# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

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

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

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 DESTINY OF PITTSBURGH, AND THE DUTY OF ITS YOUNG MEN.—An address delivered before the Young Men's Mercantile Library and Mechanics' Institute, of Pittsburgh, by Solomon W. Roberts, Esq.

This eloquent address, which is peculiarly interesting to every Pittsburgher, will be published in our paper entire, on Saturday morning. This will give the thousands of our citizens who had not the pleasure of hearing it; delivered, the privilege of reading it by their fire-sides. Persons wishing for a number of extra copies will give notice at the counter.

The editor of the Post says—in a rejoinder to our expression of a fear that the iron strike, in its effects, would be the cause of no little distress—that a "Pudder requests him to state, that there is no distress, and not likely to be any, while the citizens of Pittsburgh, and elsewhere, continue to act as liberally as they have heretofore."

There may be no distress, as far as the Post's informant is aware of, but that there is not likely to be any is not very certain. Even if that portion of the "strikers" who are without funds are willing to live on charity, when they have the means of earning an independent livelihood, as the Post's informant intimates, yet it is not certain that the fountains of charity may not be soon dried up. The most benevolent will soon tire in such a cause. But is the Post editor, and his informant, acquainted with all the cases of distress. We should be sorry to think that there are not many, very many, among the necessitous who have been deprived of their ordinary supplies by the strike, who would not instinctively shrink from receiving the pittance doled out by charity, while they have health and strength to labor. It is among those that distress will be felt. The ostentation with which assistance is talked of is repellant to such sensitive and well balanced minds; and they suffer in silence. This whole matter of raising funds to sustain strikes—of healthy men living on charity—is of anti-American origin. It smacks strongly of a foreign soil, where Poor House Unions, and other appliances degrading to civilization, are interwoven with the whole structure of society.

In a country like this, of boundless territory, and illimitable resources, and where labor is always in demand, it should be the pride of every citizen to maintain a conscious sense of independence—and be able to say, that his own hands, under the blessing of Heaven, have supplied all his wants. "It is more blessed to give than to receive"—there is a pleasure in giving, and while the world is constituted as at present, this pleasure will never be desired to any who have the means and disposition to enjoy it. There is a sense of obligation, however, in receiving, which is painful to most minds, and which we do not desire to see lessened in our glorious country. In the over populated countries of Europe, this feeling has not the same scope for its indulgence, but in America its fullest perception and keenest inflictions can be felt but in a narrow sphere, while its active and living effects will nerve the arms and animate the hearts of our rising generations to industry, patience, and perseverance, that they may ever enjoy the noble American privilege of true independence.

### The Post versus the Sheriff.

This functionary must prepare to give an account of his conduct. The outrage which he was the means of perpetrating on Monday, cannot be passed without severe condemnation.

Some of his friends say that he is "an easy sort of a man; and one who is easily imposed upon by designing men" that he was "deceived by the false representations of certain persons who were anxious to provoke the workingmen to riot." These excuses will not do. The Sheriff of so great a county as this, should not allow himself to be deceived.

It is well known to every man in this community, that the Puddlers and Boilers repudiated every thought of violence; passed resolutions in favor of order; that order was, and is now, their policy; and that *no threats were made*. Their meetings were all open to the Reporters of the city press, and to others whose object was simply to listen.

The Sheriff should have made himself acquainted with the true state of affairs. He should have acquired whether, or not, the employers, alone, were not the persons who desired the disturbance.

So much for the Post, and in reply, we venture to affirm the Sheriff was not deceived, although we are led to suppose by the course of the Post, that that paper would have been glad if he had been. Sheriff Curtis knew full well, by past experience, the dangers which always attend most demonstrations of this kind, and although no previous intention on the part of those engaged in the procession may have been formed, as we presume was the case in this instance, still we know that the most serious riots that have ever taken place have originated without previous arrangement—having been spontaneously created by some circumstance occurring immediately at the time of it taking place. A passing jeer or taunt from one party or the other may cause it. One bad man in a crowd might excite feelings already wrought up by circumstances, such as at present, exist between the Puddlers and the mill owners, which would undoubtedly add most serious consequences.

The conduct, therefore, of Sheriff Curtis, in preparing for any emergency which might occur, gave evidence of energy and forethought, and evinced a determination that no riot or outbreak should occur during his administration, through his carelessness, cowardice or neglect; and, instead of censure, is deserving of commendation, and the hearty thanks of the friends of law and order, of those who feel a proper and deep interest in the fair fame of our city. A feeling of security and a confidence in the majesty of the law, and in the fidelity of its ministers, not before enjoyed since the late disgraceful riots, has already been the good result. The Post should also consider, that its editorial course, not only recently, but for months and years past, may also have had its effect in inducing the Sheriff to exercise due caution in this matter; as it is very certain that the influence of that paper, whether designedly or not, we pretend not to say, has tended to array one class of the community against the other, and to produce "envy, hatred and malice" between the employers and the employed, and in fact to subvert all existing institutions, without giving us the faintest reasonable hope of any thing better.

We hope sincerely, that Sheriff Curtis and our civil authorities will, notwithstanding the denunciations of the Post, continue to pursue the same measures whenever they may deem it necessary, for the preservation of the peace of the city. The public will, we feel assured, approbate and sustain them in it.

Happy to recognize patriotic sentiments wherever we find them, we have additional pleasure in giving to the Democratic paper from which we copy it, due credit for the following:

From the Albany *Argus*.

A NOBLE MOTTO.—The Legislature of Indiana having taken the necessary measures to forward a block of Indiana marble to Washington, to be placed in the National Monument, Governor Wright has requested that the following patriotic sentiment be engraved upon it: "*Indiana knows no North no South; nothing but the Union.*"

That is a noble sentiment, worthy to come from a Democratic Governor. It is at this time the watch word of the Democracy—"*Nothing but the Union.*"

A CHANCE FOR PITTSBURGH SPECULATORS.—Mr. King says that the only coal made use of in California is that sent from England and the United States, and the demand, it is supposed, will be for the year 1850 two hundred thousand tons. Coal is delivered from England at $25 a ton. The coal at Vancouver costs $12 a ton to get it out of the mines, owing to the expense of labor, and the inconvenience of mining.

### REJECTED VALENTINES.

We copy the following article in reference to the sending of Valentines, from a Baltimore paper, and commend it to the attention of our readers, as it applies equally well here. We understand that a large number of low and insulting, as well as indecent Valentines, were received through the Post Office, addressed to members of our most respectable families. We trust that the practice may either be entirely abandoned or so reformed, as to prevent, in future, like insults. It is at best a "custom which would be more honored in the breach, than the observance."

VALENTINES.—The great extent to which vulgar tastes and propensities have come to be indulged by the sending of Valentines, must needs, if continued, soon render this otherwise pleasing annual custom obsolete in practice. We understand that many families in Baltimore, as a means of protecting their members from insult, and the youthful mind of their children from the unclean things, have deemed it advisable to reject all Valentines sent to them this season, as even those with a handsome exterior are sometimes found to contain offensive missives within. It has been found necessary to resort to this course elsewhere, also, we find, and the effect in some cities, especially in Baltimore, has been to curtail the number sold. The following from the Boston Transcript, is undeniably true in its averment of fact, and just in its expression of sentiment.

We understand there was an increase over last year, in those received at the post office, although a falling off in the number left by the penny post. Many costly Valentines, in elegant envelope, and on which the postage had been paid, were refused by the persons to whom they were addressed; and we learn that upward of 400 Valentines thus rejected, were returned to the post office. The practice of some stupid young coxcombs of sending impertinent or indecent missives, under the disguise of Valentines, has no doubt resulted in inducing many families to exclude *all* Valentines, without distinction, as indeed it would be difficult to say whether an insult were not couched under a richly embroidered envelope, as well as under one of coarser texture. The fellow who will avail himself of the license of the anniversary, to insult a lady, or wound her feelings, must be a very irredeemable species of blackguard.

One word to the venders of Valentines. They injure their own business by selling those wretched caricatures intended only to insult the recipient. The really tasteful and unexceptionable Valentine is excluded because of the bad one, and thus the custom falls into disfavor and desuetude, and the demand falls off. If these missives were shaped only in a spirit pugilistic with fistic-ship and perfect respect, there would not be quite so many rejected Valentines at the post office on the 15th of February.

THE ERA OF ROADS.—This may emphatically be called "the road era." The "one idea" of the nation is that of "roads." It is a healthy notion—better than that of making 'Wildcat Banks.' The roads of a nation are the symbols of its civilization, Dr. Bushnell says. The Plank Road appears just now, to attract particularly the public mind. Their convenience has been fully tested, and their cost is not an extravagantly high as to be above the reach of common minds. At a recent meeting in Indiana, for the purpose of taking into consideration the construction of several of these roads, to terminate at a common point, the following estimate of cost was presented, it being upon the highest rates:

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|---|---|---|
| Sills or stringers, 3 by 5—16 feet long, | 4,400 feet per mile. | |
| Plank, 3 inches thick, 8 ft. long, | 42,246 | |
| Total feet per mile, | 46,640 | |
| At $20 per 1000 feet, | | $932 80 |
| Grading and laying plank, $1 per rod, | | 320 00 |
| Engineering, superintendence, and contingencies, 10 per cent. | | 135 00 |
| Total cost per mile, | | $1,387 50 |

BURNS AND SCALDS.—Scarcely a week passes in which the feelings of newspaper readers are not painfully excited by published accounts of dreadful accidents by fire, or steam, or boiling water. We are confident, therefore, of rendering a service to humanity by giving larger publicity to the following passage from a highly interesting paper in the last number of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, [illegible] Notes of Hospital Practice at Bellevue, by D. M. Reese, [illegible] physician:—

BURNS.—Among the most numerous cases brought into the surgical wards of charity hospitals, everywhere, may be reckoned the injuries received by burns and scalds, which, when extensive, are too often fatal. In the treatment of these injuries we have had great experience and uniform success, when the patients were brought in soon after the injury. No fatal case of recent burn or scald has occurred in the hospital, although several have been extensive and severe. The universal treatment of all such cases is to cover the parts with wheaten flour, thrown over the wounds by a dredging box, which, if thoroughly done so as to exclude the air, and prevent its temperature from reaching the suffering tissues, will afford instant relief from pain, and allay all that nervous irritation which is the chief source of immediate danger in all cases of extensive burns. We have had opportunity to test this practice in terrible burns occasioned by explosions of gunpowder; in scalds from the bursting of steam boilers, in examples of persons while drunk falling into the fire, and others in which the clothes were burnt off the body by the combustion of spirit gas, &c. In all of these cases, and in some of them scarcely any portion of the body had escaped—and notwithstanding, in a few of them some of the integuments were literally baked, so that extensive and deep seated suppuration and sloughing were inevitable, and had afterward to be endured—the simple application of the flour was in the first instance our only remedy, and this was continued for one or more days, while the acute effects of the injury demanded it. The superficial portions of the burn or scald would often heal under this application alone; and the solutions of continuity, more or less deep, which remained open and discharging, were then dressed with lime water and oil, by means of a feather, to which creosote was added if the granulations were slow, or the sloughs tardy in becoming loose. Under this dressing the most formidable burns have been healed; and, even when the face has been involved, there has been scarcely any considerable deformity. In one of our patients, the face being horribly burned by an accidental explosion of gunpowder, the grains of powder being imbedded in the skin, very great apprehensions were indulged that the discoloration thus produced would permanently disfigure and deform the countenance. But, after the persistent application of the flour for three successive days, and until the tumefaction of the face and head had subsided, it was found that, with the applications of the lime water dressing, the cicatrization was complete, and even the discoloration was removed.

If this simple remedy were resorted to in the severe scalds sometimes occurring from explosions of steam boat boilers, &c., there can be little doubt that the fatality of such burns would be very rare; while the popular and mischievous methods of applying raw cotton, oil, molasses, ale, alcohol, spirits of turpentine, water of lead water, ice, &c., to *extensive* and *deep burns*, are all of them injurious, and, often destructive to life.

RUNNING AWAY WITH A SHERIFF.—The New York Herald gives an amusing account of a recent affair in that city.

THE NEW WORLD AND THE NEW SHERIFF.—Our new Sheriff was somewhat outwitted on last Sunday, under the following circumstances: The steamship New World, just finished and ready for sea intended for the California station, lying at the dock, was levied upon by the Sheriff, on Saturday, a week ago, for a claim of $50,000, said to be due a Mr. Furnace. Mr. Deputy Sheriff Cunningham served the process, and placed the vessel as she laid at the dock, under the charge of several aids, in order to keep possession. So far so good. But on Sunday morning, Mr. Cunningham came on board, to see if all was right, at about eleven o'clock, and in a short time thereafter, found that the engineer was firing up. The captain was on board, and Mr. Cunningham remarked to him:—"Why, captain, what are you firing up for?" "Oh," replied the captain, "the machinery, by laying at the dock, has become all little rusty, and we want to keep her moving, that she won't spoil." Thus the matter rested, and the conversation turned to some other topic, when, all at once, the ropes were cast off from the dock, the engine set in motion, and out shot the vessel into the stream.—"What's this for?" said Mr Cunningham to the captain. The captain replied laughing, "Oh, don't be afraid, Mr. Sheriff, we only want to cruise around a little, instead of lying at the dock; there is no business doing on Sunday, and we may as well do this as any thing else.

Finding the vessel putting out to sea, Mr. Cunningham became satisfied that the captain was humbugging, seized him by the collar, and called to his several aids who were with him to assist him in making the captain put back. No sooner was this attempt made, than the captain gave a whistle, which signal was answered immediately, and the whole of the crew, who were previously concealed, sprang on deck, armed with bowie knives, pistols, cutlasses, and other deadly weapons, to the aid of their captain. At the appearance of this large body of desperate looking men, Mr. Cunningham and his aids found they were entrapped. "Come," said the captain, "put the sheriff and his aids on shore;" and no sooner was the word given, than over went the deputy sheriff and his aids down the side of the vessel into a boat, and were rowed off, pitched out into the sand on the beach on Staten Island shore, and the boat returned back to the ship, and away she went in rapid style, puffing on a little more steam, apparently to aid them in their flight to California. Mr. Cunningham and his aids were compelled to trudge some three miles, almost up to their knees in mud, before reaching the ferry to embark for New York. We presume the sheriff will, in future, be more careful in allowing the engineer on the next vessel they have in charge, to work the roof of the machinery.

James Lennox, Esq., of New York, for whom the original manuscript of Washington's Farewell Address was purchased at Philadelphia, has a fortune which yields $120,000 per annum. He is a bachelor, and a man of the most princely liberality and benevolence. It is said that his charitable

### FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1850

A rumor has obtained some currency which asserts that Mr. Clayton has determined to withdraw from the Cabinet. If not utterly without foundation it is so nearly destitute of any, as to be unworthy of credit. The same rumor states, that in case of the retirement of Mr. Clayton, Mr. Crittenden will be a second time invited to enter the Cabinet. This is a speculation which any body can make without fear of losing more than the investment. As a pendant to this report, we have another, that Mr. Meredith would consent to a transfer to the State Department, and that Mr. Evans of Maine, might be persuaded to vacate his seat in the commission upon Mexican claims, in order to take charge of the finances. Various are the surmises and guesses as to the causes of these contemplated changes, but as the changes themselves will not take place, of course there is no text whereon to hang a comment. Nevertheless, enough of them will be made through the public press, by numerous amateur diplomatists, who, having lost the more profitable employments they held under the former administration, now stand ready to seize every opportunity to show how much more they know of State affairs than Gen. Taylor or any of his Cabinet do. Foremost among this respectable and useful class are the luminaries of the Washington Union, who will, no doubt, take up the rumor, and make the most of it in their candid and amiable way.

I do not know but that, in referring the other day to the state in which several nominations for foreign appointments were held in the Senate, I made some allusion to the current report that Mr. Schroeder, son in law to Col Seaton of the Intelligencer, Charge to Sweden, was in danger of rejection. I think there is no warrant for such an allegation. The nomination has not yet been reported to the Senate, from the committee to which it belongs, and is in the same situation as the mass of other appointments that have been communicated to the Senate. Among some rejections for cause, that may be anticipated, is that of Charles E. Delevan, Commercial Agent at St. Thomas, W. I., a very lucrative appointment. The complaint against Charles is, that he is not qualified for the place. Now, I rather suspect that a more potent cause of dissatisfaction with his nomination is, that the amount of fees accruing at St. Thomas is found to be such as to excite the cupidity of political aspirants of rather stronger influence and higher pretension than Mr. Delevan, who, however, is a very pleasant and popular man. But I fear that there is no help for Mr. D., and that he will find that he struck too high in aiming at $5000 a year. Perhaps a fair compromise between him and his opponents would be, to send him back to Pictou, where the pickings do not exceed twelve or fifteen hundred dollars.

Mr. Hannegan, late Minister to Prussia, has revisited the scenes of his former glory. He looks like one who had gone through the fire of adversity and the waters of affliction, and it was this broken appearance, possibly, that led some European correspondent to suppose that the fire water had gone too frequently through the honorable minister. But of that, no more. Mr. Hannegan has retired from public service, and deserves that his past course should be reviewed with candor and justice, and not with the asperity of political malevolence.

Mr. Webster made a few remarks yesterday, agreeing with Mr. Badger, that the application of California for immediate admission, presented some difficulties, but none that were insuperable. An erroneous idea prevails, that he will address the Senate on Monday, in continuation of his remarks. This is not so. Clemens of Alabama, will make a slashing and tearing harangue against every thing that is not in and of the South. He will declaim against Northern aggressions upon the South, and attempts to exclude the citizens from the new territories in face of the fact that both the Senators from the new State are southern men.

Mr. Webster does not propose to make any elaborate speech during the present contest.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1850.

JUNIUS.

### The Nicaragua Treaty and The Cabinet —Mr. Clayton—Mr. Webster.

The facts of which I have endeavored to keep your readers advised, from time to time, are now coming out. There has been no treaty made concerning the Nicaragua question, as has been so stoutly asserted by many editors and correspondents, but a *project* has been adopted, and with some very singular and curious results. It was probably during the week before last, that Mr. Clayton presented Mr. Bulwer with the rough draft of a treaty for the settlement of most of the differences arising from the state of affairs in Central America. Mr. Bulwer so far accepted this sketch of an arrangement as to engage to present it to his government, but, at the same time, admitting that his powers were not ample enough to authorize its unconditional acceptance. Now it is said and believed that on Sunday last the project was considered in special Cabinet meeting and was not approved of, thus affording a proof that Mr. Clayton's policy was not cordially supported by his colleagues. But when the facts appear in an official statement, I have reason to believe that it will be discovered that the only objection to Mr. Clayton's proceeding, if any objection at all was made, was a technical one, and turned upon the diplomatic effect of offering a foreign government, who, not having full powers, could not commit himself or his government by entertaining it. It will be found, also, if this dispatch from the Secretary of State ever sees the light, that the proposed arrangement was a good one, and such a one as we shall be willing enough to procure and adhere to in the end.

But the occurrence has given occasion to the rumors to which I briefly referred yesterday. Mr. Clayton is reported to have intimated a purpose of resigning, but there is no probability of it. I know, from good authority, that Gen. Taylor has declared, recently, that he had no desire to change any member of his Cabinet. It is true, however, that Mr. Webster has had several interviews with the President, of late, which have excited curiosity and comment, because he has not heretofore been upon those terms of cordiality and intimacy, with the Whig chief magistrate, which his distinguished position would entitle him to maintain. Of course, gossiping has been busy with the fact referred to, and has taken Mr. Webster by the shoulders, without his consent, and deposited him in the Cabinet. Mr. Webster has far different views.

Very few seem to look the imputed difficulties, in the way of the admission of California, in the face. The great majority prefer the time serving plea of compromise. Thus even Douglass, the Chairman of the Committee on Territories, is preparing his compromise—some notable project for mixing California up with matters with which California has properly nothing to do. His plan will be ready in a few days, possibly to-morrow. It seems to be agreed that neither Mr. Clay's compromise proposition, nor any other that has been brought forward, has been received with any thing like the favor of the Presidential recommendation to take prompt action for the admission of the State, but to let the territories alone until the people thereof shall have declared their preferences as to the matter at issue.

I understand that Col. Fremont has forwarded his resignation, as Commissioner of the Survey to run the Mexican Boundary Line, and that Major Lally, of Maine, who did such gallant service in Mexico, is likely to be appointed.

JUNIUS.

*For the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

MESSRS. EDITORS—How does it happen, that whilst you printers are so particular in charging, what many think a very high price, for advertisements inserted in your advertising columns, yet advertise gratuitously for all creation? That it is so, is *very* evident upon looking into your commercial columns. There I see the goods and wares of men advertised who never on any occasion patronize the printer. Is this just either to yourselves or those who patronize you? I trow not. Who would want a better advertisement than to see all the stock he receives published, with his name attached, in the list of imports, in all the commercial sheets of the city. It may be all right to give an exhibit of the imports of the place, but I think the printer does not act with an eye single to his own interest, when he connects the name of the importer, and he not a patron, with the goods and wares.

CURIOSITY.

CALOMEL IN CALIFORNIA.—We are informed of a sale of 20 pounds of Calomel in California, for the round sum of $25,000. This is any thing rather than throwing physic to dogs, unless the men who


THE PENNY SAVED IS THE PENNY GAINED.

DR. D. HUNT, Dentist, Corner of Fourth



THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—How are the gentlemen of the Committee coming on with the subscriptions, designed to fill up the stock and secure the speedy completion of this great work? Every thing can be done by energy, and every thing ought to be done. We are glad to learn that a single member of the committee, a well known gentleman in Market street, distinguished for business spirit and public spirit, has already secured subscriptions for twelve hundred shares. One third this success obtained by other members would secure the whole sum needed, and reward Philadelphia with the speedy spectacle of *through* trains—and endless ones, at that—full of freight and passengers, thundering into town from Pittsburgh. Courage, men of Philadelphia, ye who hold in your hands the rich destinies of this glorious city! Flag not, falter not, hesitate not. Let all who have the means, contribute to the good work. The Erie Railroad is hastening fast towards the Lake, and so is the Baltimore road towards the Ohio. The Pennsylvania Railroad may—and ought to—beat them both.—*Phil. North American.*


The Boston correspondent of the Salem Register says:—

One of the passengers by the recent arrival from California, is a young man who has met with a surprising change of fortune. He is the son of one of our first men. With his unusual energy and intelligence in business affairs, there was combined a love of pleasure, to which he gave way so much, that in spite of their efforts to save him he sank into the lowest depths of dissipation, and at length shipped as a sailor on a voyage to the Pacific. The wish of his relatives and friends to forget him, now seemed likely to be accomplished. Suddenly the Gold Region excitement arose, and with the first intelligence from the new city of San Francisco, came the information that the banished *rose* was a partner in one of the most wealthy houses there. He had turned over a new leaf, to use an old phrase, and, after making himself a valuable assistant as a clerk, his employers took him into partnership. He purchased land enough in good time to yield him extravagant profits; every thing prospered with him, and now he returns to Boston, 25 years of age, and worth $100,000.

MADISON AND DIXON'S LINE.—The Commissioners on the part of Maryland, Deleware and Pennsylvania, consisting of the Hon. H. G. S. Key, George Read Riddle and J. P. Eyre, appointed to settle or refix the boundaries between the three States, are now in this City, for the purpose of concluding their business with the Topographical Bureau.

We learn that the Report of this Commission will give the history and whole particulars of the interesting geographical line (Mason and Dixon's) so often alluded to by the press and politicians yet but little understood by the public.—[Nat. in. of 12th.

WHERE IS THE WILDERNESS.—At the beginning of this century it was in Ohio and Indiana. Twenty years afterwards it was in Michigan, Wisconsin, and so forth. Last year it was in Minnesota Territory. Next year we shall have to seek it in Nebraska and around the Lake of the Woods.

Where the steamboat goes, there the wilderness disappears. And the steamboat is soon to startle the Indian and wake the echoes of the forest above the Falls of the St. Anthony; for a boat is now building there which the St. Paul 'Chronicle and Register' of the 18th of January says "is rapidly progressing. The time for launching her has even been fixed—as soon as the river is clear of ice." The builder hails from Bangor, Me. the opposite extremity of the Union due east, and is said to be "a highly skilful workman." The dimensions of the craft are 105 feet keel, 120 feet deck, 25 feet beam, and will draw twelve inches light. The machinery is in course of construction at Bangor, and will be at the Falls by the opening of navigation.

Steam navigation "river trade" above the Falls of the St. Anthony! Poetry may as well gather up its garments and emigrate from this land, unless it can be content to find its themes in the workshop and the crowded street.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPY.—Gerrit Smith has manifested his sympathy for the oppressed African race, in a way that abundantly proves its sincerity. A committee in the city of New York, on which Mr. Beasley Smith, U. S. D. J., is one citizen, a hundred and fifty respectable people of color as recipients of his bounty, acknowledge the receipt of seventy five deeds of land for as many men, and $150 for each of them; and of $750 for seventy five colored women. Deeds and money, in the same proportion, have been given to four hundred and twenty five men, and an equal number of women, in other parts of the State. These gifts amount, in the aggregate, to $50,000. This is truly generous. The following is an extract from Mr. Smith's letter to his committee.

I send you herewith 75 deeds of land, and $750 for the 75 males you have selected, and $3750 for the 75 females you have selected. Should the grantees wish to make mortgages upon the land, I hope they will make them of none. I cannot even spend, much less can I hoard, all the letters which I receive.

To the committees in the other counties, I will send deeds, and ten dollars with each, as fast as I receive them from the names of the males whom they select. My gifts to the females whom they select, I shall not be able to complete in a less space of time than a year or 18 months, as my first duty with the moneys I receive is to employ a large share of them in continuing to reduce the great amount of debt, which I still owe. It is probable, however, that I shall every month pay the females of the three counties.

With great regard, your friend,

GERRIT SMITH.

WHOLESALE MURDER.—Henry Tompkins, aged about 30 years, has been committed to jail for an attempt to murder his three sisters in Townsend, Ohio. They resided in a house together, and, upon returning home on Friday evening, Henry, without provocation, attacked them with an axe. One escaped to her father's house, about fifty rods off. The other two sisters were found weltering in blood. He had knocked them down and fractured their sculls with the axe, and then cut his throat. There was scarcely a hope of the girl surviving, though the master's own wound was not fatal.

The will of the Marquis d'Aligre is at this moment the subject of great interest in Paris. He died worth nearly three millions sterling. By law he could not leave away from his only daughter more than half his fortune, this he did; and, after having given large sums of money in such a way that many poor persons in different parts of the country became suddenly comfortably wealthy, he left three persons as his residuary legatees, who were related to him, but whom he had refused to see several years before his death. Amongst other strange whims, he had large logs of gold at his country seat; some of these have disappeared; four have been found at one of his chateaus, worth fifty thousand pounds; one in the form of a stick, was worth thirty thousand francs.


CUSTOM HOUSE,
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31, 1849.

GENTLEMEN: The steamer which sails to-morrow takes out twelve hundred thousand dollars, making in all, (as reported) during the month of December, two millions one hundred and eighty thousand dollars in gold dust. You may safely say that one third more has gone out unreported.

Yours, J. COLLIER, Collector.

To Editors National Intelligencer.


The events which are transpiring in Prussia are invested with much interest. According to the Berlin correspondent of the New York Advertiser, Prussia will be the theatre of the next revolutionary movement in Europe; and when it comes it will scarcely be less than an earthquake. Frederick William is making himself odious by his public measures, and the popular branch of the Chambers is coming into direct collision with him, to a degree of exasperation and disgust in the feelings of the people towards the monarch.

### Appointments by the President.

*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*

Benjamin Everett Smith, of Maryland, to be Consul of the United States for Turks Island.

Alfred Mitchell, of New Jersey, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Cork, in Ireland.

Harvey Gleason, of Louisiana, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Cagres, in New Grenada.

Thomas Turner, of New York, to be Consul of the United States for Bahia de San Salvador, in Brazil.

Samuel Simpson, of Virginia, to be Consul of the United States for Bombay.

William P. Rogers, of Mississippi, to be Consul of the United States for Vera Cruz, in Mexico.

Amos B. Corwine, of Ohio, to be Consul of the United States for Panama, in New Grenada.

Horace Smith, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States for Portugal.

Daniel Le Roy, of New York, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Genoa, in Sardinia.

Charles L. Fleischmann, of the District of Columbia, to be Consul of the United States for Stuttgardt, in Wurtemberg.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—A black rainbow was seen by the citizens of New Bedford, Tuesday evening, about 8 o'clock. Its direction was from the Northwest to the Southeast; it was visible about 20 minutes.

TOXOLOGICAL.—Young ladies are like arrows—they cannot be got off without a beau. Some ladies have two strings to their bow, but the most judicious have two bows to one string.

A GREAT COMMERCIAL FACT.—"Time is money," said a debtor to his creditor, "and therefore, if you will give me time, it is just the same thing as if I gave you money."

During the late canvass in Michigan, a surgeon dentist was making an excellent speech in one of the interior towns. A low fellow belonging to the other party interrupted him with the question.

"What do you ask to pull a tooth, Doctor?"

"I will pull all yours for a shilling, and your nose gratis," replied the speaker.


PREMIUM LEMON SYRUP.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly William street, N. Y., and for sale by A. Jaynes, No. 79 Fourth street. This will be found a delightful article of beverage in families, and particularly for sick rooms.

BAKER'S BROMA.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a combination of Cocoa nut: innocent, invigorating and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. JAYNES, at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 79 Fourth st.



DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.—This great remedy for diseases of the Liver, is of much older date than its introduction to the public. The existence of so many quack remedies, heralded as possessing the most marvellous qualities for healing all diseases, disgusted an accomplished and well educated physician, who naturally felt some dread of being confounded with the crowd of pretenders to the medical art, whose nostrums were paraded in every newspaper as sovereign remedies for all the ills that flesh is heir to. The representations of those to whom his Pills had given relief, however, and the urgent solicitations by physicians with whom he had associated in his practice, and who had witnessed the wonderful cures effected by his remedy, at length induced him to make it public.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., No. 69, corner of Fourth and Wood st., Pittsburgh. [feb19-d&wlw3



Another Witness on the Stand.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

MR. S. M. KEE:—Allow me to express to you my heartfelt thanks for the great benefit I have received from an article called PETROLEUM, or Rock Oil, of which you are the sole proprietor. I had occasion to use it about the 1st of January, in a violent attack of Rheumatism, which was very painful, flying about from place to place, accompanied with much swelling, so as to keep me in constant torture. I used the Petroleum externally, a few applications of which removed all pain, and every symptom of the disease. I am now entirely well, and would take this occasion to recommend the Petroleum to all who may be suffering under the agonizing pains of Rheumatism or kindred diseases. [Signed] GIBSON WIRMAN,

near Perry House, Pittsburgh.

☞ See general advertisement in another column. feb18



Improvements in Dentistry.

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

REFER TO—J. R. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. feb19



1850. 1850.

SPRING DRY GOODS!

WE are now receiving our regular supplies of Domestic and Foreign DRY GOODS, which we are prepared to sell at the lowest market prices to cash buyers and prompt business men.

We would ask the attention of City and Western Merchants to our stock, believing we can offer many inducements to purchase from us.

SHACKLETT & WHITE,
feb21 Dry Goods Jobbers, 99 Wood st



MORE NEW GOODS:

60 PIECES beautiful styles 4 4 French Prints; 3 cases Mous de Laines, good styles;

Also—Mourning Goods, Linens, French Wrought Capes, Collars and Cuffs, Dress Silks, Manillas, Alexanders' Kid Gloves, Fine French and Scotch Ginghams, all of which have been selected with great care, and will be found at low prices at

A A MASON & CO'S,
feb21 60 Market st.



TWILLED SCARLET CHINTZ.

W. B. MURPHY has received a further supply of Turked Red Twilled Oil Chintz, for curtains, at lower prices, at the North East corner of Fourth and Market sts. feb21



MOURNING ALPACCAS—Bombazine Finished Alpaccas, for Mourning, to be found at the Dry Goods House of W. B. MURPHY,
feb21 corner Fourth and Market sts



Situation Wanted.

A SITUATION is wanted to assist in a Wholesale or Retail Store, by a young man of good abilities, who can give good references. Employment is the object than salary. Address—"J. L.," Post Office, Pittsburgh. feb21-d1*



THE SPLENDID ENGRAVING of the Death Bed Scene of REV JOHN WESLEY, published by subscription, engraved by Wm. Overand Geller, of London, from the original painting by Marshall Claxton, has just been received, and is now for sale by

R. HOPKINS
feb21 Apollo Buildings, Fourth st.



Books Just Received.

THE Complete Works of John Bunyan; 2 vols, 8vo, in 1 vol, illustrated; muslin gilt and gilt edges.

Mitchell's Biblical and Sabbath School Geography; new work; 1 vol, 12mo.

Town's Analysis and Speller.

Life of John Q Adams; by Wm. H. Seward; 1 vol, 12mo; muslin.

Poems by Mrs. Hemans; 1 vol, 12mo; muslin; gilt.

South's Sermons—Sermons preached upon several occasions, by Robert South, D. D.; a new edition, 4 vols; including Posthumous Discourses.

Same—4 vols, in 2, sheep, extra; per sett.

For sale by R. HOPKINS,
feb21 Apollo Buildings, Fourth st



A Great National Work.

THE GALLERY OF ILLUSTRIOUS AMERICANS.

*Daguerreotypes by Brady.—Engraved by Durand, Avignon.—Edited by an "Association of Literary Men."*

UNDER this title will be published, during the year 1850, twenty four Portraits and Biographical Sketches of American citizens, who have become illustrious in the service of the country. Every portion of the work will receive the most careful attention, and nothing will be spared to render it a work of permanent monument to the great men of the Republic.

The Typography will be executed as carefully and as beautifully as the engraving, regardless of cost. The entire work will be on the finest imperial folio paper, 16 by 21 inches, India proof impressions.

The work has nothing sectional in its scope; it will, therefore, be comprehensive in its spirit. The names of those who will be admitted, whose services and public services have won for them an honorable fame throughout the nation, Each of the great departments of life will have its representative. Art and Literature are universal in their spirit, and the Gallery is intended to be a worthy and enduring monument to the great men of the Republic, whose achievements and fame constitute the chief glory of our nation. We hope that every lover of art and friend of our glorious Union, will respond to our appeal for encouragement, and aid in so commendable an undertaking. The public can may make an era in the progress of American Art, and, by grouping the illustrious men of the Union together, consolidate it still more firmly.

As a work of this kind has appeared in America, and the prices they sustain in Europe would place it beyond the reach of most of our readers, the publishers have resolved to meet a large circulation, by charging a very low price, viz: $1 per No., or $20 for the entire series of 24 Nos.

Two Nos. are now published, containing Portraits of President Taylor and Hon. John C. Calhoun.

JAMES E. LACKY, Agent for Western Pennsylvania.

NOT CE.

WISHING to relieve myself from the duties of active business in the management of the Allegheny Mills, I would offer for sale one half of my interest in the concern, provided I could do so to some person who would be willing to take the management of the Mills, and would be acceptable as a partner. The Mill is now in good running order, and offers as favorable an investment as any business of the kind, without doubt. A man with a practical knowledge of the business would be preferred.

GEORGE T. TINGLE,
feb21-6t Wheeling, Va.



To Let.

A THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, on Third street, near Ross, containing 8 bed chambers, 2 parlors, and kitchen. Possession given 1st April.

Also—A STORE ROOM on the corner of Ross and Third sts, now occupied by Messrs. Young, as a grocery. Enquire of WM. H. McCONNELL,
feb21 6* corner Market and Fifth sts.



For Rent.

FROM the 1st April next, the Store Room and Cellar, on the cor