THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 25, 1850.

CINCINNATI.—C. W. James, No. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnati, is our agent for that city. Advertisements and subscriptions handed to him will receive prompt attention.

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

☞ The reader is referred to articles on our first page.

A very large Committee has been appointed in Philadelphia, to obtain further subscriptions of stock to the Central Rail Road. We wish them abundant success.

Our acknowledgments are due to Edward Miller, Esq., resident Engineer on the Western Division of the Central Rail Road, for a copy of the Third Annual Report of the Directors of the Company.

OHIO.—The Legislature of Ohio is at length organized; and the Message of Gov. Ford has been delivered. It is a short and business like document. The finances of the State are shown to be in a very healthy condition, the resources large, and the state debt rapidly diminishing.

The total amount of payments into the Treasury, during the past year, is $2,511,119 37, and the total disbursements $2,176,681 04—leaving a balance applicable to payment of State indebtedness of $334,438 33; and to this amount is to be added the appropriations for redemption of State Bonds, which makes the total amount applicable to payment of the State debt during the year 1849, $632,761 41.

The total receipts from the Canals and Public Works, for the last fiscal year, were $731,173 50, being a falling off from the receipts of 1848 of $12,380 87—occasioned by the prevailing epidemic, and the failure of the wheat crop.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Allegheny City Accounts.

MR. WHITE—In common with very many of the citizens of Allegheny, I have been not a little surprised that an exhibit of the city accounts has not yet been published. Very large sums have been expended, and it is but just that an account of them should be rendered. I do not see any good reason why Allegheny should form an exception to the salutary rule which requires publicity to public expenditures.

A TAX PAYER.

NOTE BY EDITOR.—The very natural inquiry of "A Tax Payer" has been made by many others, and it is one which deserves a prompt answer on the part of the city authorities. Warm the people confide to their public servants the power to levy taxes and expend their money, they reserve to themselves the right to inspect the accounts, and to judge of the wisdom of the expenditures. We do not suppose the Councils have any intention of withholding these accounts from the inspection of the public, by hitherto neglecting to publish them; but, as the regular time has elapsed for giving such annual statements, it is not surprising that the people are growing uneasy. We hope no further delay will be permitted to increase the public anxiety.

MORE SOUTHERN FOLLY.—Gov. Quitman, of Mississippi, in his late Message to the Legislature, says:

"In the event of the adoption of the Wilmot Proviso, by Congress, or the admission of California into the Union, by virtue of her late pretended constitution, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or the prohibition of the commerce in slaves between the States, I recommend that the Governor be authorized to order an election of delegates from all the counties in the State to a convention, to take into consideration the mode and measure of redress, and to adopt such measures for our future security, as the crisis may demand."

An announcement made in this paper on Saturday was incorrect as regarded the appointment of Michael Nourse, Esq., to be Register of the Treasury. This gentleman is a clerk in the office, and has been appointed to perform the duties *ad interim*. Townsend Haines, Esq., of Pennsylvania, is the gentleman who has been nominated to fill the office vacated by the promotion of Allen A. Hall, Esq.—*Republic.*

Mr. Haines is the present able and accomplished Secretary of State of this Commonwealth. He will do honor to Pennsylvania in any position, but we are sorry to lose his services from the position he now so admirably fills.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 21, 1850.

This being the day for the election of State Treasurer, the two Houses met in convention at 12 o'clock, M., Mr. Speaker Best in the chair, and proceeded to the election of a person to fill the office of State Treasurer for one year, from the 1st of May next.

The Whigs had previously nominated the present talented and faithful incumbent G. J. Ball, Esq., and the Locofocos had nominated John M. Bickel, of Schuylkill county.

In Convention, the Clerks of the two Houses proceeded to call the names of the members of the two Houses respectively—Mr. Brawley of the Senate, and Mr. Morrison, of the House, acting as tellers—on the first ballot,

John M. Bickel had	74	
Gideon J. Ball had	50	

John M. Bickel, the candidate of the Locofoco caucus of course elected.

Mr. Best voted for John M. Bickel, and all members of each House, voted according to party sentiments. There were eight Whigs absent and one Locofoco.

But little was done in the way of ordinary legislation to-day. In the Senate, Mr. Darsie read a bill to provide for a General System of Banking.

Mr. Hepburn, a bill to erect a new county, out of parts of Fayette and Washington county, to be called Braddock.

Mr. Lawrence, a bill to erect a new county out of parts of Westmoreland, Fayette and Allegheny counties, to be called Monongahela. Referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Lawrence, Hood, and Cunningham.

BILLS ACTED UPON

The Senate resumed the second reading and consideration of the bill, a supplement to the act to incorporate the Philadelphia and Reading Rail Road Company, which was amended and passed finally.

Mr. Frick, read in his place, a bill to extend the charter of the Harrisburg Bank.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS.

The nomination of Robert Woodward, for Associate Judge of Armstrong county, was taken up and unanimously confirmed.

COBDEN.

ARRAIGNMENT OF PROF. WEBSTER IN THE MUNICIPAL COURT.—The Boston Herald, of Saturday afternoon, says:

"Dr. John W. Webster was brought into the Municipal Court at one o'clock this afternoon, and was notified that an indictment had been found against him for the murder of Dr. George Parkman. He said that he would be held to answer at the Supreme Judicial Court.

"The indictment was not read to him, nor was any answer made by him to the notification which was read. He appeared to be quite calm, and, excepting a little spasmodic twitching of the muscles of the throat, no emotion could be seen upon his countenance, which was quite pale. Webster was brought to the court in charge of officers Harrington and Smith in a carriage, and was taken back to the jail in the same. He was only present in court for two or three minutes.

"We are officially informed that in the indictment against Webster there are four counts, viz: the 1st charges Webster with killing Dr. Parkman, with malice aforethought, with a knife; the 2d, with a hammer; the 3d, with his hands and feet; and the 4th, by means, manner and instruments, to jurors unknown.

"The grand jury became satisfied on the first day of the examination, of the guilt of Prof. Webster, and the testimony given afterwards only headed to strengthen a previous conviction. They were also satisfied that if the witnesses for the government were not impeached, there will be no hope of an acquittal.

"The jury have only examined forty out of the list of sixty seven witnesses which was furnished them."

The Traveller says that he will probably be arraigned in the Supreme Court this week, when a time for his trial will be assigned.

The Boston Herald puts forth a story, that when Dr. Webster's desk was first examined by the police, after his arrest, it contained no papers in the handwriting of Dr. Parkman, and that the notes of hand, found on their second visit, must have been placed thet subsequent to the first search—but by whom is not known. It also contradicts the rumor of recent intercourse between the two families.

The original statements and the contradictions, are alike irresponsible, for aught we know.

President's Message on the Territorial Question.

The following Message of President Taylor, read to the House of Representatives, last Monday, possesses the deepest interest to the whole Union, at the present moment, and, as the "Republic" remarks, is destined to exert a more powerful and salutary influence upon the public mind than any paper which has issued from the Executive office for many years.

A dignified spirit of moderation, and an ardent devotion to the Union, breathes through every line of this message, while the wisdom and moderation of the measures adopted, administer a stinging rebuke to those fanatics of both extremes who have so freely charged the administration with interfering with the formation of a Government in California.

From the documents accompanying the message, which are very voluminous, we transfer to our columns the instructions of the Secretary of State to Mr. King, a letter from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Vorhies, and Mr. Clayton's report to the President. The remaining papers relate more to the details of what was done, than to the policy upon which the Administration adopted its measures in regard to the Territories acquired by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1850.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

I transmit to the House of Representatives, in answer to a resolution of that body, passed on the 31st of December last, the accompanying reports of heads of Departments, which contain all the official information in the possession of the Executive, asked for by the resolution.

On coming into office I found the military commandant of the department of California exercising the functions of civil governor in that Territory; and left as I was to act under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, without *the aid of any legislative* provision in establishing a government in that Territory, I thought it best not to disturb that arrangement, made under my predecessor, until Congress should take some action on that subject. I therefore did not interfere with the powers of the military commandant, who continued to exercise the functions of civil governor as before, but I made no such appointment, conferred no such authority, and have allowed no increased compensation to the commandant for his services.

With a view to the faithful execution of the treaty, so far as lay in the power of the Executive, and to enable Congress to act at the present session with as full knowledge and as little difficulty as possible, on all matters of interest in these Territories, I sent the Hon. Thomas Butler King as bearer of despatches to California, and certain officers to California and New Mexico, whose duties are particularly defined in the accompanying letters of instruction addressed to them severally by the proper department.

I did not hesitate to express to the people of those Territories my desire that each Territory should, if prepared to comply with the requisitions of the Constitution of the United States, form a plan of a State constitution, and submit the same to Congress, with a prayer for admission into the Union as a State; but I did not anticipate, suggest, or authorize the establishment of any such government without the assent of Congress, nor did I authorize any government agent or officer to interfere with, or exercise any influence or control over the election of delegates, or over any convention, in making or modifying their domestic institutions, or any of the provisions of their proposed constitution. On the contrary, the instructions given by my orders were, that all measures of domestic policy adopted by the people of California must originate solely with themselves; that while the Executive of the United States was desirous to protect them in the formation of any government republican in its character, to be at the proper time submitted to Congress, yet it was to be distinctly understood that the plan of such a government must at the same time be the result of their own deliberate choice, and originate with themselves, without the interference of the Executive.

I am unable to give any information as to laws passed by any supposed government in California, or of any census taken in either of the Territories mentioned in the resolution as I have no information on those subjects.

As already stated, I have not disturbed the arrangements which I found had existed under my predecessor.

In advising an early application by the people of these Territories for admission as States, I was actuated principally by an earnest desire to afford to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress the opportunity of avoiding occasions of bitter and angry discussions among the people of the United States.

Under the Constitution every State has the right of establishing, and from time to time altering, its municipal laws and domestic institutions, independently of every other State and of the General Government, subject only to the prohibitions and guarantees expressly set forth in the Constitution of the United States. The subjects thus left exclusively to the respective States were not designed or expected to become topics of national agitation. Still, under the Constitution, Congress has power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territories of the United States, and every new acquisition of Territory has led to discussions on the question whether the system of involuntary servitude which prevails in many of the States should or should not be prohibited in that Territory. The periods of excitement from this cause which have heretofore occurred have been safely passed, but during the interval of whatever length which may elapse before the admission of the Territories ceded by Mexico as States, it appears probable that similar excitement will prevail to an undue extent.

Under these circumstances I thought, and still think, that it was my duty to endeavor to put it in the power of Congress, by the admission of California and New Mexico as States, to remove all occasion which could endanger it, or impair its strength, the chief element of which is to be found in the regard and affection of the people for each other.

Z. TAYLOR.

LETTER OF MR. CLAYTON TO THE PRESIDENT.

[The first document accompanying the Message, is a letter from the Secretary of State, enclosing the papers on file in his department, in relation to California. His letter is dated Jan. 7, 1850, and after reciting the resolution of the House calling for these papers, at length, he says:

Has the honor to report to the President the accompanying papers on file, in his Department, embraced by the resolution. Copies of so much of the correspondence of this Department, during the last administration, with officers and agents in California, after the Treaty of Guadalupe, as was deemed proper, or useful, to be communicated to Congress, will be found among the papers accompanying the Message of President Polk, of December 5, 1848, from page 45, to page 69, inclusive. [See vol. 1 Executive Documents, 2d session, 30th Congress.] Prior to that period, T. O. Larkin, Esq., was appointed confidential agent of the Department in California, and received for his services the sum of $6,107. The sum of $1,000 has been paid to Mr. King.

The Secretary of State has the honor to add, that no official report has yet been received at this Department, from Mr. King, who, on the 3d of April last, was appointed bearer of despatches to California, and agent to collect information necessary to the proper execution of the treaty with Mexico, as well as to communicate information to the people of that Territory, as is fully stated in the copy of his instructions herewith sent. Private advices from California have informed us that he was confined by severe illness, not long after his arrival at San Francisco; but that he had recovered, and his arrival in the United States may, therefore, soon be expected.

A report will then, doubtless, be made by him, in obedience to his instructions.

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. CLAYTON.

LETTER OF MR. BUCHANAN TO MR. VOORHIES.

[A letter of instruction from Mr. BUCHANAN to WM. V. VOORHIES, Esq., sent as an Agent of the Government to California, by Mr. POLK, follows. The letter is dated, Department of State, Oct. 7, 1848. After some introductory congratulatory remarks on the acquirement of the New Territories, Mr. Buchanan comes to the subject in hand, as follows:—]

The President deeply regrets that Congress did not, at their last session, establish a territorial government for California. It would spare him the necessity of this omission. Whatever those may have been, he is firmly convinced that Congress feel a deep interest in the welfare of California and its people, and will at an early period of the next session, provide for them a territorial government suited to their wants. Our laws relating to trade and intercourse with the Indians will then be extended over them. Custom houses will be established for the collection of the revenue, and liberal grants of land will be made to those bold and patriotic citizens, who amidst privations and dangers, have emigrated or shall emigrate to that territory from the States on this side of the Rocky Mountains.

The President, in his annual message at the commencement of the session, will recommend all these great measures to Congress, in the strongest terms, and will use every effort, consistently with his duty, to insure their accomplishment.

In the mean time, the condition of the people of California is anomalous, and will require on their part the exercise of great prudence and discretion. By the conclusion of the treaty of peace, the military government which was established over them, under the laws of war as recognised by the practice of all civilized nations, has ceased to derive its authority from this source of power. But there, for this reason, no government can exist. Are life, liberty, and property under the protection of no existing authorities? This would be a singular phenomenon in the face of the world, and especially among American citizens, distinguished as they are above all other people for their law abiding character. Fortunately, they are not reduced to this sad condition. The termination of the war left an existing government—a government *de facto*—in full operation; and it will continue with the permanent consent of the people until Congress shall provide for them a territorial government. The great law of necessity justifies this conclusion. The consent of our people is irresistibly inferred from the fact that no civilized community would possibly desire to abrogate an existing government, when the alternative presented would be to place themselves in a state of anarchy, beyond the protection of all laws, and reduce them to the unhappy necessity of submitting to the dominion of the strongest.

This government *de facto* will, of course, exercise no power inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, which is the supreme law of the land. For this reason, no import duties can be levied in California on articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, as no such duties can be imposed in any other part of our Union on the productions of California. Nor can any duties be charged in California upon such foreign productions as have already paid duties in any of our ports of entry, for the obvious reason that California is within the territory of the United States. I shall not enlarge upon this subject, however, as the Secretary of the Treasury will perform that duty.

The President urgently advises the people of California to live peacefully and quietly under the existing government. He believes that this will promote their lasting and best interests. If it be not what they could desire, and had a right to expect, they can console themselves with the reflection, that it will endure but for a few months. Should they attempt a change or amend it during this brief period, they most probably could not accomplish their object, before the government established by Congress would go into operation. In the meantime, the country would be agitated, the citizens would be withdrawn from their usual employments, and domestic strife might divide and exasperate the people against each other, and render all to establish a government which, in no conceivable contingency, could endure for a single year. During this brief period it is better to bear the ills they have, than to fly to others they know not of.

The permanent prosperity of any new country is identified with the perfect security of its land titles. The land system of the General Government has been a theme of admiration throughout the world. The wisdom of man has never devised a plan so well calculated to prevent litigation and place the rights of owners of the soil beyond dispute. This system has been one great cause of the rapid settlement and progress of our new States and Territories. Emigrants have been attracted thereby, because every man knew that when he had acquired land from the Government, he could sit under his own vine and under his own fig tree, and there would be no one to make him afraid. Indeed, there can be no greater curse to a country, as several of the older States have experienced, than disputed land titles. Prudent men will be deterred from emigrating to a State or Territory where they can not obtain an indisputable title, and must, consequently, be exposed to the danger of strife and litigations in respect to the soil on which they dwell. An uncertainty respecting the security of land titles arrests all valuable improvements, because no prudent man will expend his means for this purpose, while there is danger that another may deprive him of the fruit of his labors. It is fortunate therefore, that Congress alone, under the Constitution, possesses "the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." In the exercise of this power, the President is convinced that the emigrants will receive liberal donations of the public lands.

Although Congress have not established a territorial government for the people of California, they have not been altogether unmindful of their interests. The benefit of our post office laws has been extended to them, and you will bear with you instructions, from the Postmaster General, to provide for the conveyance of public information and private correspondence among themselves, and between them and the citizens of Oregon and of our States east of the Rocky Mountains. The monthly steamers on the line from Panama to Astoria have been required "to stop and deliver and take mails at San Diego, San Francisco, and Monterey." These steamers, connected by the Isthmus of Panama with those on the Atlantic, between New York and Chagres, will keep up a regular communication with California, and afford facilities to all those who may desire to emigrate to that territory.

The necessary appropriations have also been made by Congress to maintain troops in California, to protect its inhabitants against all attacks from a civilized or savage foe, and it will afford the President peculiar pleasure to perform this duty promptly and effectively.

But above all, the Constitution of the United States, the safeguard of all our civil rights, was extended over California on the 30th May, 1848, the day on which our late treaty with Mexico was finally consummated. From that day its inhabitants became entitled to all the blessings and benefits resulting from the best form of civil government ever established amongst them. That they will prove worthy of this inestimable boon, no doubt is entertained.

Whilst the population of California will be composed chiefly of our own kindred, of a people speaking our own language, and educated for self government under our own institutions, a considerable portion of them were Mexican citizens before the late treaty of peace. These our new citizens ought to be, and from the justice and generosity of the American character the President is confident that they will be treated with respect and kindness, and thus be made to feel that by changing their allegiance they have become more prosperous and happy. Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

LETTER OF MR. CLAYTON TO MR. KING.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, 24 April, 1849.

HON. THOMAS BUTLER KING,

Appointed Agent of the U. S. to California,

SIR—The President, reposing full confidence in your integrity, abilities, and prudence, has appointed you an agent for the purpose of conveying important instructions and despatches to our naval and military commanders in California. It is his desire that you shall lose no time in repairing thither by the best and most expeditious route, in the possession of the duties devolved upon you, which I shall proceed to explain in the following instructions:—

The situation of the people of California and New Mexico has, already, at this early period of his administration, attracted his attention. By the late treaty with Mexico, provision was made for the future admission of these Territories into the Union, as States; and, in the mean time, the Government of the United States is bound to protect the inhabitants residing in them, in the free and tranquil enjoyment of their lives, liberty, and property, and in the exercise of their civil and religious rights. Owing to causes with which you are fully acquainted, the Congress of the United States failed to assist the Executive, by the passage of a law establishing a government in either of the new Territories. You are aware, however, that an act was passed at the last session, to extend the revenue laws of the United States over the territory and waters of Upper California. This act creates a collection district in California; and you also know, that by another previous act, certain mail facilities have been extended to the same territory. Whatever can be done, by the aid of the Constitution of the United States, the treaty with Mexico, and the enactments of Congress, to afford to the people of the Territories the benefits of civil government, and the protection that is due them, will be anxiously considered and attempted by the Executive.

You have been selected, by the President, to convey to them these assurances; and especially the assurance of his firm determination, so far as his constitutional power extends, to omit nothing that may tend to promote and secure their peace and happiness. You are fully possessed of the President's views, and can, with propriety, suggest to the people of California the adoption of measures best calculated to give them effect.—These measures must, of course, originate solely with themselves. Assure them of the sincere desire of the Executive of the United States to protect and defend them in the formation of any government, republican in its character, hereafter to be submitted to Congress, which shall be the result of their own deliberate choice; but let it be, at the same time, distinctly understood by them, that the plan of such a government must originate with themselves, and without the interference of the Executive.

The laws of California and New Mexico, as they existed at the conclusion of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, regulating the relations of the inhabitants with each other, will necessarily remain in force in the Territories. Their relations with the former government have been dissolved, and new relations created between them and the Government of the United States, but the existing laws, regulating the relations of the people with each other, will continue until others lawfully enacted shall supersede them. Our naval and military commanders on these stations, will be fully instructed to co-operate with the friends of order and good government, so far as their co-operation can be useful and proper.

An important part of your duty will be to acquire and to transmit to this Department the best and fullest information in regard to the population, the productions, and the resources of the country, the extent and character of all grants of land made by Mexico prior to the conclusion of the treaty, and conduct of the public domain, and especially of those portions which are rendered valuable by their metallic and mineral wealth, and the extent and nature of the claims to those new acquisitions for the great purposes of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. The development of resources of this vast and interesting region, in all that concerns the interest and welfare of its present and future occupants, is a cherished object of this government, and all information which you can obtain in relation to these subjects, will be most acceptable to this department.

It is desirable to know the numbers of the various Indian tribes which form a portion of the population of the Territories; their power, character, and modes of life; and the number of Mexicans held as captives there by any savage tribes, whose release and restoration to their own country this government is bound to exact, by the 4th and 11th articles of the treaty; also, as nearly as may be, the number of Mexicans who, within one year after the exchange of the ratification of the treaty, have withdrawn from the territories, and the number of those who have declared their intention to preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican republic, agreeably to the 6th article of the treaty.

It is not credited by this Government that any attempt will be made to alienate either of these portions of the territories of the United States, or to establish an independent government within their limits. But should the existence of any such project be detected, you will not fail to bring it to the immediate notice of your government, that proper measures for the protection of the rights of the people of the United States may be promptly adopted.

You are fully authorized to confer with our military and naval commanders within these Territories, who will be instructed to assist you in the accomplishment of the object of your mission. Your compensation will be at the rate of eight dollars per diem, from the time of your departure on the business of your mission until your return home; and you will be allowed your travelling and other expenses during your absence; for which you will be careful to take vouchers in all cases where the amount is large.

The sum of one thousand dollars is advanced to you on account.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

[Signed]

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21, 1850.

The Astor Place Riot trials have ended, and the culprits in public opinion exhonorated by the jury. Every exertion was made by the prosecuting officers, to procure the conviction of Hynders, and others, who urged on the poor fellows who lost their lives by the fire of the military, while their leaders were in safety, but with no avail. A jury has now settled an important point in mob law, and the incidents of a mob, and in fact say that nothing short of actual presence, and direct personal exertions against the police force of the authorities of the city, subjects one to the penalty of instigating a riot.

Our legislative city government is fast acquiring a deserved degree of approbation, and it now seems certain that, after twenty five years of abuse, we are to come back to economical and honest government. Among the great reforms soon to go into effect, is one in regard to the use of Croton Water. In future, every improved lot in the city is to be taxed, whether the water is used or not; and the money thus collected is to go to the water fund. In times gone by, whole squares have evaded taxation, with impunity, and yet retained the use of the water, by drawing it from a hydrant in the corner groceries, the proprietors of which reaped their profit from the customers attracted by free water. The daily supply of water by our aqueduct, last summer, was sixty six gallons for each inhabitant; a quantity that seems incredible when our dirty condition is remembered.

Rail road people have been agreeably surprised, by the absolute earning of a dividend by the Harlem road, the second road, in point of age, in the United States. Under the management of Mr. Schuyler, the President of the New York and New Haven, and the Hudsonic Roads, two and a half per cent. has been earned in six months, and in the first the road ever made. It remained for Mr. Schuyler to ascertain how much stock the company had issued; for some of his predecessors, when in want of funds, never scrupled to issue stock at any price. Until very recently, the road has been a stupendous fraud; but there is no doubt that, in future, it will be what its location indicates, one of the most important and profitable roads in New York. The taking of the Pittsburgh and Erie Rail Road stock is regarded here as very favorable, not only by the holders of the great Central Road of New York, but by the eastern capitalists and the rail road interest of New England. It is morally certain that we shall have a road from Erie and Buffalo on the lake shore, which will at once open to the city of New York, and New England, a ready access to all the land at Pittsburgh, the head of navigation on the Ohio. It will open a new road to the great south and south west, and to travellers bound from New York, offer, perhaps, advantages equal to what are hoped from the central route of Pennsylvania. The completion of the Central, Erie, and Western Roads, cannot fail to make Pittsburgh a distributing point of greater importance than any city in the Union, making it the Boston of roads for the west. The "Iron City" is now the New York of the west, bustling and unselfish, with merchants and manufacturers so profitably employed that they have neither time or, indeed, inducements, to unite themselves to stimulate the resources of the city, Pittsburgh, with true sagacity, has now stepped out of her usual routine—taken hold of rail roads in earnest, and no long will be rewarded with an influx of business, population, and wealth, which will make her the equal, if not the superior, of the new commercial metropolis of Pennsylvania—Philadelphia. The iron interest cannot long remain dormant, but must soon awake to a prosperity greater than before.

In financial affairs all is dullness, and money goes a begging on low rates. No good or even passable paper is thrown out by the banks, who complain of the cash of customers, and the accumulation of unproductive specie and deposits. Cotton is firm at 12½@14c per pound for the only grades in market, ordinary and fair. In breadstuffs there is no movement, except in the retail way. Provisions of all kinds are dull, and no quotations are needed. Iron has rallied; 221,55 per ton, cash, and held firmly. Teas have risen, and holders stiff at the rise, and some cargoes have been taken off of market. Hides and Leather are very firm, with large sales at full prices. A few southern merchants are "looking round," and the spring trade is at hand.

C.

WHALING ENTERPRISE.—The ship Junior, of New Bedford, left that port on the 17th of December, and, after an unsuccessful cruise in the Indian ocean, touched at Van Dieman's Land for recruits; sailed from Hobert's Town on November 27, 1848, for the Southern Polar seas; and in latitude 65 south, fell in with an icy barrier, and cruised along its margin until the 5th of February. On the 15th March, 1849, touched at New Zealand, and sailed thence for the North Polar seas, where she took eleven whales, making 1,900 barrels of oil. She afterwards returned to Honolulu, and departed for home on the 21st November. After, the unsuccessful cruise in the Southern hemisphere, the Junior passed from 65 degrees south to 66, north, thus making in seven months and twenty days a run of more than ten thousand miles, exclusive of the distance in cruising for whales, and obtaining in the mean time a full cargo of oil and bone; accomplishing the distance from the south polar circle to the north polar circle, and taking 1,900 barrels of oil, in five months and ten days.

INTERCESSION FOR THE HUNGARIANS.—The telegraphic correspondent of the New York Herald states that Gen. Taylor has instructed our Charge at Constantinople to confer with the Sultan of Turkey, and gain, if possible, his permission for the Hungarian refugees in his dominions to come to America.

Some "queer fish," at St. Louis, in allusion to the "bill for the benefit of married women," when before the Missouri Legislature, asked if it would not be better for the members to do something for the benefit of the single ladies, and not trouble themselves so much about men's wives.

When a gentleman marries a lady, beautiful and rich, his friends says—"He has married a perfect Bird of Paradise." If the lady happens to be poor, however, they say: "A perfect Bird of Paradise, with the exception of the feathers."

☞ LIVER COMPLAINT.—The only remedy ever offered to the public, which has never failed of working a cure, when directions are followed, is McLane's Liver Pill. It has now been several years before the public and has been introduced in all sections of the Union. Where it has been used, it has had the most triumphant success, and has actually driven out of use all other medicines. It has been tried under all the different phases of liepatis, and has been found equally efficacious in all.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., No. 69, corner of Fourth and Wood st., Pittsburgh. [jan19-d&wlw3

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 GRABILL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11th, 1849.

☞ See general advertisement in another column. de13

PREMIUM LEMON SYRUP.—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, at the Patent Medicine 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, on Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates—TOOTHACHE CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, where the nerves are exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—J. H. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. jal9

DR. D. BURT,
Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets. oct-d1vly

WANTED.

A GIRL to do Housework. A permanent situation at good wages can be heard of by enquiring at this office.

WILKINS HALL.

POSITIVELY LAST THREE NIGHTS.

The MUSICAL PHENOMENA will continue their CHASTE AND INSTRUCTIVE ENTERTAINMENTS.

Only three nights more—Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings, January 24th, 25th, and 26th.

☞ Admission, 25 cents.

☞ For particulars see Programme. jan25

NOTICE.

WANTED—A single man who thoroughly understands the management of Cows, and can milk. To one who can come well recommended, good wages and a steady situation will be given. Apply to

C. M. ROBINSON, Penn st. near Pike st.

(Saturday Visiter and Dispatch copy till February.)

SAVED HER LIFE—Sellers' Vermifuge is the article!

LEXINGTON, Va., January 20, 1849.

Mr. J. M. Wilson—Dear Sir, The vial of Sellers' Vermifuge I bought from you, some time ago, brought from my girl five years old, the amazing number of five hundred worms. I believe she would have lived a very short time, but for this medicine.

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

For Rent,

FROM the first day of April next—the large two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, handsomely situated on the Ohio River, adjoining the borough of Manchester, with about four acres of land, a number of Fruit Trees, and large brick Barn and Stable, and other out-buildings. Apply to

JAMES A. HUTCHISON & CO.

CORN MEAL—40 bu white, in store and for sale by

STUART & SILL

FLOUR—200 bbls in store and for sale by

STUART & SILL

RYE FLOUR—In store and for sale by

STUART & SILL

BUTTER—In kegs and boxes, for sale by

STUART & SILL

CRAB CIDER—3 bbls superior, just rec'd by

STUART & SILL

CLOVER SEED—In store and for sale by

STUART & SILL

TIMOTHY SEED—A small lot in store, for sale by

STUART & SILL

SUGAR—140 hhds (new crop) N O, in store and for sale by

JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO

RICE—40 tcs (new crop) in store and for sale by

JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO

MOLASSES—500 bbls (new crop) in store and for sale by

JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO

LEAD—1100 pigs Galena, in store and for sale by

JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO

SHOT—40 kegs, asst'd, in store and for sale by

JAMES A HUTCHISON & CO

PROVISIONS—12,000 lbs Bu'k Pork;
14 bbls No 1 Lard;
110 " Mess Pork;
20 kegs Sausage meat, landing and for sale by

J S DILWORTH & CO

POWDER—1,000 kegs Blasting Powder;
200 " Ky Rifle " "
200 kf " " "
100 qr " " "
100 kf " Deer " "
50 " Sea Shooting;
20,000 feet Safety Fuse; in magazine, for sale by

J S DILWORTH & CO

Lost or Stolen.

A SMUT MACHINE AND PIPE, marked "J. Sheriff," was taken from the Wharf, at the Lake Erie's landing, on Nov. 23d, last.

A suitable reward will be given for any information concerning it. jan21 J. C. BIDWELL.

Garden Seeds.

A LARGE and general assortment of Landreth's Warranted Garden Seeds, just rec'd and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

HENRY P. SCHWARTZ,
Federal street, Allegheny.

jan21-d&w2t8

SUGAR & MOLASSES—40 hhds prime N O Sugar, (new crop)
500 bbls prime N O Molasses, (new crop)

BURBRIDGE, WILSON & CO

TOBACCO—33 kegs 6 twist, just rec'd and for sale by

BURBRIDGE, WILSON & CO.

JUST received and for sale—
15 boxes Palm Soap;
40 " Almond and Toilet Soap;

JOHN McFADEN & CO,
Canal Basin, Penn st

New Pianos.

Just received, one elegant Rosewood Piano, of the latest improvements, of the celebrated factory of T. Gilbert & Co., Boston. This instrument is remarkable for brilliancy and sweetness of tone, and elasticity of touch. The above firm is considered one of the very first in Boston, and their Pianos, for elegance of exterior, beauty of tone, and duration, are all surpassed by those of any other make. For sale on reasonable terms by

KLEBER,
at J. W. Woodwell's.

CORN—200 sacks Shelled, in store and for sale by

STUART & SILL, 118 Wood st

VENISON—2400 pounds in store and for sale by

STUART & SILL

HAMS—City Cured in store and for sale by

STUART & SILL

SHOULDERS—Prime for sale by

STUART & SILL

POTATOES—1000 bu Galena and Illinois, rec'd and for sale by

STUART & SILL

LARD—20 bbls No 1, to arrive, for sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO, Front st

TALLOW—4 bbls to arrive, for sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary, with the will annexed, having been granted to the subscriber, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the Estate of James Riddell, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, to

JOHN WILLACK, Ex'r.

jan24-w&3

Improved Melodeons.

JUST received, a lot of Carhart's Patent Melodeons, perfected and improved by Messrs. March & White, Cincinnati—comprising 4 and 5 octaves, on handsomely bronzed iron frames—a superior article in point of tone and durability. For sale on reasonable terms by

H. KLEBER,
at J. W. Woodwell's.

REBINGER, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF GREEN GLASS WARE,

NO. 27 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa., keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of Vials, Bottles, &c. Porter and Mineral Water Bottles, of superior quality.

Particular attention paid to Private Moulds.

nov20-1y

Building Lots.

FOR SALE, on very liberal terms—Fifty Nine Lots of Ground, situated on Penn, Wayne, and Pike sts, and the Duquesne Way, according to a plan to be seen at this office, where terms and conditions will be made known. jan23

LADIES' WASH GLOVES.

JUST RECEIVED—2 doz pair Ladies' Wash Gloves, a splendid article, for sale at the India Rubber Depot, No. 5 Wood street.

jan22 J & H PHILLIPS

Valuable Lots for Sale.

SIX BUILDING LOTS, on Second street, between Ferry and Redoubt alley, each 20 feet by 75 back to a ten feet alley. They are desirable for private dwellings, and will be sold on time. Apply to

JOHN CALDWELL & SON,
jan22-1m cor. Second st. and Redoubt alley.

BY EXPRESS, just rec'd—4 cases Men's Metallic Rubber Overshoes, for sale at No. 5 Wood st.

jan22 J & H PHILLIPS

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

PERSONS wishing to save from 25 to 50 per cent in purchasing Dry Goods, will please call at A. A. MASON & CO.'S, 60 Market street, where extensive Wholesale and Retail Rooms are daily open for retail trade. jan22

A LARGE lot of Trimmings, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., reduced 20 per cent below usual prices, may be found at 60 Market st.

A. A. MASON & CO

jan22

SHAWLS, Blankets, and all kinds of Winter Goods, selling at manufacturer's prices, by

A. A. MASON & CO

jan22

Lost or Mislaid,

A PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn by Edward Hill and James McCaughey, for One Hundred and Fifty Two Dollars, payable to Wm. M. Dawson or order, and by him endorsed, and also endorsed by David Laker, and afterwards endorsed by Wm. M. Dawson; dated, Pittsburgh, January 19, 1849, at twelve months after date. Payment having been stopped, it is only valuable to the last endorser, to whom the finder will please return the same, in Allegheny city.

jan21-3t*

New Music.

O LEMUEL; or, Going down to the Cotton Field; a new and very popular Ethiopian Song, as sung by Christy's Minstrels, New York. Composed by S. C. Foster, Esq., author of "Uncle Ned," "O, Susanna," &c.

Nelly was a Lady; by S. C. Foster.

Ben Bolt—the genuine copy; by Nelson Kneass.

Speak Gently; a very popular song; by V. Wallace.

Indian's Prayer; by the author of "Be Kind, &c."

Be Kind to