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☞ ADVERTISERS are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., this is early in the day as practicable. Advertisements not inserted for a special time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

☞ PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.—Advertisements and subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

☞ CINCINNATI DAILY GAZETTE.—Advertisements and subscriptions, for this paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

☞ PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL LIST.—Subscriptions for this valuable paper, will be received and forwarded from this office.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN.—Subscriptions and advertisements for this paper received and forwarded free of charge from this office.

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

Meeting of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Committee of Correspondence.

The Delegates to the last County Convention, of the Anti-Masonic and Whig party, all of whom are members of the Committee of Correspondence, are requested to meet at the New Court House, on Wednesday, the 10th of April next, for the transaction of business

ALEX. HILANDS, Chairman.

This morning we bring to a close the deeply interesting report of Hon. T. Butler King. Nothing of greater importance has been published for some time. It will be found entire in our Saturday's Weekly, published this morning, and can be obtained at the counter.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The March number of this celebrated miscellany has been laid upon our table. It has an unusually interesting amount of matter, which, like every thing in Blackwood, will amply repay perusal. Mr. Lockwood, on 4th st., is the Agent.

In our advertising columns the reader will find an advertisement of the letting of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company. Contractors will find it this work worthy of their attention.

It is the intention of the Directors, to place the grading, masonry, &c., under contract, as soon as the lines can be definitely located. It is believed that the subscriptions along the route will warrant the company in entering into contracts, almost, or quite as soon as the lines can be prepared for letting. At present, it is only expected to have about 22 miles east of Marion, and about 23 miles between Bellefontaine and Sidney, and a few miles comprising the heavy work, west of Sidney, prepared for the letting in May next, as advertised. The stock subscriptions are still going on, and we understand an excellent feeling pervades the region of country most immediately interested in the success of the rail road.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.—We have but one word more to say, by way of explanation, in regard to this important subject. We again reiterate that we made no imputation of unfairness, or in any manner blamed the Journal, in our remarks relative to the Extra issued by that paper, on Monday last. On the contrary, we acknowledged the perfect right of that paper to do so—by saying, that we should have done the same, had we been aware in time of the news having been received. If we had any reason to be dissatisfied, it was with the Telegraph Company; but they having satisfied us that it was a mistake, that would not occur again, we were not willing to cast blame upon any of the officers of that establishment—whose energy, promptitude, and impartiality, in matters relative to the Press, as well as to all others, we have good reason to know. Several of our contemporaries called upon us, on the day that the Journal issued its Extra, and remarked that it was a breach of faith; but we dissented from them in this, as we did not so understand it, and should claim the right of issuing an Extra, whenever we deemed it to our interest to do so. We, however, objected to any office being permitted to obtain the news before the other papers, who were equally entitled to it, were informed of its having arrived. This was considered fair by a majority of them; and the Telegraph Company promptly acquiesced in this view, by saying—that no news would be given out until all the papers belonging to the association were informed that despatches were awaiting them at the office.

In remarking, therefore, "that the same thing would not again occur," we did not mean to declare that the Journal would not issue any more Extras, for that would have been an absurdity; but, that they would not, for the future, be enabled to procure despatches, intended for the Press collectively, in advance of the others. In concluding our remarks upon what we deem a tedious matter, so far as the public is concerned, but which we consider due to ourselves to make, we beg to observe, that we shall not, for the purpose of inducing our readers to suppose that we possess more energy than our neighbors, issue any Extras without we consider the news received a possessing a sufficient degree of interest, or importance, to justify us in taxing either their time or pockets

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1850.

Death of John C. Calhoun.

John C. Calhoun lies a corpse at his late residence on Capitol Hill. He died on Sunday morning, soon after seven o'clock. He expired from the mere exhaustion of nature, without pain, and with full consciousness of his condition. The last words he spoke were addressed to his son, and concerned the disposal of certain manuscripts, which he had been dictating. His age was sixty eight years, and thirteen days. He died with perfect calmness, bowing his head upon his breast, and simply ceasing to breathe. He lies like a sick man, in deep solemn sleep—not as one dead. Before he drew the last breath, he passed his hand over his brow and brushed back his hair, as he had been often observed to do in life. It lies now just as when that hand fell, nerveless and motionless forever. Notwithstanding the slight change of feature and hue perceptible, I was never so deeply impressed with the terrible solemnity of death, as in looking upon his lifeless form. To day all is impotence, insensibility, nothingness. Yesterday, the fire of intellect gleamed from those eyes now dark forever; and the whole mass, now so cold and clod like, was animated by the energy of mind, and instinct with the indomitable will that asserted its power over all who came into contact with it.

The only relative of Mr. Calhoun present with him at his death was the son, Dr. Calhoun, to whom reference has before been made. Mrs. C. is not expected to arrive in time to take part in the funeral services of to morrow. Her husband had desired that she should not be sent for, as she had an invalid daughter who required her attentions.

The obituary notices delivered upon the decease of Senator, to day, by Mr. Butler, his surviving colleague, Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Rusk, in the Senate, and by Mr. Winthrop, in the House, were most impressive, dignified, and appropriate. To Mr. Holmes, of Charleston, the senior member of the South Carolina delegation, in the House, the duty had been assigned of announcing his death. The eulogy delivered by Mr. Holmes was too long, too labored, and too much like an oration to be suitable to the occasion. In the Senate, Mr. Clemens, of Alabama, added some remarks to those of the other speakers, which were not in harmony with the affecting solemnity of the passing scene.

The following chronological arrangement of Mr. Calhoun's public services, will furnish some idea of the part he has borne in the government of his own State and of the Union.—

He was born March 18th, 1782.

In 1804, he graduated at Yale College.

From 1804 to 1809, he practised law in the Courts of South Carolina.

From 1809 to 1810, he served in the Legislature of his native State.

From 1810 to 1817, he was a distinguished and leading member of the House of Representatives.

From 1817 to 1825, he was Secretary of War, under Mr. Monroe's administration.

From 1825 to 1833, he was Vice President of the United States.

From 1834 to 1843, he was a Senator in Congress.

From February 1844 to March 1845, he was Secretary of State of the United States.

From 1845 to 1850, he was Senator in Congress.

Thus, it my recollection of the details of his brilliant career be correct, he was, never after his entrance upon the duties of political life, in 1809, out of public station for a whole year at one time—the only intervals in his long period of service being a few months in 1843, and again in 1845. His history will be written on the pages which chronicle that of his country.

JUNIUS.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 2.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Jacob Weygandt, Esq., as Associate Judge of Northampton county, in the place of Samuel Yohe, Esq., whose nomination for the same office was rejected a few days ago. The confirmation was unanimous.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

On motion of Mr. Packer, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to fix the number of Senators and Representatives, and form the State into districts, in pursuance of the provisions of the constitution.

The bill was taken up on second reading, and the question taken separately on each division.

On the question of the adoption of the first division of the first section, which provides that "until the next enumeration of the taxable inhabitants, and an apportionment thereon, the Senate shall be at a rate of fourteen thousand seven hundred and forty three members."

Mr. King moved that the bill be recommitted to the special committee on the subject, with instructions to bring in a bill dividing the State into twenty seven senatorial, and eighty one representative districts.

Mr. King gave notice that he had drawn up a bill, upon his own responsibility, upon this basis, without any reference whatever to the position of parties, which he intended to present when the present bill came to its third reading.

The question was then taken on the motion submitted by Mr. King, and determined in the negative—yeas 14, nays 17.

The question recurring upon the first division of the first section, Mr. King moved to amend the same by striking out 14,743, as the senatorial rate of representation, and inserting 18,027, and 33 as the number of Senators, and inserting 27. Not agreed to.

The question was then taken upon the division, and was determined in the affirmative—yeas 17, nays 16—a strict party vote—Mr. Rost voting with the Locofocos, as he continued to do on every question.

The following is the bill as it passed the second reading, and as it will no doubt pass the third and final reading, to morrow. It should be borne in mind that this is the Senate bill, and not that which passed the House. In the exact respect in which it differs from the House bill, we have not taken the trouble to inform ourselves, but we think the difference is very trifling. Certainly the House bill cannot be more infamous or more unfair:

SENATE.

1.	Philadelphia City	2
2.	County	1
3.	Montgomery	1
4.	Chester and Delaware	2
5.	Berks and Schuylkill	2
6.	Bucks	1
7.	Lancaster	2
8.	Lebanon and Dauphin	1
9.	Northampton and Lehigh	1
10.	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, and Wayne	1
11.	Adams and Franklin	1
12.	York	1
13.	Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata	1
14.	Huntingdon, Union, and Mifflin	1
15.	Lycoming, Clinton, Northumberland, and Sullivan	1
16.	Luzerne and Columbia	1
17.	Bradford, Susquehanna, and Wyoming	1
18.	Tioga, Potter, McKean, and Elk	1
19.	Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Warren, and Jefferson	1
20.	Erie	1
21.	Butler, Beaver, and Lawrence	1
22.	Allegheny	1
23.	Washington and Greene	1
24.	Westmoreland, Somerset, Fayette, and Bedford	2
25.	Armstrong, Indiana, and Clarion	1
26.	Centre, Clearfield, Cambria, and Blair	1
		33

House of Representatives.

Adams,	1 Cumming, Clinton, and	2
Allegheny,	3 Potter,	1
Bedford and Cambria,	1 Lebanon,	1
Berks,	2 Lancaster,	3
Bucks,	2 Luzerne,	2
Butler and Lawrence,	1 Lehigh, and Carbon,	2
Blair and Huntingdon,	1 Monroe, Pike, and Wayne,	1
Bradford,	2 Mercer, Venango, and Warren,	2
Beaver,	1 Mifflin,	1
Chester,	3 Montgomery,	3
Cumberland, Perry, and Juniata,	1 Northampton,	2
Centre,	1 Northumberland,	1
Clearfield, Elk, and McKean,	1 Philadelphia City,	11
Clarion, Armstrong, and Jefferson,	1 Philadelphia County,	5
Columbia and Sullivan,	1 Somerset,	1
Crawford,	2 Schuylkill,	3
Dauphin,	1 Susquehanna and Wyoming,	1
Delaware,	1 Tioga,	1
Erie,	1 Washington, and Greene,	3
Fayette,	2 Westmoreland,	3
Franklin,	2 Union,	1
Indiana,	1 York,	2
		100

In the House nothing of interest took place to day. The private calendar occupied the entire day.

Dr. McClintock hitched on a bill, as an amendment to an amendment from the Senate, limiting the sessions of the County Commissioners of Allegheny County, to four days in each week, and allowing them four dollars per day, which was passed.

CORDEN.

CALIFORNIA—REPORT OF MON. T. BUTLER KING.

Concluded.

A very large proportion of the pieces of gold found in these situations have more or less quartz adhering to them.

In many specimens they are so combined they cannot be seperated without reducing the whole mass to powder, and subjecting it to the action of quicksilver.

This gold not having been exposed to the attrition of a strong current of water, retains, in a great degree, its original conformation.

These diggings, in some places spread over valleys of considerable extent, which have the appearance of an alluvion, formed by washings from the adjoining hills, of decomposed quartz and slate earth and vegetable matter.

In addition to these facts, it is beyond doubt true that several vein mines have been discovered in the quartz, from which numerous specimens have been taken, showing the minute connexion between the gold and the rock, and indicating a value hitherto unknown in gold mining.

These veins do not present the appearance of places where gold may have been lodged by some violent eruption.

It is combined with the quartz, in all imaginable forms and degrees of richness.

The rivers present very striking, and, it would seem, conclusive evidence respecting the quantity of gold remaining unclosered in the quartz veins.

It is not probable, that the gold in the dry diggings, and that in the rivers—the former in situ, the latter in dust—was created by different processes.

That which is found in the rivers has undoubtedly been cut or worn from the veins in the rock, which their currents have come in contact.

All of them appear to be equally rich. This is shown by the fact that a laboring man may collect nearly as much in one river as he can in another.

They intersect and cut through the gold region, running from east to west, at irregular distances of fifteen to twenty, and perhaps some of them thirty miles apart.

Hence it appears that the gold veins are equally rich in all parts of that most remarkable section of country.

Were it wanting, there are further proofs of this in the ravines and dry diggings, which uniformly confirm what nature so plainly shows in the rivers.

For the purpose of forming some opinion respecting the probable amount or value of treasure in the gold region, it will be proper to state the estimates which have been made of the quantity collected since its discovery.

Gold was first discovered on the south fork of the American river, at a place called Sutter's mill now Coloma, late in May or early in June, 1848. Information which could be relied on announcing this discovery was not received in this city until late in the following autumn.

No immigration into the mines could, therefore, have taken place from the Old States in that year.

The number of miners was consequently limited to the population of the Territory, some five hundred men from Oregon, Mexicans and other foreigners, who happened to be in the country, or came into it during the summer and autumn, and the Indians who were employed by or sold their gold to the whites.

It is supposed there were not far from five thousand men employed in collecting gold during that season.

If we suppose they obtained an average of one thousand dollars each, which is regarded by well informed persons as a low estimate, the aggregate amount will be $5,000,000.

Information of this discovery spread in all directions during the following winter, and, on the commencement of the dry season in 1849, people came into the Territory from all quarters, from Chili, Peru, and other States on the Pacific coast of South America, from the west coast of Mexico, the Sandwich Islands, China, and New Holland.

The emigration from the United States came in last, if we except those who crossed the Isthmus of Panama, and went up the coast in steamers, and a few who sailed early on the voyage round Cape Horn.

The American emigration did not come in by sea, in much force, until July and August, and that overland did not begin to arrive until the last of August and first of September. The Californos and Mexicans were early in the country. In the month of July it was supposed there were fifteen thousand foreigners in the mines. At a place called Sonoranian camp, it was believed there were at least ten thousand Mexicans. They had quite a city of tents, booths, and log cabins; hotels, restaurants, stores, and shops of all descriptions, furnishing whatever money could procure. Ice was brought from the Sierra, and ice creams added to numerous other luxuries. An enclosure made of the trunks and branches of trees, and lined with cotton cloth, served as a sort of amphitheatre for bull fights; other amusements, characteristic of the Mexicans, were to be seen in all directions.

The foreigners resorted principally to the southern mines, which gave them a great superiority in numerical force over the Americans, and enabled them to take possession of some of the richest in that part of the country. In the early part of the season the Americans were mostly employed on the forks of the American and on Bear, Ubs, and Feather rivers. As their numbers increased they spread themselves over the southern mines, and collisions were threatened between them and the foreigners. The latter, however, for some cause, either fear, or having satisfied their cupidity, or both, began to leave the mines late in August, and by the end of September many of them were out of the country.

It is not probable that during the first part of the season there were more than five or six thousand Americans in the mines. This would swell the whole number, including foreigners, to about twenty thousand in the beginning of September. This period embraced about half of the season during which gold may be successfully collected in the rivers.

Very particular and extensive inquiries respecting the daily earnings and acquisitions of the miners lead to the opinion that they averaged an ounce per day. This is believed by many to be a low estimate; but, from the best information I was able to procure, am of opinion it approaches very near actual results. The half of the season, up to the first of September, would give sixty five working days, and to each laborer, at $16 per ounce, $1,040. If, therefore, we assume $1,000 as the average collected by each laborer, we shall probably not go beyond the mark.

This would give an aggregate of $20,000,000 for the first half of the season, $15,000,000 of which was probably collected by foreigners. During the last half of the season the number of foreigners was very much diminished, and, perhaps, did not exceed five thousand. At this time, the American immigration had come in by land and sea, and the number of our citizens in the mines had, as was estimated, increased to between forty and fifty thousand. They were chiefly them inexperienced in mining, and it is probable the results of their labors were not as great as has been estimated for the first part of the season and experienced miners. Assuming that the average of half an ounce per day can be no less considered as reasonable, it would give an aggregate of about $20,000,000. If from this we deduct one fourth on account of the early commencement of the wet season, we have an estimate of $15,000,000 as the least five of which was collected by foreigners, who possessed many advantages, from their experience in mining and knowledge of the country.

Those estimates give, as the result of the operations in the mines for 1848 and 1849, the round sum of $40,000,000, one half of which was probably collected and carried out of the country by foreigners.

From the best information I could obtain, I am led to believe that at least $20,000,000 of the $40,000,000 were taken from the rivers, and that their richness has not been sensibly diminished, except in a few locations, which had early attracted large bodies of miners. This amount has principally been taken from the northern rivers, or those which empty into the Sacramento; the southern rivers, or those which flow into the San Joaquin, having been, comparatively, but little resorted to until the last season. These rivers are, near the close of the last season. These rivers are, however, believed, by those who visited them, to be richer in the precious metal than those in the northern part of the gold region.

There is one river which, from reported recent discoveries, and no doubt, will be found a great depository, to monopolize the most valuable portions of the country.

It is much easier to imagine than describe the disconsolate, perhaps disorder, which would spring up among an hundred thousand freemen, deprived the privilege of an equal enjoyment of, or participation in, what they have been in the habit of regarding as the common property of the people of the whole Union.

It is, perhaps, more than doubtful whether such laws could be enforced.

The employment of troops for that purpose would not only be odious, but ineffectual; they would be more likely to set an example of insubordination, by desertion, than to compel obedience to civil authority.

The people would unite with them in producing anarchy and confusion. The evil would therefore, which is not in accordance with the interests of the people can be carried into successful operation.

It is always fortunate when laws can be framed so to harmonize those interests as to ensure the policy and duty of the Government.

While every American citizen in the mines is aware that he is on Government property, and would consider any attempt to drive him away as an act of oppression, he at the same time feels that something is due from him for the privileges he enjoys, and he would willingly pay a reasonable sum to have those privileges defined, and to be protected in the enjoyment of them.

The gold in the rivers, the dry diggings, and the ravines, is accessible to any man who has the strength to use a pan or washer, a spade and pick axe.

The employment of machinery may, perhaps, increase its collection, but it is not essential. Every man is master of his own movements.

The case will be very different with the vein mines, which yet remain in the rock. To work mines, which yet remain in the rock. To work them successfully will require machinery, with horse or steam power, involving an expenditure of capital in proportion to the extent of the operations.

No prudent man will make such investments until his rights and privileges shall have been clearly defined by law.

In the absence of all legal regulation, if a man were to discover a vein mine, and incur the expense of erecting machinery to work it, any other person, citizen, or foreigner, might construct a establishment alongside of him, deprive him of his discovery, and destroy the value of his property.

Hence it will be perceived that any law prescribing the privileges and duties of miners, should be so framed as to secure the rights of all.

There is some fertile soil in the gold region—beautiful valleys and rich hill sides—which, under circumstances favorable to agriculture, would undoubtedly be valuable for that purpose; but at present, and so long as the collection of gold shall continue to reward labor so much more abundantly than the cultivation of the soil, the importance of this must be considered is, the proper mode of disposing of the metallic wealth of the country.

The first step, in my opinion, should be to reserve the entire region, were gold is found, from the operation of the pre-emption laws, and from the operation of the laws of the States in which it is situated, so that it may be now regarded as the common treasure of the American people, and hereafter as a rich inheritance to their posterity. Then provide for the appointment of a commissioner of the mines, and a sufficient number of assistant commissioners to carry the law into effect. Let the office of the commissioner be established at some point convenient to the mines, say Sacramento city, and the offices of his assistants on the principal rivers, and in the most productive districts. Provide that any and every American citizen, on application at the office of the commissioner, or any of his assistants, and by paying one ounce, or $16, or such sum as may be considered just and proper, shall be entitled to receive a license or permit to dig any where in the Territory for one year. Provide, also, that any one who shall discover, or purchase of the discoverer, a rich mine, shall be entitled to work it, to a certain extent, under proper regulations, on paying to the commissioner such per cent. on the proceeds of the mine as may be a suitable tax on the privilege granted. It will be necessary also to allow the miner to cut and use such timber and other building materials as his business requires; and also to allow those who work under permits the privilege of erecting cabins for shelter through the winter. Authorize the commissioner to lay out sites for towns in convenient situations in the mines, and offer the lots for sale, reserving the metals and mineral, so that those who make mining a permanent pursuit may accumulate around them the comforts and enjoyments of civilized life. Let those who desire to cultivate gardens or farm lots be accommodated. It will be necessary, also, to authorize the sale of timber and other materials, for building and other purposes. There may be other suggestions which do not now occur to me, but no doubt will, to those who may be charged with the preparation of any measure which may be brought forward on this subject.

I have suggested one ounce, $16, as the price of a permit or license to dig or collect gold for one year. This I regard as about the average value of one day's labor in the mines. This tax on fifty thousand miners, the probable number next summer, will give a revenue of $500,000. On one hundred thousand miners—the probable number of 1851—it will give $1,600,000, besides the per centum on the vein mines, and the sum received for town lots, timber, &c., which would probably swell the amount to at least $2,000,000. Any variation in the tax will, of course, increase or diminish this estimate.

A suitable amount of the money thus collected should be expended in constructing roads and bridges to facilitate communication to and through the mining districts.

These facilities will so reduce the cost of living in the mines, that the miners will gain instead of lose by paying the tax. These are recommendations which the miners themselves will never protest against, when they understand the whole subject. Foreigners, therefore, would willingly pay these small sums for permits to collect and carry away millions of dollars in value. The object is not only a valuable revenue, but to secure to the use of our own fellow citizens the wealth of that region.

This system of permits will make all who purchase them police officers, to aid in excluding from the mines all who are not entitled to them, or do not procure them. This will prevent deserters from the army and navy from being harbored and protected in the mines. Not being allowed to purchase permits, the assistant commissioners, aided by the miners, would soon detect and arrest them. Officers belonging to the mercantile marine would be detected in a similar manner, and thus prevented from running away.

The commerce of the country would be protected from the disastrous consequences resulting from the abandonment of ships by their crews which necessarily imposes a heavy tax on commerce, because merchants, as a measure of self protection, must charge such losses on their cargoes, and consequently they fall on those who purchase. The army and navy would be saved from demoralization, and prepared for service in case of necessity.

Many of the emigrants to California, especially those from the Western States, will remain and form a resident population; but there will be hundreds and tens of thousands of young and middle aged men, from all parts of the Union, who will resort to the mines for the purpose of obtaining the means to purchase a farm, or establish themselves in some favorite pursuit, and as soon as they have secured a sufficient amount, will return home, and their places will be supplied by others who will go and do likewise.

This process has already commenced. Many who went out last spring have returned with an ample reward for their labor and privations. The wealth of California for the products and manufactures of the other States of the Union will enhance prices, which, with the gold collected and brought home by laboring people, will diffuse a degree of wealth and comfort hitherto unknown amongst them.

The quicksilver mines of California are believed to be numerous, extensive, and very valuable. There is one near San Jose, which belongs to, or is claimed by Mr. Forbes, of Mexico. The quicksilver which produces the quicksilver, lies near the surface, is easily procured, and believed to be remarkably productive.

Discoveries of other mines are reported, but no certain information respecting them has been made public. It is, undoubtedly, a fortunate circumstance that California, in bestowing on California such great metallic treasure, has provided, almost in its immediate neighborhood, inexhaustible stores of iron, which will be so essential to gold mining, and quicksilver, which is so essential to silver.

The policy of Government with respect to these mines of cinnibar should, in my opinion, be quite different from that which I have felt it my duty to suggest for the management of the gold region.

As soon as the necessary explorations can be made, and proper information obtained, it will be wise to offer these mines for sale, and commit their development to the hands of private enterprise.

It is believed that there are extensive beds of silver, iron, and copper in the Territory; but there is no information sufficiently accurate respecting them to justify any statement of their existence or value.

I have already alluded to the propriety of establishing a mint in California. This is important in many respects. At this time there is no coin in the country to supply a currency. Much difficulty is experienced in procuring enough to pay the duties on imported goods. The common circulating medium is, therefore, gold dust, which is rated at $15 50 to $16 per ounce. In the mines it is frequently sold much lower. The miners, the laboring men, are the sufferers from this state of things.

Those who purchase and ship gold to the Atlantic States make large profits, but those who dig lose what others make.

I have estimated that there will be $50,000,000 collected during the current year. At $16 per ounce, that sum will weigh 3,125,000 ounces.

Gold, at the United States Mint, is worth $18 per ounce, making a difference in value on that quantity, between San Francisco and New York, of $6,250,000, which would be saved to the miners by the establishment of a mint.

I have also suggested its importance as a means of promoting and increasing our trade with the west coast of Mexico and South America.

It is not doubted that the construction of a railway across the Isthmus of Panama, and perhaps the establishment of other lines of communication between the two oceans, will give to the products and manufactures of the older States of the Union command of the market of California to the exclusion, in a great degree, of those of the west coast.

A mint will therefore become of the utmost importance, to give such marketable value to silver bullion as to enable the merchants of those countries to keep up and increase their intercourse with our principal ports on the Pacific.

The silver bullion shipped to Europe from the west coast of Mexico amounts to more than ten millions of dollars per annum. From the countries on the west coast of South America, probably an equal quantity. That from Mexico goes to pay for European importations into her ports on the Atlantic side.

A market at San Francisco for this bullion will be the means of substituting American and Chinese fabrics for those of European manufacture in all those countries. This will greatly increase the trade between China and California.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

T. BUTLER KING.

☞ Transparent testimony to the value of Dr. McLane's Vermifuge. Read, all that doubt.

"A ferret, when placed at the entrance of a rat hole, enters the aperture, travels along the passage, seizes upon the rat, exterminates his existence, and drags the lifeless carcass to the light. And in like manner does Dr. McLane's American Vermifuge, destroy and drag forth the worms, those dreadful and dangerous tormentors of children. This remedy, like the ferret, enters the aperture of the mouth, travels down the gullet, hunts round the stomach, lays hold of the worms, shakes the life out of the reptiles, sweeps clean their den, and carries their carcasses clear out of the system. This at least has been the effect of the vermifuge upon my children.

WILLIAM ROULATT.

Naples, January, 1847."

"This is to certify that I have used Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, and have found it to operate in like manner upon my children.

JOHN BRIGGS.

Naples, June, 1847."

☞ For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 60 Wood street. ap5-d&w3

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 WIDMAR,

near Perry House, Pittsburgh.

☞ See general advertisement in another column. feb18

PEARSON'S LEMON SODA.—Prepared by J. W. Kelly 182 Water street, N. Y., and for sale by A. Jaynes, No. William street, N. Y., and for sale by J. Kidd, No. 60 Fourth street. This will be found a delightful beverage in families, and particularly for sick rooms.

BAKER'S BROMA.—An improved Chocolate preparation, being a combination of Cocoa nut, innocent, nutritious and palatable, highly recommended particularly for invalids. Prepared by W. Baker, Dorchester, Mass., and for sale by A. A. JAYNES, at the Perfumery Store, No. 79 Fourth st mch18

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. O. STARNES, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set BLOCK TEETH in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates—to extract teeth in five minutes, where the nerve is destroyed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFER TO—J. B. M'Faddin, F. H. Eaton. 1819

DR. D. HUNT,

Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Penn sts., between Market sts.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,

120 WOOD STREET, ABOVE FIFTH,

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

Ask the attention of purchasers to their

FRESH SPRING STOCK,

Which they think will compare favorably, both in variety and cheapness, with that of any house, either here or in the Eastern Cities.

feb23-d&wtyT

DIED,

NEAR East Liberty, on Tuesday, April 2d, CATHARINE MARGARET, daughter of the Rev. J. J. M'Elhinny, aged one year and three months.

ELIHU BEASNT will deliver a lecture on Monday evening, in William Hall—Subject, "The Brotherhood of Nations." Door open at 7, the lecture will commence at half past 7. Admission, 12½ cents

YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—A Regular Meeting of the Association will take place (under the new constitution) on Monday evening, April 8, at 7 o'clock.

DAVID W. BELL, Secretary.

COD FISH—12 tcs on hand and for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., ap6 Water and Front sts.

SUNDRIES—20 bxs Raisins; 2 cases Citron; 10 half chests Chulan Tea; 5 half chests packed do; 1 bbl pickled Peaches; 3 bls Cider Vinegar; 10 bxs Spermaceti; 10 bxs Variegated Soap; 20 dos Patent Zinc Washboards; 5 dozen Assorted Pickles; 5 dozen Fresh Tomatoes; For sale by J. D. WILLIAMS, ap6 Corner Wood and Fifth sts.

NOTICE TO RAIL ROAD CONTRACTORS.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAIL ROAD

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Company's Office, in Sidney, Shelby County, Ohio, on and after Wednesday, May 15th, 1850, for the grading, bridging, ironing, and masonry, of such portions of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Rail Road, as can be prepared for letting by the fifteenth.

The Road extends from some point on the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Rail Road, through Marion, Bellefontaine, and Sidney, to the State line, between Indiana and Indiana—a total distance of about 120 miles.

It is expected that the line from the intersection of the Mad River Branch to Bellefontaine, a distance of about 23 miles, will then be ready to let; and the remainder of the route as soon thereafter as it can be located and prepared.

Specifications and plans will be ready for inspection, and all necessary information may be obtained on application at the office of the chief engineer, in Marion, or to J. Pomberton, resident engineer in Sidney, after the 8th of May.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. MILNOR ROBERTS, Chief Engineer

Engineer's Office, Marion, Ohio.

March 16th, 1850. ap6 d3t

Executors' Notice.

THE undersigned having obtained from the Register, Letters Testamentary on the estate of Hugh Boyd, late of Wilkinsburgh, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them to either of the subscribers, for settlement, and all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH WILKINS, JR., Pa.
WILLIAM A. BOYD, Ill.

Wilkins township, April 4, 1850. [ap6-w3t*]

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters Testamentary have this day been granted by the Register of the County of Allegheny to the undersigned, on the estate of Frances McKnight, late of Elizabeth township, deceased. All persons who are in any way indebted to said estate, are hereby requested to pay the same immediately, and any having claims will please present them to the undersigned, properly authenticated, for settlement, on the 10th instant, at the late residence of the deceased.

JAMES McKNIGHT, Executor

April 3d, A. D. 1850. [ap6-w3t*]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias, issued out of the U. S. District Court of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 22d day of April, A. D. 1850, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, to wit:—

All the right, title, interest, and claim of James R. Speer, of, in, and to all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the City of Pittsburgh, consisting of parts of lots No. 49 and 50, in Wood's plan of Pittsburgh, being also lots No. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, in Matthew Brown's plan, and bounded and described as follows, viz:—beginning on the westerly side of Hancock street, (formerly Irwin's alley) at the distance of 160 feet northerly from Penn street, thence northerly along said Hancock street 100 feet, thence westerly parallel with said alley southerly 160 feet to a private alley 15 feet wide, and thence along the said alley easterly, parallel with Penn street 100 feet to the place of beginning, being the same lot or piece of ground which Matthew Brown by his deed bearing date Aug. 21, A. D. 1846, recorded in the office of the Recorder of Allegheny County, in book J X, page ——, conveyed to the said James R. Speer. Also, all that other lot or piece of ground, on which is erected a brick dwelling house, situate in the City of Pittsburgh, being part of lot No. 49, in Wood's plan of Pittsburgh, which part is bounded and described as follows, to wit—beginning at the southerly side of Penn street at the corner of Irwin's alley, and thence extending in front on Penn street easterly 25 feet, and in depth on Irwin's alley southerly parallel to the same with 110 feet, to an alley 10 feet wide. Being the same lot or piece of ground which Francis G. Bady and Mary Ann, his wife, by their deed bearing date Sept. 15, A. D. 1848, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Allegheny County, in book V Y, page 301, and conveyed unto the said James R. Speer. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jas R. Speer, at the suit of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, and to me directed.

C. CURTIS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, April 4, 1850.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TURNPIKE LETTINGS—Sealed proposals will be received in Rising Sun, Indiana, until 9 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, April 24th, for the grading and bridging of ten miles of the Rising Sun Turnpike, including some McAdamizing, heavy Masonry, and Wooden Superstructures. The line will be shown, noted and, necessary explanations made on the ground during the two preceding days by

JNO. S. WILLIAMS, Engineer & Superintendt

JOHN F. DUFOUR, President

By order of the Board of Directors

PERRY DUFOUR, Secretary

Arrangements are in progress and it is confidently expected that not exceeding five miles of the Ghent Turnpike, in Carroll County, Kentucky, precisely opposite Vevay, Indiana, will be let on the same day, under similar circumstances as the Vevay Turnpike. The road also to be graded, bridged, and McAdamized. Contractors will find it to their advantage to attend these lettings, and gain a locating bride, as such improvements are rapidly springing up throughout the whole country heretofore. The above places are among the most plentiful and healthy parts of the country. There was no prevalent cholera at either place last season; not even general derangement of the bowels as at other places.

JNO. S. WILLIAMS, Civil Engineer.

ap6-d3t

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

1850,

PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE.

Two Daily Lines Express Packet Boats,

And Rail Road Cars,

(EXCLUSIVELY FOR PASSENGERS,)

TO PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE,

Via the New Central Rail Road and Penn's Canal.

Time—60 hours. Fare—$10 through.

236 miles Rail Road, and 150 miles Canal.

ON the last inst. the new Central Rail Road Company commenced running two daily trains passenger cars from Jacksonville to Philadelphia, leaving there immediately after the arrival of the Packet boats from the West. By this arrangement passengers will go through without detention.

A Packet Boat will leave every morning at 6 o'clock, and every evening at 5 o'clock.

This route, for Safety, Speed, and Comfort, is not equalled by any now in use to the Eastern Cities.

For passage or information apply to

W. BUTCH, Monongahela House;

D LEECH & CO, Canal Basin

ap6

To Printers.

FOR SALE, an excellent WASHINGTON PRINTING PRESS—platen 22½ by 32½, in good order. Price low. Apply immediately to

J. T. SHRYOCK.

ap5-w3t Corner of Wood and Third sts, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.

JOHN WATT & CO. have removed their stock of Groceries to the opposite side of Liberty st. ap5

REMOVAL.

WAYNE IRON WORKS WAREHOUSE.

BAILEY BROWN & CO. have removed to No 120 Water st, 2d door below the Monongahela House, ap5

To Let,

A LARGE and comfortable OFFICE, and if required, some Rooms in Warehouse No 112 Second st; a desirable location for business. Enquire at the House. ap5

BACON—30,000 lbs Hams and Shoulders, direct from Smoke House, for sale by JOHN WATT & CO, Liberty st ap5

BACON—15 cks prime Cincinnati Cured Hams; 15 do Evans & Swift's sup S C do; 8 do Miller, Brown & Hankins' S C do; 12 do prime Shoulders, for sale by L S WATERMAN & SONS, 31 Water and 62 Front sts ap5

LARD—25 bbls No 1 Leaf Lard; 265 kegs do do, for sale by L S WATERMAN & SONS ap5

FEATHERS—15 sks prime, in