THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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

CINCINNATI—C. W. James, No. 7 Harrison street, Cincinnati, is our agent for the 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

Whig State Central Committee.

☞ The members of the Whig State Central Committee are requested to assemble at Harrisburg, on the 13th of March inst. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

M. McMICHAEL, Chairman.

GEO. H. HART, Sec'y.

THE LETTER LIST CONTROVERSY.—The *Journal* affects to deny our statement, in regard to this disagreeable matter, and even goes to the extent of discrediting the testimony of his own workmen, taken under oath, before the Postmaster. We are not therefore surprised at the false and injurious assertions and inuendoes, in relation to this paper, contained in his article. We are perfectly willing to leave the question of veracity to be settled by the public, while we refer all who feel any concern in the matter, to Mr. Roseburg, for the truth of every statement in our history. The dishonorable course which that paper chooses to pursue towards us, in the false comparisons it daily institutes, will meet, in the end, with its proper reward. We have no fears of the result to ourselves.

We are indebted to W. MILNOR ROBERTS, Esq., for a copy of his able and interesting report on the preliminary surveys for the Bellfontaine and Indiana Railroad Company. Mr. Roberts is Chief Engineer of that important link of our great trunk line to St. Louis, and has entered into the work with a zeal and spirit which shows he appreciates the value of the great work he has in hand, and is thoroughly convinced of its entire success. The report is accompanied by a topographical map, exhibiting all the great lines of Railroad, constructed, building, or contemplated, between the Eastern cities and the Mississippi river, clearly showing that ours is the great central line, the shortest and the best. We shall copy largely from this report, for the information of our readers.

ANOTHER PLANK ROAD.—We learn from the proceedings of the Allegheny Councils, that an effort is making to construct a plank road from Wood's Run to Federal Street, a distance of about three miles. It will pass through the borough of Manchester, and the city of Allegheny, for the distance of nearly two miles. It is contemplated, by those engaged in the project, to use Rebecca Street for the purpose—and the question arises, can a toll paying road pass through the streets of a city. If it can, the Councils ought, by all means, to give their sanction to this improvement. There never was a worse road than Rebecca Street, at this time. It is an almost impassible quagmire, without side walks, crossings, or any convenience whatever. Although it is in this miserable condition, there is no road or street about the city more travelled, or where it is more important to have a good road. All the coal which comes into Allegheny, except what is sold from Flats at the river passes over this street. Going and returning, *three hundred coal wagons pass over this road daily* while other travel carries up the aggregate to four hundred and four hundred and fifty wagons daily. These heavy coal wagons cut up and wear out the road in a very short time, and keep it in the horrible condition it now presents to the eye of the passer by. It is important to every inhabitant of the city to keep this street in good repair, as the price of coal is materially affected by its condition. Were the street paved or planked, one half the horse power now employed could take the same quantity of coal to market, and its price would be materially effected thereby.—The city, in her present financial condition, can do little or nothing for this street. The property holders on it will hardly consent to keep up a road for the benefit of the whole city, and it would be unjust to ask them to do so. Were there only the ordinary travel on it, they might be willing to go to the expense, but to ask them to keep up a road to be worn out and cut up by coal wagons would be the grossest injustice. What is to be done, then? Unless something is done to the road soon it will be wholly impassable, and the inhabitants of the city will have to depend upon the river supply entirely for coal. If the Councils will grant a company the right to plank it, and collect a small toll, until such times as the city can take charge of it herself, the work can be accomplished. This would cheapen, instead of increasing the price of fuel, as the toll would need to be but small, and double the work could be done with the same number of horses. We trust some immediate action will be taken to improve this important thoroughfare.

From an article we give to day, from the Beaver Argus, it will be seen that it is proposed to plank the road all the way to that place. This would be a great convenience to the farmers and other inhabitants along the line, and would materially enhance the value of the property. The contemplated plank road from Federal street to Woods' Run, would be the first three miles of the improvement.

HUNT'S MAGAZINE.—Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, and Commercial Review, for March, is before us; and, as usual, we find it replete with valuable statistical information, as well for the agriculturalist as for the merchant and manufacturer. We rarely meet with a magazine so well stored with useful and interesting matter as the one before us, and we would cheerfully recommend it as worthy a prominent place in every counting room and work shop.

RIOT OF THE AMAZONS.—The Harrisburgh Telegraph suggests that the best means of dispersing a riotous assemblage, composed of women, is to use *water* instead of bullets. It says—

"We remember particularly of having read a rather amusing account of the way in which a female riot was quelled in Paris, during the Revolution of '36.

It was there related that after the authorities had exhausted every possible demonstration of a warlike character, such as bringing out and planting batteries of cannon so as to rake the position of the rioters, making desperate feints at a charge with heavy cavalry, and all the other ordinary modes of military attack, without shaking in the least the courage and determination of the mob, it was determined to try what virtue there was in water. The fire engines were accordingly brought out, and a hundred streams of water opened upon the rioters at once. This was too much for female courage—*water* was found to be more dreadful than bullets, and the enraged amazons immediately dispersed. We recommend this remedy to our friends of the iron city. Let them at least try what virtue there is in water, before they resort to leaden bullets."

Road to Pittsburgh.

The construction of a rail road, now located, and soon to be commenced, on the banks of the Ohio River, between Beaver and Pittsburgh, renders it necessary to seek some other avenue for the ordinary travel between the two localities—for a goodly distance, along the "Narrows," the rail road coming into actual contact with the common road. A road on the South side of the Ohio has been proposed, and memorials are in circulation asking the Legislature to pass the necessary law to carry the project into effect. The distance, it is stated, will be shortened, whilst generally the ground is favorable for the construction of a good road, running say from the steam ferry landing at Philipsburg, to the steam ferry landings near to Saw Mill Run.

We would suggest that instead of the common road proposed, a company be organized to construct a Plank Road upon the proposed route, which, whilst it would give us an easy and pleasant foundation for land conveyance at all seasons, would essentially promote the interests and convenience of the Farmers on the South side of the Ohio, who could use their own conveyances and take their own time in attending the Pittsburgh market. Plank Roads are now very popular and profitable in many sections of the country. A number are constructed in the State of New York, which pay an average interest of over twenty per cent. per annum, beside the accumulation of a sufficient fund for repairs. In favorable localities the cost of construction does not exceed $1000 per mile.

The cost of a road hence to Pittsburgh, we think, from the nature of the ground, and the facility of procuring suitable timber, would fall below the average—say $1500 per mile. Thus, counting the distance from Philipsburgh to Saw Mill Run at 24 miles, and the entire cost of construction would be 35 000,—a large portion of which we presume the Farmers, upon, and near the route, would readily contribute, more especially as the investment would present the prospect of profit. We make the suggestion, in the hope that if it meets with any favor, immediate steps may be taken to procure the necessary act of incorporation.—*Beaver Argus.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1850.

Black Monday happily past—Lieutenant Schaumberg's case—Mail matter—Mr. Calhoun's Speech—Cabinet Meeting.

This day of anticipated horrors has come, and is almost gone, and no business worth reporting has yet been transacted in the line of the astounding or the catastrophic. Not only has there been no dissolution of the Union, as distinctly promised by Foote, but there has not been so much as a fight in or about the capitol. Never passed there a day so tamely, marked out as this was by such horrible prognostics. Mr. Doty, in the House, rose and informed the House, with as much coolness as if he were taking down a piece of buttered toast, that inasmuch as the object of his resolution had been completely attained by the introduction, on Friday last, of the bill required by it, he should, of course, withdraw it, and he did withdraw it; so that if the chivalry came up with dirk and pistol in their belt, as it was rumored they designed doing, of course they took back again in a state of virgin purity and brightness.

You will see it reported in some of the papers, that Lieut Ewell, nominated to be Captain in the first dragoons, has been rejected. This is not the fact. I believe I explained, when referring previously to Lieut. Schaumberg's case, that Lieut. Ewell had been nominated by the President to fill the vacancy which the Senate thought Mr. Schaumberg was entitled to be appointed to. The nomination was simply laid aside while the case of Lieut. S. was under consideration. It was not rejected. It is possible, and, I think, probable, that at the next meeting in executive session, the vote on the above case will be reconsidered and rescinded, as the majority in favor of the claim of Lieut. S. to be restored was only one, the vote being 25 to 24.

To give your readers some idea of the vast amount of business transacted in the post office of this city, I may state, that the number of packages, consisting of letters and documents, daily sent away from it is 49,000, weighing 2,200 pounds. How many of there consist of speeches for Buncombe, and how many of really valuable matter which people will read, I have no means of knowing.

Mr. Calhoun made his long expected speech to day, or rather the speech which he had written out, was read for him by his friend Judge Mason, of Virginia. I speak in all candor, when I declare that it was the weakest effort that I have known any man of high reputation in the Senate make. It was, for the most part, the old story that Mr. Calhoun and a hundred others have told a dozen times before, of the rise and progress of abolitionism, the wrongs of the South, &c., &c., *ad nauseam.* So far, which was nearly to the end of the speech, all that Mr. Calhoun said was very old, and therefore not so very mischievous, but towards the close, we had some thing not so old, but a thousand times worse.

Indeed, to be brief, the closing portion of this address was a plea for disunion, and recommendation of secession. Mr. C. like all Southern men who think with him on this topic, spoke upon contingencies and hypotheses, but the purpose and the wish were these, open, palpable, apparent.—The purport of his remarks was, that the evils under which the South suffered were incurable, except by such means as the North would not consent to. They were not even curable under the constitution, if carried out in its true spirit and in perfect good faith. Therefore the South must secede unless the north would do this, and that, among other things would consent to amendments to the constitution which would give new privileges to slavery. This is a startling proposition, and I do not doubt that many of your readers will incline to doubt whether any Senator of the United States, one, too, of the class who have been so long and so loudly prating of the "compromises of the constitution," could have the hardihood to rise in his place and deliberately repudiate the constitution, and insist upon its amendment as a condition to remaining in the Union. But upon examination, it will be found that this is the construction that must be put upon Mr. Calhoun's remarks on this head.

Mr. Calhoun himself, though very pale and thin, does not look so feeble as previous accounts of his health had prepared me to expect, still it is evident that he needs rest, and that it is important that he should be removed from all scenes of excitement, like, for example, the debates in the Senate. Mr. Calhoun had a fair audience, for as many ladies elbowed their way upon the floor and into the galeries, as could be conveniently accommodated, but there was no such eagerness manifested to hear him, as was shown to get within hearing of Mr. Clay, on the occasion of his recent great effort.

Mr. Webster has announced that he will speak on Thursday.

An extraordinary meeting of the cabinet was held to day, supposed to have been occasioned by the news from California, received yesterday.—I have not heard the result of it.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1850.

The use of Mr. Foote—His interesting colloquy with Calhoun—The latter tired.

Every body has read Barbauld's story of the little dog who was found bitterly lamenting to himself that he was of no use in the world, but who being encouraged to persevere in a certain line of very humble action, at length was enabled to render his master some signal service, and thus to bring himself into general notice and favor as a well disposed and useful little brute. Thus it is with Mr. Foote. That little Senator, after cutting all manner of elines, after prancing about the Senate chamber on the highest horse in chivalry's stable, after threatening to hang Mr. Hale, after snapping at Mr. Seward's heels, and absolutely presuming to bark at Mr. Webster himself, and to worry with pertinacious temerity Old Bullion, has at last lighted upon Mr. Calhoun and regularly treed him. Yes, Mr. Foote has smoked the great nullifier out, and now pentitently retract all I have ever said, or may inadvertently hereafter say against him.

Mr. Foote came into the Senate this morning in a white heat, and almost out of breath informed that honorable body that it was his solemn duty to disclaim any responsibility on certain sentiments advanced by Mr. Calhoun, in regard to the Northern Democracy, and the position of the South. He did not and would not believe that all the Democracy of the North were against the South, nor could he ever yield his assent to the doctrine that the South demanded as a condition wit out which they would not remain in the union, an alteration of the Constitution. He would stand by the Constitution and the Union, as they were He also intimated very decidedly his impression that these sentiments of Mr. Calhoun had a tendency towards disunion.

Mr. Calhoun arrived, and no rooner heard what was going on, than he also became excited, and, with a voice and manner as little like those of a dying man as I ever observed, replied to Mr. Foote. Did he charge him with aiming at disunion, or insinuate it? Did he mean to impute to him hostility to the Constitution? Mr. Foote replied, not exactly, but still he must say that such might be and he knew and been the inferences that persons not so deeply attached to the Senator as he was, had drawn from his speech. Mr. Calhoun was not at all appeased. His dark and misty dreams of a satiated ambition seemed breaking away and departing before this rebellion in his own household, and he came down upon Mr. Foote with the heaviest thunderbolts of his wrath. But, with all his faults, Mr. Foote was never accused of a want of spirit. He replied indignantly, he was no servitor nor vassal of Mr. Calhoun.—He acknowledged no leader on earth. His light might be a rush light, a farthing candle, but he would never hide it under a bushel. He would think and act for himself. Mr. Calhoun then asked him, if he supposed the Southern States could remain in the Union without an amendment of the Constitution referred to by himself yesterday?—Mr. Foote replied that he had no doubt of it, and that all existing difficulties could be settled in ten days by peaceful and harmonious intercourse between the representatives of different interests.—Then, said Mr. Calhoun emphatically, we differ. I do not believe it. The South must have an amendment of the Constitution, or must secede.—The colloquy proceeded, but the point of interest had passed, and Mr. Calhoun was as deeply in the quagmire he had so industriously sought out for himself as it was possible to get, and, thanks to Mr. Foote, he stands confessed before the Nation a disunionist upon principle, and a repudiator of the Constitution. And with this developement, his powers of mischief are so essentially curtailed as to make him an infinitely less dangerous personage than while he appeared the friend of order and peace, though the advocate of the extremest doctrines of his school.

I was amused in looking over an editorial letter in the Richmond Enquirer, from the son of Mr. Ritchie, now the Senior editor of that paper. He is a leader of the Virginia division of Mr. Calhoun's followers, and he writes that Mr. C. will not suggest any specific plan of action for the South, but will take his stand upon the constitution. Accordingly, too often the nullifier comes down upon his disciples, informing them that the constitution is just what they do not want, and cannot get along with.

The committee on commerce have been appealed to, to report the nomination of Mr. Lewis, collector of Philadelphia, this week, and there is some expectation that it will be done. But I think it far more probable that none of these appointments, controlling a large amount of patronage, will be acted on until near the end of the session. The reasoning adopted by the Democratic majority, is said to be this: If we confirm these Whig Collectors and Postmasters now, they will immediately proceed to turn out all their Democratic subordinates yet retained in office. If we can secure them a few months grace, that will be so much gained.

I learn that the nomination of ex-Governor Young, to be Deputy Treasurer, at New York, was sent in to the Senate on Friday last. Gov. Young had been required to furnish some additional security, which he at once complied with. His bondsmen have justified to the amount, collectively, of $900,000, two in $400,000 each, and two in 50,000 each. The nomination will doubtless be confirmed when acted upon.

Mr. Benton points to Calhoun's speech as a proof that that all he said of him and his speeches last summer, was true, namely: that he was a disunionist, and in favor of a Southern confederacy. This last manifesto of his great opponent cannot help but aid Mr. Benton in the contest he is waging in Missouri, where attachment to the Union, and enthusiasm for California is universal.

Among the comments which are made upon the new doctrine, that majorities have not the right to govern, is this: If majorities are not to govern, it is clear that minorities must. If a minority is better than a majority, then the smaller that minority the better. Therefore, it should not consist of more than one man; and if applied to the Southern confederacy, who will that minority of one be? Mr. Calhoun? No, because it would not be unanimous. He could not agree with himself.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, March 5, 1850.

The last financial operation in Wall Street is the procurement of nine thousand dollars worth of goods, from the possession of the United States, by the clerk of Messrs. F. Cottenet & Co., by means of false papers, or, rather, by incomplete papers. The house in question drew their check for the payment of a large amount of duties, but the clerk, after withdrawing part of the goods from the bonded ware house, wrote an order for another portion, which the proper officer, without examination to see whether the Cashier's certificate of payment was attached, signed. When the Collector's accounts were audited, in the Naval Office, the trick was discovered, and the Collector posted off to the store of the merchants to seize the goods. The clerk has left, and, unless the government has the power to make a merchant suffer for the gross carelessness of its agents, Messrs. Cottenet must go free. The blunder should be paid for by the revenue officers, who are as careless as it is possible for officials to be.

Tammany Hall has spoken upon the slavery question, and, as the Evening Post says, is decidedly in favor of the Union, upon Mr. Calhoun's plan, that is, to devote all the energies of the government to the extension of the area of freedom, and admitting the area as slave States only. The meeting was a famous farce. Long before the doors were open to the public the hall was filled with Old Hunkers, who, by dint of hard knocks, kept the field receive. The speech of Mr. Calhoun excited a good deal of conversation, but it has created no great alarm. It does not move the public mind, nor produce the effect of a similar declaration, made upon the eve of hostile movements, when the fate of a country depends upon the impulse of the instant. Mr. Calhoun has had his talk, and, after the subject has been talked of sufficiently, we shall have California admitted as a Texas. The South, to regain its power, must plant a slave colony as rapidly as the North has peopled the gold regions.

In money affairs there is no change. Capital continues abundant, at very low rates, and is fast accumulating. All sorts of speculations are rife, and the least plausible have little obstruction in getting funds. The banks discount all that is offered, and are doing a heavy business. The amount of Stocks taken out of market to go by the Liverpool mail is very large—said to exceed any previous remittance. A good amount of rail road securities are daily absorbed by capitalists. Among the operations is a purchase of $100,000 of Erie Stock, by Woolsey, the sugar refiner, and a similar amount by another capitalist. Pennsylvania Fives are in demand, at 90½ cash, for Europe, whither a large amount have been sent.

To night a meeting is to be held at the Tabernacle to take into consideration the best means of procuring a change in the government of the navy, so that the "Cat" and the "Colt" may be abolished. It is proposed to stop Jack's grog, but let no one suppose this will be done very soon. It is a melancholy fact that temperance seamen are yet the exception to rule, and not the very marked exception, that is now noticed on our sea coast. A few good citizens will attend to night, and go away saddened at the thought that men are tied up and whipped like slaves, but, as for the mass of our tars, they have not heard nor do they care a straw for these proceedings.

Cotton—In consequence of dealers being busy with their correspondence, there has not been anything of importance doing. Coffee—There is a very moderate business doing. About 400 bags St. Domingo sold at 11c, cash, and 450 do Laguayra at 11½, on time. Rice is held at 1½@1¾c. Flour—The market is as yet unchanged, with sales at $4 87½@5, for common to straight State; Michigan and good Ohio at $5 25@5 37½; pure Genesee at $5 50@5 62½. For southern the market is dull, and prices favor the buyer; sales were made of 300 bbls choice brands at $5@5 25. Rye Flour is not plenty; the demand is good, with sales of 150 bbls at $2 87½. Corn Meal is dull, with sales of 200 bbls. superior Jersey at $2 87. Grain—In Wheat we have no change to notice. Holders are very firm at prices above the views of purchasers. The market for Corn is less active, and no sales of magnitude to report; 56c is the highest price offered this morning for prime yellow. Oats are active at 34@37c, for Jersey, and 42@44 for River and Canal. Provisions—There is no material variation in the Pork market. Beef is firm, with some small sales of City Mess at $10. Cut Meats are firm, and in fair request, at former quotations. Lard is dull, and it is difficult to obtain 6½c for prime; sales have been made 1-16c less. Butter and Cheese without material change in quotations, and the market is firm. Whiskey—The market is dull and heavy, with sales of 50 bbls Prison and Jersey at 24½c. C.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, March 5, 1850.

In the Senate, this morning, Mr. Darsie presented three remonstrances, two from citizens, and one from the School Directors of the City of Pittsburgh, against the incorporation of the several wards of said city in one School District.

On motion of Mr. Darsie, the Senate took up and passed the bill "to authorize the city of Pittsburgh to take possession of, construct a sewer in, and fill up that part of the Pennsylvania Canal, lying between the Monongahela River and Pennsylvania Avenue, and between Seventh street and the tunnel in the city of Pittsburgh.

The provisions of this bill are as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth, of Pennsylvania in General Assembly, met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, that the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of Pittsburgh, be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to take possession of that part of the Pennsylvania canal lying between the Monongahela river and Pennsylvania avenue and between Seventh street and the tunnel, in the said city of Pittsburgh, to construct a sewer in the bed or channel of said part of the canal, and the same to fill up; *provided, however*, that before this act shall go into effect, the person or persons who were the owner or owners of the land so occupied by the said part of the canal, by the state, their heirs or assigns shall give satisfactory security to the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the said city of Pittsburgh, to pay the expense of constructing said sewer, and the filling up of the said part of the canal; *provided, also, however*, that whenever the owner or owners of the land occupied by the part of the canal between the Monongahela river and Pennsylvania avenue, shall give the security required in the previous proviso then, this act shall go into effect so far as relates to said portion of the canal.

SEC. 2. That the commonwealth does hereby release, relinquish, assign, and transfer unto the person or persons, who were the owner or owners of the land so occupied by the said part of the canal, when the same was taken and appropriated for said canal by the commonwealth, and taken of by the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Pittsburgh, by virtue of this act, their heirs or assigns, all the right, title, interest, and claim of the commonwealth, of, in, and to the whole or any part of said land; *provided, however*, that the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of Pittsburgh, are hereby authorized and empowered to take any part of said land necessary for extending or altering any of the streets, lanes, or alleys, already laid out in said city of Pittsburgh.

SEC. 3. That so much of any act or acts as is hereby altered or supplied, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Mr. Drum, from Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill from the House, entitled an act for securing the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and the neighborhood thereof, from damage by gun and rock powder, without amendment.

Mr. Streeter from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported with, amendments, a very important bill, as it will affect the interests, and I think somewhat injuriously too, of a very large class of citizens. It is a bill to authorize the attachment of salaries of Clerks and other salaried persons, in this Commonwealth, in the same manner as property in the hands of a garnishee, may now be attached. It not only authorizes the attachment of the amount of salary due, at the time when the attachment may be levied, but, also that which may thereafter become due from the same employer. This is certainly a very unjust proposition; and I should think it could never get through the Senate. But such is the haste with which some important matters are hurried through, under certain influences from Philadelphia, that it is very hard to say what may or may not be done. There is a proviso in the bill, however, which seems to exempt at least *ten dollars per week* of the salary of any person which may thus be taken in execution. This reservation, if it were clearly and properly expressed, might so qualify the bill as to make it, with the other amendment proposed, of limiting the application of the bill to monies due at the time of levying the attachment, comparatively unexceptionable.

The following bills were read a second and third time and passed, to wit:

"An act for the relief of the creditors of the Tioga Navigation Company.

"A further supplement to an act relating to Orphans' Courts."

"An act relating to conveyances by Trustees."

In the House the day was occupied with private bills, none of which, I believe, are of a interest to your readers.

Mr. Coryn, from the Judiciary Committee, to which was referred a memorial from citizens of Western Pennsylvania, asking for a reduction of toll on the Monongahela Slack Water Navigation Company, made a report at length against the prayer of the petitioners, as it would be an infringment upon the chartered rights of the company.

Mr. Watson, from the Committee on Banks, reported a supplement to the act to charter the Monongahela Bank at Brownsville.

COBDEN.

The Lacoste Crevasse, below New Orleans was finally closed on the 21st inst. The loss sustained by the planters in the vicinity is very heavy. Mr. Lacoste loses almost his entire crop of cane, and Mr. Mormore Fagan more than half of his. Mr. Le Petric has sustained consider able damage, as also have other planters, as far down as the Mississippi Canal, at the English turn.

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.—A contemporary, says the Chronotype, breathes the following excellent prayer for his subscribers' welfare. We endorse it quite:—

May they live in clover the rest of their lives,
Have plenty of cash and—capital wives;
May they know no fear, and do just right—
Be temperance men, and never get tight!
We wish them full cellars and barns—
And may they never neglect their immortal *concerns.*

A REVOLUTION.—The Eco d'Italia tells us of a revolution in the little State of Monaco, now under the government of a Princess, Maria Costido. It seems the people have demanded a constitution, which the Princess refused, on which her son, Prince Pepino, declared her *hors delai*, and assumed the reigns of government.

HEAVY ENBEZZLEMENT BY A BANK CASHIER.—Intelligence has been received from Savannah, stating both that George J. Bullock, the cashier of the Savannah Bank, had absconded with a large amount of money belonging to that institution, and was supposed to have directed his course towards New York. A reward of $500 is offered for his arrest.

The citizens of St. Croix County, Wisconsin, held a meeting at the Falls of St Croix, on the 19th ult., to take measures to effect a change in the boundary between that State and Minesota. They go for the line commencing at Mont Tromperie, and running thence direct to the head of Montreal river. The object is to annex St. Croix county to Minesota, as its interests are thoroughly identified with that territory.

A Son of Abbott Lawrence, our Minister to England, appears to have gotten himself into some considerable trouble, in Louisville, Kentucky. His wife, it seems, is a Kentuckian, one of the most beautiful and accomplished women of that State, and a daughter of one of its most distinguished citizens. They have been married but a single year, and some time since Mrs. Lawrence returned alone, to her people in Kentucky, and her husband has not been there since. Her health has become precarious, and her relations with her husband's relatives, very unpleasant, but she was obliged to leave him. In the last Louisville papers, appears an advertisement, from Mr. Lawrence, respecting his wife, which is severely censured by the editor thereof.

NAVIGATION OF THE WABASH RIVER.—The improvement at the rapids of the Wabash, has effected all that the company expected. That river is now navigable for steamers, during the greater part of the year. In addition to the improvement at the rapids, the company intend removing the snags, sawyers, and other obstructions to navigation, and have already effected this improvement as far as Vincennes, besides dividing eight per cent for the last year.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Fletcher Webster, Surveyor of the Customs, Boston, Massachusetts, vice John McNeil deceased.

Charles Polk, Collector of the Customs for the District of Delaware, vice Wm. P. Broboon, deceased.

☞ WORM SPECIFIC—McLane's Vermifuge!—This invaluable remedy for Worms, is rapidly supplanting all others, in public estimation. There it is used, it has produced the best effects, and driven out all other remedies. "It is the best they have ever seen," is the remark of all who have ever used it in their families

Tyre Springs, Sumner co., Tenn., February 19th, 1850.

J. Kidd & Co—I received a lot of McLane's Vermifuge from your agent, last spring, which I sold out in one week, and I think I could have sold one thousand bottles by this time, if I could have got it, but not knowing where to get it, I had to wait until your agent came around. Every person that has tried McLane's Vermifuge, tell me it is the best they have ever seen. In fact, it is impossible for any one to say too much in favor of McLane's Vermifuge.

W. B. ROBB.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO., No. 69, corner of Fourth and Wood st., Pittsburgh. [mr9-d&wlw8

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,
129 WOOD STREET, ABOVE FIFTH,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

Ask the attention of purchasers to their
FRESH AND SPRING STOCK,
Which they think will compare favorably, both in extent and cheapness, with that of any other house, either here or in the Eastern Cities.

feb20-d&wlyT

Another Witness on the Stand.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

MR. S. M. KIRK:—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] GIDEON WIZMAN,

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. H. M'Fadden, F. H. Eaton. [ja19

PEARLS! Market st. DR. D. HUNT, Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between odd-diving

PREMIER LEMON SODAS.—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, innocuous, 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. 70 Fourth st mch14

DIED,

On Thursday evening, March 7th, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. George Hogg, Allegheny city, Mr. GEORGE BREADING, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on this day, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery.

GRAND CONCERT.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.

MADAME BORNSTEIN-RUTH

HAS the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that she will give a CONCERT, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, March 12th, at WILKINS HALL, (lower room,) on which occasion she will be assisted by Messrs. GIAMBONI, KLEBER and VOEGEL, and several distinguished amateurs

PROGRAMME.

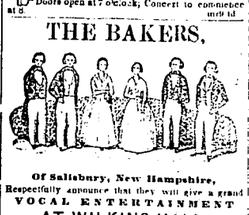
1. Schoenbrunn Waltz, (Piano and Violin)..... LANNER.
2. Cavatina, from the opera Ernani, by Madame Bornstein..... VERDI.
3. Duette, from Elisa and Claudio, by Messrs Giamboni and Kleber..... MERCADANTE.
4. German Quartette..... WEBER.
5. Song, oh! que je suis jalouse; composed expressly for Mad. Bornstein, by..... DEVIVIER.

PART II.

1. Song; Suleika, words by Goethe, Mad Bornstein..... MENDELSSOHN.
2. Fantasia, violin, Mr. Vogel..... BARIOT.
3. Duette, (comic,) from L'Elisire d'amore. Bornstein & Sig Giamboni..... DONIZETTI.
4. Duette, from Wm. Tell; Messrs. Giamboni and Kleber..... ROSSINI.
5. Cavantina, from Barber of Seville; M. Bornstein..... ROSSINI.
6. Concert Polka, (Piano and Violin.)

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8. mch10

THE BAKERS,



Of Salisbury, New Hampshire,

Respectfully announce that they will give a grand

VOCAL ENTERTAINMENT

AT WILKINS HALL,

(LOWER ROOM,)

ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 11, on which occasion they will introduce a Choice Selection from their old FAVORITE PIECES, and a variety of New ones, which met with universal approbation during their recent Southern Tour, and which were received with decided favor at a private entertainment which the Bakers had the honor of giving at the EXECUTIVE MANSION, by special invitation, Washington, April 24, 1849, before President Taylor and family, several members of the Cabinet, and other distinguished authors.

☞ Tickets, 25 cents. Children, 12½ cents

☞ Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock. Doors open half an hour earlier. W. W. CHANDLER,

mr9-2t Agent for the Baker Vocalists

NEW STOCK OF PIANOS.

CHICKERING'S PIANOS.

John H. Mellor, 81 Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Sole Agent in Western Pennsylvania, for the sale of CHICKERING'S CELEBRATED

Grand and Square Piano Fortes.

BEGS to inform his friends and the musical public that he has now (unopened, and will receive and expose for sale, during the present month, the largest and most desirable stock of Piano Fortes ever offered for sale in the west—among the number will be found a full supply of

Superbly carved Rosewood Grand Piano Fortes, with all the recent improvements in mechanism and style of exterior.

Splendidly carved Rosewood seven octave Square Piano Fortes, finished in the Elizabethan and Louis XIV styles

With a large stock of all the various styles of Piano Fortes, varying in prices from $275 to $800 and $1000, prepared by Mr Chickering for the present year. (1850)

Purchasers are assured that the *prices* of Mr Chickerings Pianos have been, and will continue to be the same as at the manufactory in Boston, without charge for transportation, and will be delivered and set up in perfect order, in any part of the city, without charge mr9

Pittsburgh & Braddock's Field Plank Road Company.

THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of said Company, are hereby notified that an election for one President, five Managers, and one Treasurer, and such other officers as may be necessary to conduct the business of said Company, will be held at PHILO HALL, in Third street, City of Pittsburgh, on Saturday, the 30th day of March inst., between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 2 P. M., of said day.

COMMISSIONERS:

Thomas M'Howe, Robert Palmer,
Daniel Kuhns, Henry Woods,
James Ross, Edward D. Gazzam,
Robert Robb, John Adams,
Wm. Richardson, Wm. M. Lyon,
Thomas Williams, Wm. M. Simpson,
Jesse Carothers, John Lytle,
Andrew Watson, David Beeler,
Alex'r Miller, James W. Buchanan,
John Arthurs, George W. Irwin.
W. G. Hawkins.

mr9-d&w2t

EPSOM SALTS—400 lbs for sale by
mr9 J. KIDD & CO, 69 Wood st

REFINED SALTPETRE—200 lbs for sale by
mr9 J. KIDD & CO

CODLIVER OIL—A fresh lot of Rushton, Clark & Co's genuine, for sale by
mr9 J. KIDD & CO

SWEET OIL—100 gall for sale by
mr9 J. KIDD & CO

SPANISH WHITING—50 bbls for sale by
mr9 J. KIDD & CO

COPAL VARNISH—20 gall for sale by
mr9 J. KIDD & CO

To Let,

A CONVENIENT two story Brick Dwelling House, situated on the East Commons, Allegheny, (only within a few minutes' walk of the market house. The Lot is sixty five feet front, and one hundred and thirty five feet deep, and is a desirable location. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of

JAMES PARK, Jr., & Co.,
mr9-6t Second street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of "Crumpton & Co.," in the manufacture of Adamantine Stearine Candles, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the first of February last, by the withdrawal of John C. Crumpton. The business will be continued by Peter Heard, under the name of PETER HEARD & CO., who is authorized to settle up the business of the late firm.

JOHN C. CRUMPTON,
PETER HEARD,
JOSEPH DAVES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

LETTERS of Administration, with the will annexed, on the Estate of James Chadwick, late of Pittsburgh township, Allegheny county, Pa., dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county, to the subscriber, residing in the city of Pittsburgh. All persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, to present them for settlement.

mr9-d1w&w3t D. H. FRALICH.

George R. Massey,

HAVING associated with him WM A. CALDWELL, and JOHN CALDWELL, Jr., in the Confectionery, Boat Store, and Queensware Business, will be conducted at No. 25 Water street, under the style of

MASSEY & CALDWELLS.

JAMES MUSPRATT & SONS' PATENT SODA ASH—52 casks in store per steamer Ansonia, and for sale at the lowest market price.

W & M MITCHELTREE,
mr9 160 Liberty st

BACON—25 casks ass'd, to day rec'd and for sale by
mr9 WALLINGFORD & CO, Water st.

SEGARS—400,000 Ky., rec'd per Messenger No. 2, for sale by
mr9 WALLINGFORD & CO

LARD OIL—A constant supply for sale by
mr9 WALLINGFORD & CO

LEAD—1470 pigs Galena, for sale by
RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO.
mr9 27 and 28 Water st

FISH—14 bbls No 1 Mackerel,
20 do No 2 do;
25 do No 3 do;
10 hf bbls 3 do;
10 bbls Gibbed Herring; for sale by
mr9 RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO

TOBACCO—29 kegs 6 twist, Gedge & Bro's brand, for sale by
mr9 RHEY, MATTHEWS & CO

SHACKLETT & WHITE,

DRY GOODS JOBBERS, NO. 101 WOOD STREET

HAVE in store, and will be constantly receiving, during the season, a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which they will sell for cash or approved credit.

Western Merchants are invited to examine our