THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 4, 1850.

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

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

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

FOR MAYOR OF PITTSBURGH,
ROBERT McCUTCHEON.

FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY,
HUGH S. FLEMING.

THE MAYORALTY.

As the period for the election of Mayor is now close at hand, and the candidates are in the field, it is time to give the question a serious examination.

The Whig party, according to established custom, have put in nomination a regularly nominated candidate. The gentleman chosen has never been much known as a politician, but is well known as a good Whig, a respectable merchant, and an excellent citizen. He is, in the judgment of those who know him best, fully capable of efficiently discharging the duties of the office, and deserves the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens.

The Democratic party held a Convention, but did not venture to name a standard bearer in the regular form, but "*recommended*"—that is the new term in the Locofoco vocabulary—a distinguished member of the party, as an "independent" candidate. That is, to use the significant language of a member of the party, they made a "sneaking" *nomination*. Afraid to take the field under their own distinctive flag; they rally under *false* colors, and endeavor to cheat the people into the support of a warm and active Locofoco partisan, nominated—we beg pardon—"recommended" by a Locofoco Convention!

One of two things is certain, they are ashamed of their flag, or they fear defeat under it. The latter is the charitable, and no doubt the correct conclusion. But what difference will it make to the community whether a devoted Democrat is elected under a "recommendation," instead of a "nomination" of a Locofoco Convention? Will the administration of the office be any the less a Locofoco one, should Mr. Guthrie, as a "recommendee" succeed, rather than a "nominee?" Will any Whig of common sense say that it will?—We feel sure that no Locofoco expects it.

But what is the difference between this "recommendation" and a regular nomination? A Locofoco Convention composed of delegates regularly chosen, assembles, and after the organization is completed, a committee is appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention. After a short absence the committee returns, and reports the following resolution, which, on motion of Colonel S. W. Black, was adopted by acclamation:

"*Resolved*, That we *recommend* John B. Guthrie, Esq., to the people of Pittsburgh, as a suitable candidate for Mayor, and we respectfully invite the independent voters of the city to give him a cordial support."

What great difference is there between this recommendation and an ordinary nomination? A Democrat is presented to the people of Pittsburgh as a candidate for Mayor, by a Democratic Convention, and if elected he will be, to all intents and purposes, a Democratic Mayor, the same as if he was nominated instead of recommended. The whole is a trick to defeat the Whig nomination, under false colors, and to secure the office to the Locofoco party.

The history of this affair will not, however, be complete without the following correspondence, which is published with the proceedings of the Locofoco Convention:—

Pittsburgh, Dec. 27th, 1849.

JOHN B. GUTHRIE, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Knowing that the character and prosperity of a city is promoted, whenever its Executive Department is under the guidance and control of a citizen who unites to high moral worth, calmness of judgment, and energy in performing the duties of office; and believing that these qualifications are admirably blended in your character, and will be developed by your administration, the undersigned respectfully ask you to become a *citizens' candidate* for Mayor; and, relying on the ability and any considerations of party, they will pledge to you their support and influence.

James M. Cooper, Edward Gregg, John Simons, Morris Jones, James Laughlin, John Harper, Wm. S. Lambie, James A. Hutchison, Wm. Richardson, T. A. Tuttle, James Curren, George R. Massey, George Fortune, Peter S. Hays, John Comer, Walter P. Jones, Henry Cantwell, Charles P. Barr, Samuel M. Felton, Joseph P. Gazzam, Silas Andersons, Wm. Jameson, J. T. Morgan, Wm. T. Barr, J. C. Pettigrew, Samuel Herr, Geo. L. Moodey, Robert Burgess, A. Darragh, John Quimlin, Thompson H. Douglass, James S. McCord, Jd. S. Blair, Samuel A. Douglass, R. I. Leech, E. S. Neal, Thos. R. Johnston, Samuel Dilworth.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 31, 1849.

To James M. Cooper, Thompson H. Douglass, Joseph P. Gazzam, E. S. Neal, Esqs., and others.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter requesting me to become a candidate for Mayor was received, and while the same was under consideration, a Democratic Convention met and determined, with great unanimity, not to make a party nomination. This decision leaves the field open for an independent candidate for Mayor, and relieves me from all embarrassment in acceding to your request.

Without flattering myself that I deserve the good opinion your partiality dictates, I can say, with all sincerity, that, if elected, my best energies will be used for the preservation of the peace, and the promotion of the welfare of the entire community.

Please accept my thanks for the personal kindness and estimation evinced towards

Your friend and servant,
JOHN B. GUTHRIE.

A number of gentlemen, composed of a sprinkling of all parties, address Mr. Guthrie on the 27th, but he takes care not to reply until he had sounded the pulses of his political brethren, and then, having the sanction of the Locofoco Convention, he yields to the solicitations of the gentlemen whose names are appended to the letter. It looks very much as if the whole matter had been managed to suit a certain purpose. The leaders of the Locofoco party, fearing to bring out a candidate under the Democratic flag, have, doubtless, arranged the whole scheme. The letter signed by Mr. Cooper and others, was, doubtless, a part of the plan, though unknown to most of the signers. Many of them, we think, would scorn to enter into a Locofoco coalition. It was singular that they should, in looking for a citizens' candidate, fix upon a well known Locofoco partizan, when there was a good Whig in the field, placed there in accordance with the recognized usages of the party, but it would be more singular still to suppose that any, bearing the name of Whig, should have entered into a coalition with our enemies to defeat the Whig candidate. We think better of them than that, although we fear they have been used to subserve a purpose of the opposition.

What is the duty of the Whig party in this state of affairs? Undoubtedly, that of a universal rally for the election of Mr. M'Cutcheon. This is due to that gentleman as a matter of good faith. It is due to the party and to party usages—and it is, also, a duty to the city, as good citizens. We have said nothing to the disparagement of the personal merits of Mr. Guthrie. He is a gentleman with whom our intercourse has been pleasant.—But we hold it to be the duty of the Whigs to sustain their own character—their self respect, their fidelity to their principles, and to their party usages, by electing Mr. M'Cutcheon, which they can easily do, if they exert themselves, notwithstanding the defections of some who support Barker, on the one hand, and Guthrie on the other. These latter, we think, will be very few and far between.

The *Chronicle* supports Mr. Guthrie as the "*citizens'* candidate." What part had our citizens', as such, in his nomination? What right has a Locofoco Convention to nominate a citizens' candidate? If a citizens' candidate is to be supported, it would be but fair to give all our citizens a voice in the nomination, instead of confining it to the Locofoco party, and some dozen or so citizens beside.

Want of space, yesterday, prevented us from promptly noticing the appearance of the *Journal* in a new dress. It now makes a very fine appearance, creditable alike to the city and its proprietor. We are gratified to see this evidence of our neighbor's prosperity.

SMITH'S VIEW OF PITTSBURGH.—There has been some delay in waiting upon the subscribers to G. Warren Smith's view of Pittsburgh, caused by some alterations being made in the plate, giving a lighter tint to the sky. A sufficient number of copies have now arrived, however, and the subscribers will be waited upon immediately. This view is a very fine one, and fully equal to the original drawing.

A Communication, in reply to an article headed "Fraternal Conference," which we published by request on Saturday last, in relation to a union between the two branches of the Presbyterian Church, termed "Old" and "New" Schools, has been received, but is unavoidably postponed until to morrow. It is signed by several gentlemen of one of the branches of the Church concerned.

The admirable message of Gov. JOHNSTON is now before the community, and has before this been generally read. Although the excellent review of it which we copied from the Harrisburgh Telegraph, leaves scarcely anything more necessary to be said on our part, yet we cannot refrain from expressing the great pleasure and keen sense of state pride which we felt on reading this truly noble state paper. Seldom have we read a message, either state or national, more dignified more happily expressed, more entirely satisfactory. Its exhibition of the finances, and the general concerns of the state, is solucid, that the reader feels, when he rises from its perusal, that he has a thorough acquaintance with every thing of state concernment most important for a citizen to know; and that the affairs of the Commonwealth are entrusted to able, intelligent, patriotic, and honest hands.

It is many years since the state had so able and sound a statesman at the head of affairs, and the flattering condition into which he has brought the financial affairs of the Commonwealth, heretofore a subject of so much anxiety and pain to every good citizen, is calculated to afford the greatest present pleasure, and the most cheering confidence in our future destiny. Let the system so happily commenced be carried out in the spirit in which it was originated, and in accordance with the recommendations of this message, and our beloved Old Commonwealth will soon be among the most prosperous, the most free from embarrassment, as she is among the most favored in her soil, her minerals, her situation, and her climate, of any in the Union.

SUSPENSION OF DIPLOMATIC INTERCOURSE WITH AUSTRIA.—Gen. CASS has been the first to move in the Senate of the United States, the suspension of all diplomatic intercourse with Austria. The proposition submitted by Gen. CASS, in relation to this matter, is in the form of a resolution of instruction to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It is in the following words:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of suspending diplomatic relations with Austria.

While we fully subscribe to all that has been said against the bloody barbarties committed by the Austrian Government, and which entirely deserve the execrations of the christian world, we doubt the policy of suspending our diplomatic intercourse. We have very large commercial relations with Austria, which require watching, and besides this, there are a large number of Americans residing, either permanently or temporarily, in her dominions, who desire to feel that they have the protection of the flag of their country to resort to, in times of trouble. Justice, therefore, to the interests of our own countrymen, it appears to us, should induce us to maintain our diplomatic relations. At the same time, it need not restrain us from expressing, in language that may reach the ear of the youthful Emperor, and his Ministry, the feelings of indignation which the policy of his Government, in their recent atrocious course towards Hungary has awakened on the Western Continent; and that they deem her unworthy to be recognized among civilized nations.

From the Mercury.

The Gazette of Tuesday last, contains an article attributing to me personally, motives the most unworthy. In this land where my character is as yet unknown, I am anxious that I should be judged by my conduct. Since my arrival in this city, I can safely say that nothing has appeared in my conduct unworthy of a gentleman, and of one who aspires to become a citizen of this republic. If the editor of the Gazette thinks proper to doubt my veracity, it is not through the columns of a newspaper that I desire to establish it. It is with extreme pain that I feel compelled thus to obtrude myself upon the public; but the course of the Gazette in substituting personality for argument, leaves me no other alternative.

P. J. SMYTH.

We give the young gentleman of the *Mercury* the full benefit of his card, though we do not see that it is very relevant or altogether true. With his private character we have not and shall not trouble ourselves, but his public "conduct" *has not* been such as became a gentleman or a person aspiring to become a citizen. *No one* with any sense of decorum would assail an aged veteran soldier who has risked his life again and again in the service of his country, and who has been called to fill its highest office, without measure, reason, or decency, as has been done by this young stranger in the Mercury. And none of our citizens, having the least claim to respectability, ever have done so. On the score of ignorance, it may, perhaps, be more excusable in a stranger with the dust of his native soil hardly worn from his feet, but it is, at all events, neither very becoming nor very palatable.

It is somewhat amusing to see this person, who whines like a well whipped school boy, about his motives and his veracity, giving the lie to the Chief Magistrate of the Union! When somewhat more at leisure we may perhaps show by some extracts that our castigation of his impertinence was not half so severe as the case merited, though the game is hardly worth the candle.

BROWN'S LAST CARD.—The Indiana State Sentinel publishes the following last card, from the "late Mr. Brown." He very valorously "cuts the sequaintance" of his Southern allies, and avows his determination to be an honest Northern man in future. He has our best wishes for his success in his reformatory process, but we cannot express any regret that the country is to lose the aid of his valuable services. But what will Father Ritchie say to the "last card" of his dearly beloved quondam friend, the "late Mr. Brown." Poor man how he will sigh over these terrible breaches in the Democracy. But to the card:—

A CARD.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE STATE SENTINEL.

Gentlemen: Enclosed is a card, which I published in the Union, in relation to the late contest for Speaker. It speaks for itself. I ask you to publish it, with the speech of Mr. Wilmot. It explains the circumstances under which I was voted for as Speaker. I declared to the Free Soil men that if elected I would appoint Committees on the Judiciary, the District of Columbia, and on Territories composed of able and impartial members, from both the North and the South, who would act fairly, and not stifle the public voice by refusing to report upon the important questions of slavery that might be presented.

This declaration, made in good faith and all candor, has been denounced by Southern men as treachery of the blackest character. From this charge I appeal to my constituents, and to the freemen of the Northern States. Ought I to have done otherwise? I had rather been defeated than the vote I received, than to have been elected under a pledge to pack the committees for the benefit of the slaveholding interest of the South.

But the time has come, when the North will no longer bow the neck to slavocracy of the South. I am done. She cannot be satisfied with a moderate and conservative support, but you must become the defender of her institutions. If you doubt, or falter, you are denounced as a traitor, and with a lordly arrogance you are told that they will dissolve the Union. Their course of conduct has fully determined me never again to be a candidate for Congress. My conscience tells me I have done right, and I know a generous and confiding constituency will sustain my course.

WM. J. BROWN.

THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA.—At the General Annual Meeting of this Society, held on Tuesday evening last in the city of Richmond, ROBERT G. SCOTT Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Invitation, presented the following letter, which, on motion, was read by the Secretary.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 8, 1849.

GENTLEMEN: I have received here your official letters inviting my attendance at the colonization meeting of the Virginia Society, intended to be held at the Capitol in Richmond the 8th instant, and to partake of its proceedings. Continuing to feel the liveliest interest in African colonization of the free people of color in the United States; having all my original impressions in favor of the scheme strengthened and confirmed by successful experience; and now entertaining no doubt of its entire practicability, and of its being susceptible of an expansion so as to colonize, in reasonable time, all the colored people of the United States now free, or who may be hereafter emancipated, I should be most happy to accept your invitation, and to assist in the endeavor of giving a new and more vigorous impulse to the efforts of the Virginia Society. On other accounts it would afford me much personal gratification to re-visit the capital of my native State. But I regret, gentlemen, that my public duties do not allow me to leave this city at the time proposed.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

MESSRS. ROBERT G. SCOTT, B. B. MINOR, and THOMAS SANSON, &c.

The President, it is said, will send a Special Message to Congress this, or the next week, upon the subject of our claims on Portugal.

THE HUDSON RIVER is so well frozen at Albany, that the skaters were out on it on Friday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29th, 1849.

The defalcation of Prosper M. Wetmore, late Navy Agent at New York, is the general topic of conversation. It is probable that the amount is greatly overrated, but that there is a defalcation, in construction of law, is evidenced by the statement of Wetmore himself. The facts are as follows: Wetmore was appointed by Polk as successor to his brother, Wm. C. Wetmore. He remained in office four years, and was succeeded, on the expiration of his term, by a Whig, in April last. His accounts have been ever since under examination, and were finally sent to the Solicitor of the Treasury with a certified balance due the government of $560,000. That officer immediately ordered suit to be brought for the amount. But subsequently it is said to have been discovered that there had been disbursements for $350,000, for which he had not been credited. The United States claims, therefore, about $200,000, as due from Wetmore. He resists the summons to pay over, upon the ground that he has made disbursements, by order of the government, not within the range of his duties as Navy Agent, and that he has a right to charge, upon all such, a commission of two or five per cent., which would cover the sum he withholds. What force there may be in this justification I do not know. It seems that the defaulting agent, at this place, Major Scott, took the same ground, and retained eleven thousand dollars, with a view of having the validity of his claim tested by competent legal authority.

The main point is, will the money be paid, if the courts decide in favor of the United States? Who is so verdant as to believe it? It was announced in the Union, that government would lose nothing by Denby, but it did lose *one hundred and forty four thousand dollars*, by that choice specimen of the Richmond *clan*, nevertheless. And it was to lose nothing by Eli More, Marshal of New York, but it did lose $20,000, notwithstanding. It was to lose nothing by Patrick Collins, of Cincinnati, but I believe the $60,000 have not been forthcoming to this date. And the story of Scott's defalcation, here at the Capital, was pronounced a mare's nest, and a Whig lie, by the Union, yet the eleven thousand is still *in nubibus*, so far as the government is concerned.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury disturbs the serenity of our "bitter end" people, in a wonderful degree. That Mr. Meredith should have come out against their tariff, after all their hopes of him, as a free trade Whig, was truly melancholy; that he should have assailed the Sub Treasury was a great trial of Democratic patience, but that he should have proved the existence of a deficit, resulting from Mr. Walker's financiering, was past all endurance. The coolness of those gentlemen who assert that a deficit, if it exist, has been caused by this Administration, and not on account of the war and other measures of the preceding one, is illustrated by the following facts:—Messrs. Polk and Walker left the Government burthened with a debt which may be thus stated,

Stock and Treasury Notes	$65,778,450
Due to Mexico,	12,000,000
Due to American citizens on account of Mexican Claims, assumed by this Government, under the treaty,	3,250,000
Liquidated Claims against Mexico, assumed	1,519,000
	$82,547,450

To this amount must, of course, be added the debts due to the soldiers of the war, payable in land and bounty script, estimated at 18,000,000

Total ascertained debt $100,547,450

The charges upon the finances for the two years next following their exit, and the advent of their successors on account of these items of war debt, are as follows:—

Interest on stock, debt, &c.,	$7,400,000
Mexican instalments, with interest	12,500,000
Claims on Mexico assumed	7,769,000
On account of land warrants and script	4,000,000
	$29,669,000

In estimating the amount drawn out, as kept out of the Treasury, I take the Secretary's statement, from which it appears that the average yearly loss to the revenue, from the sales of public lands, while portions of the bounty land warrants remain unlocated, will be $2,000,000. It will be seen that every one of the above items of expenditure arise, directly and solely from the war. Now, while the Polk administration left these charges to be met, did it add any thing to the means of revenue? Did it make any provision whatever for this extraordinary expenditure of thirty millions of dollars? It furnishes the means of meeting disbursements required within the five months following its own decease, and no more. All that was left of the numerous loans it had contracted was the liability for the annually accruing interest upon them. That administration increased the expenditures for the two fiscal years following June 30, 1849, considerably more than twenty millions of dollars. Mr. Meredith has provided means for all over sixteen millions of dollars, and for that he demands a loan. Had Gen. Cass been elected, so that Walker's financial policy would have been continued, the loan required from this Congress would have been at least twenty five millions.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1849.

The President held a brilliant levee on Friday evening last. Other engagements prevented my attending, as I had desired to do, but I understand that it was an unusually pleasant as well as splendid affair. A portion of the British legation was present, but whether the veritable minister himself, I cannot say.

The last news from Texas has created considerable of a sensation. That youngest sister has already commenced quarrelling about her portion of the common goods and chattels. It seems that the governor has advised the raising of troops, and the actual levying of "grim visaged war," in support of the claims of state to all New Mexico east of the Rio Grande, and that the legislature was at the latest dates really at work upon a bill having those objects in view. It seems to be expected that such a bill will be passed, and then measures may be taken under it that would lead to a collision with the general government.

It may be remembered that something over a year ago, Texas pretended to organize New Mexico into a judicial district of that State, and went so far as to send out a judge to administer Texan laws therein. Considering the circuitous route the judge took, this seemed carrying the joke very far, for he went by the way of St. Louis. This fact standing alone would not be of great importance, but it is asserted that the judicial commissary of Texas had a pledge from Mr. Polk that that he should be recognized in the capacity in which he went out, by the military authorities of the territories. This is affirmed by all the Texans now here; and there is no reason for questioning what they say, for Polk, and Marcy, and Buchanan did all that in them lay to support Texas in her pretensions, and the late President even went to the length of assuring the Governor of Texas, in an official letter, dated January 4th, 1847, that he considered the claims of Texas to the whole of the territory East of the Rio Grande valid. This it will be perceived was doing all that he could to give away the common territory of the United States to Texas.—The claim of Texas is as frivolous and unfounded as it can well be. Texas upon no better foundation than her own declaration that the Rio Grande, from its mouth to its source was her western boundary. Now she never exercised any juradiction within a hundred miles of the southern boundary of New Mexico, which is the thirty second degree of latitude, whereas the source of the Rio Grande, is about latitude thirty eight. The only attempt she ever made to cross the boundary of this territory was in 1842, when the famous Santa Fe expedition was undertaken, for purpose of trade, it was alleged, but, as was no doubt true, for the purpose of seizing Santa Fe. The Mexican authorities at all events took the matter in that light, and also took the expedition in irons to the city of Mexico. From that time little was heard of the claims of Texas on Santa Fe, till the United States army conquered it.

Now, Old Zack has to say whether he will bring the latter up with a short turn, or let her try her hand a second time conquering New Mexico. As the Mexicans themselves were enough to resist the impetuous Tekanos. Now there is a considerable population of Americans, with excellent rifles. Of course the invaders would stand but little chance. The call of General Houston on all correspondence relative to the continued military occupation of New Mexico is intended to strengthen this movement. It is said that Texas proposes to bring into the field a force of 2000 men, a rather formidable little army.

In reference to the defalcation of Wetmore, it is now reported that the disbursements on which he pretends to charge the commission, for the amount of which he is declared to be in default, were made even after he left office, and out of monies retained by him for the purpose of enabling him to perform just such operations.

Mr. Wetmore's sureties were, his brother Robert, and a gentleman whose name I have forgotten. The amount of their bonds is thirty thousand dollars, not one picayune of which is expected to be recovered.

I can hardly describe the deep, though carefully suppressed anxiety which prevails here among well informed men concerning the relations between this government and that of Great Britain on the Mosquito and Nicaragua question. No one scarcely expects any disavowal of Chatfield's outrages either towards the feeble governments of Central America or our own. He has been evidently acting under instructions throughout. Can it be possible that great Britain, looking at our dissensions, and calculating on their continuance, designs to profit by them by carrying out schemes for her own present aggrandizement, and our ultimate abasement? The thing really wears something like that aspect. JUNIUS

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1849.

The year, after a good deal of fickle behavior, has come out in an appropriate manner—with the proper attendants of cold weather and good sleighing, which is improved, as only Broadway can show. That famous pedestrian promenade and race course for omnibuses, is now crowded with vehicles on runners, from a crockery crate drawn by a donkey, up to a sleigh with sixteen horses, and a company of an hundred specimens of humanity.

Our Hungarian visiters have retired from the Astor House to private quarters, in Bond street, or, to be better understood, have left the Monongahela House for the quiet and elegance of Penn street—where they receive visiters and donations, the latter being quite as acceptable as the former. These patriotic emigrants have done themselves honor in times past; but our would be fashionables have made them, together with their *chaperones*, quite ridiculous. They have been shown up like nondescripts, and have become the butts for many sly jokes. When the rivers open, say the wags, they will resume their travels, and after making a fortune by exhibitions, will retire to the upper part of New York, where they are to have a feudal castle built, with lawn, &c. An agent of the Bible Society visited them on Saturday, and gave them copies, as he *naively* says, bound according to the rank of the recipient: gill Turkey morocco for Mademoiselle, and calf for those who fought afoot.

Gen. Wetmore's defalcation, if so harsh a term should be applied to the discrepancy in his accounts, is, as was suggested in my last. He is simply waiting to see whether the government cannot be made pay for extra services. His salary, as navy agent, is not equal to what many clerks get, and as a general thing, merchants here will see the government beaten with a good deal of gratification. Mr. Wetmore is one of the most prominent members of the Chamber of Commerce, and none but a few warm partizans think him guilty of acts dishonorable in a merchant.

A new kind of telegraph wire is now being put up for one of the western companies. It is coated with gutta percha, a sample of which I send you. It will be noticed that this wire is completely insulated, and does not come in contact with an injurious substance, and cannot be disturbed by crossing of wires, as is the case now. It can be furnished for sixty five dollars per mile, a price which must give it general use. If it is placed under land or water, it is alike protected from the elements, and makes the telegraph a more reliable means of communication than any other known method. At present a despatch of importance is almost sure to find the line *down*, as the phrase is, and useless.

The mail by the English steamer came by express to the city last night, and was delivered this morning. The news by the wires is confirmed, and the general appearance of commercial affairs is unchanged. Cotton is down in Liverpool, in the two weeks covered by the mail, 1⅛d., and holders here are anxious to realize at a reduction. Ashes are dull at 6¼ for pots, and $6 19 for pearls. In flour there is no movement; but corn, under the foreign news, is in better demand at higher rates. In the provision market there is little animation. Pork is in moderate inquiry and heavy. Sales 380 brls at $11 75@12, and $8 75@9. In beef there is nothing of importance. Quotations are as before. Sales 150 brls beef hams at $12 50@18. Lard is without activity and heavy. In cut meats there is nothing doing. Dressed hogs are selling at 5⅝@5¾c. Butter and cheese are in good demand, and firm. Lead is selling at $4 25 for Galena, and $4 15 for Spanish. The imports of lead for the past ten months have been 12,195 tons, equal to 365,569 American pigs. Scotch pig iron is nominally $21 50 per ton. For wool, the market is very firm, and the stock here does not exceed 1,200,000 pounds. The quotations within the last two months have advanced 2@3c per pound for all grades under 40c. A party largely interested went to England some time since, to endeavor to purchase wool for the market, but the late rise there will prevent his operations. The demand here is good. Some wool sold last week in Boston, at 40c, which was purchased in June last at 24@c. In grocories the movement is not large. Sugar—400 hhds New Orleans at 4@6¼c, 60 hhds Cuba at 4½; 50 hhds prime Porto Rico at 5¼; and 50 boxes white Havana at 7¼, 4 months; 163 hhds New Orleans at 3 94@4 91 per 100 lbs, 3 and 4 months. Of molasses, the sales include 1,350 brls new crop New Orleans at 26@27c, mostly at 26 and 26½, 4 months; 100 new crop Texas on private terms; and two cargoes tart Cuba for distilling, together 642 hhds 27c cost and 19 brls at 19½c, 6 months. The coffee market continues firm, without change in prices. The sales consist of 1,150 bags Brazil at 11@12c, usual time; 800 bags St. Domingo at 9¼@10c, case. As a general thing all departments of trade are dull, and until the middle of the coming month, little animation can be looked for. C.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1849.

MR. EDITOR.—

DEAR SIR:—I have just seen your papers of Thursday and Friday, and am surprised to find that you did not *sooner* receive the intelligence of the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Rail Road meeting held on the 24th inst. As soon as the meeting, adjourned, I wrote to you on the subject, as you requested; and Mr. Darsie prepared a telegraphic despatch containing a copy of the resolution passed by the Stockholders. He gave the despatch to an Agent of the telegraphic company, with a request that it shoul d be sent to the Pittsburgh press, for the use of the different papers, in order to avoid the additional cost of repeated messages. These were the directions given by Mr. Darsie, and who is responsible for his wishes not having been carried out, is more than I can tell.

On the 26th inst. the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company passed the following resolution, by a unanimous vote:

"*Resolved*, That the Chief Engineer be instructed to put under contract, as early in the spring as the weather will permit, the line eastwardly from Pittsburgh as far as the intersection with the Turnpike, near Turtle Creek, and such heavy sections on the whole line as he may deem expedient and to press all the contracts as rapidly as possible."

I have obtained a certified copy of the foregoing resolution with the seal of the Company affixed. It is the intention of the Board to carry it out in good faith; and I am convinced that Col. Patterson, the President of the Company, will do every thing in his power to satisfy every reasonable man. I have no time to go into details, but I feel sure, that what has been done ought to be satisfactory for the present. Another effort to raise stock will now be made; and, at the adjourned meeting of the Stockholders, to be held on the 11th of March, it is intended to decide the question of the mode of providing for any deficiency of funds that may then be required to be raised to complete the work.

I intend to start on Wednesday morning, and to be in Pittsburgh on Saturday next.

Respectfully yours,
SOLOMON W. ROBERTS,
Civil Engineer.

TEXAS AND SANTA FE.—*Victory or Death.*—The information from Sant Fe that the inhabitants had taken preliminary steps to organize a territorial government, has caused the greatest excitement at Austin, Texas. Many were for marching an armed force tither and putting down the rebels, as they are termed. The Austin Gazette advises delay until the receipt of the President's message, and at all events that the Texans should not precipitate a crises, or complicate matters by violence. It still reiterates a determination to have Santa Fe, and says:

"Rather than surrender to the usurpation of the general government one inch of our blood-won territory, let every human habitation in Santa Fe be levelled to the earth, and us, if the necessity of the case requires it, be buried beneath its ruins."

HON. GARRETT DAVIS, who was a member of the late Constitution Reform Convention of Kentucky, has refused to sign the amended instrument, as it has been put forth. He will oppose its adoption before the people.

From the London Gazette.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER'S FUNERAL.

WHITEHALL, Dec. 10.

The Queen has been pleased to command that the following directions, given by her late Majesty, Queen Adelaide, for her funeral, (to day, Dec. 13,) should be made public.

Her Majesty has desired that these directions, which are worthy of the exalted piety and unfeigned humility of the late Queen, should be, as far as possible, carried into effect, and for this purpose has been pleased to sanction a departure from the ceremonies usually observed in the funeral of Kings and Queens of the realm.

(COPY.)

"I die in all humility, knowing well that we are all alike before the Throne of God, and I request, therefore, that my mortal remains be conveyed to the grave, without any pomp or state. They are to be moved to St. George's Chapel, Windsor, where I request to have as private and quiet a funeral as possible.

"I particularly desire not to be laid out in state, and the funeral to take place by daylight, no procession, the coffin to be carried by sailors to the Chapel.

"All those of my friends and relations, to a limited number, who wish to attend, may do so. My nephew, Prince Edward, of Saxe Weimar, Lords Howe and Denbigh, the Hon. William Ashley, Mr. Wood, Sir Andrew Barnard, and Sir D. Davies, with my dressers, and those of my ladies who may wish to attend.

"I die in peace, and wish to be carried to the tomb in peace, and free from the vanities and the pomp of this world.

"I request not to be dissected, nor embalmed; and desire to give as little trouble as possible.

"Nov., 1849. "ADELAIDE R."

The necessary arrangements have been made for carrying the wishes expressed by the late Queen Dowager into effect.

☞ INDIANA.—SALE OF DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.'—Among the hundreds of letters, certificates and orders received by the proprietors of this medicine, the following is selected to show its character.

The sale of its use is in a distant part of the West. The Messrs. Colton are dry goods' merchants, but are also agents for the sale of the choicest medicines.

"WINCHESTER, Ind. Sept. 20, 1847.

"Messrs. KIDD & Co.—We happened to get a lot of M'Lane's Vermifuge last spring, prepared by yourselves. So soon as the Vermifuge was introduced in our community, the demand became so great for it that our stock was soon exhausted. It has produced the best effect wherever it has been used in this section, and is very popular among our people. We are desirous of obtaining the medicine hereafter direct from yourselves, as it sells more rapidly than any other medicine we keep. Please send us a gross immediately. D. J. & J. W. COLTON."

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., No. 69, corner of Fourth and Wood st., Pittsburgh. [jan4 dtwtwS

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] NIMROD GRABELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec 11th, 1849.

☞ See general advertisement in another column. dec13

PENNSY Market and Ferry streets. DR. D. HUNT, Dentist Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between oct1-dtyr

JOB PRINTING.

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

Printed at the shortest notice, at low prices, at the GAZETTE OFFICE, THIRD STREET. dec29

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. L. G. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set Block Tetth in whole and part of a set, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—TOOTHACHE CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—J. B. M'FADDEN, F. H. EATON. [s19

PREMIUM LEMON SUGAR.—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 Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth st. nch14

GREEN APPLES—50 bbls Romanite and Pippin Apples, a prime article, in store and for sale by RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO. jan4

TALLOW—25 bbls prime Tallow, just received and for sale by RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO. jan4

COTTON—36 bales Cotton in store and for sale by RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO. jan4

PEACHES—400 bushels dried peaches, best quality halves, in store and for sale by RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO. jan4

30 BBLS S. H. Molasses, for sale very low, to close consignment by J. S. DILWORTH & CO. jan4

DRY PEACHES—100 bushels, prime quality, now in store, and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO. jan4

BUTTER—7 bbls prime roll, just received. J. S. DILWORTH & CO. jan4

JUST received and for sale 2000 lbs Brimstone by J. KIDD & CO., No 60 Wood street jan4

TURPENTINE STORE—20 barrels Spirit Turpentine and for sale by J. KIDD & CO., No. 60 Wood st jan4

LARD—50 kegs No 1, in store and for sale by ARMSTRONG & CROZER jan4

BACK HOGS HAIR for sale by ARMSTRONG & CROZER. jan4

DRY PEACHES—5 bushels pealed peaches. 50 do do Common do In store and for sale by ARMSTRONG & CROZER. jan4

10 BBLS CIDER VINEGAR—For sale by ARMSTRONG & CROZER jan4

10 BBLS FRESH LOUISVILLE LIME—In store and for sale by ARMSTRONG & CROZER jan4

CORN BROOMS—200 dozen this day received and for sale by ARMSTRONG & CROZER jan4

BACON—40 pieces new Bacon. 50 do do do rec'd and for sale by ARMSTRONG & CROZER jan4

FLOUR—200 bbls Fresh. 100 do Old Wheat Extra, in store and for sale by ARMSTRONG & CROZER jan4

GREEN APPLES—200 bbls in store and for sale by ARMSTRONG & CROZER jan4

BUTTER—10 bbls Roll Butter Fresh, 50 kgs prime do do just received and for sale by ARMSTRONG & CROZER jan4

6 DOZEN BALSAM FIR—For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No. 60 Wood st jan4

JUST ON HAND—500 lbs Gum Arabic and for sale by J. KIDD & CO. 60 Wood st jan4

JUST RECEIVED—130 lbs American Arrowroot, and for sale by J. KIDD & CO. No 60 Wood st jan4

UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS.

W. R. MURPHY continues to keep on hand a full assortment of the Welsh Unshrinkable Flannels, and has recently received a supply of the finer qualities. Also Swansdown Flannels, a scarce article and well adapted for the wear of invalids, and others whose constitutions will not bear the Welsh or Persian and Gauze Flannels for Infants wear; together with a full supply of American manufactured Flannels, of different qualities. Also, SHROUDING FLANNELS, of all the different widths, at the North East corner of 4th and Market sts.

☞ Wholesale Rooms up stairs, where dealers will always find a good assortment of new style goods. jan4

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale his valuable Farm, situated in Allegheny Township, Westmoreland County, on the road leading from Greensburg to Freeport, 14 miles from Leechburg on the Pennsylvania Canal and 26 from Pittsburgh.

The above Farm is beautifully situated in a fertile valley, containing 160 acres, of which about 95 are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, 12 acres of meadow, a young and thriving apple orchard of select fruit.

The buildings consists of a large new log house and kitchen. Also a large bank barn with granaries, sheds, &c.

An indisputable title will be given.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves.

For terms apply to the subscriber residing in Warren, Armstrong County, Pa.

jan1w3t G. C. BOVARD.

RELIANCE FIVE DAY LINE,

FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF MERCH