cases of China ware, chests of tea, and packages of Silks, direct from China, and consigned to Haven and Livingston, San Francisco, and thence to Livingston, Wells & Co, New York. This is the first China importation, by way of California.

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence of the Express.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15, 1849.

The Steamship Panama sails to morrow for the Isthmus, and I improve the opportunity to drop you a line or two,—though, since the sailing of the last steamer, nothing of particular importance has transpired.

By the accompanying papers, you will see how the Election has resulted. Parties were pretty tightly drawn in this town, and a good deal of excitement was visible. There were several Tammany managers from New York, who worked industriously for the "party" away out here, as hard as they used to work in the Old Wigwam, at home.

Hon. Thomas Butler King, the signs now are, as I write this, will not be sent as Senator to Congress. However, do not adopt this as a fixed fact. You will recognize among the list of candidates for the various offices, named below, many estimable New Yorkers,—among them Francis J. Lippitt, Esq., who came out here, as a Captain (Company F) in Col. Stevenson's Regiment. There are others you will be able to recognize at sight.

Burnett I think is elected Governor. It is pretty clear, also, that John McDougald is elected Lieutenant Governor. This latter gentleman is from Indiana, and formerly resided in Indianapolis.

Fremont and Gwin, in all probability, will get the U. S. Senatorships,—but if the friends of Weller and Stevenson play their cards well, they may be able to diminish the chances of success, if they do not succeed in electing their own candidates.

Our constitution, you will remark, has been adopted almost unanimously, by the people of San Francisco. There were but *five votes* cast against it! There has been a similar decision in its favour, I doubt not, through the rest of the state.

A word or two now, and in haste—for the mail is just closing—about gold, gold diggings, and the chances of getting rich.

The precious metals are said to be as plenty as ever, up the country, but you would do well to take these "on dits" with considerable allowance, for the exaggerated reports set afloat by speculators and others, who want to sell their clothing and provisions to the poor devils they decoy to the diggings.

No doubt there is plenty of gold yet, in the region of the head waters of the Sacramento, but it is likewise beyond doubt that it is ten times as hard to be got as at the "original" washings. We hear of some very tall stories of big lumps, and all this; but the individuals who have them, I assure you, are "few and far between."

Provisions of all sorts, and articles of clothing, plenty all summer, and cheap as dirt, (comparatively speaking,) are getting enormously dear again. Prices, in the face of winter, are likely to be still higher even than at present.

There is a good deal of sickness, not only here in San Francisco, but at the mines, and throughout the whole territory. We have rumors of the cholera, below, but trust the cold weather will stop its progress.

Thus you see California in reality is very different from California in theory—or El Dorado, as seen through the medium of some of your New York papers, at home. Somebody is responsible for a good deal of *lying* in the *coleur de rose* accounts published in one or two of the journals I could name.

I am glad to announce the arrival at this place, on the 9th, of Col. Collier, the newly appointed Collector for San Francisco. He came up in the Malek Adhel from Mazatlan.

You have no idea of the indignation of all parties here, in reference to the frequent miscarriage of the mails. And no wonder—for what can be more provoking or irritating than to be told, when a steamer arrives that there are no letters for us—that the mails are all lying on the Isthmus, somewhere between Chagres and Panama! Do stir up the "officials" whose business it is to see to this matter. Public meetings have been held here, to see if some remedy cannot be applied.

The weather, at this writing, is wet, and so it is likely to continue for six weeks at least. The atmosphere is temperate, but the winters here, at least, are ruinous to weak constitutions and especially to the unacclimated.

We are looking forward with no little anxiety to the reception our constitution will meet from the Solons at Washington. Anxiety I said—but I should have written curiosity, for we are not at all anxious about its adoption. We have made it our selves, our people with one voice, have adopted it, and it is now a law of the land, that Congress cannot undo. Now, if this new Constitution of ours, not conflicting with the Constitution of the United States is turned away from the Capitol at Washington, it will be a virtual repudiation of us, out here on the Pacific, which may be followed by unpleasant results. If Congress won't consent to take us, on the terms we offer, why we are big enough, able enough, rich enough, and independent enough to set up for ourselves. Mark that. Congressmen may scratch each other's eyes out about the antislavery clause, but "what's done can't be undone," (as Mr. Macbeth says.) The *clause is clear*, and it will be of no use trying to expunge it. Mind only 5 votes against it.

Yours truly, in a hurry, SPECTATOR.

In some of the first printed copies of the President's Message, issued from the Washington press, the opening sentence of the third paragraph was thus erroneously given:

"We are at peace with all the world, and seek to maintain our cherished relations of amity with the rest of mankind."

The true reading of the sentence in the Washington papers of Tuesday, is as follows:

"We are at peace with all the other nations of the world, and seek to maintain our cherished relations of amity with them."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1849.

President's Message and Documents—Northern and Southern Democrats—Contemptible conduct of the former—Diplomatic Appointments—Col. Webb—Mr. Morris.

At the close of this Christmas day, I sit down to indite you a short epistle upon matters and things at large. It is not often that I read Presidential Messages, but I have read old Zack's, not because I expected to find in it any thing peculiarly interesting, but because the face of the document bore a certain unhacknied original expression, which attracted my regards, and because it was very short. It is a great thing to know how to say what you have to say, and then to stop talking. Gen. T. appears to know how. He tells the story of his administration, in respect to the foreign relations, himself, and having so done, he omits to send the report of the Secretary of State, from which he prepared this part of the message, as superfluous. He assumes that Congress will examine the documents by which the message is accompanied, and therefore rather refers to, than collates and repeats the contents of the reports from other Departments. But all these papers will be laid before your readers, and they will make their own comments upon them.

I have not written you since the consummation of the miserable scenes of the past three weeks in the election of Cobb. My moral, intellectual, and nervous system then received a shock, from which I have hardly yet recovered. You know I have a latent weakness, a sneaking kindness and favor, as it were, towards the Democrats. I would love them if I could. I would respect them, were that possible, after the lamentably insignificant and paltry exhibitions they will persist in making of themselves. But well do I know that just

"this is the respect
That makes calamity of so long life,"

with us in the north, politically speaking, and for one, I will not consent to stifle that feeling of contempt which the conduct of the Democratic Representatives from the Free States, in voting for Cobb of Georgia, on Saturday last, has excited. If I die for it, I must do all that in me lies in presenting that picture in its true light to their constituents. It may irritate, but it must do good. The time has arrived when we must resolve to send other sorts of men to Congress, from our northern districts, than now go there. It is painful to have to say it, but the pusillanimity, the easy yielding temper, the utter moral imbecility of some of them, when brought into action with their exacting, overbearing southern associates in legislative duty, is a positive disgrace to the northern part of this Union. I have never known a more flagrant or lamentable instance of it than has been exhibited here, in this contest for the Speakership. The northern Democrats came here flushed with spirit and confidence. They said their principles were defined and well understood by their constituents, who would insist upon their being carried out at any cost whatever. About half of them judiciously refused to go into caucus at all. But the half who did go gave a tame and sullen assent to Cobb's nomination for Speaker, though he was known to belong to the extremest sect of slavery extensionists. But they said the nomination was a mere thing of form, and would be abandoned. It was defeated and abandoned, and its defeat was hailed at the north as the dawning of a better day, the beginning of an era of manliness and independence. But southern arrogance, and craft, and love of domination were freely aroused, and every conceivable means were resorted to to intimidate and lash back into obedience and docility these rebellious serfs. The spirit of the conflict was illustrated in the fact that not the slightest effort was made to conciliate nor offer to concede on the part of the task masters. They bullied and blustered in caucus. They talked and threatened disunion and disorganization in the House, and did every thing else to evince their determination still, as ever before, to rule all and to have all. This was conduct well calculated to put men of spirit upon their mettle, and so in the personal relations of life it would have done these same gentlemen who now in their representative capacity could do nothing more befitting their station than get frightened, look disconcerted and foolish, and finally yield up every thing.

Most of them seek to palliate and excuse their backing out, by saying that they were forced by the plurality rule to choose between Cobb and a northern Whig. Nothing could be more contemptible than this excuse but the conduct that made an excuse necessary. Why did *they not* force their southern allies to choose between a moderate northern Democrat and Mr. Winthrop. They had once thrown their full vote for Potter of Ohio, a gentleman in contradistinction to Brown, and as a politician not exceptionable to either branch of the party. Why, when they saw a plurality must choose, did they not revert to Potter, or to Wm. Strong, of your state, and force the southern men to vote for him, or elect Mr. Winthrop? Simply because they *dared not*,—they lacked the courage and the will. They feared Cobb's southern backers more than they did their constituents, more than they respected themselves or their principles. So confirmed has this habit of obedience and subordination become, that the thought of thus forcing the responsibility upon the south, of electing a Whig, never once occurred to a single Democrat from the free states.

But these plastic instruments of a grasping and degrading system of party machinery, which enures only to one portion of the Union, and operates to the disgrace and humiliation of the other—these mere waxen noses on faces of dough should be marked and punished by their respective constituents; I therefore here insert the names of the gentlemen of the Pennsylvania delegation who voted for Mr. Cobb. They are—

MILO M. DIMMICK,
ALFRED GILMORE,
JOB MANN,
J. X. McLANAHAN,
JOHN ROBBINS,
THOMAS ROSS,
WILLIAM STRONG,
JAMES THOMPSON.

Thank heaven there were but eight of them out of the state's twenty four to present themselves in this pitiful plight before their constituents and the country. But it is further said in their defences, that Cobb was the party candidate. This was in no sense and at no time true. Cobb was not, when elected, and had not been the party candidate. Cobb's nomination, so called, was voted in caucus by only forty seven, which was not near a majority of the party in the House, and was only agreed to as a matter of complaisance towards him, and he was permitted to reach his highest vote on the first ballotings, only in the same spirit of compliment. It was pretended that he was renominated on the Friday night preceding his election. This was not so. Just as the caucus was dispersing, John Wentworth, of Illinois, called out that he nominated Cobb, in the event of the plurality rule being adopted, and this was apparently assented to by some thirty persons.

No more of these shuffling excuses should be listened to for one moment. The slavery propogandists have gained a great triumph by steadiness, energy, and cunning. Freedom and the north have been defeated and betrayed by the weakness and the paltroonery of those to whom her interests were entrusted. Some day this thing will be looked upon by all in the light in which I now present it.

You will have heard that E. J. Morris, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Charge to Naples, in place of Mr. Powers, declined on account of ill health. No better appointment could have been made than that of Mr. Morris.

There will be some rejections on the part of the Senate, not now generally expected. I think I could name at least two nominations to important diplomatic stations that will be certainly thrown out. The confirmation of Col. Webb, of New York, is most improbable. It appears likely that the plan of letting him sleep till the close of the present very long session, will be adopted, and the best mode of easing his descent from his new position.

There will be a little squabbling on Thursday next, about clerk, door keeper, &c., but Forney or French will be elected without much difficulty, as the other Democratic nominees will be defeated or elected without much ado. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.

Christmas was generally observed among us as the anniversary of the foundation of our faith ought to be. We now return to business and to politics.

The Message has been read—that did not consume much time; but, what is much better, it appears to command, after attentive consideration, the almost entire approval of the community. It is chiefly confined to a clear and thorough exposition of the foreign relations of the government. There is no report from the State Department, the necessity for one being superseded by this portion of the Message. As to matters pertaining to the internal administration, the President wisely refrains from a mere iteration of those facts and arguments advanced in the reports from the several departments. In this respect the Message presents a most commendable contrast to those of Mr. Polk; in the last of which, column after column was occupied with imputations upon the memory of the dead.

In brevity, conciseness, and simplicity, in clearness of arrangement, and the modesty of its tone, the Message strongly resembles some of those famous despatches which won the admiration of such men as Benton and Silas Wright. When the old General desires to say a thing, he goes directly at it, without circumlocution, and when he has said it, he stops. Thus the Message is a succession of paragraphs, each of which contains a statement of interest and importance.

The accompanying reports are somewhat more elaborated. That of the Secretary of the Treasury will command more attention, and will operate as a surprise and a damper to the opponents of the administration. Mr. Meredith was described by some of them, when he entered the Cabinet, as a sort of free trade Whig. Desirous as they were of conferring upon him such a reputation, they will now be compelled to do him the justice of admitting that he is as good a tariff man as could have been selected from Pennsylvania, or elsewhere. He recommends that the rates of duty upon foreign imports be raised, not only because their exists an alarming deficit in the revenue to be supplied, but because such increase would protect national industry. He also distinctly declares his opinion that the Sub Treasury should be either wholly abrogated or essentially modified. These frank and explicit declarations cannot fail to administer relief to the Washington Union, which has been rending the air of the seat of government for nine months and twenty two days, with agonizing notes of interrogation addressed to Gen. Taylor, concerning the policy of his administration. Where are your measures? bawled the Union; yes, tell us your principles, scream a hundred minor organs in the States. Will you veto the Proviso? howls the Union; sure enough, yelp the minors, how about slavery? And thus, from the top to the bottom of the catalogue of doctrines and measures, the Union has growled and mumbled, and the parrots of its flock have chattered and cackled, because Gen. Taylor would not develope his policy, would not erect a platform, nor follow the system of dictation, bribery, and browbeating practised by some of his Democratic predecessors towards Congress. He has adopted the first opportunity for a constitutional expression of his opinions, and has laid them before Congress. He is for the admission of California without slavery, he is against the tariff of 1846, and for a more protective tariff; he is for a modification of the Sub Treasury, he is for paying the debts left, though not acknowledged by Polk and Walker, and he is for the union of the States as it is, now and forever. Here is the administration platform, how does the Union like it? How do the minor organs like it? How does Pennsylvania like it? How does the country like it? The Union will shake its learned heads, and propound in the morning. I thought I would ask its respected Senior Editor no more questions, but while in a chatechetical humor he must permit me to ask him when he intends to give the Northern Democracy a turn upon the "sole organ." In his proslaveryism, his anti tariffism, his anti harbor and river improvementism, and his disunionism—he has presented only the Southern exposure of Democracy. Turn the hurdy gurdy Northward, and give the neglected brethren of the North and West a chance. The *elite* of the Richmond Democracy have really held the front seats a little too long. The *elite* of Harrisburgh, Columbus, and Detroit, to say nothing of Albany and the Eastern Capitals, are waiting with cap in hand to come in. Come Father Richie, now that Gen. Taylor has developed, let us hear what you have to say to and for these interesting disciples of your universal, Catholic Democracy?

But without any *badinage*, were one side of the Union newspaper to bear a faithful record of Northern Democratic opinion, instinct, and yearnings, what a wonderful contrast would it exhibit to that compound of heresy, malignity, scurrility, and impudence which now presumes to call itself the sole organ of one of the great parties that divide this country?

We have nothing to do to day, it being a time of general rest and stop-at-home-ativeness. Some of the Democrats are grumbling in private, at the prospect of having Forney and the other caucus candidates crammed down their throats, by a plurality, as Cobb was. They may grumble, and twist and flounder, but they cannot jump out of the Southern harness, nor save themselves one stroke of the lash which their arrogant and contemptuous conquerors holds over them. Like the Pharisee, I cannot but thank God for what I am not. I bless Him that He has not made me that creeping thing called a "Northern Democrat," a thing that crawls to lick the foot that spurns it, that fawns upon the hand raised to smite it. Faugh! My heart sickens at the very thought of the scenes I have witnessed here during the last month.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26, 1849.

The most acceptable Christmas present made yesterday was the message of Gen. Taylor, which has found its way to all hearts except those of the Locofocos, who would not be pleased could Jefferson himself return to address the descendants of the once honest Democratic party. The masses of all parties are perfectly satisfied, and there stands on record no message more capable than this, whether it is regarded as an exposition of what is proper to be done to advance the national progress, or what is to be avoided to secure our permanency. The Treasury Report, too, comes in for a large share of commendation. Unlike Mr. Walker, Mr. Meredith prefers the good of his own countrymen to that of the poverty stricken laborers of Europe. His definition of commerce is worthy to be written in letters of gold, and his whole document deserves to be made the political horn book of all who would see the internal wealth of the nation developed. The President and his Cabinet have suddenly assumed the proudest position with people here, and have given the Whig party as much cohesion as when it united to drive their predecessors from power.

Our "oldest inhabitant" has been caught in fault, at last, and does not remember when we had such a cold night as the one just past, or when the tide was ever so low. The water in the harbor ran out so much that the Fulton, and, indeed, all the Brooklyn boats, could neither run, or, in fact, land. Many curious accidents happened to visiting parties, who, instead of the merry carol o Christmas, by a ruddy fire, were obliged to content themselves by drifting round the harbor, in the cabin of a ferry boat, from 10 P. M. to 5 A. M.

Talking of troubles and water reminds me that a trade phrase, in a recent letter, has subjected the New York State Prison to the unjust imputation of aiding and abetting the liquor traffic, and of replenishing itself with convicts. "Prison whiskey" means the extract of corn in barrels made in the prison, as distinguished from other casks of poorer quality. The censure of "A Friend of Prison Reform," under his apprehension of the facts, was deserved, but I am glad to relieve the prisons of our State from so vile a charge as the manufacture of so baneful a poison.

Speaking of manufactures, reminds me to say that Dr. S. P. Townsend has sold out his famous "*Sassyparilla*," good will and all, for one hundred thousand dollars. He receives twenty thousand dollars in cash, and thirty thousand in "Sassyparilla," at four dollars a dozen; the retail price is twelve. People who think this patent stuff will cure all the ills that flesh is heir to, should read Dr. Dixon's "Scalpel," and be undeceived.

The news from California, received yesterday, has been very acceptable, but people are exasperated at the failure of the mail, which was left at Cruces. Every exertion was made to have it brought across the isthmus, but the friends of the mail line prevailed, and insisted that all should wait until the Falcon arrived. There is a good deal of competition in passage tickets to the diggins, and first class tickets range from $350 to $125, the latter in Howland & Aspinwall's ships, and the former in a transient line made up of the Ohio and the Isthmus.

There is open in Broadway a fine show of Canary Birds, and, no doubt, the most diminutive collection of animals ever collected. Ladies are there in abundance to show their own favorites, and examine those of others, and are generously supplied with music really beyond criticism. The artists do not know the meaning of a scale, or the difference between a chest note and one from the throat, yet they please all.

Financially there is little doing. The election of the Speaker, aided by the official documents of the Cabinet, has given more activity to Stocks, and a firmer tone to affairs generally. Upon the 1st of January, the money market cannot fail to be very easy, and remain so for a long time. Should Congress show signs of altering the tariff we may have an influx of goods, and a disturbance of the currency from that cause, but nothing else will have much effect.

Cotton—Buyers prefer holding off for the steamer, before operating largely. Holders are firm. Flour—The market continues steady, with moderate demand. About 2,000 brls. changed hands. The range for common brands is $4 75@4 87½.—There is no pure Genesee now to be had under $5 37½. Of Southern, the sales are 200 brls. Georgetown at $5 75. Grain—There is scarce any thing doing. Corn is a trifle firmer, with sales of 7,000 bushels, including new Southern, at 59c., and New Jersey at 57½@58c. Oats are better, and 12,000 bushels sold at 35@36c. Provisions—The California news has caused holders of Pork to feel quite stiff, and they are not disposed to operate except at an advance. Other Provisions are quiet. Whiskey is 27c., with sales of 50 brls.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 1, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to present to you the annual report of the condition and operations of this department of the public service.

The home squadron, under the command of Commodore Parker, consists of the flag ship frigate Raritan, Capt. Page, the sloop of war Albany, Commander Randolph, the sloop of war Germantown, Commander Lowndes, the steamer Vixen, Lieutenant Commanding Ward, the steamer Water Witch, Lieutenant Commanding Totten, and the schooner Flirt, Lieutenant Commanding Farrand. The steamer Allegheny, commanded by Lieutenant Hunter, was temporarily attached to this squadron, but has been recently withdrawn and placed in ordinary at the Washington navy yard. The sloop of war Saratoga, Commander Nicholson, has also been withdrawn, and placed in ordinary at Norfolk.

The vessels of the home squadron have been actively employed among the West India Islands, in the Gulf of Mexico, and along the Atlantic coast.

The squadron in the Pacific ocean, under the command of Commodore Jones, consists of the flag ship Ohio, Commander Stribling, the frigate Savannah, Captain Voorhees, the sloop-of-war St. Mary's, Commander Johnston, the sloop-of-war Warren, Commander Long, the sloop-of-war Preble, Commander Glynn, the sloop-of-war Falmouth, Commander Pettigru, the sloop-of-war Vandalia, Commander Gardner, the sloop-of-war Vincennes, Commander Hudson, the store-ship Fredonia, Lieutenant Commanding Neville, the store-ship Southampton, Lieutenant Commanding Handy, and the steamer Massachusetts. The razee Independence, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Shubrick, returned from the Pacific ocean on the 22d of July last, after distinguished and important service in the war with Mexico. The vessel was taken out of commission. The sloop-of-war Dale, Commander Rudd, also returned from the Pacific; she reached New York on the 23d of August, and was placed in ordinary. Orders have been given for the return of the Ohio, the Preble, and the store-ship Southampton, in consequence of the expiration of the periods of enlistment of their crews. On the 12th of January, 1849, Commodore Jones was ordered to exchange the Ohio for the Savannah, as his flag-ship; the Ohio was ordered to proceed, under the command of Captain Voorhees, to China, to relieve Commodore Geisinger in the command of the East India squadron, and Commodore Geisinger was ordered to return to the United States in the Ohio, by the way of Bengal. The terms of service of a large number of her crew having expired, it was deemed expedient to revoke that order, and instructions were accordingly sent to Commodore Jones, on the 23d of June, to direct the immediate return of the Ohio by the way of Cape Horn; she sailed from the coast of California on the 15th of September, on her passage home. Captain Voorhees has proceeded to China in the sloop-of-war St. Mary's, for the purpose of relieving Com. Geisinger, who will return to the United States in that vessel; but, in the event of his having left that station, under a permission granted by the Department on the 10th February, the St. Mary's will be retained and constitute a part of the squadron under Commodore Voorhees. The Falmouth sailed from the United States on the 16th of May, the Vandalia on the 5th of September, and the Vincennes on the 13th of November, with orders to join the command of Commodore Jones in the Pacific. The store-ship Supply, Lieutenant Commanding Kennedy, is under orders, and will shortly sail with supplies and stores for the squadron in the Pacific. Commodore Jones reports that the crews of the vessels under his command have been greatly reduced by desertions, and by the expiration of terms of service of the men; he states also that there exists an unwillingness to re-enlist for the navy. The temptations held out by the prospect of obtaining gold, and the great demand for seamen, render it impossible to enlist men on the coast of California for the navy pay of from $10 to $12 per month, while the merchant service is paying from $55 to $150 in the same ports. The evils resulting to the naval service from these causes are severely felt. Great efforts have been made to remedy them, and every exertion that authority and discipline could enforce has been made with but partial success.

The squadron in the Mediterranean sea, under the command of Commodore Morgan, consists of the flag ship razee Independence, Commander Blake; the frigate Cumberland, Capt. Latimer; the frigate Constitution, Captain Conover; the steamer Mississippi, Capt. Long; the sloop of war Jamestown, Commander Mercer, and the storeship Erie, Lieutenant Commanding Porter. The frigate St. Lawrence, Captain Paulding, has also joined the squadron.

The force now employed in the Mediterranean is believed to be larger and more efficient than at any other period in our history, with the exception perhaps of the years 1804 and 1805, during the Tripolitan war.

The steamers Princeton, Commander Eagle, and Allegheny, Lieutenant Commanding Hunter, were ordered home from the Mediterranean in consequence of the reports of the necessity for extensive repairs. The Princeton has, since her return undergone a strict and careful survey by a board of competent and skilful officers; their report condemned her as unworthy of repairs. She was, therefore, broken up, and such portions of her as were unfit for naval purposes, were ordered to be sold. The schooner Taney also returned from the Mediterranean. This vessel belongs to the Treasury Department, and, on her arrival, was turned over to that Department; there being, however, no vessel of the navy at my command calculated for the service contemplated by the 2d section of the act making appropriations for the naval service, approved March 3d, 1849, viz, for testing new routes and perfecting the discoveries made by Lieutenant Maury, in the course of his investigations of the winds and currents of the ocean, the Taney was again received and assigned to that service. Lieutenant Walsh, an officer well qualified for the duty, was entrusted with the command, detailed instructions were prepared for him, and he proceeded in their execution on the 26th of October.

The death of Commodore Bolton, which occurred at Genoa, on the 22d of February, rendered it necessary to order a senior Captain to the command of the Mediterranean squadron. Commodore Morgan was selected; he sailed from the United States in the steamer Mississippi on the 7th of June. Important considerations made it necessary, in the judgment of the Department, to increase the force in the Mediterranean. By active exertions, two vessels, in addition to the Mississippi, (the razee Independence and the frigate Cumberland,) were despatched; the former sailed on the 26th of July, and the latter on the 10th of August. The store ship Erie, Lieutenant Commanding McBlair, returned from the Mediterranean on the 11th of July, and on the 5th of September, she was again dispatched, under the command of Lieutenant Porter, with supplies for the squadron.

By the death of Commodore Bolton, the late Captain Gwinn was left the senior officer in the squadron; his reports show that the vessels of his command were actively employed under circumstances requiring the exercise of prudence and discretion to prevent embarrassments with belligerant powers. I am happy to say that our commerce has been fully protected, and friendly intercourse has not been interrupted. Information has reached the Department of the death of Captain Gwinn, which occurred at Palermo, on the 4th of September, 1849. The reports from Commodore Morgan, since he took command of the squadron, are highly satisfactory. The duty assigned him has been promptly performed, and the condition of his command reflects credit upon the service.

The squadron on the coast of Brazil, under the command of Commodore Storer, consists of the flag ship frigate Brandywine, Captain Boarman, and the sloop of war St. Louis, Commander Cocke. The brig Perry, under the command of Lieut. Tilton, returned from this station on the 10th of July, and was put under repairs for further service. The store-ship Supply, commanded by Lieutenant Sinclair, returned from Brazil on the 4th of September.—The storeship Lexington, Lieutenant Commanding Mitchell, will sail in a few days with supplies for the squadron. It was the purpose of the Department to increase the force on this station, and with this view the sloop of war John Adams, under the command of Commander Powell, sailed from the United States in June, with orders to report to Commodore Storer, as a part of his command; but it became necessary to relieve the sloop of war Decatur, on the coast of Africa, and on the 29th of July, orders were issued to transfer the John Adams from the Brazil to the African station. The Decatur was ordered home on a report of the Surgeon of the fleet relative to the health of the crew, and because the terms of service of a large number of the men had expired.—The vessels under the command of Commodore Storer have been usefully employed in the suppression of the slave trade, in protecting our commerce, and rendering efficient service to vessels of the United States.

The squadron on the coast of Africa, under the command of Commodore Gregory, consists of the flag ship sloop of war Portsmouth, Commander Peck; the sloop of war Yorktown, Commander Marston; the sloop of war John Adams; Commander Powell; the brig Porpoise, Commander Gordon; the brig Bainbridge, Commander Slaughter; and brig Perry, Lieutenant Commanding Foot. The sloop of war Decatur, Commander Byrne, returned from the coast of Africa on the 15th of November. The brig Perry sailed from the United States on the 27th of November. The store ship Relief, Commanded by Lieutenant Totten, sailed from New York on the 26th of October, with supplies for the squadron on the coast of Africa and in the Mediterranean. The brig Porpoise will return to the United States on the arrival of the Perry.

In the month of August last the Department was informed by Commodore Cooper that ill-health preveted his longer remaining on the coast of Africa incommand of the squadron, and asked to be relieved. Orders were accordingly issued detaching him, and the commad was assiged to Captain Gregory. Before the departure of the latter officer Commodore Cooper arrived at New York in the Portsmouth, (the flag ship of the squadron,) in low health. The command was immediately transferred to Captain Gregory, and he was ordered to proceed forthwith to the coast of Africa. Events, however, transpiring at the seat of Government early in the month of September rendered it proper to change for a time the destination of the Portsmouth, and orders were given on the 17th of September for Captain Gregory to proceed to the Mediterranean with despatches for Commodore Morgan; and, after performing that service to repair to the station assigned him on the coast of Africa. The Portsmouth sailed from New York on the 20th of Septemper.

The reports received from Captain Saulding of the frigate St. Lawrence, while in the North Sea, are very satisfactory. His continuance there during the winter being considered unnecessary, orders were sent to him on the 13th of September to proceed with the frigate to winter in the Mediterranean, and to report to Commodore Morgan. Should it be deemed advisable to keep up a force in the North Sea and the Baltic, vessels from the Mediterranean will be dispatched in the spring, on that service.

The squadron in the China Seas, under the command of Commodore Geisinger, consists of the flag ship sloop of war Plymouth, Commander Gedney, and the brig Dolphin. Lieutenant Commanding Ogden. The sloop of war Preble was temporarily attached to this squadron; she has returned to the Pacific, and orders have been sent to Commodore Jones for her return to the United States. It is gratifying to state that the small force employed in the East Indies has been eminently useful to the commercial interests of our country in extending information, cultivating friendly relations and affording protection to American seamen in that quarter. In a recent despatch, received from Commodore Geisinger, the important fact is stated that coal of an excellent quality is found at the island of Formosa, in a convenient position, and in abundance for the wants of steam navigation between California and China.

I am happy to report that no interruption has occurred to the fair and legal commercial pursuits of our citizens abroad. Wherever our national vessels have been shown, they have been received with marked respect, and our officers have been treated with kindness and courtesy; they have on all occasions pursued a course of steady neutrality in accordance with the policy of our Government and in compliance with the instructions of this Department.

Under the 3d section of the act of the 3d of March 1849, the Secretary of War transferred to the Navy Department the following steamers, viz: the Massachusetts, Edith, Telegraph, Alabama, Fashion, Monmouth, New Orleans, and Major Tompkins. At the time of the transfer the Massachusetts and Edith were in the Pacific ocean, on special servece connected with the War Department; the others were at New Orleans. All these steamers were purchased during the war.

We are compelled to condense the remainder of this interesting and instructive report. The Secretary proceeds to give a lengthy account of the arrangements which have been made with various private companies, for the building of steamers, and carrying the mails—with E. K. Collins and his associates for the transportation of the mail between New York and Liverpool; with A. G. Sloo for the transportation of the mail from New York and New Orleans, touching at Charleston, (if practicable,) Savannah and Havana, and from Havanna to Chagres; and with Arnold Harris for the transportation of the mail from Panama to Astoria, in Oregon, to connect with the mail from Havana to Chagres across the Isthmus.

The three sea steamers under the contract for the Panama and Oregon line were accepted before the close of the year 1849.

The contractors for the Liverpool line engaged with the Department to build five steamships, of not less than two thousand tons measurement, for the transportation of the mail between New York and Liverpool; the first of the steamships to be ready to perform the service in eighteen months from the date of the agreement, (1st November, 1847. The time was afterwards extended, until June 1, 1850. The first one, the Atlantic, is expected to be ready to sail in January; the next, the Pacific, in March; two others in August; and the fifth has been contracted for.

The contractor of the New Orleans and Chagres line bound himself to establish a line of steamships, of five vessels, of not less than 1500 tons each, to be commanded by an officer of the Navy of the United States, not below the grade of a Lieutenant; and to receive on board each four passed midshipmen, to serve as watch officers.—In December last, no ship being ready, the ocean steamer Falcon was accepted, until others could be built, and she has continued to run regularly since. One steamship, the Ohio, has since been finished, and placed on the line, but was not accepted by the Government, because she was not fully completed according to contract. The original contractor has assigned his contract to others, and a law suit is now pending, which the Department regards as calculated to embarrass and postpone the final completion of the other vessels, if not endanger the ultimate fulfilment of the contract with the Government. The Secretary thus gives his views of the policy of linking the Government with private enterprise:

After a careful consideration of this subject, I cannot withhold the expression of an opinion adverse to embarking any further in the proposed union of public and private means in this system of ocean steamers, as calculated to promote the interest of the navy. Whatever may be the views which Congress may entertain as to the policy of transporting the United States mail, and affording facilities for the transportation of passengers and freight in the manner proposed by such a system I entertain a decided opinion that if it should be regarded as the mode and manner in which Congress has determined on for increasing the naval force of the United States, it will be found in the end entirely subversive of the object which it intends to promote. To the extent to which the present contracts have committed the faith of the Government, and to the extent of the obligations under the contracts, they are of course strictly to be regarded and scrupulously to be performed. Yet, as a navy establishment, I deprecate any further extension of the system, as fraught with incalculable mischief to the navy and involving immense expenditures of public money. All must appreciate the great importance of rapid, regular, and safe transmission of our mails to all quarters of the world, and all are sensible of the great commercial advantages that must result therefrom.—The contracts that are already made, and the sums already appropriated, are fully adequate to a thorough test of the experiment. I believe, however, it is a subject that should in the future be left to the competition of private enterprise. I feel assured that in the struggle American enterprise and American industry will be eventually successful.

* * * * * * * *

The sums appropriated by Congress, and included in the navy appropriations, for the transportation of the United States mail between New York and Liverpool, between New York and New Orleans, and Havana and Chagres, and between Panama and Astoria, are as follows, viz:

By act approved August 3, 1848...... $874,600
By act approved March 3, 1849....... 874,600

Total sum appropriated............$1,749,200
Of which there has been drawn from the Treasury........ 681,500

Leaving unexpended the sum of..... $1,067,600

The amount drawn from the Treasury, viz, $681,500, was to make the advance to the contractors authorized by the act approved August 3, 1848. No advance, however, has been made to either of the contractors for mail steamers by this Department since the month of May last. Prior to the 4th of March, 1849, the amount of one year's service of the New York, New Orleans, and Chagres line had been advanced to the proprietors, since which no money has been drawn from the Treasury, on account of that line of steamers, the Department not feeling itself at liberty, under the law and the circumstances, to make advances beyond the amount of one year's service. For the Liverpool line advances have been made amounting to $742,500, in equal sums, on the steamers Atlantic and Pacific, which advances are secured by liens on the vessels.

Some years since, a contract was made with Robert L. Stevens, for the construction of a war steamer, shot and shell proof, to be built principally of iron, upon the plan of the said Stephens; and the sum of $250,000 was appropriated towards carrying the law into effect. The contract has been extended from time to time, but nothing has been done except to purchase some of the iron, and no precise plan has been submitted to the Department, and the Secretary has refused to make further payments under the contract, and refers the matter back to Congress.

The report recommends some modifications in relation to the resolution of Congress for the purchase of American water rotted hemp. The opinion is entertained that if the Government will make known its determination to purchase American water rotted hemp *alone*, it can be procured at a price not exceeding the cost of foreign hemp.

A joint commission of engineers and navy officers is now in California, engaged in making an examination of the coast of the United States on the Pacific.

A revision and publication of the various laws passed for the Government of the Navy, is recommended, and attention to our great marine interests in the Pacific is earnestly pressed upon Congress.

Four first class sea going steamships are now in process of construction under act of Congress of 1847. The Saranac will shortly be ready for sea; the San Jacinto will be ready in the spring, and the other two next summer.

The report calls attention to the defective organization of the Navy, and recommends that provision be made for a retired list for such officers as are disabled from active service. Attention is also directed to the organization of a Naval School at Annapolis.

I have the honor to submit herewith the reports from the several bureaus of this Department, together with the estimates for the naval service, and for other objects placed under the control of the Department, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1851; the gross amount of which is $9,203,356 15, from which should be deducted the sums for special objects, viz:

For transportation of the mail.......... $874,600 00
For dry docks at New York.......... 180,000 00
For floating docks.......... 1,083,563 00
For improvement of navy yards.......... 845,965 00
For nautical almanac.......... 12,850 00

Amounting to the sum of.......... $2,996,978 00
And leaving for one year's expense of the naval service, the sum of.. $6,204,378 15

The total amount drawn from the Treasury during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1849, as shown by the statement of appropriations for the naval service, prepared by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, is $13,167,966 86; from which deduct repayments $2,269,623 99, and the sum of $10,898,342 87 is shown as the expense of the navy and marine corps, and including all objects placed under the control of the Navy Department for that year.

The unexpended balance in the Treasury, of the appropriations for the naval service and marine corps, on the 30th of June, 1849, was $3,029,798 13, all of which will be required to meet the outstanding obligations due from the appropriations made for that year.

The value of stores and materials on hand at navy yards for naval purposes, exclusive of ships building, in ordinary, undergoing repairs, and in commission, navy yards and other public lands required for purposes of the navy, with their improvements, is $9,853,421 27.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WM. BALLARD PRESTON.

To the PRESIDENT.

Report of the Secretary of War.

This document, which in a time of peace, loses somewhat of the universality of its interest, has, nevertheless, some items of information which we abridge for the convenience of our readers.

The returns of the Adjutant General represent that the present strength of the army is less than the organization provided by law, the discharges, deaths, and desertions, the latter particularly in California, tending to the deficiency. In California, the desertions in eight months were equal to two fifths of the whole number. Short furloughs were granted, to enable the troops to work at the Placers, but this did not materially remedy the evil.

The difficulty attending the enlistment of recruits at places remote from the stations to which they are to be appointed, it is proposed to remedy by a bounty to each recruit enlisted near such station, equal to the cost of transportation and subsistence, to be paid in instalments increasing annually, the largest amount to be paid on discharge, to prevent desertion.

It has been found impracticable to increase the rank and file of certain regiments by transfers of others from the same arm, according to the act of August, 1848, and at the same time to maintain the discipline and efficiency of the several corps.

For the protection of our frontier lines, so greatly enlarged since the Mexican war, and exposed to incursions from predatory Indians, it is proposed that the numerical strength of each company on the western frontier be increased to seventy four privates, and that a part of the infantry be mounted as emergencies arise.

In relation to embarrassments arising from brevet commissions, it is submitted whether the object, in authorizing this class of commissions, is not accomplished by retaining them as honorary distinctions, and restricting the officers holding them to their lineal rank or pay.

Exceptions to this rule to be made only when volunteers and militia are united with the regular army, or when the officers having brevet commissions are detailed for duty by special assignment with difficult or expensive commands in remote departments or divisions.

To obviate the inconvenience resulting from the position of officers holding staff commissions which confer rank, it is suggested that staff officers be required, by law, when serving with troops, to execute according to their respective duties all orders emanating from the senior officer of the line.

The necessity of adopting some rule for retiring disabled officers is urged, and it is proposed, with a view to justice, and a proper regard to the feeling of this deserving class of men, that the President be authorized to retire disqualified officers, at his discretion, with an allowance equal to the pay proper of their respective grades; no officers to be retired, however, until the Senate shall have confirmed the nomination of his successor.

The provision of an asylum for veteran soldiers is strongly and properly recommended.

The Military Academy at West Point is commended to the care and patronage of the Government.

In consequence of the outrages committed by the Indians in New Mexico, the commanding officer of the troops stationed in that territory has called into service an auxiliary volunteer force; four companies being engaged for six months, and distributed for the protection of the lives and property of the inhabitants.

The late aggressions of the Indians remaining in Florida are referred to, together with the successful measures adopted for their suppression. Propositions are now before the Indians, which will be discussed in council at an early day, for their removal west of the Mississippi.

The establishment of a line of frontier posts to Texas had been retarded in consequence of the effective strength of the troops being reduced by the ravages of the cholera; and the frequency of attacks from hostile bands of Indians, imposed upon the Commanding General the necessity of calling upon the Executive of that State for three companies of mounted militia. From recent professions of peace from the Camanche nation, it is believed that the regular troops in that country will be sufficient. Several captives made by the Indians have been recovered, and restored to their homes in Mexico, agreeably to the treaty with that Republic.

The establishment of military posts on the route to Oregon, delayed by the late war, is now in progress, and it is supposed that the regiment detailed for that service has reached its destination.

Officers of the customs, Indian agents, and others appointed for California and New Mexico, have received transportation at the public expense.—Officers of the subsistence department were ordered to relieve all cases of distress which they might meet with amongst the emigrants on the route.

Examinations and surveys for the erection of fortifications for the defence of our distant territories are recommended. Surveys west of the Mississippi, and extending to the Pacific, are now in progress.

The affirmation by Congress of the acts of the military officers appointed for the collection of revenue in California, up to the time they were superseded by the Treasury officers, is recommended. The officers to be required to account fully for collections, and disbursements to be allowed.

The state of affairs in California is referred to, in connection with the fact that, notwithstanding the mixed concourse of foreign emigrants, and the peculiar nature of their pursuit, the army, aided by the confirmed habit of selfgovernment, in which the American citizen is reared, has protected the territories from general or unusual disorders.

The report concludes with the remark that the duties of the several bureaus of military service have been performed with accustomed fidelity, zeal and ability.

IMPORTANT FROM JAMAICA.—We have Kingston dates to 17th inst.

The spirit of dissatisfaction and discontent with the Home Government, seems to be rapidly spreading.

Political annexation to the United States is openly advocated.

As an illustration of their feeling, we quote from a paper called "The Conservative":—

"No man in this island yet thinks of aiding foreign arms to dispossess Great Britain of Jamaica. We have not yet arrived even at that state of feeling which would induce any inhabitant to lift a finger against the ancient Crown of England. But we must live; we must assert the rights of our common country. Impressed with these views, there are many who pray to the Great Ruler of all nations so to dispose events, that an amicable secession of this island to the United States of America, without quarrelling or bloodshed, may speedily occur. For ourselves, we repeat, that we should regret to see Jamaica leave the ancient fold; but we would not wonder if it occurred to-morrow. So that it be done without rebellion, alas! too many would be glad of it."

☞ 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:

"MILLHEIM, 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. BUTLER."

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., No. 60, corner of Fourth and Wood st., Pittsburgh. [dc29-d&wlwS

FLORAL CONCERT.

BY particular request of a large number of the audience, on Thursday evening last, and also at the urgent solicitation of many who were unable to gain admittance, the pupils of the Fourth Ward Public Schools will, at the splendid Room in their house on Penn street, repeat the CONCERT on TUESDAY EVENING, January 1st, 1850. The proceeds, by order of the Board of Directors, will be appropriated for the benefit of the Allegheny Orphans' Asylum.

The performances will commence with UNCLE NED.

Be Kind to the Loved Ones at Home;
O! Swiftly We Go; (Sleighing Glee;)
Song, by Miss Bingham;
Duett—Solo, violin, B. F. Holmes;
Grand Oratorio of the Festival of the Rose.

☞ Doors open at 6 o'clock; performance to commence at 7.

☞ Tickets to be had at the store of Mr. Yeager, and at the Door. dc29-2t

LUKE CARTWRIGHT—1 Carpet Bag in store; subject to charges, for Luke Cartwright, which he will please call for. G B MILTENBERGER, dc31 No 67 Front st

BALANCES on Deposit and Dividends which have been unclaimed for three years and upwards, in the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh:

Wm. Davis, residence unknown, Aug. 9, 1845, $222 00
Michael Weald, " " No. 19, 1846, 200 00
Wm. R. Olden, " " Sp. 18, 1846, 25 00
Eliz'h M. Wilson, " " Dividend, November 2, 1846; 10 shares, 15 00

I certify that the foregoing balances and dividends are due to the persons named, or their legal representatives, which have been standing without being increased or dimished for three years or upwards, according to the Books of this Bank. THOMAS M. HOWE, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed, before me, this 29th December, 1849. C. W. EBBERT, Notary Public. dc31-d1w&w3T

SODA ASH—7 casks Soap Makers' Ash, rec'd per steamer Ohio, and for sale by TASSEY & BEST dc31

NEW SUGAR—10 casks rec'd and for sale by dc31 TASSEY & BEST

MOLASSES—25 bbls rec'd per Ohio, and for sale by dc31 TASSEY & BEST

MOULD CANDLES—25 boxes for sale by dc31 TASSEY & BEST

S. H. MOLASSES—16 bbls, a prime article, for sale by dc31 TASSEY & BEST

OWNERS WANTED for Two Tarpaulins, rec'd per Wyoming. G B MILTENBERGER, dc31 No 67 Front st

ON HAND and for sale low to close consignment—10 bbls English Venitian Red; 10 " Sal Soda; 150 " No 2 Rosin; 3 " Chloride Lime; 5 boxes Palm Soap; 100 " British Lustre. JOHN M'FADEN & CO, dc31 Canal Basin, Penn street

SPICES—1 cask Nutmegs; 2 bbls Cloves; 50 mats Cassia; 1 case Mace; for sale by dc31 J SCHOONMAKER & CO, 24 Wood st

PEACHES—250 bu new, for sale by dc31 JOHN WATT & CO

CHEESE—50 casks Goshen, for sale by dc31 JOHN WATT & CO

CODFISH—20 drums on hand and for sale by dc31 JOHN WATT & CO

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 assert that they offer 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 merited the liberal patronage we now enjoy—nor could we have sustained ourselves for a series of years, and established a reputation HITHERTO UNOBTAINED 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 "Western 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. de29-2w BAKER & FORSYTH, Agts.

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. 3 vols.—vol. 1 received.
The Whale and his Captives, or the Whaleman's Adventures, and the Whale's Biography, as gathered in the Homeward Cruise of the "Commodore Preble;" by Rev. Henry T. Cheever.
Chalmer's Institutes of Theology; 2 vols. just rec'd by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON, de29 corner Third and Market sts.

BLACK PARMETTOS.—W. R. MURPHY, at North East corner of Fourth and Market streets, has a full assortment of the above scarce goods. Also—Black French Merinos, Bombazine finish Alpacas for Mourning, Canton Cloths for Mourning, and a supply of Mourning Goods generally. de29

HEAVY CANTON FLANNELS.—Persons wanting a very heavy article of Canton Flannel will find it at the store of W R MURPHY, de29 corner Fourth and Market sts

HORSE COVERS—6 Gum Elastic Horse Covers, a very heavy and splendid article, just rec'd and for sale low, at No. 5 Wood street, by de29 J & H PHILLIPS

STATIONER'S GUM—A supply just rec'd and for sale at the Rubber Depot, by de29 J & H PHILLIPS

METALLIC RUBBER CLOTH—3 pieces rec'd this day and for sale at PHILLIPS', de29 No 5 Wood street

JUST RECEIVED—2 gross Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, for sale by J KIDD & CO, de29 No 60 Wood street

BARBADOES TAR—200 lbs genuine, just rec'd and for sale by de29 J KIDD & CO

CASTOR OIL—1 bbl in store and for sale by de29 J KIDD & CO

ALCOHOL—12 bbls just rec'd and for sale by de29 J KIDD & CO

LINSEED OIL—10 bbls for sale by de29 J KIDD & CO, 60 Wood st

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—100 sacks in store and for sale by STUART & SILL, de29 No 119 Wood st

FLOUR—50 sacks (50 lbs each) for sale by de29 STUART & SILL

EGGS—3 bbls Fresh, just rec'd and for sale by de29 STUART & SILL

MACKEREL—In hf and qr bbls, for sale by de29 STUART & SILL

CIDER VINEGAR—20 bbls Extra, just rec'd by de29 STUART & SILL

KEG BUTTER—A few kegs on hand, for sale by de29 STUART & SILL

CORN—200 bu in store and for sale by de29 STUART & SILL

PEACHES—200 bbls just rec'd and for sale by de29 STUART & SILL

CLOVER SEED—1 bbl in store and for sale by de29 STUART & SILL

CORN BROOMS—120 doz in store and for sale by de29 STUART & SILL

BUCKETS—79 doz in store and for sale by de29 STUART & SILL

CHEESE—400 boxes Prime Cream; 170 " Goshen; in store and for sale by de29 STUART & SILL

FEATHERS—2900 lbs prime, receiving, for sale by de29 STUART & SILL

PRODUCE—4 bbls Clover Seed; 5 " Shelled Corn; 2 " Rye; just rec'd and for sale by BURBRIDGE, WILSON & CO, de29 Water street

FLOUR—40 bbls Superfine; 25 " Davis' Extra; 20 " and 10 hf bbls Risher's Extra; for sale by de29 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK

HOPS—25 bales, first sort, growth of 1849, arriving and for sale by de29 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK

BUTTER & LARD—28 kegs No 1 Lard; 15 " Dairy Butter; landing and for sale by de29 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK

Fresh Arrival.

309 BBLS. of Holmes' unrivalled Extra Family FLOUR—warranted to give entire satisfaction, or the money returned—just received per canal boat "Lady Taylor," and for sale at the GREAT WESTERN FEED STORE.

ALSO—8000 bu Bran, 5000 do Shorts, 1000 do Oats, 700 do Oil Meal, 500 do Corn—together with a full supply of Groceries, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms by de28-3t J. DONALDSON.

SUGAR—25 hhds prime (new crop) arriving and for sale by BROWN & KIRKPATRICK, de28 No 144 Liberty st

TOBACCO—50 boxes W. H. Grant's 5's; 25 " Daniel's 5's; 30 " W.A. Ronald's 5's; 30 kegs Gedger's 6 twist; For sale by de29 BROWN & KIRKPATRICK.

RECEIVED this day, at PHILLIP'S RUBBER DEPOT—12 Gum Elastic Cloaks, large size; 12 pair " Pants; 24 " Gents' Gloves, a superior article; 24 " " Mittens; sold at No 5 Wood street. de28 J & H PHILLIPS

BALANCE AND DIVIDENDS standing in the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh, which have not been increased or dimished for three years:

NAMES.	DATE.	AMOUNT.
Abraham Bennet,—deposite Residence unknown.	April 20, 1837.	$14,50

DIVIDENDS.

	NO. OF DIVIDENDS.	SHARES.	
E. Louber,	1	32	16,00
E. H. Mizell,	3	50	75,00
Thomas Paschall,	2	30	43,00
Thomas Fitch,	5	6	13,50
Priscilla Barker,	6	25	56,25
J. Musgrave & Son,	5	6	13,50

I certify that the above appear to be Balance and Dividends due to the persons named, and which have remained unchanged for three years. W. H. DENNY, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed, Dec. 27th, 1849, before me: de28 GEO. WATSON, Alderman.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to me, of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of the late James Crossan, of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased; and all persons indebted to the Estate of said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent, are requested to make known the same to me, without delay, at the Monongahela House, in the City of Pittsburgh. de29-d6t&w6tS WM. WILSON, Jr.

NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of JAMES CROSSAN & SON, is dissolved by the decease of James Crossan. The business will be continued by the subscriber, who will settle the accounts of the late firm. JOHN M'D. CROSSAN. Monongahela House, Dec. 29, 1849.—[de29-1m

Lost.

ON Tuesday evening last, between Wilkins' Hall and the Exchange Hotel, a three stoned TOPAZ BRACELET. Any person leaving it at the Jewelry Store of H. Richardson, 71 Market street, will be liberally rewarded. de27

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. de27-d J. H. M'CLELLAND, Supt.

OPERA & PELISSE CLOTHS—Received per express and now opening—10 pieces of the most desirable shades Opera and Pelisse Cloths. de27 A A MASON & CO, 60 Market st

CASHMERES & DE LAINS—A large invoice of superior high colored Cashmeres and De Laines, of the most fashionable styles, now opening at de27 A A MASON & CO'S

OPERA CLOAKS & DRESSES—Received per express, a large invoice of the latest French styles of Opera Cloaks and Dresses, at de27 A A MASON & CO'S

PEKIN TEA STORE.

THE subscriber has just received at the Pekin Tea Store, 70 Fourth street, a very large and well selected stock of pure GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, from New York, all of which has been received in this country since the first of February last, consisting of all the different grades grown in the Celestial Empire. Our stock being among the largest in the West, we are prepared to wholesale, on better terms than any other house in the city. We invite retail grocers to call and examine our stock and prices. They can have it packed in ¼, ½, and 1 lb packages, 5 lb tin cannisters, or by half chests, to suit their convenience.

Our retail prices vary for Oolong, Black Teas from 50 cts. to $1,50 per lb.; Ning Young Souchong, 50 cts; Congo 50, and English Breakfast 60, Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial, from 35 cts. to $1,25 per lb. Families are requested to send and get samples of our Teas, and try them before purchasing. my19:d&w8 A. JAYNES, 70 Fourth street

STEAM BOATS.

CINCINNATI & PITTSBURGH

DAILY PACKET LINE.

THIS well known line of splendid passenger Steamers is now composed of the largest, swiftest, best finished and furnished, and most powerful boats on the waters of the West. Every accommodation and comfort that money can procure, has been provided for passengers. The Line has been in operation for five years—has carried a million of people without the least injury to their persons. The boats will be at the foot of Wood street the day previous to starting, for the reception of freight and the entry of passengers on the register. In all cases the passage money must be paid in advance.

SUNDAY PACKET.
The ISAAC NEWTON, Captain Hemphill, will leave Pittsburgh every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Sunday evening at 10 P. M. May 29, 1847.

MONDAY PACKET.
The MONONGAHELA, Capt. STONE, will leave Pittsburgh every Monday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Monday evening at 10 P. M.

TUESDAY PACKET.
The HIBERNIA No. 2, Capt. J. KLINEFELTER, will leave Pittsburgh every Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Tuesday evening at 10 P. M.

WEDNESDAY PACKET.
The NEW ENGLAND No. 2, Capt. S. DEAN, will leave Pittsburgh every Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Wednesday evening at 10 P. M.

THURSDAY PACKET.
The BRILLIANT, Capt. GRACE, will leave Pittsburgh every Thursday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Thursday evening at 10 P. M.

FRIDAY PACKET.
The CLIPPER No. 2, Capt. PERCIVAL, will leave Pittsburgh every Friday morning at 10 o'clock; Wheeling every Friday evening at 10 P. M.

FOR ST. LOUIS.
The splendid fast steamer SCHUYLKILL, Marshall, Master, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports on Monday, the 31st inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage apply on board. dc29

FOR NASHVILLE.
The splendid steamer FORT PITT, Miller, master, will leave for above and all intermediate ports on Monday, the 31st inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board. dc29

FOR CINCINNATI
The splendid steamer RINGGOLD, Capt. Cope, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports this day 4 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board dc28

PITTSBURGH AND WHEELING PACKET.
The splendid fast running steamer LOUIS McLANE, W. S. Conwell, master, (having undergone a thorough repair,) will run hereafter as a regular packet between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, leaving Pittsburgh every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 9 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to dc11 ARMSTRONG & CROZER, Agents.

BONNET RIBBONS—Now opening at A. A. MASON & CO'S, No. 60 Market street, a large invoice of superior high colored Silk and Velvet Bonnet Ribbons, of the latest and most fashionable styles. dc27

HORSE BLANKETS—100 pair Horse Blankets, for sale at the BLANKET DEPOT, No. 56 Market street. dc27-2w

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. dc27-2w

SHOT—12 kegs ass'd, just rec'd and for sale by dc27 A CULBERTSON, 145 Liberty st

LEAD—100 pigs just rec'd and for sale by dc27 A CULBERTSON, 145 Liberty st

NEW SUGAR CURED HAMS & BEEF—15 tierces "Evans & Swift's" superior S. C. Hams; 27 bbls " " " Beef; Just rec'd and for sale by dc27 SELLERS & NICOLS

GOLDEN SYRUP—12 bbls landing per steamer J. Q. Adams, and for sale by dc27 JAMES DALZELL

Steamboat Quilts and Counterpanes.

THE undersigned have just received a consignment of 9 cases Steamboat Quilts and Counterpanes, from the New England Quilt Manufacturing Company, which they will sell very low to dealers or steamboat owners. Call and examine. dc27 COPE & BREYFOGLE, 109 Second st

BUTTER—16 kegs and 1 bbl to day rec'd and for sale by dc27 COPE & BREYFOGLE

GREEN APPLES—250 bbls rec'd and for sale by dc27 COPE & BREYFOGLE

FLOUR—35 bbls just rec'd and for sale by dc27 COPE & BREYFOGLE

BUTTER—8 bbls Fresh Roll, in cloths, to day rec'd and for sale by dc27 CRAIG & SKINNER

LARD—2 bbls new, to day rec'd and for sale by dc27 CRAIG & SKINNER

FLOUR—140 bbls in store and for sale by dc27 CRAIG & SKINNER

BEANS—10 bbls Small White, for sale by dc27 CRAIG & SKINNER

POTATOES—200 bu Red, in store and for sale by dc27 CRAIG & SKINNER

WOOL—2 sacks in store and for sale by dc27 CRAIG & SKINNER

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—100 sacks for sale by dc27 CRAIG & SKINNER

ONIONS—20 bbls rec'd and for sale by dc27 CRAIG & SKINNER

OATS—290 bu in store and for sale by dc27 CRAIG & SKINNER

LARD—In kegs, in store and for sale by dc27 CRAIG & SKINNER

GREEN APPLES—75 bbls in store and for sale by dc27 CRAIG & SKINNER

TWILLED BAGS—2 doz in store and for sale by dc27 CRAIG & SKINNER

FEATHERS—2 sacks to day rec'd and for sale by dc27 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

CIDER VINEGAR—6 bbls to day rec'd, for sale by dc27 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

FLOUR—52 bbls Glenn's Extra; 40 " Hamilton's Extra; to day rec'd, for sale by dc27 ARMSTRONG & CROZER

AIR CUSHIONS—12 Air Cushions, square and round, different sizes, rec'd and for sale at dc27 J & H PHILLIPS, No 5 Wood st

AIR PARLOR BALLS—Just rec'd, a few dozen of different sizes, a splendid article, sold wholesale and retail at No 5 Wood st. dc27 J & H PHILLIPS

LEAD—500 pigs Galena, just rec'd per steamer J. J. Crittenden, and for sale by dc27 JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO

SHOT—26 kegs, ass'd Nos., just rec'd and for sale by dc27 JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO

TAR—40 bbls N. C., for sale by dc27 JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO

FEATHERS—500 lbs prime Ky., just rec'd and for sale by dc27 JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO

HEMP—40 bales Dew Rotted; 12 " Manilla; for sale by dc27 JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO

RICE—10 tierces prime, for sale by dc27 JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO

NOTICE.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the public that, having entered into co-partnership under the name and style of "James Durno & Co," as Insurance Agents, they have taken the Office in the Odeon Buildings, on the first floor, immediately in the rear of the Telegraph Office, where they will be happy to receive the patronage of friends and public generally, on and after the first of January next. JAMES DURNO, W. W. STEVENSON. Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1849.—[dc25-1w

FOR RENT—A convenient Dwelling House, on Federal street, Allegheny city, with a large yard. Possession given on the 1st of April.
ALSO—Several Rooms and Offices in Pittsburgh, near the Post Office. E. D. GAZZAM, dc25 Office, Third st., over the Post Office.

WINDOW GLASS—500 boxes 8x10; 150 " 10x12; 100 " 10x14; in store and for sale by dc24 TASSEY & BEST

WHITE WADDING—3 bales just opened by dc24 SHACKLETT & WHITE

CANVAS—3 bales medium and fine Tailors' Canvas, just rec'd by dc24 SHACKLETT & WHITE

ROB ROY PLAIDS—1 bale 6-4 blue and black Woolen Plaids, just rec'd per express, for sale by dc24 SHACKLETT & WHITE

DRAB VELVET—An invoice of Drab Cotton Velvet, just rec'd by express by dc24 SHACKLETT & WHITE

BROWN DRILLINGS—5 bales heavy, just rec'd by dc24 SHACKLETT & WHITE

BLUE & ORANGE PRINTS—4 cases new styles, and bright colors, opened by dc24 SHACKLETT & WHITE

CASSIMERES—2 cases Fancy and Wool Dyed Black, opened and for sale by dc24 SHACKLETT & WHITE.

MACKEREL No 3, in bbls and hf bbls, for sale by dc24 JACOB WEAVER, Jr

COOKING WINES & BRANDIES—Of all descriptions, for sale by dc24 JACOB WEAVER, Jr

100,000 PRINCIPE CIGARS, of the most desirable grands and colors, for sale by dc24 JACOB WEAVER, Jr

LOBSTERS—3 cases (1 doz jars each) prime pickled Lobsters, for sale by dc24 JACOB WEAVER, Jr.

SALAD OIL—30 baskets "Nice" Oil, fresh importation, for sale by dc24 JACOB WEAVER, Jr.

HAMPERS—For sale by dc24 JACOB WEAVER, Jr.

SUGAR & MOLASSES—5 hhds N O Sugar; 24 bbls Molasses; landing per Columbian, and for sale low by dc22 JAMES DALZELL, 24 Water st

DRIED PEACHES—76 sacks landing and for sale by dc22 JAMES DALZELL

SUGAR—13 hhds N O, rec'd per Mary Ann, for sale by dc22 ENGLISH & BENNETT

MOLASSES—30 bbls N O, now landing and for sale by dc22 ENGLISH & BENNETT

SOAP—200 boxes Palm, in store and for sale by dc22 ENGLISH & BENNETT

ROLL BUTTER—3 bbls in store and for sale by dc22 ENGLISH & BENNETT

Election.

AN ELECTION for Nine Directors of the Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the Office, No. 21 Market street, on Monday, January 7th, A. D. 1850, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, A. M. ROBERT FINNEY, dc25 td Secretary.

Holiday Presents.

SOME of the finest articles for Holiday Presents may be found at the Drug Store of dc24 R E SELLERS, 57 Wood st

OIL—42 bbls Linseed, just rec'd and for sale by dc24 J B CANFIELD

MOULD CANDLES—40 boxes for sale by dc24 J B CANFIELD

BUTTER—9 bbls, 10 boxes, and 12 kegs Roll, just rec'd and for sale by dc24 J B CANFIELD

SCORCHINGS—6 casks now landing and for sale by dc24 C H GRANT

GEO. W. SMITH & CO.,

INFORM their friends and the public that they have no longer any connection with their late establishment in Penn street, known as the Pittsburgh Brewery, having removed their entire business to the POINT BREWERY, in Pitt street. my18:d