THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY, MORNING, JAN. 17, 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.

The Allegheny Fire Riots.—Our readers will find a full report of these important cases, which are now before Judge Patton's Court, in another column.

The Public Lands.—We give to day a synopsis of the very able Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, J. Butterfield, Esq. Seldom have we read a more interesting document, and certainly none is more important to the millions of our people, who all aspire to the dignity of being the owner of land.

Free Banking.—The Mercury, we are pleased to see, acknowledges the deficiency of banking capital, in this city, and comes out manfully in favor of a system of Free Banking. A loud and general call, from almost every part of the State, is now made for a Free Banking law, similar to those in existence in New York and Ohio. We hope the Legislature will yield a ready acquiescence to this demand of the people. No act could be of more general benefit. It would call into active use the dormant capital of the State, increase the value of the State stocks, and relieve the wants of our manufacturing and business community. The Albany Evening Journal, noticing the movement in this State, says:—

"The subject of Free Banking is now being agitated in Pennsylvania, and petitions are freely circulated in favor of a system similar in all respects to that of our own State, founded on State Stocks. If more banking capital is wanted to meet the growing requirements of the State, we know of no system which affords greater security than that we now enjoy; and if legislative action is had, we trust that our present banking law will receive a favorable consideration at their hands."

Profits of Plank Roads.—The Utica and Broadway road, 20 miles long, and costing $10,000, pays 25 per cent, regularly. The Boonville road pays 22 per cent. The Watertown road pays 35 per cent. The Potsdam and Johnson road, 4 miles long, and costing $3,000, pays regularly 50 per cent.—*Delhi (N. Y.) Gaz.*

We direct the attention of capitalists and real estate owners to the above flattering exhibit of the profits of Plank Roads. What better mode of investing money can be found than this? But the profits which plank roads pay is only one item of the profit they bring. To real estate owners, on the lines of such roads, they bring a greater profit in the increased value of their property than in the whole cost of the road. This is the proper time to obtain acts of incorporation. Although there is a general plank road law, yet each separate company must get an act passed granting them corporate powers under the general law. We hope that at least some half dozen more companies will be incorporated this winter, to make roads in different directions from Pittsburgh.

United States Magazine of Useful Knowledge.—This is the title of a new monthly publication, just started in Washington city, by D. Hamlet & Co., at one dollar per annum. It contains a mass of very useful and interesting matter.

Proclamation by the President.—General Taylor, in conformity with the act of Congress of the 14th of August, 1848, entitled an act to establish the territorial government of Oregon, declares and proclaims the ports of Nesqually (on Puget's Sound) and Portland, in the collection district of Oregon, to be constituted ports of delivery, with all the privileges authorized by law in such ports. The proclamation is dated the 15th inst. The act of Congress only allows these two ports of delivery in that district.

Benton and South Carolina.—A correspondence has been published in the National Intelligencer, between Gov. Seabrook, of South Carolina, and Mr. Benton, of Missouri in which Mr. Benton acknowledges the receipt of the Carolina resolutions approving the Southern Convention, and promises to lay them before the people of Missouri. The Convention is to be held at Nashville on the first Monday in June, and Benton, it very dignifiedly accepts this early time for trying the slavery issue in Missouri, where he considers the sentiments of the people to be against it.

We learn from the Presbyterian Herald, that the lady of the Rev. D. J Lindsey, of Nashville University, has made a donation of $15,000 to the Theological Seminary at New Albany, additional to the donation of $15,000 by her former husband, the founder of the seminary. The Herald represents the prospects of that institution as cheering.

Maysville and Lexington Railroad.—We see from the Maysville, Ky., papers that an engineer who has surveyed the different routes for this road has reported entirely favorable. He estimates its cost per mile, with a single track, at from fifteen to sixteen thousand dollars, and probably less, and expresses the opinion that it will be one of the best dividend paying roads in the country.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Church Union Controversy.

The undersigned would state, in answer to a communication, signed by the Rev. Dr. Herron, and Rev. Mr. West, and published in the Pittsburgh Gazette of last Saturday, that they were from the beginning entirely opposed to any publication on the subject of church difficulties, and are now indisposed to continue the discussion, supposing that no good will grow out of it. They therefore forbear any reply to the article in question, though abundant materials for it are at hand, further than to say that if any one or more of them are included in the "three new school speakers" who are alleged to have made certain highly offensive remarks at the conference, in relation to the New School branch of the Presbyterian Church, while they disclaim any intention of impugning the motives of any one, and self respect forbids their making any reply to the imputations upon their own, they pronounce the report of their remarks to be incorrect, both in substance and detail.

D. H. RIDDLE,
S. M. SPARKS,
B. WALLACE,
THOS. J. CAMPBELL,
R. EDWARDS.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 14, 1850.

Written for the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE TOMB STONE CUTTER.

BY JOHN K. HOLMES.

Ha! with a chisel in thy hand,
New and old, and long grown,
The graceful letters start and stand
On that pale block of stone.

A curious trade thou hast preferred!
What motive led thee—canst thou tell—
To fashion every solemn word
The Grave has cherish'd well?

Alack! thy harden'd hand hath wrought
The name of beauty early fled;
And stamp'd in marble many a thought
Now sacred to the dead.

To young affection stricken low
That left some widow'd heart forlorn;
And age that crept, with locks of snow,
To wait the judgment morn.

Or genius in a shroud array'd,
Like brothers who have gone before,
Borne from the academic shade,
To touch the harp no more.

Ambition, with his eye on fame,
Smote ere he spread his wings above;
Or kindness that embalmed a name
For living hearts to love.

The worthless scion who outran
The virtues in a father born,
To crawl at last, unwept and wan,
Into a grave of scorn.

The wealthy one who left at noon
Her pale array for cheaper white—
The stricken bride and pallid groom—
The sons of wrong or right.

And who, old man, when thou art gone
To sleep with death, and death alone,
Will write *thy* name and carve it on
Some block of foreign stone?

He may be one who sings with thee,
And bears with toil a willing part,
And strives by patient care to be
An honor to his art.

For thus is human nature dress'd,
And moulded by Almighty will,
That when the worthy go to rest
The living claim their skill.

The Difference.—Two directors of the Albany and Buffalo telegraph offered to furnish a copy of the President's message, by telegraph, for $50. The Pittsburgh papers received the message by O'Reilly's line of telegraph *free*.—[Albany Journal.

The Old Tree.—There is an oak on the domain of the Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, which is believed to be a thousand years old.—Its trunk measures 36 feet in circumference.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office is an able document, and will be read with deep interest. It contains a vast fund of valuable information in relation to the Public Lands, much of which is entirely new, and abounds with important suggestions and statistics, which should commend it to the careful consideration of every true patriot.

It commences with a brief, comprehensive, and interesting history of the origin of the title of the General Government to the Public Domain, through its entire extent, and of the admirable system adopted for its disposal. This is a matter of deep interest to every American citizen, and as frequent inquiries are made in relation to it, and there is but little if any information on this subject generally disseminated, we have concluded to give it in the words of the Commissioner, not being able to abridge or alter it without injury to its beauty and force:

"The public lands belonging to the General Government are situated:

1st. Within the limits of the United States as defined by the Treaty of 1783, which terminated the Revolutionary War; and are embraced by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minesota east of the Mississippi river, all of which have been formed out of the North Western Territory, as conveyed, with certain reservation to the United States by New York, in 1781—Virginia, in 1784—Massachusetts, in 1785—and Connecticut, 1786. Also, the lands within the boundaries of the States of Mississippi and Alabama, north of the thirty first degree of north latitude, as conveyed to the United States by Georgia, in 1802.

2nd. Within the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, as acquired from the French Republic by the Treaty of 1803, including that portion of the States of Alabama and Mississippi, south of the 31st degree north latitude, the whole of the State of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and that portion of Minesota, west of the Mississippi river, the Indian Territory, the District of the country called Nebraska, the Territory of Oregon, and the region of country north of the forty second, and south of the forty ninth degree of north latitude, which lies between Oregon and Canada.

3d. Within the State of Florida, as obtained from Spain by the Treaty of 1819; and,

4th. In New Mexico and California, as acquired from the Republic of Mexico by the Treaty of 1848. Within the limits recognized by these treaties and cessions, our public lands embrace an estimated area, in round numbers, of fifteen hundred and eighty four millions of acres; of which, up to the 30th September, 1849, we had disposed of over one hundred and sixty six millions, and consequently have remaining *unsold* an area of *fourteen hundred and thirty eight millions.* These lands, in large bodies or detached tracts, are found in the States and Territories mentioned, within our wide spread Republic, now stretching from the Atlantic ocean, on the East, to the Pacific, on the West, and from the British possessions on the North, to our southern boundary, formed by the Gulf of Mexico, the Rio Grande, the southern line of New Mexico, the river Gila to the Colorado, and thence by a line across the latter to a point in the Pacific Ocean, one marine league South of the southernmost point of the port of San Diego.

After the overcoming of the difficulties attendant on our National Independence, the establishment of a system for the disposal of the public lands attracted early attention. A Committee for that purpose was appointed by the Continental Congress, consisting of Messrs. Jefferson, Williamson, Howell, Gerry, and Ross, who, on the 7th of May, 1784, reported "an ordinance for ascertaining the mode of locating and disposing of lands in the western Territory, and for other purposes therein mentioned." The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, then a delegate in Congress.

This ordinance required the public lands to be divided into "*hundreds*," or ten geographical miles square, and these again to be subdivided into lots of one mile square each, to be numbered from 1 to 100, commencing in the Northwest corner, and counting from West to East, and from East to West continuously; and also, that the hundred thus subdivided should be first offered at public sale.

This ordinance was considered, debated, and amended and upon the 3d May, 1785, on motion of Mr. Grayson, of Virginia, seconded by Mr. Monroe, the size of the township was reduced to six miles square. It was further discussed until the 20th May, 1785, when it was finally passed.

Our Land System, thus founded, has gradually grown up to its present perfection, having been modified from time to time as the condition of the country and the wants of people required. This system was the work of our republican fathers, so simple in its theory and practice, so just and admirable in its results, is now operating upon the organized land districts of the United States as found in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Florida, and the newly formed Territory of Minesota, the last mentioned being conterminous on the South to the State of Iowa, and bounded on the north by the 49th degree of latitude, which divides it from Canada.

All public lands before being offered for sale, are accurately surveyed by practical Surveyors, in ranges of townships of six miles square; which townships are subdivided into thirty six sections, of one mile square, each section generally containing six hundred and forty acres. This subdivision is made by lines crossing each other at right angles and running to the cardinal points of the compass. The sections are numbered from 1 to 36, beginning at the north east corner of the township, and counting alternately from east to west, and from west to east, and are again divided into quarters. Prior to 1820 no person could purchase less than a quarter, but in that year legal authority was given for the division and sale of the sections into eighths; and in 1832, as a further accommodation to settlers, they were divided into sixteenths, or forty acre lots.

The privilege of having them thus minutely subdivided was by the act of 1843, extended to all purchasers at private sale. The corners of townships, sections, and quarter sections, designated by monuments established by the Surveyor in the field.

After the lands have been thus surveyed, they are proclaimed by the President for sale, and offered at public auction, at not less than $1 25 per acre; and such as thereafter remain unsold are subject to be purchased at private sale, at that rate.

As only a small portion of the lands thus offered are disposed of at public sales, our own citizens as well as emigrants from all parts of the world, have at all times an opportunity of selecting and purchasing at private sale, rich and fertile tracts possessing every requisite for desirable farms.

The security of titles emanating under this system has greatly contributed to the rapid settlement of the Public Lands. The positions of all tracts are shown by the surveys, on the ground in strict conformity with legislative direction, so that even when the monuments by which they are indicated perish under the consuming influence of time, they can still be identified, and their boundaries determined with unerring accuracy.

In conveying these lands to purchasers, the brief designation by the number of a lot, or its position in the section, with the number of the section, township and range, will as fully and accurately convey the title, as could be done by the most critical detail of boundaries, and labored description of courses and distances. This is fully shown by the fact that although this system has been extended over hundreds of millions of acres, including every variety of soil and climate, and occupied by people from almost every civilized nation of the world, litigation as to boundaries has been so inconsiderable as to place the superiority of this national system in striking contrast with those of the elder States of the Confederacy. Indeed, where there has been litigation it has been mainly caused by frauds, and not by any defect in the plan of operations.

In reviewing this subject in all its details, the mind is forcibly impressed with the sagacity and foresight of the great public men who organized our institutions, and who, in this, as in all their public acts, have left imperishable monuments of profound wisdom, pure patriotism, and enlarged philanthropy."

The just and beautiful tribute here paid to the wisdom of our patriot sires of the Revolution, whose memory will be cherished with enthusiasm wherever there is a heart to feel for the rights of man, or a hand to strike for civil liberty, is scarcely superior to the graphic and glowing description of the West, which immediately follows, and which we also extract.

"Under this system the wilderness of the West, in less than half a century, has been transformed into fruitful farms, and filled with flourishing cities, and settlers from the original States, and from all parts of Europe, have there secured homes for their families, and rich reward for their industry.

Emigrants from the North can find in Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, a climate congenial to their temperaments, and soil, fruitful beyond their most sanguine expectations. Those from the middle States and Central Europe, with comparatively little labor, can soon gather around them in profusion, every necessary and comfort of life, from the rich lands of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, while others from Southern climes can select a home in Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, or Florida, rich in the most valuable productions of the earth. Nor are such natural advantages the only benefits enjoyed by our frontier settlers; our Government having always exercised a prudent and patient care over their interests.

That the benefit of Education might be extended to them and their posterity, the sixteenth section in each township, or one thirty sixth part of the Public Lands has been set apart for the support of Schools, besides munificent donations being from time to time, made by Congress for Colleges, Seminaries, Seats of Government, County Seats, and Internal Improvements."

The Commissioner then recommends that the different Townships be authorized to select other lands in lieu of the sixteenth section, where that section is valueless, and suggests an additional grant for school purposes, of one section for each township.

A modification of the Preemption Act of 4th Sept. 1841, is recommended, so that the benefits of the law may enure more fully and surely to the settler, and less to the speculator.

The propriety of appropriating a portion of the proceeds of the Public Lands, as rewards for improvement in agriculture, and the Arts and Sciences is strongly presented, and the argument in support of this measure is as follows:

"Commerce and Manufactures to a greater or less extent have been fostered by this Government, while Agriculture, Mechanics, and the Arts and Sciences, though equally important have been comparatively neglected. To the perseverance and ingenuity of our citizens, the world is indebted for discoveries which have advanced civilization and augmented the sum of human happiness, opening fields of investigation and research, which may lead to results beyond the expectations of philosophy. The successful application of steam to the purposes of navigation, the result of American genius, has produced a new era in the world. It requires only proper encouragement to develope the boundless resources of our country in mind and matter, and lead to results equally important in every department of science."

Large bodies of land have been reserved from time to time for military and naval purposes, &c. When these reserves are no longer required, the military can only be disposed of by the War Department by special sale, and for the sale of reserves for naval timber, &c., there is no legal authority. It is recommended that provisions be made by law for the sale of all such reserves, where they are no longer required for Government purposes, by the General Land Office, under such rules as may be prescribed for that purpose, with the approbation of the Secretary.

Just commendation is bestowed on the gentlemen in charge of the Geological surveys in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, for the zeal and industry with which they have pressed forward the business in their respective Districts, and for the mass of information important to science collectedby them. The Commissioner takes strong ground against the difficulties to the acquisition of these lands interposed by the acts of 1st and 3d March, 1847—recommends that they be thrown open to fair competition and subject to preemption, as other public lands, and at the same minimum—on the ground that by these means the lands will be perfectly explored, their mines thoroughly worked, their product fully developed and proportionally increased, and the price consequently reduced to the community. This is the true mode of promoting the greatest good to the greatest number.

The surveys of the public lands have advanced with all diligence, having been closed, or nearly so, in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabama.

In some of these States the archives connected with the surveys have been turned over to the authorities of the States, as provided by the act of 12th of June, 1840, and in the others they will be disposed of in like manner, as soon as they are fully completed.

The legislation on this subject is summarily stated, and it is shown, that under the act of 17 June, 1844, opening the Courts for the examination of these titles about 160 suits have been instituted by the filing of the petitions in the District Courts of the United States, for the confirmation of French Spanish, and British titles, covering from 500 to a million acres. It is suggested that future confirmations of these claims be made, with a proviso, not to interfere at the time of survey with any pre-existing sale by the United States, or claim previously located;—that in cases already confirmed, the same principle be established, where the interference occured from failure on the part of the owner of the claim to furnish evidence of its precise locality, giving him or her indemnity to the extent of such interference, in other lands in the same District, subject to private entry. A briefsummary is given of the mode adopted for the final location of these claims in Florida, by which the valuable public lands in that interesting region will be ascertained and thrown open for sale; and an early settlement of the claims in the village of Sault Ste Marie, Michigan, on a liberal basis is recommended.

The acts for the armed occupation and settlement of a part of Florida are briefly set out with the action had under them. By those acts 200,000 acres were granted, in tracts not exceeding 160 acres each, to such persons as would settle in the south of Florida, and thus interpose a barrier between the Seminoles and the more thickly settled portions of the State. Hugh Archer, Esq. the Agent appointed under those laws, to take testimony in the claims under it is commended as having ably and faithfully discharged his duties. 250 permits have been approved and patented, amounting to 43,634 acres.

73 permits have been approved and not patented, amounting to 10,275

106 have been approved and suspended for want of surveys, amounting to 15,847

and 653 have been rejected 129,143

Making 1,211 the whole number issued, amounting to 200,000

The Chickasaw Indian session, embracing in Mississippi 6,253,997

And in Alabama 434,539

Making a total of 6,718,536

has nearly all been disposed of and patents issued.

During the past year upwards of six millions of acres land were advertised for sale, and more than six and a half millions are prepared for market, a great part of which will be proclaimed during the ensuing season.

There has been a slight falling off in the cash sales of lands, though a greater amount has been disposed of in various ways, as shown by the following statement.

Sales in 1848,	1,887,532 acres.
Mexican War Warrants in 1848,	2,929,563
States Relinquishment, Act of 1841,	278,036
Improvements of Rivers, &c.,	221,188
Choctaw Certificates,	57,239
Total,	4,973,000
Sales in three quarters of 1849,	887,216
State Selections, Act of '41 in 3 qrs. of 2,496,560	
Improvements of Rivers, &c.,	167,343
Choctaw Certificates,	32,940
Total,	3,706,996

The contrast between the amount disposed of in 1847 and the first three quarters of 1849, and that in 1848 and the first three quarters of 1849, is represented as follows:

Land sold in 1847	2,511,205 acres
Land located by Warrants,	329,890
Total,	2,841,095
Sold in the first 3 qrs. of 1849,	1,448,310
Located by Warrants in the first three quarters of 1849,	1,625,100
Total,	3,073,410
Sold in 1848,	1,887,532
Located by warrant in 1848,	2,929,563
Total,	4,816,913
Sold in first three qrs. of 1849,	887,216
Located by Land Warrants first three qrs. of 1849,	2,596,560
Total,	3,323,766

Thus it is shown that in 1847 the quantity of land disposed of for cash, and by warrants equivalent to cash, amounted to $12,096,304 00
And in 1848 to 8,483,915 20
In the first 3 months of '48 it amounts to 2,027,160 30
In the first 3 months of '49 it amounts to 4,207,777 50
showing that the increase in the amount of land disposed of keeps pace with the increase of population and the consequent wants of the community.

Under the act of 3d August, 1846, for the settlement of suspended entries 2,161 preemption entries, 1,256 private entries and 23 donation claims have been confirmed, and 39 preemption and 7 private entries rejected, lists of which are submitted to Congress as required by law. A further extension of the provisions of this act is recommended.

Various modifications in existing laws are suggested, manifesting a thorough knowledge of the practical operations of the Land System, and a disposition to shape it so as to advance the best interests of the hardy and industrious settlers.

About 180,000 acres of land remain vacant in the Va. Military District, in Ohio, and Warrants with which those lands can be located amounting to 75,736 acres on file, and others outstanding in possession of the owners. The time in which these warrants can be located expires on the 1st January, 1850, and an extension of it is recommended, to render these warrants available to the holders.

All the account of Surveyors General, Deputy Surveyors, and Receivers of Public Moneys have been adjusted to a late period, and the business of the office generally, is progressing satisfactorily.—The various special laws passed at the last session of Congress, have been acted upon,—the intersection of the Northern boundary of Iowa, with the Mississippi river has been ascertained and marked by an officer of the Topographical Bureau, and measures have been adopted to carry out the provisions of the law granting the swamp lands of Louisiana to that State, as soon as arrangements have been made by its Legislature to comply with the conditions of that law.

Maps of the Land States are in progress, under a resolution of the House of Representatives, and will be shortly finished, exhibiting every tract of public and private land in the United States, and the manner in which each has been disposed of.—It is proposed that these maps shall be engraved, and published by Congress, and if arrangements to that effect can be made, they will furnish the very best information that can be obtained by those who desire to purchase the public lands.

This Report winds up with a reference to the valuable tables accompanying it, and a recommendation that the land system of the United States be extended at an early day over Oregon, New Mexico and California. In this recommendation it is suggested that, "in assuming proprietary jurisdiction over our new Territory, we should profit by our experience in the older cessions, which teaches the importance of prompt, vigorous and summary measures to separate public from private property, a proceeding indispensable to the public weal, a right demanded by the high interests of Oregon, California and New Mexico. In order that the public and settlers may be avoided, by placing their land titles at once upon a proper and permanent basis."

The system adopted by Spain and Mexico, of disposing of lands in California and New Mexico, is also fully set forth, and for information on this point credit is given to the Report in March, 1848, of the military officer acting as Secretary of State for the Territory of Florida. From this it appears that that system is founded on written orders, regulations and decrees, promulged from 1713 till 1833, when a decree of the Mexican Congress secularized the Mission establishments, and converted them into national property.

This whole Report is methodically arranged, the important subjects brought forward aptly discussed, and it presents a lucid and comprehensive view of the whole land system.

Religious Change.—In Ireland recently some 400 Catholics are said to have gone over to Protestantism, and about 30 dissenters have joined the Established Church.

Ancient and Modern Labor.—The great Pyramid of Egypt cost the labor of one hundred thousand men for twenty years, exclusive of those who prepared and collected the materials. The steam engines of England, alone, worked by thirty six thousand men, would raise the same quantity of materials to the same height in eighteen hours, which reckoning ten hours to the day, and three hundred working days to the year, would enable the moderns to erect over 3,000 pyramids in the same time.

The Pound Sterling.—The pound of silver in Scotland and England, till 1601, weighed one pound, and was divided into twenty parts, called shillings; it was at that period divided, in England into 62 parts, still called shillings; and in Scotland into 36 parts, or 720 shillings. The pride of gold was £3 17 10½ per ounce, in 1800 and in 1821. In 1813 and '14, it was worth £5 1s to £5 4s in Bank of England paper—thus reducing £100 of paper currency to the value of only £74 17s to £77 2s in gold.

Real Estate in New York.—The New York Tribune says:—

"The real estate sales on Friday were well attended, and the prices obtained show no falling off. The most spirited bidding was for vacant lots far up town. Large parcels of land sell freely as cut up into lots, and resold they afford a better chance of profit. Rents this year are very firm, especially for small houses, and are about 10 to 25 per cent higher than during the previous year, and in some cases 50 per cent. higher. Houses, suitable for small families in moderate circumstances, are very well to do in rent, and are demanding a much better per centage on the cost than larger houses.

Betting on the Cotton Crop.—A highly respectable gentleman of Salem, Alabama, writes to the New York Spirit of the Times to the following effect, under date of the 4th inst.

I understand that the cotton crop of this year is estimated by many, in the city of New York, at from 2,500,000 to 2,500,000 bales, and that they will bet on those figures. I have been offered three to five thousand dollars that the crop will come up to twenty four hundred thousand bales, and will place the funds in the hands of Robert Harris & Co., of Mobile, or Harris & Co., of Mobile, provided the like amount is placed in proper hands in New York.

What will our speculators say to this? The challenge comes from a perfectly responsible source, and if accepted, would excite great interest throughout the country.

☞ Premature Deaths!—Do we term the departure premature? Premature! the word belongs not to the vocabulary of faith. It has no place in the mind of the believer. Ask not why the pale babe, mysteriously brought to the confines of this vale of tears, and to our transgressions, and yet spared from participating in their bitterness—who never looked upon the light of day and whose voice never sounded in the mother's ear, is carried away as in a sleep—parent and child are separated until they shall both awaken and stand before the Throne. Ask not why the span of fourscore years is given to him who is gathered to his forefathers, after passing through the full length of his pilgrimage. But, be thankfully assured, that such every individual dispensation, comprehended from and through all eternity in the unity of the Divine design, the tares are not rooted up, until they can no longer be rescued from the fiery furnace, nor the good corn gathered, until it is ripe for the garners of the sky.

The parent who would train up a child in the way he should go, must go in the way that he would train up the child.

Excruciating.—"What do you ask for this article?" said Obadiah to a modest young Miss in one of our shops.

"Fifteen shillings, sir; it is a superb article."

"You are a 'little dear,' are you not?" said Obadiah.

"Why, all the young men tell me so," she replied, dropping her eyes and blushing. Obadiah came straight away.

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 reason 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 consider them a valuable medicine, and sure to convince the most sceptical of its excellence. Wishing you a liberal share of the sale of these Pills from Mitchell & Co., which sold very fast, and I wish a new supply immediately.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., No. 62, corner of Fourth and Wood st., Pittsburgh. [jan12-d&wtw3

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 teaspoonfuls 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 GRADELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11th, 1849.

☞ See general advertisement in another column. dec13

Premium Linen Sugar.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly William street, N. Y., and for sale by A. Jaynes, No. 70 Fourth st., Philadelphia. 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 Patent Store, No. 70 Fourth st. mch14

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 Gutta or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—Toothache cured in five minutes, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Penn street, Pittsburgh.

Refer to—J. H. M'Fadden, F. H. Eston. jaly

JOB PRINTING.

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

Printed at the shortest notice, at low prices, at the Gazette Office, Third street.

DR. D. HUNT,
Dentist. Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets. octl-dly

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*

DIED,

On Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, Wm. Lippincott, Esq. in the 67th year of his age.

His funeral will take place this morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence on the Fourth Street Road, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WILKINS HALL.

By particular request, the Enterprises will remain at the above splendid Hall, for a few nights more, and continue their chaste and inimitable entertainments, every Evening and Saturday Eve. Jan. 19 and 26, commencing each night as the CHEVERE-A-WHELLAGIANS, also each night in their celebrated quintette of ORIGINAL SONGS, with new songs, Dance, &c. &c. ☞ For particulars see Programme. jan17

Sugar—50 hhds N O, new crop, just rec'd and for sale by jan17 McGILLS & ROE

Dried peaches—100 bu on hand and for sale by jan17 McGILLS & ROE

Dried apples—A small lot, choice, for sale on consignment by jan17 McGILLS & ROE

Molasses—30 bbl N O, in store and for sale to arrive on consignment by jan17 McGILLS & ROE

Potash—6 casks for sale by jan17 McGILLS & ROE

Lard—90 kegs and 5 bbls No 1, on hand and for sale by jan17 McGILLS & ROE

Cider—25 bbls Crab Cider;
5 bbl bbls " " just rec'd and for sale by
BURBRIDGE, WILSON & CO.
Water street

Molasses—300 bbls N O, new crop, just rec'd and for sale by jan17 BURBRIDGE, WILSON & CO

Window glass—1000 bxs, assd sizes, Eberhart's make) for sale by jan17 BURBRIDGE, WILSON & CO

Pearlash—5 casks rec'd and for sale by jan17 BURBRIDGE, WILSON & CO

Glass—500 bxs assd, in store and for sale by jan17 JOHN WATT & CO

Clover seed—300 bu prime new, for sale by jan17 JOHN WATT & CO

Butter—5 bbls Fresh Roll, for sale by jan17 JOHN WATT & CO

Cheese—50 bxs prime W R;
50 cks Goshen; in store and for sale by
JOHN WATT & CO

Dried fruit—200 bu new Peaches;
40 " Apples; for sale by
JOHN WATT & CO

Dividend.

Office of Pittsburgh Gas Co.,
January 14, 1850.

The Trustees of the Pittsburgh Gas Company have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, on the Capital Stock paid in; payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, forthwith, at the Office of the Company.

JAMES M. CHRISTY,
jan16-dtw17 Treasurer.

Country Residence &c., for Rent.

Until the first of April next.—My Mansion in the city Hatton, and the ground and stabling adjoining thereto with

Also—The Hundred Hill, Garden, &c., adjoining Oakland Farm, for

jan16-3 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

K. B. GAZZAM, Third street,
Office over the Post Office.

(Post and Mercury copy.)

Medical Notice.

THE partnership between Drs Marks & Morgan was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 1st inst. Dr. MARKS 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 7th. jan16-3t

A Present for Your Family.

MORRIS & WILLIS' HOME JOURNAL,
Published Weekly—$2 per annum.

"The best paper in the Union."
"Rather yet the coal that gets 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.
janlo

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. KEBR, Attorney, Fourth street,
janlo 3t between Smithfield and Grant.

For Rent.

A ROOM on the second story of the Warehouse No. 56 Wood st. janlo

For Rent.

A LARGE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with Eighteen Acres of ground in a good state of cultivation, together with good stabling, &c., situated 2½ 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 Walnut streets, Fifth Ward, at present occupied by the subscriber. Possession given on the 1st April. Enquire of

janlo-tf WM. YOUNG, 145 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

J. H. MELLOR, 81 Wood st.
janlo

Tanners' oil—50 bbls Strait's Oil, for sale by
JAMES DALZELL

Sole leather—200 sides Spanish, for sale low by
JAMES DALZELL

Feathers—1000 lbs prime, for sale by
JAMES DALZELL

Nails—500 kegs Oliphant's brand, for sale by
JAMES DALZELL

New bacon—HAMS, SIDES & SHOULDERS—
80,000 lbs in Smoke House, for sale by
KER & JONES, Canal Basin,
near Seventh 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—5 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 jan16 CRAIG & SKINNER

Beans—13 bbls Small White, for sale by
jan16 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
janlo 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 (Pittsburgh) Fresh Roll, just rec'd and for sale by
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
jan16 J & R FLOYD

Potash—11 casks in store and for sale by
jan16 J & R FLOYD

Cheese—20 bxs W R, on hand 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 an assessment of six per cent. has this day been laid in 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 and by-laws.

By order of the Board.

A. G. MILLER,
janlo-3t Secretary.

Liver complaint.—Another cure performed by using the original, only true and genuine Liver Pill.

Arkadeia, Brown co., O., March 20, 1847.

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

Yours, &c.,
MARTIN DEASY.

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS, 62 Wood st; sold also by Druggists generally in the two cities.

janlo

Notice.

O'CONNOR retires from our firm from this date, and joins 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, 70 North street, Baltimore. We return our thanks to our friends and the friends of the Line for past favors, and hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

O'CONNORS & CO.

Baltimore, January 1s, 1850.

PITTSBURGH TRANSPORTATION LINE.

ATKINS, O'CONNOR & CO., Nos. 219 & 231 Market street, Philadelphia; O'CONNOR, ATKINS & CO., Canal Basin, Liberty st.,