THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PITTSBURGH.

(WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 16, 1850.)

☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 8 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 several articles, see first page.

POPULATION OF PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA.—The *North American* has been making some calculations in regard to the population of Philadelphia county, founded on the late septennial return of taxables. The number of taxables is 77,632; and it was deemed fair to calculate the whole number of citizens upon the presumption of the proportion of the former to the latter being about 1 to 5½; which gives a total result of 426,976 souls. To this the North American adds the colored population, which are not included in the assessor's lists, making an aggregate of 453,976!

Let us try Allegheny county by the same rule.

The number of taxables is	28,547, in increase
of 9,937 since 1842, making 54 per cent.	
This gives a population, according to the	
above ratio, of	157,003
Add, for colored population	5,000
Making our present population	162,003

If this is correct, our population has nearly doubled since the census 1840.

The population of Pittsburgh and its immediate environs, which, for all business purposes are as much of the city as the city proper, according to the same ratio, is as follows:

Pittsburgh,	50,468
Allegheny,	22,710
Birmingham,	4,598
East Birmingham,	1,452
South Pittsburgh,	2,662
Lower St. Clair,	7,700
Pitt township,	1,512
Lawrenceville,	1,298
Manchester,	2,220
Duquesne,	550
	96,276

Showing a population of the city and immediate environs, including the colored population, which are not numbered in the above, of about *one hundred thousand inhabitants!*

With the exception of Philadelphia county, Pottsville, and Schuylkill, the county of Allegheny shows the largest increase of any county in the State.—Philadelphia city shows an increase of 29½ per cent. Philadelphia county, excluding the city, an increase of 62 per cent., and Allegheny county an increase of 54 per cent. in seven years! Potter shows an increase of 91; and Schuylkill of 59 per cent. The next largest increase is Clarion, 53¼ per cent; the next is Cambria, 49½; the next Jefferson, 46; the next Luzerne, 43½; the next Butler, 40; the next Armstrong, 38½; the next Venango, 27 per cent. Our neighboring county of Butler shows a handsome increase. Westmoreland shows an increase of only 12 per cent. and Washington of 10½. Berks has increased 18, and Lancaster 20½ per cent.

Allegheny county is the second in the State in population. Philadelphia (city and county) contains 77,632 taxables. Allegheny county contains 28,547. Philadelphia city, proper, contains 22,730 taxables, being 5817 less than Allegheny county. Lancaster is next in size to Allegheny, containing 22,864 taxables. The next is Berks, containing 16,262; Chester, 14,769; Montgomery, 13,516; Bucks, 13,151; York, 13,060; Schuylkill, 12,867; Westmoreland, 11,618; Luzerne, 10,898; and Washington, 10,029. All the rest contain less than 10,000 taxables.

There will be great changes in the representation of the counties to the Legislature, after this year. Berks has heretofore had a representation equal to Allegheny, and contains only a little over half as many taxables. Allegheny county will probably have two Senators and six Representatives. As far as we are able to judge, the chances will be much more favorable to the Whigs than formerly if a just apportionment is made.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.—We learn that the Board of Directors immediately upon their election and organization, by the appointment of officers, proceeded to direct, by a formal resolution, that the Directors residing in Allegheny co, adopt the most vigorous measures to prepare the line to Beaver for *letting* at the earliest practicable moment—and that already such steps have been taken to carry out the order of the Board, which will, it is confidently hoped, meet the just expectations of the public, and cause the road from hence to Beaver, to be swarming with laborers as soon as the season for out door work will admit. Both east and west of Pittsburgh, therefore, the coming season, rail roads will be in active progress. A bright day is dawning upon Pittsburgh, and her one hundred thousand inhabitants.

There is an extensive "strike," as it is called, at present existing in this city, among the Puddlers and Rollers of our Rolling Mills. It seems the proprietors wish to reduce the wages of these operatives, to the Tariff of '46 standard, and urge as a reason, the low price of iron. They say they cannot afford to give the former wages. The workmen stoutly resist, and have made arrangements to support those who are unable to hold out. They also talk of associating their capital together, and starting a manufactory for themselves. We like this latter idea, and hope it may come to something. The general manufacturing law, passed last winter, affords great facilities for such an association.

TO CITY ADVERTISERS.—But few of our city friends seem to be aware of the means afforded of communicating with their customers in the country, by our *Weekly* paper. We now circulate between three and four thousand copies of the Weekly Gazette, the most of which are taken in the region around Pittsburgh, and in the eastern counties of Ohio. This affords a direct means of reaching that vast and enterprising population which do business directly with this city. As the means of inter communication increase, the direct business of the people of the surrounding region with the city increases, and no means of securing this business presents so effective a mode as advertising. Our retailers are as much interested in this as our wholesale dealers, and all will find it to their account to make use of the Weekly Gazette.

It is a general impression that the trade of the coming Spring will by far exceed that of any previous season. The great plethora in the money market, which is constantly augmented by the vast amount of capital flowing in from Europe, and our Pacific Possessions, all seeking investment is calculated to produce a state of extraordinary activity and prosperity in every branch of business. We cannot expect, however, that business will come to us, without we make an effort to obtain it and this we think is only to be done through the newspapers. The Merchants of other cities, far remote from us, are endeavoring by advertising in our City and Country Papers—to carry off a trade that properly belongs to us, and which we can retain, if we jointly point out to our Country Merchants and others the advantages we can offer them, to purchase their goods nigher home.—We venture to affirm that our merchants generally have as large and general assortments of Goods, as can be found in the Eastern Cities, and can afford them on better terms than they can be purchased at, either in Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, or Boston; and it is only necessary to make this fact know, to induce purchasers to come to Pittsburgh, instead of seeking those more distant markets. We commend to all who wish to increase their business, the following remarks of that shrewd thinker, *Horace Greeley*, and invite them to make free use both of our Daily and Weekly issues:—

ADVERTISING.—We have often remarked that extensive advertising is one of the means by which the reform in trade is to be accomplished. The two classes, buyers and sellers, have a common interest in finding each other: that is to say, it is the interest of him who can supply a certain want cheaply, to have every buyer aware of the fact; and it is the interest of the buyer no less. An expenditure of $50 may be too much, one of $5000 may be too little, for that purpose. If, for example, somebody has discovered, (as we see it stated in a southern paper) a substance, or chemical compound, which will dispense with the labor now required in washing clothes, or the half of it, at a very small cost, the owners of this patent may expend $50,000 a year in advertising, and then not spend enough. There are inventions within our knowledge, worth hundreds of thousands, if the patentees knew how, and had the enterprise, to bring the mkt to the knowledge of all interested: these failing, they will never realize $20,000. Whoever can supply this city cheapest with almost any article in general use, or cheaply furnish an article a dealer in our city pays a thousand dollars more for are eligibly located store than he need pay is a less frequented street, and does not pay a hundred dollars a year for advertising. He willingly pays a thousand dollars, merely to let some ten thousand people know that he has certain articles to sell, but grudges five hundred dollars, the cost of extending the same knowledge to millions.—*H. Greeley.*

SHOCKING.—The County Jail of Adams County, Pennsylvania, was destroyed by fire, on the 7th instant, and two insane persons, there for safe keeping, lost their lives. When will Pennsylvania make adequate provision for her unfortunate insane!

The Morgantown Mirror says that wagon loads of provisions daily pass through that place for the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, where some thousands of laborers are now employed. Large quantities of flour have been taken from Washington, Fayette, and Greene counties, and bacon from Pittsburgh, to feed the laborers on the road.

Much money will be spent in this region for rail road purposes the ensuing season, and we congratulate our merchants, and provision dealers on the prospect of a good year for business.

THE PRESENT YEAR.—A german newspaper has recently published a prophecy by a Benedictine monk, who died in 1847, the purport of which is that the present year 1850 will be one of unusual prosperity. The different sects of christianity will in that year accord. The Sultan will be poisoned (About Medjid had better take care,) and his empire will become christian. Russia will suffer much from a war like nation of the east. A German prince will found an eastern empire. Grain, fruit, lentils and other vegitables will be so plentiful that the barns will be unable to contain them. The disease of the sweet potatoe will every where cease, and old men will not remember such a year of fruitfulness. The wine of this year will surpass that of the year of the comet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1850.

Mr. Campbell was elected clerk of the House to day, on the twentieth trial, by the vote of 112 against 109 for all other competitors. This result was unexpected, after all that had taken place since the assembling of this Congress. At the first Whig caucus, Mr. Winthrop was nominated by a unanimous vote. He was defeated solely through the desertion of Southern members of the party. In due course of time, Mr. Campbell was brought forward for clerk, as an able and worthy officer of a previous Congress; though not regularly nominated, and was faithfully supported by the body of the Whig party, frequently receiving a higher vote than had been given for Mr. Winthrop. At length the impossibility of electing him by Whig votes being seen, Mr. Foote was brought forward, and would have been elected with the aid of four Free Soil members occupying an independent position, but who were only waiting the opportunity to vote for him with effect, but for the defection of three Southern Whigs, who, at the critical moment, left him for a candidate of whose election there was no thought nor hope. But Mr. Foote was withdrawn, and last night a caucus was held, at which, after a long discussion, an informal agreement was arrived at, to vote for Mr. Campbell to day, and then to make a trial of Mr. Prindell. The opportunity to take up Mr. P. was not afforded, for, on the third trial to day, the following Southern Democrats came up to the assistance of Mr. Campbell, namely, Messrs. Colcock, McQueen, Orr, Wallace, and Woodward, of South Carolina, Venable, of North Carolina, Hubbard, of Alabama, and Ewing, of Tennessee—and secured his election by two majority over all competitors.

It is hardly necessary for me to say that I think, that, under the existing circumstances, Mr. Campbell should not have been voted for by Northern Whigs. Their true course was to adopt in respect to this and all other offices of the House, the rule of a plurality, and to adhere to Mr. Foot.—But I will not enlarge upon this point. Mr. Campbell is a good officer, and a sound Whig, and will of course retain all the Whig clerks, whose places depend upon his choice.

The Northern Democrats are, of course, highly incensed at the treachery of their Southern colaborers, but I have taken great pains to assure them that their indignation is quite superfluous, that this is a sort of thing not at all uncommon here, in fact, that good faith in the observance of their party relations, upon the part of the Southern politicians is rather the exception than the rule. I was much amused with the symptoms of vexation manifested by some of the green ones, when they saw that the desertion of Forney by the South Carolinians was to result in the success of a Whig candidate. Some half a dozen rose, and changed their votes from French to Forney, supposing, in the innocent simplicity of their hearts, that by so doing they could effect Campbell's majority. Many of them declare, however, that they have given their last vote for any Southern man or measure, which means that they will be independent till again required to be subservient

Some two hours were consumed in the attempt to choose a Sergeant at Arms, which only availed so far as to show that Lane could obtain about three fourths of the Democratic votes, and that Mr. Giddings, of New York, will probably be supported by the Whigs pretty generally—unless some of the Southern Whigs should vote for Lane, who belongs to Kentucky, Giddings will probably be elected.

It is understood that the answer of the President to the resolution calling for the correspondence and intercourse relative to the establishment of a Civil Government in California, since the war, will be communicated to the House in the early part of the following week. It will prove that the original instructions upon which milita authorities acted, in the matters referred to in the enquiry, were given by the predecessor of Gen. Taylor. But the present administration has had agents in the Territory acting under its directions, who have exercised an important influence in the formation of a State Government.

I have ascertained that the rumor to which I have referred, that a Senatorial caucus was held to take into consideration the means best adapted to the removal of the present officers of the Senate is not correct. JUNIUS.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 12, 1850.

The annual statement of the accounts of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company were presented to day, in both Houses. This statement shows the affairs of the Company to be in a most prosperous condition. They have divided sixteen per cent. the past year, besides carrying to the surplus fund above one hundred thousand dollars. It is the most prosperous Internal Improvement Company in the United States. They divided one year, thirty four per cent.

In the Senate to day, Mr. Crabb presented two memorials from the Merchants and Traders of Pittsburgh for a general Banking Law. This project is more favorably received here this year, than it ever has been before; and were it not for some wealthy parties in Philadelphia, whose wealth is comparatively increased by every approach to the hard money standard, there would be no difficulty in securing a law similar to that which has so greatly advanced the prosperity of the state of New York.

Mr. Packer, who is a practical printer, has ferreted out the fact, that the decisions of the Supreme Court, as published by Mr. Barr, the late Reporter, do not contain as many lines and words in a page, as did the reports of Messrs. Watts and Sergeant, which the law requires, as well as five hundred and fifty pages in each volume. He offered a resolution initiatory to additional Legislation, to enforce a compliance on the part of the Reporter and Publisher. It is impossible that a law book of five hundred and fifty pages, containing as much matter as the old reports well bound, can be sold for four dollars, and so limited a number of copies sold, as of the Pennsylvania reports, and at all recompense the Reporter.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Porter introduced a bill in place, to establish a department of education. The morning business, otherwise, was trivial. The order of the day was the subject of flogging in the Navy; and Messrs. Cornyn and Pinkster, each spoke at length, and with great eloquence and ability, in reply to some old Federal doctrines advanced yesterday, by Mr. Porter of Northampton, on the subject of the right of instruction. When they had concluded, Mr. Rhey, called the previous question, for the purpose, as he said, of preventing too great a torrent of Rhetoric upon the subject. The call was sustained, and the resolutions passed with no one in opposition, with the exception of Mr. Porter, whose clarion voice was heard ringing out a RAY in his usual emphatic style.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Allegheny:

The Grand Inquest of December Term, 1849, enquiring in and for the County of Allegheny, having closed their labors, make the following report.

The number of cases brought before us this term have been fewer than the preceding Inquest. A large portion of these had their origin in tipling or drinking houses. This inquest wish to enter their protest against the present system of granting Licenses to retail spirituous liquors, and would respectfully request the Court to withhold their license in all cases when not *fully* satisfied that the *wants* of the community at large require it. The great increase of beer and small tipling houses, who do not presume to ask for license, but deal out spirituous liquor, in violation of all law, is to be greatly regretted. Notwithstanding some of the constables have returned many of these nuisances situated in their respective wards and townships, others have returned very few, while from some of the townships there are no returns. Of the aggregate of these nuisances, in the city and county we think not more than one in ten have been returned.

The inmates of the Jail, under the excellent administration of Sheriff Curtis, appear to be rendered as comfortable as is consistent with the punishment of crime, and the badly ventilated apartments will permit. We would recommend to the Commissioners of the County an enlargement of the windows, or an additional opening on the inside of each apartment, opposite the outside windows, especially of the tier of cells. Also, the erection, in the Jail yard, of a small building for a wash room and bath house. Although a greater degree of cleanliness prevails throughout the Jail than we expected to witness, yet a small house or shed, for the above purpose, would contribute largely to the means of cleanliness so essentially necessary to the health of the prisoners. The locks on the cell doors are represented to us as being insecure. The hinges of the lids of the water closets are mostly corroded and rotted off, and should be replaced with new ones.

The system of "prison labor" has many advantages, with suitable work shops, in which all the prisoners might be constantly and profitably employed. The prisoner might be thus made to contribute largely toward, if not wholly to pay the expenses of the Jail, while the voluntary request and petty Jail offences, for recommitment, would be fewer. As the choice of labor within the Jail, or in the open air, would induce a preference for the latter, we would respectfully ask the attention of the Commissioners to this subject as one worthy of their earnest attention.

WILLIS BOOTH, Foreman.
JOHN VANCE,
JOHN WILSON,
JOHN LIGHTNER,
WM. GARNER,
GEORGE McCLELLAND,
H. CRIDER,
JNO. FULLERTON,
WM. W. McGREGOR,
ROBT. J. BEATTY,
S. H. GAMBLE,
WM. SPEELMAN,
JOHN MORANGE,
G. Y. COULTER,
MILTON McCLELLAND,
JAMES MACKRELL,
SAM'L. MELVILLE.

The New York Courier and Enquirer has the following comments on a subject which has lately excited considerable attention.

Discussion is rife on the question, did the second half of the Nineteenth Century commence January 1, 1550, or not? To understand the question and decide it correctly, we must go back to the beginning. It is taken for granted that the Centuries of the Era began at 12 o'clock ante meridian, or 12 hours before noon, of Jan. 1st, in the year 1, when it began, no time of the Era had elapsed:—the next minute after the date of its beginning, was the *first* minute, of the *first* year of the *first* Century:—the next minute after that, was the *second* minute of the first year of the first Century, &c.

One year from the beginning of the Era, viz. at 12 o'clock, ante meridian, on Jan. 1, in the year 2, the first year ended, and of course the *second* year commenced. And in the same way it becomes evident that *two* years from the beginning, the *second* year ended, and the year 3 commenced:—that *twenty* years from the beginning, the *twentieth* year ended, and of course the 21st year commenced;—and that *forty nine* years from the beginning, the *forty ninth* year ended, and of course the 50th year, (or the year 50 from the beginning,) commenced. And the 50th year was not finished,—that is, 50 years from the beginning of the Era had not been completed, until the *fifty first* year commenced,—which was at 12 o'clock ante meridian,—or 12 hours before the meridian of Jan. 1st, in the year 51.

Now a century is 100 complete years—neither more nor less—and half a century, is the half of 100, or fifty, complete years—neither more nor less. To determine, then, when the first half of the first century ended, and the second half commenced, it is only necessary to determine when 50 complete years of that century ended, when they become complete—and that as we have seen above, was not until 12 hours before noon on the 31st of January of year 51. That day was the first day of the second half of the first century. One hundred years from that day, which was January 1st 51, was the first day of the second half of the second century. And so also, eighteen hundred years from that day, viz: Jan. 1, 1851, was or will be, the first day of the second half of the nineteenth century.

We cannot see any particular difficulty in coming to this conclusion, or any flaw in the process of reasoning by which it is reached. If correct, it follows of course that last *New Year's day* was not the first day of the second half of the nineteenth century—but only the first day of the year of the first half thereof—and that all the touching, sentimental, and beautifully poetic editorials—our own included—which were written on the opposite hypothesis, must be kept until next New Year's day, to be timely and appropriate. Our readers will take notice, therefore, that our own will probably challenge their attention and admiration again, when the year 1851 comes round.

AFFAIRS IN NICARAGUA—RECALL OF OUR CHARGE.—A dispatch from Washington to the Express, states that the recall of Mr. Squier, our charge to Nicaragua, has been determined upon by the Government, and adds:

"I have, moreover, all but official authority for stating that it is more than probable the British Government will deal similarly with its accredited agent, Mr. Frederick Chatfield. His return home, indeed, may have already been determined upon."

DISCOVERY OF GOLD MINES ON THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.—The Panama Echo, received by the steamer Alabama at New Orleans, says it is a positive fact that a gold mine has been discovered in the province of Veragua, on the Isthmus. Some Americans had resolved to go and dig there instead of proceeding to California. In its number of the 14th ult. the Echo says:

"It is no longer a matter of doubt that gold can be procured in the mines on the Isthmus, within a day's travel of Panama. Judge Shattuck, of Mississippi, a gentleman of high character and standing, and Dr. Cullen, a gentleman acquainted with the mining operations in California, have been prospecting, and gave us their opinion that the "dust" exists in particles sufficiently large, and of a quality to justify extended operations. We have seen some of the dust procured by these gentlemen, and have no hesitation in asserting it to be the real stuff. Jewelers and dealers in the precious metals pronounce it fully equal to the productions of California.

Telegraphic despatches from Washington to the New York Express, contain the following items:—

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1850.

I learn, on the most undoubted authority, that the recall of Mr. Squier is resolved upon—on what grounds you have been heretofore made perfectly well aware. This you may consider a fixed fact.

I have, moreover, all but official authority for stating that it is more than probable the British Government will deal similarly with its accredited agent, Mr. Frederick Chatfield. His return home, indeed, may have already been determined upon.

Thus, you will see, both powers manifest the most conciliatory disposition towards each other by their mutual disavowals, which cannot but lead to a satisfactory termination of the matter in dispute.

I have at length succeeded in getting at the truth of the Navy Agent's deficit. Official figures show that the vouchers deducted, there is a government balance due from Mr. Wetmore of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars. This is correct.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—We were yesterday shown a new two dollar counterfeit note on the Farmers' Bank of Harrisburg, dated May 25, 1841, and signed R. F. Rauch&r, Cashier. Vignette, a woman with a milking pail and two cows. Engraving very poor, paper thick, and altogether not calculated to deceive.

We are happy to announce to our readers that the House of Representatives has at length, done itself justice by making choice of a Clerk, and that the choice has fallen on so estimable a gentleman and excellent an officer as Thomas J. Campbell, of Tennessee, who officiated as Clerk to the last House, and who had thus far acted as Clerk to the present.

FROM LIBERIA.—The Rev. R. R. Gurley has returned from Liberia, in the Decatur, and arrived in Washington a few days since. He comes charged with "glad tidings of great joy" from that distant colony. He arrived at Monrovia on the 18th of September last, and was received with open arms. On the 24th of September he addressed a large meeting of the people, not of Monrovia alone but of Montserrado county. His address, in which he warmly congratulated them on the rapid growth of Liberia since he spoke to them on the same memorable hill, was received with acclamation. Resolutions were offered by President Roberts, which were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Gurley describes, in animated terms, the prosperity of the people. They occupy about three hundred miles on the coast, and penetrate fifty or sixty miles into the interior, embracing about 6000 colonists, and a large multitude of the natives of the country. They are enjoying uninterrupted peace with the aborigines; and the moral force which their superior improvement enables them to exert is insensibly infusing an improving spirit among the natives, and counteracting, in some degree, the range of the slave trade.

The new constitution of Liberia is in operation, with a President, two houses of the Legislature, and a judiciary department.

Great Britain has formed a treaty of commerce with the colony. Every day is enlarging the articles of her trade. Mr. Gurley brings with him various specimens of the productions of Liberia—her coffee, which some suppose equal to the Java, blocks of her most precious woods, cotton stuffs, &c. &c. These curiosities will be exhibited by Mr. Gurley, to gratify the public curiosity. We are ourselves indebted to an officer of the navy, for a beautiful stick of the red cam wood.

We understand that Mr. Gurley is preparing a regular report of his discoveries for the Government.—Washington Union.

THE HAZARDS OF MERCANTILE LIFE.—The following statement gives a melancholy picture of the hazards and fluctuations of mercantile life. The changes of fortune are, indeed, extraordinary. Only a few days since we saw, in the streets of Philadelphia, two old, badly dressed, and apparently indigent individuals who, twenty years ago, were considered as among our first merchants, who carried on a very extensive shipping trade, and exercised a great influence. But they failed, and became bankrupts, and scarcely saved enough from the wreck to keep them from the almshouse. The article we copy is from the Merchants' Magazine:

"It is asserted that but one eminent merchant, (and his death is still recent and lamented,) has ever continued in active business in the city of New York, to the close of a long life, without undergoing bankruptcy, or suspension of payments, in some one of the various crises through which the country has necessarily passed. I have no of determining the truth of this assertion, but it must have some foundation, and I think it would be difficult for either of us to add to the number. "If it be suspected, by reliable authority, from records kept during periods of twenty to forty years that, of every 100 persons who commence business in Boston, 95, at least, die poor; that of the same number, in New York, not two ultimately acquire wealth, either through the intermediate process of bankruptcy; while, in Philadelphia, the proportion is still smaller.

A meeting of gas consumers was held in the city of New York, on Tuesday night, to take measures for obtaining supplies of gas at cheaper rates. —Among the proceedings, reported in the Tribune, we observe the following:

Professor Gaast explained a plan by which the City could be lighted at a five thousandth part of the expense now incurred. This light is of his own discovery, and the principal ingredient is nitrate of soda, which can be had in inexhaustible quantities in South America. The residuum of the soda, after being used, would be more valuable than the article in its crude state. One of those lights placed in Broadway, corner of Canal street on the top of a house, would enable a person to read throughout the whole of that street and neighborhood. He has one of them in use on the locomotive "Rough and Ready," on the Philadelphia Railroad line. By it the engineer can see three-quarters of a mile ahead, and is enabled to observe the switch-pole for half a mile. The expense of this light for nights was only 25 cents.

A committee of three were appointed to examine this new discovery and report upon it.

STATUE TO GEN. JACKSON AT WASHINGTON.—A Washington letter states, that during the present month the equestrian statue of General Jackson, in bronze, will be completed and placed on a granite pedestal in Lafayette Square, opposite the President's house. The proportions of this statue are represented as colossal, and the figure is said to be thrown into a very striking attitude. It differs, says the letter, from other equestrian statues in the particular of the horse being self poised. In that of Peter the Great the horse is supported in his position by fastening the tail to the pedestal. This statue is the first of bronze ever made in this country, and it is said, will reflect great credit on the artist, who is a young American of great genius, Mr. Clark Mills. The work was ordered by the Democratic Association of Washington.—*Baltimore American.*

A WINDFALL.—A New York letter, in the Philadelphia North American, under date of the 8th instant, says:

"There is a curious case in preparation by one of our sharp practical lawyers, which involves a large amount of money. It appears that the books and other assets of a bankrupt Fire Insurance company were sold some time since at auction, under execution. They have come into certain hands, who, upon diligent search, are believed to contain evidence of the large indebtedness of certain wealthy parties, covered by fraudulent entries. The amount involved is said to be nearly a million of dollars."

LIFE INSURANCE.—This mode of providing for the wants of a helpless family, in the event of the death of its head, is becoming very popular. The following extract shows some of its advantages:

If a man of 35 can lay by $20 a year, for the future support of himself or family, and deposite it in a Savings Bank, should he live 20 years, may amount to $500. If he deposits it in a Life Saving's Bank, he will secure to his family a policy for $1000 should he die the next day! Should he live a dozen years, it is expected no more payments will be required: thus, for $250, paid in instalments of $20 a year, or $5.a quarter, he secures a paid bond for $1000, and his life insured gratis! Which is the safest and most profitable investment? Who will neglect to provide for the future support of his family, when these means are offered him?

There are now in Europe and America more than 150 Life Insurance Companies; the first one having been established in France, 150 years ago; the remarkable fact should be considered by those who wish to make a safe investment, that during the whole period of 150 years, there has never been known a single instance of an exclusively Life Insurance Company failing to pay its liabilities! Can the same with truth be said of any other moneied institution?

DR. WEBSTER.—This unfortunate individual recently made several complaints that his rest was disturbed at night by prisoners in the adjoining cells shouting out to him and uttering the most opprobrious epithets, such as "you're the man that cut up Dr. Parkman," "you're a murderer," "you're a blood thirsty scoundrel," &c. The head keeper stationed two men in the passage to listen, and ascertain if these charges were true. They declared that all was silent during the night, but about 4 o'clock in the morning Dr. Webster complained as before. The conclusion drawn from this, is that he has become so absorbed in the terrible affair in which he is implicated, that he is actually a monomaniac.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.—Inquiries are often made respecting the continuation of this work with special reference to the probable time of the appearance of the next volume. We conversed with a gentleman, last evening, who had recently seen Mr. Macaulay, who said he was laboring hard every day, but that he did not expect to have the third volume ready for the press in less than a year, and that it might not be ready in less than fifteen or eighteen months.—*New York Commercial.*

DEATH OF THE REV. EZRA HEALY.—We regret to announce the sudden death of the Rev. Ezra Healy, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, which event took place about four o'clock on the morning of Thursday, the 27th ult., under the following circumstances. The house of Mr. Daniel Faulkner, in the 8th concession of Elizabethtown, was discovered about 4 o'clock, to be on fire. Mr. Healy started from his own premises, to go and assist in extinguishing the flames, but had not proceeded far along the road, when he fell and immediately expired. Mr. Healy was one of the oldest and most useful ministers of the Methodist Church, and his death will be regretted by thousands all over Canada.—[Prescott Telegraph.

SPRINGFIELD ARMORY.—An unusual activity prevails at the Government Armory, at Springfield, Mass., and the number of men employed there is greater than ever before known. Muskets are being manufactured at the rate of 1500 per month, and the operation of changing the flint lock muskets, in the arsenals, to percussion locks, is rapidly progressing.

THE CREVASSE NEAR NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 5th inst. says: "By a gentleman from the scene of the disaster at Bonet Carro, we learn that the crevasse is now twenty eight arpents in width. The business of grinding is almost entirely at a stop, on the neighboring plantations, and several planters express the opinion that not only will it be impossible to prevent the entrance of the water until a great fall in the river takes place, but also that they will be unable to plant for the ensuing season. The water has come down as far as Mr. Soulet's plantation, near the Rost & Kenner plantations. If nothing decisive be done to arrest this tremendous inroad of the river, the overflow may soon be expected near the Metairie Ridge.

THE WITNESSES IN THE FARMAN CASE.—Forty two witnesses have been summoned to attend before the Grand Jury, on Tuesday next, to testify as

DIED,

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, WM. LUPKICOTS, Esq., aged 57 years.

His funeral will take place on to morrow, (the 17th,) from his late residence on the Fourth Street Road, and proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

Assembly at Wilkins Hall.

☞ We are requested to say that gentlemen wishing to subscribe to the Ball at "Wilkins Hall," on the 17th inst., can procure tickets on application to any of the Managers. jan16-2t*

WILKINS HALL.

THE ORIGINAL AND JUSTLY CELEBRATED WASHINGTON ROTERPEANS,

RESPECTFULLY announce that they will give their LAST chaste and inimitable VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL ENTERTAINMENT, at the above splendid new Hall, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, January 16th.

☞ For particulars see Programme. jan16

Country Residence &c., for Rent,

FROM the first of April next.—My Mansion in the City District, and the ground and stabling occupied therewith.

ALSO—The Orchard Hill, Garden, &c., adjoining George Breed, Esq.

jan16-3t JAMES S. CRAFT.

Brick Yard for Rent.

A LOT OF GROUND, suitable for a Brick Yard, and situated near the city line, in the vicinity of Soho Bridge, will be rented for a term of years. Apply to E. D. GAZZAM, Third street, Office over the Post Office.

jan16 (Post and Mercury copy.)

Medical Notice.

THE partnership between DR. SPEER & MORGAN was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 1st inst. Dr. SPEER will be found at his old office on Penn street.

Dr. MORGAN will be found at his office on Liberty street, a few doors below Pitt. jan16-2t

A Present for Your Family.

MORRIS & WILLIS' HOME JOURNAL,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—$2 PER ANNUM.

"The best paper in the Union." [Evening Star.
"Rather get in coal than go without it" [Boston Post.

New subscribers can be supplied from Jan. 1, 1850, if immediate application be made (either personally or by letter) at the Office of Publication, 61 Wood st.

J. D. LOCKWOOD.

Warehouse for Rent.

TO LET, from the 1st day of April next, that Warehouse at the corner of Liberty and Hand streets, at present occupied by John Watt & Co. as a Wholesale Grocery. Apply to

J. F. KERR, Attorney, Fourth street, jan16-3t ben Smithfield and Grant.

For Rent.

A ROOM on the second story of the Warehouse No. 22 Wood street. jan16

For Rent.

A LARGE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with Eighteen Acres of ground in a good state of cultivation, together with good stabling, &c., situated 3½ miles from Pittsburgh, near the Greensburgh turnpike, and adjoining the Allegheny Cemetery. There is an excellent spring near the dwelling. Possession given on the 1st April.

ALSO—A three story Brick Dwelling House, on Liberty street, between O'Hara and Wiley streets, Fifth Ward, at present occupied by the subscriber. Possession given on the 1st April. Enquire of

jan16-4t WM. YOUNG, 141 Liberty st.

NEW NEGRO SONG, by S. C. Foster.—"Oh, Lemuel, go down to de Cotton Field," a new Ethiopian Melody, just rec'd and for sale by

jan16 J. H. MILLER, 81 Wood st

TANNERS' OIL—20 bbls Straits Oil, for sale by

jan16 JAMES DALZELL, 24 Water st

SOLE LEATHER—300 sides Spanish, for sale low

by JAMES DALZELL

FEATHERS—1000 lbs prime, for sale by

jan16 JAMES DALZELL

NAILS—500 kegs Oliphant's brand, for sale by

jan16 JAMES DALZELL

NEW BACON—HAMS, SIDES & SHOULDERS—30,000 lbs in Smoke House, for sale by

KIER & JONES, Canal Basin,

jan16 near the Pennsylvania street

FLOUR—125 bbls in store and for sale by

jan16 CRAIG & SKINNER, 26 Market st

OATS—250 bu in store and for sale by

jan16 CRAIG & SKINNER

ONIONS—10 bbls rec'd and for sale by

jan16 CRAIG & SKINNER

LARD—8 kegs, in store and for sale by

jan16 CRAIG & SKINNER

BUTTER—10 bbls Fresh Roll, in cloths, to day rec'd and for sale by CRAIG & SKINNER

DRIED PEACHES—25 bu just rec'd and for sale by

jan16 CRAIG & SKINNER

HICKORY NUTS—10 bbls in store and for sale by

jan16 CRAIG & SKINNER

GREEN APPLES—25 bbls in store and for sale by

jan16 CRAIG & SKINNER

POTATOES—100 bbls in store and for sale by

jan16 CRAIG & SKINNER, 26 Market st

BUTTER—8 bbls (Plaingrove) Fresh Roll, just rec'd and for sale by jan16 J & R FLOYD

LARD—20 kegs No 1, on hand and for sale by

jan16 J & R FLOYD

PEARLASH—25 bbls Adams', on hand and for sale by J & R FLOYD

POTASH—11 casks in store and for sale by

jan16 J & R FLOYD

CHEESE—50 lbs W R, on hand and for sale by

jan16 J & R FLOYD

SALIRATUS—20 bbls Adams', in store and for sale by jan16 J & R FLOYD

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Members of the Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, of Dickinson township, Cumberland county, Pa., that the assessment of six per cent. has this day been laid on the premium notes of said Company, by the Board; which amount is directed to be paid to the Treasurer of said Company, according to the charter of said Co. By order of the Board.

A. G. MILLER, Secretary.

jan16-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration for the Estate of Benjamin F. Harris, late of the Borough of Birmingham, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment; and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, to the subscriber, in Birmingham.

SARAH HARRIS, Adm'x,
JOHN McKEE, Adm'r.

jan16-w2w*

LIVER COMPLAINT.—Another cure performed by using the original, only true and genuine Lee's Pill.

ASHFORD, Brown co., O., March 29, 1847.

Mr. R. E. Selleck—In April last my wife was attacked with Liver Complaints, and had the advice of two physicians, who tried various remedies without producing any good effect. Having heard of your celebrated Liver Pills, I concluded to give them a fair trial. I purchased one box of Mr. Scott, of Aberdeen, and gave them according to the directions, and before she was greatly relieved. I procured a second box, which entirely cured her, and she now enjoys excellent health. I have used them myself, and recommend them the best family medicine I ever tried.

Yours, &c., MARTIN BEASLY.

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLECK, 57 Wood st; sold also by Druggists generally in the two cities.

jan16

Notice.

J. O'CONNOR retires from our firm from this date, & going into the houses of Atkins, O'Connor & Co., Philadelphia, and O'Connor, Atkins & Co., Pittsburgh. The "General Commission and Forwarding Business," as well as the "Pittsburgh Transportation Line Agency," will be continued by us at our Depot, 84 Water street, Baltimore. We return our thanks to our friends and the friends of the Line for past favors, and hope a merit and receive a continuance and increase of the same.

O'CONNORS & CO.

Baltimore, January 1st, 1850.

PITTSBURGH TRANSPORTATION LINE.

ATKINS, O'CONNOR & CO., Nos. 249 & 251 Market street, Philadelphia; O'CONNOR, ATKINS & CO., Canal Basin, Liberty st., Pittsburgh; O'CONNORS & CO., 70 North street, Baltimore.

This old established LINE, having changed its firms and agents as above, and extended its arrangements, begs leave to inform its friends and the public that it will be prepared, on the opening of the Pennsylvania Canals in the spring of 1850, to give all freights unequalled despatch and care, at very low rates.

jan15-6t

Marshal's Sale.

Inman, Gault & Co.
against } In Chancery.
Steamboat Telegraph No. 1, &c.
And the same
against } In Chancery.
Steamboat Telegraph No. 2, &c.

BY VIRTUE of an Order of the Louisville Chancery Court, made in the above causes, we, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on Monday, the 28th day of January, 1850, sell to the highest bidder on the premises, at public auction, on board of said boats, at the wharf in the city of Louisville, the whole of the steamboat Telegraph No. 1, her engines, tackle, &c.; and also, three fourths of the steamboat Telegraph No. 2, engines, tackle, &c.

The terms of sale to be—one fourth cash in hand, the remainder on credits of 4, 9, and