THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PITTSBURGH.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 12, 1850.

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 3 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out. Bad 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.

The Board of Directors of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company organized yesterday, by electing the following officers:—Gen. William Robinson, President; Jos. J. Brooks, Secretary; Wm. Larimer, Jr., Treasurer.

The *Chronicle* is quite sore at the election of Barker, and vents its spleen upon us, because we have striven to encourage the new officer to the proper discharge of his duty. The reasons we gave, why Barker succeeded, we believe are correct. We have never heard them denied by any well informed person. They were certainly beyond our control, and were not of our seeking; but as faithful journalists we are bound to state the facts. If the Chronicle was disappointed, in the defeat of its candidate, so were we in that of ours. If its conductors take the disappointment harder than we do, is is not our fault, and can hardly excite our commiseration.

Our neighbor of the Mercury must excuse us from, say further argument in favor of a rail road Company purchasing iron where it can be got on the best terms, both as to quality and price, and the means of payment. Any other mode of proceeding, seems to us so utterly ridiculous, that we do not care further to trouble our readers with it. We are perfectly willing that our neighbor should enjoy his opinion on the subject, but we do not think he will find any sensible man to act upon it.

RAIL ROAD ELECTION.—The Stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road on Thursday last, elected the following Board of Directors, to serve for the ensuing year:—

Wm. Robinson, Jr., Allegheny.
Jas. Wood, Pittsburgh.
J. H. Shoenberger, Pittsburgh.
Fred. Lorenz, Pittsburgh.
Arnold Lynch, Stark Co., Ohio.
John Larwill, Wayne Co., "
Zadock Street, Columbiana Co., Ohio.

Wm. Robinson, Jr., Esq., was at a subsequent meeting of the Board, re-elected President.

ALLEGHENY CITY.—The members of the Council of Allegheny met at the town house, on yesterday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and, after being sworn in, organized by re-electing Wm. Robinson Jr., Esq., President of Select Council, and M. M. Gormigle Clerk. Wm. Moore, Esq., was elected President of Common Council, and J. J. Carpenter, Clerk.

H. S. Fleming, Esq., was then sworn in as Mayor, by Alderman Barkley, and immediately entered upon the duties of his office.

The Councils adjourned to meet on Tuesday next, at half past six, P. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year.

The Baltimore American is copying our statement of the number of Steamers built at Pittsburgh in the period of ten years pays the following compliment to our city.—"With the advantages of mineral wealth which she possesses and the stirring and enterprising spirit which her citizens continue to manifest, Pittsburgh fairly maintains the appellation of the Birmingham of America."

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAIL ROAD.—The Erie Gazette has seen a letter from a highly respectable citizen of Buffalo, which states that it is certain that the Directors of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad will put the road under contract as soon as they can perfect the right of way. We understand the Stockholders passed a resolution to that effect at their meeting a few days since. They have upwards of $50,000 worth of stock taken, and a committee has been appointed to proceed to obtain the balance. It is thought the contracts will be made as early as March or April, if not before. Later intelligence states the full amount of stock has been taken, and we may therefore confidently expect a vigorous commencement of the work next spring.

A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, alluding to the progress of Methodism, says: "It has been established in this place forty one years. During that time, not less than $32,000 has been expended for the support of the Gospel and benevolent purposes; $35,000 for church buildings; $3,000 for Sunday Schools, &c., being a total of $70,000, or an average of $1,750 yearly. The present number of organized churches is 7, of members 1552, of Sabbath Schools 9, and of Sabbath School children, 1500."

AN INDIAN STATE.—The Cherokee Indians, it is said, design to apply for admission into the Union in a few years, and, with that view, they are exceedingly anxious to compete with the whites in all kinds of improvements.

DR. UPFOLD.—The consecration of this gentleman to the office of Bishop of the diocese of Indiana took place on the 5th of December. The sermon was preached by Bishop McIlvaine, and the Bishop elect was presented by Bishops Kemper and Hawks. Bishop Upfold, we believe, is a native of Albany, and was formerly the rector of St. Luke's, in New York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1850.

My anticipations respecting the fate of General Cass' resolution upon the suspension of intercourse with Austria, are not so certain to be verified, as I considered they were yesterday.—Mr. Clay and Mr. Hale have both spoken to day most emphatically against the proposition. Mr. Clay was quite troubled in recommending that the resolution be at once laid upon the table or rejected, for he said the effect of even referring such a declaration against any nation with which we were at peace, could not fail to unfavorably felt in our intercourse with other governments. Mr. Clay rather flew Cass very happily upon the *peacharm* he is known to have for doing things for popular effect.

Mr. Hale moved to add Russia as another power from which we ought to withdraw the light of our diplomatic countenance. Mr. Hale then proceeded in a style of cutting irony to expose the trivial character of the proposition, and the inconveniencies that must attend the practice of discriminating between nations, by withholding provisions for keeping up the usual communications with them, on account of our disapproving of their policy and measures in administering their own affairs.

There seemed to be a chance that the resolution would be quietly voted down, when Mr. Foote, rose to answer Mr. Clay. He will speak to morrow, but how long it would not be safe to conjecture.

The House of Representatives now spent another day in the effort to elect a Clerk, and appear no nearer the object of its exertion than when the attempt was commenced on Thursday last. On the five trials made to day, Forney had one hundred and seven votes against one hundred and thirteen votes for other candidates. Mr. Campbell, the present capable and efficient Clerk, received at one time one hundred and three votes, but the impossibility of his election being proved, he was dropped, and Mr. Foote, of Vermont, taken up. On the last trial to day, Mr. Foote received 91 votes, and it is very possible that the opponents of Forney may all unite upon him, and thus elect him. He does not desire the office, and even has said that he could not accept of it, if tendered to him.

Until this matter is disposed of, it is quite in vain to think of doing any business of a legislative character.—A report from the Committee on rules was made to day, recommending certain modifications in the system which has therefore prevailed.

The subject of slavery is made to wait upon the convenience of both branches, and for this no one feels and very poignant regret. In the Senate, Foote's resolution declaratory of the power and duty of Congress to the organization of governments for the territories, has been shoved to the wall by Gen. Cass' great card, and the debate thereon; and in the House, Mr. Root's resolution on the direct and immediate enforcement of the Wilmot proviso, in regard to them, must lie over until the new Clerk, and other officers shall have been comfortably settled in their places.

In the mean time, Mr. Clemens' resolution in the Senate, directed the administration for its policy, in reference to California, has been disposed of, while that of Mr. Venable, adopted by the House, will be speedily answered.—There is therefore a short lull on the agitation that usually reigns at Washington, while Congress is in session, and which has never been more violent, than during the present winter. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1850.

The political news of the day is not important. The House has elected no Clerk yet. Three trials were had to day, in which Forney declined from 107 to 104, and Mr. Foot, of Vermont, went up to 94. I think the result proves that Mr. Foote cannot be elected, while the fate of Forney continues to be doubtful. To morrow the Whigs will take up Philander B. Prindle, of New York, and if they concentrate their strength upon him, he will be chosen, for all the Free Soilers stand ready to vote for him, or for any body but Forney or Campbell, when their votes can aid in his election.

The slaughterous work threatened in the Senate, when they begin upon the nominations, has not been commenced yet. We are as quiet as a bear in a snow storm. The contest in the House excites little attention, and the long winded dialogues in the Senate over the abstractions of Cass, upon foreign diplomacy, and of Foote, upon slavery, are as dull as Bruin in his winter's torpor.

There was in the latter branch a rather spirited debate upon the anti slavery resolutions of the Vermont Legislature. Yulee, of Florida, a subject whose only distinction consists in his having been the first to object to the courteous reception of those communications from sovereign States of this Union, pretended to find in the resolutions in question something disrespectful to the other States, and he therefore resisted the ordinary motion to print. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, worked himself into a fever heat in denouncing the arrogance and presumption of sending hither such declarations against a favorite institution of his own and other States of the South. Slavery was, he said, no concern of Vermont's, and he recommended her to mind her own business. Mr. Mason, while he was thus rebuking Vermont for what he called the impertinence of interfering with an institution peculiar to the South, in which she could have no concern, conveniently forgot to notice that through and by that institution alone Virginia had in the House four representatives, who but for its existence would have no right there. Those four representatives of Virginia property may sit there without question as to their right, but when they or Mr. Mason ask, as they are now doing, the extension of that principle to other regions, within the limits of the Republic, Vermont will protest, and every other free State will do the same. This discussion took place on a motion to lay the motion to print on the table. The motion to lay on the table was defeated, ayes 11, to noes 43. The subject was passed over, and will come up again to morrow, when Mr. Chase, of Ohio, will speak upon it.

Mr. Cass's resolution respecting diplomatic intercourse with Austria coming up, Foote, of Mississippi, delivered himself of one of his characteristic fulminations against Mr. Clay, for having opposed it yesterday. The little gentleman was more courteous towards Mr. Clay, than to Governor Seward, a few days since. The matter was not disposed of.

I forgot to refer yesterday to the important vote upon Mr. Clemens' resolution calling for the instructions and correspondence to and with Gen. Riley, as Governor of California, in respect particularly to his connection with the proceedings ending with the formation of a State Constitution. It was laid upon the table by the casting vote of the Vice President, the vote being the remarkably full one of 29 to 29, only two Senators being absent. It was a triumph for the Administration, and shows that all Gen. Cass' pronunciamentos against it do not command the full assent of his party adherents. Had Mr. Webster been present the vote of the Vice President would not have been required. JUNIUS.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 8, 1850.

This being the 5th of January, no business was transacted in either House of the Legislature.—In the Senate, Mr. Dunn added additional lustre to his name, by moving the resolution for an adjournment. Of course, no Senator, however interested he may have been in the welfare of the Commonwealth, and the progress of the Legislature, desired to place himself in opposition to a resolution of this kind.

In the House, the same proceeding was had, the resolution being offered by Mr. Porter, of Northampton County, in still more claptrap terms than those used by Mr. Dunn, Mr. Porter being a man of real ability, and the other but a counterfeit. It is curious to see what a change of features a new position gives a man. During the life time of Gen. Jackson, or at least during that portion of it when assistance might have been of service to him, Mr. Porter was one of the very loudest in condemning his measures, and in ridiculing his pretensions to celebrity. Since his death, however, he has thrown himself within the halo of his name, and swears with his hand upon his thigh, as they did in ancient times.

How different are the fortunes of men. A Native American editor in Harrisburgh, at the time of Gen. Jackson's death, who had been loud in sustaining the old hero during his life, in every act of his administration, came out upon him with calumnies, and came very near being mobbed therefor; and such odium was temporarily cast upon him, that he was not even able to obtain a glass of liquor at a hotel.

Verily, consistency is a jewell which is not much prized, for both these men are now holding public positions. CORDEN.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1850.

All is dullness here, and the commonest remark is that the weather here was so bad. All small items are completely weatherbound; and it only remains to tell what will be done when it clears off, and what has been done. After the 1st of May a most elegant and extensive hotel is to be erected in Bond street; once the centre of fashionable society; but now the residence of dentists and the paradise of boarding houses. A large number of elegant houses are to be rared to make room for the new hotel, which will receive as guests those unable to get into the New York and Union Place Hotels. On the first of May, the whole block opposite the Irving Hotel will be devoted to the dry goods trade of Stewart, who will then have the most extensive establishment in the world. Large as is this hive of Stewart's, he does not sell all the dry goods, but has many active competitors, and among the first may be named the new house of Hitchcock & Leadbester, who have, since the cholera departed, retailed the enormous sum of $200,000 of dry goods. They are a most famous house to advertise, and unlike most houses, do just as they promise.

Our postmaster has adopted a novel plan for the pre-payment of papers, which is worth copying elsewhere. He now allows papers to be put into the letter boxes, when the fractional part of a five cent stamp is attached. Half of one of these stamps divided diagonally, and pasted on the envelope, will be received as equivalent to the payment of two cents; a quarter, by the same mode of division, as equivalent to the payment of one cent postage.

The new legislative common council were inducted into office this forenoon, and the annual message of the Mayor delivered. Our city legislature is a new feature, and may need some explanation. Under the new order of things, committees are dispensed with, and all subjects of interest pelicy are reported upon by separate bureaux, such as lamps, gas, streets, &c. Legislation is done by bill, and instead of night meetings a regular session from day to day is required. The officers are paid, and the tea room abolished.

The tables of imports and exports from this city do not show the most flattering state of things, and an argument not to be unheeded in favor of a reform, and a radical one in the tariff.

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

	Dutiable.	Free.	Specie.
1848	$79,006,271	$3,307,944	$1,103,619
1849	84,880,209	9,293,960	5,467,658
Increase	$5,873,938	1,986,016	4,364,039

These figures are conclusive against the humbug, dignified with the name of Free Trade; as the figures stand, the increased imports of merchandise are seven millions of dollars, but we have no such increase of exports to square the account. On the other hand we have a decrease of exports of five and three quarter millions, the amounts standing in 1849, at $39,816,019, against $45,306,938. Adding the increase of imports with the decreased exports, we have a balance of trade against us in the commerce of this part of eleven millions of dollars, a good part of which has been settled by State and Government stocks, enabling us to keep our specie at home.

In cotton there is a good deal of firmness, with sales of 10,000 bales, within the past week, reducing the stock very materially. Flour is rather dull again, common state, $5 @ 5 06; strait, $5 06 @ 5 12½; mixed Ohio and Indiana, $5 12½ @ 5 18¾, mixed Michigan, $5 18 @ 5 25; straight, $5 @ 5 37½; and pure Genessee, $5 44 @ 5 56. There is a little speculative movement, based on a supposed short supply here, but the estimates are so variant, that it is difficult to get near the fact. The estimates range from 350,000 to 700,000 bbls. The believers in the high estimates state, however, that 200,000 or 300,000 bbls. at least, are unsound.

Wheat, no change. Corn hardly so firm, and yellow can be had at 63cts. Whiskey 26½ @ 26¾. The market for Pork is lower, with small sales Mess at $11 50 @ 11 62½, and Prime $8 62½, with sales 300 or 400 bbls, and 350 bbls. for February, delivery at $11 @ 11 25. Beef is dull—sales at $6 @ 6 12½ for Prime, and $8 50 @ 9 for Mess. Sales 400 tcs Prime Mess at $15 50. Lard is in moderate demand at 6 @ 6½c, and 1000 kegs on private terms. Cut meats are in fair request. Sales 500 tcs fair Hams, deliverable in April, at 6½c, and 100 hhds. dry salted, on private terms, also to arrive.

The iron market is firm, and holders generally, ask an advance. There have been no recent arrivals from England, and the market cannot be quoted very firm. In money matters there is no change to notice.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Fraternal Conference—Old and New School Re-Union.

In the Gazette of last Saturday an article is found, endorsed by the Rev. Dr. Riddle, and Rev. S. M. Sparks, together with three other gentlemen connected with Dr. Riddle's church, with the caption, "The Presbyterian Church Union Question."

This article demands some reply, which we will endeavor to make in the spirit of Christian brethren. In matters of Christian controversy, truth must guide, as far as it is known, for by adopting this course it will appear that verity and not envy, and a desire for maintaining what is proper, rather than a contradicting spirit, moves us to oppose any person, measure, or thing. Concessions to an opponent, so far as truth will justify, prove a magnanimity of soul. This was the plan pursued by the Great Apostle in his controversy with the Jews. He conceded every thing that was true, in the arguments they advanced, and then set to work and overthrew all of them by a simple statement of facts. Heb. 9, 1, 10, and ver. 11, 28. We desire to follow this blessed example.

In reference to the article of our brethren, we ask.

I. What gave rise to the "fraternal conference?" Ans. A few days previous to the first meeting, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Riddle, Mr. Sparks, and Mr. West, happened to meet in Dr. Riddle's Study. Dr. Campbell introduced the subject of re-union. Dr. Campbell and Dr. Riddle conducted the conversation, for a short time. Afterwards, Mr. West united in it. Mr. Sparks, it is believed, withdrew before the conversation ended. A meeting was agreed on for the Monday following, i.e., Monday, 3d December. Dr. Campbell agreed to have the place prepared, and to have his brethren properly informed on the subject. There was then *one* Old School and *three* New School brethren present, when this conversation commenced, and it commenced with Dr. Campbell. "Honor to whom honor is due."

II. When the conference held its first meeting what did it contemplate accomplishing? Ans.—The great point urged was union in Pittsburgh and vicinity. The rapidly increasing population of the two cities was stated—the solemn *responsibility* to *this* population, amongst whom God had appointed the location of the present resident ministers, and the necessity of union to produce a stronger and more effectual influence upon the people, for their spiritual good, as well as the necessity to have the division existing healed, was urged with earnestness. The Old School brethren had no further aim, at first, than re-union in Pittsburgh, between the two Presbyteries of the Old and New School. In the progress of the conference, this object was extended to the Presbyteries of Erie and Meadville, owing to synodical relations existing in the New School body, between those two Presbyteries, and the Presbytery of Pittsburgh. An extension of the correspondence to the entire body of the church, in both branches, was pled for by some of the New School brethren, and a motion made to that end, but the opposition it met with, for several reasons, caused the mover to withdraw it. So to the *first* and *third* plans were disposed with, and the *second* adopted.

III. What were the reasons why the motion for a general union was withdrawn? We give first their own statement, and then our answer. Their statement is—"In order, however, to show the entire sincerity of our wish for a general union, one of the undersigned (Mr. Edwards) moved, and another (Mr. Wallace) seconded a motion to the following effect: That the entire facts in regard to this conference, together with the substance of the views expressed on both sides, be incorporated in a circular letter to be addressed to the entire Presbyterian Church of the two schools, with a view to elicit the opinions and feelings of both, so that if the movement met with favor it might be incipient to a general union of all sound Presbyterians in both branches of the Church."

Our answer to their statement of the foregoing motion being withdrawn is, that it was withdrawn.

1. Because it was shown by these New School speakers, that sound New School Presbyterians would not agree to a general Union themselves, unless an *expurgation* first took place on their own side of the house; that is, some Presbyterians of the New School would not offer a re-union of their own body, as that body now is, with the Old School body.

2. Because such expurgation was shown to be impracticable, and that things must remain as they are, or another excinding act must take place on the part of the New School, to rid themselves of the elements of destruction, or the sound among them must secede from the unsound. And

3. Because the motion included in it, the object of having Old School minorities, to unite with New School majorities, under their name; the same as the New School minority in Pittsburgh and vicinity would have to assume the name of the majority in case of re-union. This was seen to be an effort merely to change the character of parties, without effecting a general and solid re-union; or in the least purifying the distant parts of the New School Church. The motion was therefore strongly opposed, and consequently withdrawn, but not for the reason assigned by Dr. Riddle, and his friends, as we believe an attempt at re-union, on such a basis was also seen to be an attempt to change the state of the real question before conference, which question was then, Union in Western Pennsylvania. This attempt to change the question was fully met by Mr. Dickey, the chairman of the conference.

IV. Dr. Riddle and his brethern say, they take their "present position from conscientious motives."

What are these motives? We had hoped that Dr. Riddle, especially, who had expressed himself so frequent, so earnest, and so anxious for re-union, would have had no conscientious scruples in co-operating with his brethern, in a practicable way, to effect an object so desirable and so "near to his heart." The conference closed, leaving two things for future action. *First* a committee having been appointed, the business of future correspondence was committed to that body. Dr. Riddle was one of this committee, the paper prepared for the Presbyteries he helped to correct, and voted in committee for the amendments suggested. He pronounced the statement, after hearing it twice read, "a faithful historio narrative of the principle matters which transpired in conference." *Second*, the conference instituted a weekly prayer meeting, for the future attendance and co-operation of Ministers and Elders of both parties. To this, the Doctor and his brethern agreed, and in the Doctor's words, we say, "they would be confessedly in a wrong position, who should refuse christian conference and prayer with their brethern." Again the Doctor's article says, "We were influenced by considerations like these, that Christian conference and prayer might do good," &c. If this be a true position, why then do not the Doctor and his Elders attand at these meetings! But what good can come from praying, if we believe the thing about which we pray cannot be accomplished? Nay more, if we not only "expect no success," but determine in our hearts to prevent, if we can, the thing to promote which we profess to meet in Christian conference and prayer before God? We are told to "ask in faith nothing wavering, for he that wavereth is as the wave of the sea, driven with the wind and tossed. Let not that man think that he shall receive anything from the Lord." James, I. 6, 7.

V. The publication in the Gazette, the paper adopted by both committee and conference, is much objected to, by the Doctor and his friends. The solution of this is at hand. The paper itself contains two reasons which ought to be deemed sufficient to justify its publication. But we have strong *additional* grounds for its appearance in print. Dr. Riddle stated, when he met with the committee on the 16th Dec., that his church was then in a ferment. What caused this ferment? certainly some sort of news of the object and doings in conference had reached his people. It was necessary therefore that the paper should be published, to prevent misrepresentations, as well as to give the people the knowledge of the true state of affairs. And the only regret on our part is, that the paper was not addressed to the members, as well as the Elders and Ministers of the churches.

Why wish concealment, or express even a desire to "keep the matter quiet," from the christian public, and the people of our churches, a matter which so eminently interests them; and especially so, when a *ferment* had began *before* the paper was published. Was not this *ferment* the result of a distorted view of the facts of the case?

The paper, in *circular form*, was distributed on Monday, the 24th of December. It appeared in the Advocate on Wednesday, 26th, and in the Gazette on the 29th. The paper was read from several pulpits. Did Dr. Riddle read a copy, from *his* pulpit? Has he read one even yet? If not, it is very plain what causes "surprise and regret," that the paper should have been found in the Gazette. That respectable sheet is read by many of his congregation, and they *saw* for themselves the genuine and authentic doings of the conference—other congregations *heard* the same from their own pulpits. Now had the good Doctor read a copy to his congregation, and told them frankly his own views on the subject, we presume that if any "ferment" existed, it might have been allayed—"When Neptune raises his head above the waters, the tempest is stilled."

VI. With reference to the ministers and the "secretary" of the conference, the public will see, it is a *personal* matter, and without proper ground of complaint.

The "Secretary of the Conference," if he kept any minutes, ought to have handed them to the chairman of the committee of correspondence. If he kept no minutes of importance, why complain of the publication of the circular on that account? Certain it is, no minutes were, to our recollection read at the close of our conference meetings.

VII. On the question of *sincerity* in voting for instituting a committee on correspondence, we need say no more than that the Doctor and his brethren "acquiesced" in a measure, which, according to their own statement, they did not believe would succeed. But this they did, merely from "courtesy."

At *present* we shall add no more, but a summary of the main facts, and a *few* remarks. Nor would we have replied at all to the statement of our beloved brother, Dr. Riddle, and those who signed his name, considering their statement as a kind of *apology* for the course they thought proper to pursue, only, we wish to keep the real *facts* of the case before the christian public, both here and elsewhere. So far as Dr. Riddle and those who act with him are concerned, every indication warns us that re-union is out of the question.

VIII. We conclude with a *summary* of facts and some remarks.

(1) Facts. The Conference and its result shows.

1. That Dr. Campbell, *one* Old School Brother, commenced it. In this way, it begas with the Old School Brethren: see sect. I.

2. The Old School Brethren contemplated nothing, at first, but a union in Pittsburgh and vicinity—See sec. II.

3. They conceded to their New School Brethren an extension of correspondence to the Northern Presbyterian, owing to Synodical relations and because they believed the churches in those Presbyteries to be essentially sound in the faith. see sec. II.

4. They opposed all extension of the correspondence to the church general, for the reasons stated—see sect. III.

5. A committee of correspondence was raised, consisting of *three* N. S., and three O. S. men.

6. This committee met, and agreed upon the paper to be transmitted to the Presbyteries. Dr. Riddle voted for the amendment of this paper, and then for its adoption, after hearing it read twice See sect. IV. and I.

7. The Conference instituted a Prayer Meeting for both sides to meet at, and pray for God's blessing on their efforts for re-union. Dr Riddle and his brethren agreed to this. Ibid. 2.

8. At the close of the first meeting for prayer, on Monday, Dec. 24th, the paper prepared and adopted in committee was reported, read twice, fully sanctioned, and *unanimously* ordered for publication, and circulation; the *majority* of the committee, and a large additional number of Ministers and Elders, were present. Both Dr. Riddle and his Elders were *absent*. The paper thus mentioned, was therefore fully and perfectly *official*.

(2) Remarks.

1. Our answers to the statement of Dr. Riddle and his Brethren are directed *mainly*, in reference to the printed circulars adopted in committee, and the meeting following, assembled for prayer and conference, as also to the public statement of the Doctor and his Brethren, made against that paper. We wish not to travel out of the record.

2. We can see no just reason why the doctor and his friends should take exception to the publication of that paper.

3. In conclusion, we say, it is a sad omen to find professors of the religion of Christ thus putting their hands to the plough and then looking back. But assuredly, God in heaven has not looked down upon this professed concert of action in total indifference. If to mourn over the desolations of Zion, and plead in private for a healing of the breach; if to manifest by the strongest desire that amity might exist in the church, and love destroy all petty pride; if to meet from time to time for this purpose, professing sincerity and oneness of design—and then, after all, flinch and fly in the moment of action, declare that the object professed was not the object intended; pray for the success of a thing, it was determined to thwart; and extenuate such conduct by arguments, the force of which no one can feel; if all this be true, certainly it is easy to see why "publication at all under the circumstances," should occasion "surprise and regret." The committee will make no further plea to urge Dr. Riddle and those who signed with him, to co-operate in the blessed work of Union. As they have taken a public method of manifesting their dissent from us, we take the same method of expressing our regret at their course—"For the divisions of Reuben, there were great searchings of heart."—Judges, v, 16. We leave the whole matter now with the Lord, to dispose of as he pleases, and rest our cause with him, and with the dispassionate judgment of the christian public.

FRANCIS HERRON, Chair'n of Committee.
NATHANIEL WEST, Sec'y of Committee.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 9, 1850.

METHODISM IN NEW ORLEANS.—We learn from the Methodist Expositor, that in May last, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in New Orleans, resolved to raise $40,000 to pay certain indebtedness upon their church buildings in that city and secure parsonages. H. R. W. Hill Esq., headed the subscription list with $5000, he having previously paid $2000 on the same account James Wright, Esq. gave $1000, and another $1,000 was given anonymously; several gentlemen gave $500 and $600 each, and the subscription has reached $35,000—a truly noble effort.

THE PARKMAN MURDER.—A full copy of all the testimony given before the secret inquest is to be furnished the counsel of Professor Webster, by order of the Attorney General, J. H. Clifford, Esq.—The Bee learns that the wife and daughter of the Professor visited him again, in his cell, a few days since. It is said by those most intimate with him, that his confinement begins to wear upon him. Professor Webster's case will come before the New Grand Jury at the Municipal Court, which will be empanelled on Monday next.—*Boston Mail, Friday.*

DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.—The demand for this great remedy is rapidly increasing, and we are every day receiving orders from a distance for lots, which we find it almost impossible to supply as fast as required. The truth is, the remedy requires only a trial to convince the most sceptical of its excellence. We select, from a file of similar documents, the following:

"COVINGTON, Ohio, May 15, 1847.

"J. Kidd & Co: Gentlemen, As I am engaged in selling a few very choice medicines, I do not consider my stock complete, unless I have a supply of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. I obtained a few dozen boxes of these Pills from Mitchell & Co., which sold very fast, and I wish a new supply immediately.

JACOB WIDNER, P. M."

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., No. 69, corner of Fourth and Wood st., Pittsburgh. [jan12-d&wlw5

Dentist Market and Ferry streets. DR. D. HUNT, Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Ferry, between oct1-d1y1n

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 de13

JOB PRINTING.

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

Printed at the shortest notice, at low prices, at the GAZETTE OFFICE, THIRD STREET. de29

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. G. O. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, 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. ja19

PREMIUM LEMON SUGAR.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly William street, N. Y., and for sale by A. Jayne, 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. JAYNE'S, at the Patent Medicine Store, No. 70 Fourth st. mch14

Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the Office, No 21 Market street, on Saturday, the 26th day of January, 1850, at 8 o'clock, P. M. jan12-td R. FINNEY, Sec'y.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Thomas G. Brant, late of West Elizabeth, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the deceased are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them, duly authenticated, to either of the Administrators, or to F. C. Flanegin, Esq., their attorney.

GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, Elizabeth, Pa.
ANDREW BEDELL, Jefferson township.

jan12-wd&w3

"NORWAY PLAINS" BLANKETS.

THESE superior Blankets, made of the softest and finest Wool, can always be found at Dry Goods House of W R MURPHY, jan12 N E corner Fourth and Market sts

COUNTERPANES.—Colored and White Counterpanes, of handsome patterns and for sale low by W R MURPHY jan12

COLORED COTTON VELVETS.—Mazarine blue, light blue, scarlet, maroon, garnet, brown, green and black Cotton Velvets; an assortment always kept by W R MURPHY jan12

EMBROIDERIES.

A LARGE assortment of French Wrought Capes, Collars, and Cuffs, may be found, very cheap, at jan12 A A MASON & CO'S, 56 Market st

SHAWLS.—A very choice article of Mourning Long Shawls, at low prices, at jan12 A A MASON & CO'S

LOBURG CLOTHS are selling very cheap (some as low as 25 cents per yard) at jan12 A A MASON & CO'S

LAMPBLACK—30 bbls in store and for sale by jan12 J KIDD & CO, 60 Wood st

GUM KINO—25 lbs (True) just rec'd an d for sale by jan12 J KIDD & CO

H. PENCILS—20 gross, ass'd, just rec'd and for sale by jan12 J KIDD & CO

TIN FOIL—15 lbs just rec'd and for sale by jan12 J KIDD & CO

FANCY SOAP—50 boxes ass'd, for sale by jan12 J KIDD & CO

For Rent,

THE BASEMENT, corner of the Diamond and Union streets, well adapted to any public business. It has been occupied as a Coffee, or Eating Establishment, for a number of years.

ALSO—Several Offices and Artist's Rooms, well lighted, with entrance from the Diamond, over the store of the subscribers, north west corner of the Diamond and Market street. Apply to jan12 ALEXANDER & DAY.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES!

ALEXANDER & DAY, corner of the Diamond and Market street, are now selling off, at reduced prices, their stock of Winter Goods, consisting of Shawls and Ladies' Dress Goods, in great variety. Also—Blankets and Flannels, Cloths, Cassimes, Satinetts, and a full assortment of heavy Cotton Goods. Confident that better bargains cannot be had elsewhere, we invite the attention of buyers. ALEXANDER & DAY, jan12 75 Market street.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!

THE Constitution and Standard of the Associate Reformed Church in North America: 8vo, bound in sheep.

The Other Side, or Notes for the History of the War between Mexico and the United States, written in Mexico, and translated from the Spanish, with notes: by A. C. Ramsey.

Sketches of Reforms and Reformers of Great Britain and Ireland: 12mo, cloth.

The Works of President Edwards, in 4 vols; a reprint of the Worcester edition, with additions, and a copious general index.

The Mountains of Egypt, or Egypt a Witness for the Bible: By F. L. Hawks, D. D., L. L. D.

Memoirs of David Hale, late editor of Journal of Commerce, with selections from his Miscellaneous Writings: By Rev. J. F. Thompson.

The Parting of William Vaux: of Mexico and California: By Lieut. Wise, U. S. Navy.

Familiar Letters to Young Men, on various subjects: designed as a Companion to the Young Men's Guide: By Wm. A. Alcott.

The Poems and Prose Writings of R. A. Dana: 2 vs. Nineveh and its Remains: By Layard.

For sale by ELLIOTT & ENGLISH, jan12 No 79 Wood st

WILKINS HALL.

THE ORIGINAL AND JUSTLY CELEBRATED WASHINGTON ETHEREANS,

RESPECTFULLY announce that they will give their famous chaste and inimitable VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL ENTERTAINMENT, at the above splendid new Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, January 12th.

☞ For particulars see Programme. jan11

Wanted;

ALLEGHENY City and County Scrip, at par for Dry Goods, &c. W. L. DENISON, janl1-3t* 202 Liberty st, 1 door below Hand.

ROLL BUTTER—6 bbls prime Fresh, rec'd this day and for sale by janl1 TASSEY & BEST

KEG BUTTER—6 kegs in store and for sale by janl1 TASSEY & BEST

LARD—20 kegs and 1 bbl on hand and for sale by janl1 TASSEY & BEST

SCORCHED SALTS—6 bbls, a prime article, rec'd and for sale by janl1 TASSEY & BEST

SALERATUS—6 bbls and 20 boxes in store and for sale by janl1 TASSEY & BEST

SODA ASH—30 casks on hand and for sale by janl1 TASSEY & BEST

CLOVER SEED—25 bbls new, on hand and for sale by janl1 TASSEY & BEST

TIMOTHY SEED—3 bbls for sale by janl1 TASSEY & BEST

BLACK ENGLISH CRAPE, for Trimming, to be found at the Dry Goods House of janl1 W R MURPHY, N E corner Fourth and Market sts

JENNY LIND and Fancy Velvet Trimmings, of all colors, to be found at the store of janl1 W R MURPHY

BLACK SILK LACES, including a few pieces of extra width, to be found, at low prices, at the store of janl1 W R MURPHY

EVENING DRESSES—A. A. Mason & Co., 56 Market street, will this day open another large invoice of these French Embroidered Evening Dresses, a very desirable article for Parties, Soirees, &c. janl1

TALLOW—7 bbls prime, rec'd and for sale by janl1 S & W HARBAUGH

DRIED BEEF—6 casks Sugar Cured, just rec'd and for sale by janl1 S & W HARBAUGH

CHEESE—200 lbs W R, in store and for sale by janl1 S & W HARBAUGH

WINDOW GLASS—377 bxs, ass'd, for sale by janl1 S & W HARBAUGH

BULK PORK—5000 lbs rec'd per Catch Copp, for sale by janl1 S & W HARBAUGH

LARD—100 kegs and 20 bbls Leaf, for sale by janl1 S & W HARBAUGH

TOBACCO—10 bxs for sale, to close consignment, by janl1 STUART & SILL, 113 Wood st

TEA—10 hf chests, to close consignment, for sale by janl1 STUART & SILL

GLASS—50 bxs 7x9, in store and for sale by janl1 STUART & SILL

CHEESE—300 bxs in store and for sale by janl1 STUART & SILL

BUTTER—9 bbls Fresh Roll, just rec'd and for sale by janl1 ROBISON, LITTLE & CO

IN the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny County, in the matter of the voluntary assignment of Obed Fahnestock. No. 127, October Term, 1857.

And now, to wit: October 23, 1849, Petition of Edward Simpson, Esq., one of the assignees, presented in open Court, and read; and, on motion of William McCandless, Esq., the Court ordered notice of this application for a discharge of the Assignees, to be given by three weeks' notice in two of the daily papers published in the City of Pittsburgh, and await the further order of the Court. [From the Record.]

janl1-w6t HIRAM HULTZ, Pro.

AD