MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED & TELEGRAPHED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18

Senate—Senators Bright, of Ia., and Soule, of La., appeared and took their seats to day.

Mr. Pearce presented resolutions of the Maryland Constitutional Convention, sustaining the Compromise measures of the last Congress—They were considered, and ordered to be printed.

Various other reports and petitions were presented.

The Chair laid on the table the report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cass' resolution, calling for the correspondence of the Austrian Charge, with the American Government, was taken up. Mr. Cass said that he understood that the President had stopped diplomatic relations with Austria, and therefore he would move to lay the resolution over.

Mr. Bradbury's resolution concerning removals from office, was then taken up.

Mr. Whitcomb farther defended Gen. Lane, who was removed from the office of Governor of Oregon.

Mr. Mangum said that Gen. Lane had published an impeachment of Gen. Taylor's veracity, and was justly removed.

Messrs. Cass and Greene continued the debate, defending Col. Weller from charges made on Thursday last, by Mr. Ewing.

The Senate then adjourned.

House—Mr. Gilbert introduced a bill to create the office of Surveyor of Public Lands in California, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Phoenix introduced a bill to make White Hall, New York, a port of entry, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the bill for the reduction of postage. The original bill proposed 3 and 5 cents rates on half ounce letters and a reduction on newspapers.

Mr. Potter moved to amend by imposing a rate of 3 cents, and made a speech in favor of his motion.

Messrs. Carter and Venable advocated the 5 cents rate, and were willing to go lower in future.

Mr. Ashmun offered an amendment making the rate 2 cents on letters, which was debated until adjournment.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.

By the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the total receipts from all sources into the Treasury, during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1850, including the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, was $19,607,713 18. The total expenditures, including the treasury notes funded, is $43,002,103 69. Leaving a balance in the treasury of $6,604,544 49.

The estimated total receipts of the current year, ending June 30, 1851, including the above balance, is $54,312,594 49; and the estimated expenditures $53,653,597 50—leaving an expected balance of $658,996 99.

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, are $47,238,996 99. The expenditures of all kinds is estimated at $48,124,993 19—leaving a deficit of $885,996 19.

The average annual expenditures, exclusive of trust funds, the public debt, and the expenses of collecting the revenue, for the years 1843, '44, and '45, the three years preceding the Mexican war, were $27,771,901 64. Those for 1846, '47, and '48, the three years of the war, were $41,757,732 37; and those of 1849, '50, and '51, the three years subsequent to the treaty of peace, are $38,974,059 61; including the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, the public lands, duties on returned drawbacks, debentures, bounties, &c.

The average annual expenditures for the three periods above mentioned, were considerably higher, being, for the first period, $25,410,150 69; for the second, $45,279,855 99, and for the third, $41,702,251 39.

Secretary Corwin proceeds to show that a continuance of these largely increased expenditures will be required for an indefinite period. In his estimates, (and his estimates are annexed,) he has an elaborate array of calculation, embracing sufficient details) the expenditures and liabilities chargeable directly to the Mexican war, and the acquisition of territory, consequent upon the treaty of peace, will be $217,175,575 39; and this, he adds, does not include many of the claims presented, and to be presented, arising directly and indirectly from the war—their great variety forbidding even an approximation, either as to the number or amount.

The bounty land system, a legacy mainly of the war, involves, or will involve, a prodigious burthen, diverting, as it does, from the treasury, one of the former sources of revenue, during the years 1847, '48, '49. The quantity of lands located on bounty land warrants, amount to 14,727,742 acres, valued at $18,911,144; and the warrants yet to be presented, will cover 78,922,513 acres more, valued at $98,653,140.

The Secretary estimates that, taking the annual sales at the average of the three years, above mentioned, over sixteen years, will be required to absorb and satisfy the warrants yet to be issued under the several acts now in force; and he calculates that there will be diverted from the treasury, by the sale of lands, the sum of $113,945,996, not anticipated at the time when the revenue law of 1846 was enacted.

A large portion of the report is occupied by an exposition of the working of our present tariff system. At present, he views it as the most convincing evidence of the great folly, wrong, and injustice of this system, both to the government and people of the United States—that it seems impossible it can fail of disposing Congress towards some measures of relief, now so greatly needed.

He urges upon Congress the necessity of such modification of the law of 1846 as will subserve the double end of increasing the revenue of the government, and protecting the interests of its citizens. His first recommendation is, that there should be a change from ad valorem to specific duties, wherever the change can be safely made, with a substitution of *home for foreign* valuation, where the ad valorem are retained. His second proposition is, that if the specific duties be rejected, a general home valuation principle should be adopted; and his third recommendation is, supposing the two former to fail, that the present rate of duties should be increased on many of the articles which it is known can bear such increase with the most salutary effects upon both trade and the revenue.

INDIANA CONVENTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 18.

The Convention have adopted the section providing that the embezzlement of the public funds, by any officer, shall be deemed felony, and subject to imprisonment in the penitentiary.

STATE CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 18.

The Convention is still engaged on the subject of taxation. An animated debate on the provision exempting church and other similar property, it was strongly argued to tax all property alike, including bank stock.

FIRE AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 18.

The ware house of Nock and Rawson was burned this morning, including 90 bales of cotton. The loss is estimated at $3000—which was insured.

EXECUTION OF GALLAGHER.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18.

James Gallagher was hung on Friday, for the murder of Mary Crosby. He protested his innocence to the last, and declared that he had been falsely sworn against.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 81.

Navigation is again open between this city and Ohio.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17.

The Steamer Knoxville burst her boilers, at the Levee, this evening, killing 12 persons, and wounding 12 or 13 others. The names of the killed and wounded are unknown.

Four boilers were bursted at once, and one of them was blown out upon the Wharf, a distance of 100 yards, another passing through the steamer Martha Washington, and also injuring other boats in the vicinity.

CARLISLE, Pa., Dec. 18.

About 4, o'clock this afternoon, Col. Armstrong Noble's house was entirely destroyed by fire, although every possible exertion was made to save it.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Noon Report,—Dec. 18.

Flour—The market continues firm at $4,81@4,94 for common grades.

Grain—Wheat is improving, with sales at 112c cents for Mediterranean. Rye is steady at 77c. Corn is heavy at 64@65c for Northern and Southern Yellow, and 63@63½c for old Western mixed.

Whiskey—Sales at 26½@26½c.

Provisions—Pork is better, with sales at $12 25 for Mess, and $8 25 for prime. Bacon sides are selling at 6½c per lb.

EVENING REPORT—Dec. 18.

Cotton—Sales of 1000 bales at 12@12½c for fair Upland, 12½c for middling Mobile and New Orleans, and 14½c for fair.

Flour—The market is steady, with sales of 6000 bbls. at former rates.

Rye Flour—Sales of 200 bbls at $3,44 per bbl.

Grain—Sales of 3000 bushels rye at 77c per bu. Corn is firm, with sales 7000 bu. at last quotations.

Provisions—Mess Pork is better, with sales of 1000 bbls. at $12,75 a $13 per bbl., closing at the latter figure. Beef is firm, with sales of 300 bbls. Lard is firm at last quotations, with sales of 150 bbls.

Whiskey—Sales of 200 bbls at yesterday's rates

Groceries are without change.

Tobacco—Sales 50 hhds Maryland at 6@7½c per lb.

Lead—Sales 4000 pigs Galena at $4,75@4,75 per 100 cwt, cash.

Naval Stores are without change.

CATTLE MARKET.

New York, Dec. 18, 1850.

Beeves have been rather plenty during the past week, and last quotations are barely maintained. The sales to day were 1700 head, at, for good resulting qualities, from $5 to 7,50 per 100.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.

Flour—The market is firmer, with small sales at $4,62; but generally held at $4 68.

Grain—Red Wheat is selling at 102c. Sales of white and yellow Corn at 54@55c; of Oats 38c, and of Rye at 74c per bu.

Provisions—The market is firm, and barreled meats are improving. Sales of Lard at 7½@8c.

Whiskey—Sales at 26@27c per gallon.

Groceries continue firm.

Cotton is dull.

Tobacco is firm.

CINCINNATI HOG MARKET.

December 18.

Hogs are less firm—the pens are well filled, but prices are without change. The sales are 300 head at $4@$4,15 ⅌ cwt.

Currency is coming in from the country to purchase. Checks on New York have advanced to par.

At Madison, Ia., 39,000 were packed up to Saturday night last, against 54,000 the same period last year.

At Louisville, the deficiency is only a few thousand.

At Cincinnati, the number this season will not be far from 300,000 head; which will be a deficiency of 100,000.

LOUISVILLE HOG MARKET.

December 18.

Hogs—8 000 hogs were killed to day. The market is firm at $4 ⅌ cwt.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE AND MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE

COMMITTEE FOR DECEMBER.

GEO. CODWISE ..... JOHN HANNA ..... LEA. WILMARTH.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE, PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Thursday morning, Dec. 19, 1850.

The market yesterday, was generally very quiet, and nothing of special interest transpired. Quotations generally, present no marked change from previous day's report.

FLOUR continues to come forward slowly, and very little was offered from first hands. The ruling figures from first hands may be quoted at $3,75, and from store at $3,81 ⅌ bbl., with a moderate business doing.

GRAIN—Receipts were limited, and we hear of no sales to any large extent. Prices are generally without change.

GROCERIES—We notice a fair general business at our last quoted rates, with the exception of Molasses, which has further declined; and new crop is now selling at 23@24c ⅌ gallon; N O Sugar is selling in small lots, by the bbl, at 6¼@6¾c ⅌ lb, Coffee is steady, at 12½c ⅌ lb.

PROVISIONS—We have nothing to report in Bacon. Lard is selling in bbls, at 7c, and in kegs, for No 1, in small lots, at 7@7½c ⅌ lb.

OILS—Sales of Linseed are regularly made, at 90@92c ⅌ bbl No 1 Lard, water strained, at 65c ⅌ gall.

CLOVER SEED—Sales of 5 bbls, at $5 ⅌ bus, and very firm.

FISH—No 3 Mackerel continue firm, at $7,25@7,50 ⅌ bbl. Other descriptions are unchanged.

TALLOW—We note further sales at 7½@7½c for mutton shed.

HOGS—The weather yesterday was very favorable for killing, and the pens were nearly cleared. There are some hogs, however, on the road. Prices have a decided upward tendency. We hear of a sale of 500 head at $4 ⅌ cwt, with a premium of $100. A lot, between 400 and 500 head, averaging about 270 lbs, sold at $4. Several hundred head were sold at a trifle less. A sale is also stated to have been made at a higher figure than has yet been realized, but we have not the particulars. Very little was done in green meats. One of the largest bacon dealers has withdrawn from the market, having secured his supply.—Lou. Jour.

THE HADDE.—We understand that this boat bound up for Missouri, and which left this port a few days since, was "tied up" by her officers some sixty miles above the mouth, the ice being too thick and heavy to allow her to proceed on her way. Some of the officers of the Haldee arrived here yesterday, overland, and we learn that the boat is in good condition.—St. Louis Rep.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The following is a statement of the value of the Imports and Exports of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30:—

Imports.	1849	1850	Increase.
Gen'l'l'l	$181,306,319	192,998,792	11,692,473
Specie	8,651,210	4,528,792	.....
Total	$187,957,529	197,527,574	10,260,133
Exports	1849	1850	
Domestic Goods	$132,710,061	134,250,223	3,116,149
Foreign	8,631,001	9,375,667	734,442
American Specie	926,974	2,046,677	1,119,663
Foreign	4,447,774	3,576,215	1,128,541
Total	$145,736,820	151,248,920	6,338,900

The aggregate value of the Lake Trade, as appears by returns made at the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, amounts to the enormous sum of $150,455,969; or more, by $40,000,000 than the whole foreign export trade of the country. The aggregate tonnage is 3,985,041 one, of which 35,904 is foreign. The net value of the commerce of the western rivers is $106,000,000, the value of vessels $16,501,000. The gross value of the internal commerce of the United States, which is almost double that of the net value, is $605,654,774.—Phil. Com. List.

STEAMER REPUBLIC RAISED.—We have the pleasure to state that the steamboat Republic, sunk at Hurricane Island, some weeks since, has been raised by Eads & Nelson's new Diving Bell boat "Submarine." The Republic was sunk by her cabin floor, yet the hull became raised her, with about 100 tons freight in her, and, supported by chains, she was brought to this place, and put on the railways last evening. Her bottom, forward of the boilers, was very badly stove. She will be immediately repaired, and made as good as ever. Messrs. Eads & Nelson are saving an immense amount of property in our rivers. When they cannot pump a boat out, they can carry her in chains to be repaired.—Paducah Journal.

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS

CITIZENS'

INSURANCE COMPANY,

of Pittsburgh.

C. G. HUSSEY, PRES't. ..... A. W. MARKS, SEC'Y.

OFFICE—No. 41 Water street, in the warehouse of C. GUANT.

THIS COMPANY is now prepared to insure all kinds of risks, on houses, manufactories, goods merchandise in store, and in transits vessels, &c.

The ample guaranty for the ability and integrity of the institution, is afforded in the character of the Directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known to the community for their prudence, diligence, and integrity.

DIRECTORS—C. G. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Lee Blackburn, Jas. Marshall, Jas. D. King, Edward Heazelton, John Haworth, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier.

apr30:tf

LOOK HERE MY FRIENDS!

ARE YOU A FATHER, laboring for the support of a family, and suffering from general debility and irregularities, in the prime of life, which seems a burden, use DR. D. HOWES SHAKER SARSAPARILLA.

ARE YOU A MOTHER,

Suffering from diseases to which females are generally subject, use Dr. S. D. Howe's Shaker Sarsaparilla—it will certainly cure you.

Sold at our depots, or on one of our agents, and get a pamphlet, gratis, where you will find that the Shaker Sarsaparilla, as prepared by Dr. S. D. Howe, has been the means of permanently curing more diseases to which the human family are constantly subject, than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla ever yet brought before the public.

This medicine has established its high reputation by its numerous and well attested cures.

It is put up in quart bottles, and is the only Sarsaparilla that acts on the Liver, Kidneys, and Blood at the same time; which renders it altogether more valuable to every one, particularly to females.

Price $1 per bottle—6 bottles for $5.

For sale by

DR. S. D. HOWE & CO., Proprietors, 1 College Hall, Cincinnati, O.,

To whom all orders must be addressed.

Also, for sale by J. A. Jones, J. Schoonmaker & Co, W. Black, R. W. Means, J. M. Townsend, J. Mohler, W. Jackson, Pittsburgh; D. A. Elliott, Allegheny city, W. R. McClelland, Manchester, Pittsburgh; Robert Mills, James Park and Co, Wheeling; J. H. Patterson and E. G. Morgan, St. Clairsville; McKee & Knox, Cadiz.

dec20:d&wtf

LIVERPOOL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWO BUILDING LOTS for sale in the town of East Liverpool, Ohio, at low prices and on favorable terms—$125 for corner lots, and $100 for in lots—each being 60 feet front by 150 feet deep. Liverpool is located on the Ohio River, 45 miles below Pittsburgh, midway between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, 4 miles from Glasgow and Little Beaver, and the same distance from Wellsville and Calcutta. It is situate in a healthy and beautiful part of Ohio, has 1200 inhabitants, and only one retailer. Glass works, MINES for the manufacture of Rockingham and Queensware, several hotels, dry goods and grocery stores, and mechanics of various kinds, four churches, and public schools. At the recent sale of lots six were purchased by manufacturers who design commencing during the coming season, potteries and other manufacturing establishments. Queensware of a superior quality, in addition to Rockingham and yellow ware, has lately been manufactured in this town, it is reasonable to suppose that it will rapidly improve. Persons desirous of viewing the property can do so any day, by a few hours sail from Pittsburgh, steamers leaving our wharves every day for Liverpool, Wellsville and Wheeling.

Terms of payment—One fourth in hand and the balance in three equal annual payments, with interest.

N. B.—I will dispose of a number of lots for carpenter work, brick laying, plastering and painting, to be done at Liverpool, during the next spring and summer, also for Lumber and Brick. Apply to Sandford Hill, Esq., Liverpool, or to the subscriber at the office of Messrs. Mitchell & Palmer, Attorneys at Law, No 199 Fourth street.

JAMES BLAKELY.

dec18:w1w1m10

Rail Road Letting in Ohio.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAIL ROAD.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at JACKSONVILLE, Darke county, Ohio, (known as Versailles) until January 21st, 1851, for doing the grubbing, clearing, and grading, o 25 miles, from Lorain Creek, to the junction with the Indiana State Line. Bellefontaine Rail Road, at the Indiana State Line. Profiles are now ready, at the Engineer's Office, in SIDNEY, Shelby county, Ohio, where information can be obtained from Israel Pemberton, Resident Engineer. Proposals may also be left at Sidney, till the 20th of January.

Sealed Proposals will also be received at MARION, Ohio, until February 5th, next, for doing the grubbing, clearing, and grading on about 40 miles, between Marion and Bellefontaine. The work and profiles on this division, will be ready ten days before the letting. Information can be obtained from Alex'r Worrall, Resident Engineer, at Bellefontaine, and at the Chief Engineer's office in Marion.

The above are the only portions on the route not yet under contract. This road is known as the "third link" in the great central backbone chain," from Philadelphia to St Louis, and likewise as the western continuation of the main lines, from Boston and New York, through Cleveland.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. MILNOR ROBERTS, Chief Engineer.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Marion, O., Dec. 10, 1850.

dec18:d2w4wtd

HUNT'S Merchants' Magazine—The December number of this excellent publication has been received at Holmes' Literary Depot, opposite the Post Office.—All merchants should take this work. The next number will commence the new volume. Pride and Prudence, or the married sister, a new novel, by T. S. Arthur. Lindly's Living Age, No 343. dec19

CHINCHEGREEN APPLES, by the barrel

ROBISON, LITTLE & CO

dec19

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

RIVER—There were 9 feet 0 inches in channel, at dark, last evening, and falling.

ARRIVED.

Fashion, Peebles, Elizabeth.
Michigan, Brice, Beaver.
Beaver, Gordon, Beaver.
Baltic, Bennett, Brownsville.
Atlantic, Parkinson, Brownsville.
J. McKee, Hendrickson, McKeesport.
Thos. Shriver, Bailey, West Newton.
James Nelson, Moore, Wheeling.
Reveille, Duke, Wellsville.
Clipper No. 2, Duvol, Cincinnati.
Wellsville, Young, Sandusky.
Tuscarora, Poe, Nashville.

DEPARTED.

Fashion, Peebles, Elizabeth.
Michigan, Brice, Beaver.
Beaver, Gordon, Beaver.
Baltic, Bennett, Brownsville.
Atlantic, Parkinson, Brownsville.
J. McKee, Hendrickson, McKeesport.
Thos. Shriver, Bailey, West Newton.
Arena, Kinney, Wellsville.
Durnal, Conwell, Wheeling.
Cincinnati, Birmingham, Cincinnati.
Magnolia, Haveland, Galveston, (Texas.)
Hindoo, Campbell, St. Louis
Wellsville, Young, Bridgeport.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

NASHVILLE—Mayflower, 10 A. M.
LOUISVILLE—Milton, 10 A. M.
WELLSVILLE—Reveille, 10 A. M.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI—PER BRILLIANT, 18 bs hominy, Massey & Cowell; 3 bbls apples, 1 do raisins, Brownsville boat; 3 bxs tea, 2 bbs coffee, 1 bbl oranges, owner; 19 sks wool, W Harper; 50 bxs, 12 half do candles, Clark & Thaw; 44 bbls whiskey, J Parker; 70 do do, 10 do charcoal, Miller & Rickelson; 20 do molasses, Sellers & Nicola; 173 sks barley, G W Smith & Co; 100 do do, Hasty Jones & Co; 5 sks dried fruit, Wick & McClendless; 4 do feathers, 1 bbl seed, D P Harper; 250 sks 4 do peaches, 5 do feathers, 2 do do wool, Rhey, Matthews & Co; 3 bbls peaches, McCarty & Loomis; 101 do dried peaches, J Kidd & Co.

WHEELING—PER DURNAL—55 kgs lard, 8 do butter, 2 bbls, Forsyth & Co; 6 bbls paper, W P Marshall; 7 do do, D N Walter; 27 bbls flour, owner, 8 pkgs mdse, Kramer & Rahm.

WELLSVILLE—PER ARENA—39 bbls flour, 1 mill saw, McGuire & Bans; 100 kgs cotn. 8 sacks wool, 106 bgs corn, owner.

GRANDVIEW—PER WELLSVILLE—161 bags shipstuffs, Donaldson, 120 do do, Bell & Liggett; 17 do barley, Bell Brown; 100 bags wheat, Donaldson & Noble; 63 bbls flour, Cummins & Smith; 4200 h poles, 9 bbls wine, Long & Kamp

SUNFISH—PER CHIEFTAIN—10 bbls, 9 bags flour, E C Jones; 13 bbls do J Davis; 43 bgs barley, M B Brown; 33 do do, R A Campbell, 25 bags bran & shorts, J Donaldson; 38 bgs middlings, T Hearne; 26 do do, Donaldson & Palmer; 21 bbls apples, Bell & Liggett, 24 bgs butter, H Graff; 98 bgs shipstuffs, W H Johnston; 40 bbls flour, 1 50 gal apples, Capt. McMillan; 79 bags oats, Henderson; 15 1 gs clover seed, 19 bbls butter, 7 kegs do, 3 bs do, J Meeder.

NASHVILLE—PER TUSCARORA—10 bxs glassware, J H Nevin; 72 bbls lard oil, 93 bgs peaches, 19 do apples, 31 do ginseng, 151 do feathers, 1 Hickory Hunter Concord, Grier; 24 sks flour, 1500 blooms, 73 bags feathers, 3 bbls beeswax, Allen & Co, 17 bbls peach brandy, P C Martin; 93 sks feathers, and from Louisville, Butler Bro; 17 sacks wool, 35 do feathers, 11 do ginseng, Forsyth & Co, 24 bags sand, A Stimple; 118 do rye bran, Mechlerkan; 62 sacks corn, Woods; 1 roan sorl, Lippincott & Barr.

HOSTOMGRIFF'S PATENT

CIRCULATING TUBULAR STEAM BOILERS.

THE immense advantage resulting from the use of this Boiler to manufacturers, steamboat proprietors, and parties using steam power in any manner, induces the proprietors to bring it more prominently before the public.

The advantages are: Firstly—The great economy attained by the use of this boiler, after a series of trials extending over a period of three years: boilers upon this principle are now in well nigh a thousand instances previously by the common sort of boilers, and have produced more steam with 50 per cent less fuel. Secondly—Perfect immunity from or smallness of the space required for them; for steamboats, and particularly ocean steamers, the two considerations are of the first importance. Thirdly—The perfect manner in which the circulation of the water in this boiler is provided for, thus preventing the formation of incrustations where the fire acts, and so preventing the unequal expansion of the tubes, by keeping them constantly filled with water.

A short description of the operations performed in this boiler will render it perfectly simple to the most ordinary capacity. The fuel consumed in the furnace is made to distribute the heat resulting therefrom about the upper part of the boiler, in the lower half of which is arranged in a chamber divided into two parts by means of a diaphragm plate; after depositing about the large portion of its heat, the gases are directed about the lower halves of the tubes, the water in which being comparatively colder than that above, condenses the halves, whence the remainder of the caloric from the gases or combustion. The great heat applied to the upper halves of the tubes, which are converts a large portion of the water into steam, while the heat absorbed by the colder water in the lower half of the tubes, gives it an upward motion, thus supplying the place of the water flowing over out of the top of the tubes, or converted into steam.

A water space, forming a communication between the upper and lower parts of the tubes, allows a constant circulation of the water from the lower part of the tubes to pass down the sides to the bottom, where it again passes up the tubes to be converted into steam, or flows down to keep the constant circulation, which prevents the possibility of the tubes overheating, and thereby expanding unequally—a fruitful source of tubular boilers not arranged upon this plan. The circulation of the water caused by the application of the greatest heat to the top of the tubes, carries with it all sediment and deposits at the lowest part of the boiler, where it is blown out. Boilers upon this plan, after many years constant operation, have their tubes cleaner, absolutely, than when first put in operation.

The following steamers have been fitted with them—one tug boat, or towing furnished with them—

United States steamers, Jefferson, Water Witch, and Vixen, steamship Union, sailed for the Pacific; do. Co.—Captain Rodgers, for European trade; do do. Victoria, at Wilmington, N. C., for Fitzhugh Dunlap, and Co. for Charges; steamer at Willmington, Del., for A. Aspinwall; do Georgia—Capt. Chapman; Bay, do May, land, do do, to be built for New Orleans trade, with several other steamers and propellers on Wheeling, Bridgeport, Clapin, and Sunfish, leaving Pittsburgh every Monday afternoon, for Wellsville, Steubenville, and Bridgeport, and every Thursday afternoon for Steubenville, Wheeling, Bridgeport, Clapin, and Sunfish. Returning, leaves Bridgeport and Sunfish every Tuesday afternoon, and Sunfish every Friday afternoon.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

D WILKINS, Agent.

sept

1850 1850

PHILADELPHIA & PITTSBURGH

THE CITIZENS' PORTABLE BOAT LINE,

CONTINUES to forward freight to Pittsburgh via Gallitzin Road and Canal, on very reasonable terms, and with the quick despatch, from our large depot, No 226 Market street, Philadelphia, formerly occupied by Messrs. Buchanan & Dunlap.

R W POINDEXTER & CO

aug28:3m

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

CHANGE OF HOUR

Central Railroad open to Hollidaysburg

103 *miles Canal to Johnstown—250 miles Rail road to Hollidaysburg—Passenger Line to Philadelphia.*

TWO DAILY EXPRESS PACKET BOATS,

Exclusively for Passengers,

FOR PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.

Are through 36 hours—Fare—$10 ⅌ cabin. Leave Pittsburgh every day, at 10 A. M. Leave Johnstown every morning at 7 o'clock, and every evening at 6 o'clock, precisely.

The Portage Rail Road is passed in day light. For passage or freight, apply on board.

W SUTCH, Monongahela House;

GEO. O'BRIEN & CO, Canal Basin.

MONONGAHELA ROUTE.

Only 12 Miles Staging.

Via Brownsville and Cumberland to Baltimore and Philadelphia.

FARE TO BALTIMORE $10 00
" " PHILADELPHIA 12 00

THE morning boat leaves the wharf, above the bridge, daily, for Brownsville, connecting with the Baltimore, 36 hours; time to Philadelphia, 40 hours.

The evening boat leaves daily, (except Sundays) at 5 o'clock, P. M., and will connect with the morning boat, will cross the mountains in stages next day, and thus avoid night travel.

The Virginia Cottage, at the tollgate, Monongahela House, is St. Charles Hotel.

J. MESKIMEN, Agent.

octdly

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

NEW-YORK

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

IN QUART BOTTLES.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, and for the Cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm, Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Sinburn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago—and where there is pain from an injudicious use of Mercury, Activity, Exposure or Imprudence in life—Chronic Constitutional Disorders, &c.

In this preparation we have all the curative properties of the most combined and concentrated Sarsaparilla, in the most efficacious form. Experiments have made in the manufacture of this medicine until it was found it could not be improved. Accordingly, it is now offered to the public in its present form. It is recommended to almost universally in cases of Scrofula, Liver Diseases, Salt Rheum, General Prostration of the Vital Properties, and all those tormenting diseases of the skin so trying to the patience, and injurious to the health. It is a tonic aperient, and diuretic. It acts simultaneously upon the stomach, the circulation, and the bowels, and that three powerful agents which are commonly depended of three different kinds of medicine, are carried on at the same time. SHAKES with the instrumentality of this one medicine. Tens of thousands have sought relieving pain for the time being, but there is only one way of removing disease. No purgative, no sudorific, no topical application will remove it. It must be attacked at its source, in the fluids of the body, which cause the poison, to be the fluids where it is developed in inflammation, sores, ulcers, tumors, abscesses, glandular swellings, &c., as the case may be.

These fluids are directly acted upon purified by some powerful agents. Such an agent is Sands' Sarsaparilla, the only scientific, simple, safe and effectual medicine known to the stomach and bowels all other agents from the same source are inert, and have no effect on the great nerve, that is irritated, and at the same time injurious to the great nerve of life, the great nerve that feeds and nourishes the activity principle of disease insects and animalcules, the great nerve, upon which the system receives health and strength under this proper influence is exhausted, and the system, upon which only appropriate nourishment can be applied, is left a prey to the accumulated secretions of millions of animalcules, which have *generated in it in effect*, to convince incredulous people of its real value.

Lewis Miller of the army has kindly written us the following letter from Cincinnati:

MONTREAL, Feb. 19, 1850.

MESSRS. B A D Sands—Gentlemen—I feel bound to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable medicine, hoping it may lead others to the enjoyment of health as it has done me, and that they may be benefited as I have been.

I have been in the United States by the over land route, about the first of October last. I took a cold, which in a few days since I was attacked with a very disagreeable eruption on the skin, which neither any physician could not cure. I happened to find your Sarsaparilla in a store in this place, and concluded to try the popularity of the medicine. I purchased three bottles, which had the desired effect of removing my difficulty entirely.

With high regards, yours, &c

J H. MILLER, U. S. A.

Here is another, nearer home:

NEW YORK, Jan 8, 1850.

MESSRS. SANDS—Gentlemen—I have great pleasure in addressing you on the great benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. A subject of pulmonary disease, I made a voyage to Europe, but while there continued to be afflicted. A few weeks after my return, I was seized with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs, and from the debility and great prostration of strength that followed, with the protracted difficulty of respiration, I was entirely relieved by the use of your Sarsaparilla, which I consider a most important and truly valuable discovery in the healing art. I feel that I have not for fourteen years enjoyed so good health as at present.

Very gratefully yours, S. T. SAYMORE.

Read the following from

NEW ORLEANS, Nov 12, 1849.

MESSRS. SANDS—Gentlemen—I take the liberty of sending you a letter which may be of importance to those who are sufferers as I have done. I received great benefit from your Sarsaparilla, having been cured of a malady after suffering six years. I hereby certify to the good effect of your medicine, and I hope God will reward you for all the good you have done. A chronic cough had torn me to my shroud, and repeated attacks of fever reduced me to a skeleton. I was arrived in accuracy, beauty and elegance, and adapted to the wants of the primary, grammar, and high schools of the United States.

For sale at publisher's prices, without addition of freight or cost, at the

EDUCATIONAL BOOK STORE,

Cor. Market & Fourth sts.

New Fruits

JUST received at 126 Liberty street,

Layer Raisins, in whole, half, qr, and eighth bxs
Bunch do do do do do
Seedless do;
Sultanas do;
Malaga Grapes;
Extra Figs, in large and small drums;
Extra Fancy Prunes, in boxes.

The above are all in fine order, and will be sold low

WM. A. MACLUNG & CO

nov19

CASSIA—100 mats for sale by

WM DICKEY & CO

nov1

ROLL BUTTER—1000 lbs fresh, for family use, for sale from Taylor's Dairy, for sale by

BUSBRIDGE & INGHRAM

dec19

LOCAL MATTERS.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE

MEETING OF THE WHIG AND ANTIMASONIC CONVENTION.—The Whig and Antimasonic Convention, to nominate a candidate for the Mayoralty, met in the room of the Supreme Court, yesterday, and was organized by calling John D. Bailey to the chair, and appointing Messrs Steel, Markey, and Franklin, Secretaries.

The delegates proceeded to hand in their credentials. The delegates from the Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh, and Ninth Wards were admitted. Some objections were made to the delegates from the Eighth Ward taking their seats. It seemed to be admitted that Democrats had been allowed to mark in that Ward, provided they agreed to support the candidate for whom they marked.

The objections were, after considerable discussion, overruled.

The names of the delegates from the First Ward were called over, but objections being made to their taking their seats, Major McCullough, of the Third Ward, moved the reference of contested seats to a committee.

Mr. Gorman, of the First Ward, asserted his right to a seat. The Chairman decided that he was out of order. Mr Gorman declared that the Chairman's right to sit as a member of the Convention, being contested, he could not be legally elected President.

It appeared that the credentials of the first set of delegates were signed by the secretary of the meeting alone, and not countersigned by the Chairman, as they should have been.

Alderman Steel thought that the seats should be legally contested before a suitable committee.

The Chairman said that if these credentials were rejected because they were not signed by the Chairman, the members from the Fifth Ward, and many others could not be admitted. He was prepared to prove by affidavits, that the Chairman of the primary meeting, assigned as a reason for not signing the proceedings, that the ink had been spilled, but had promised to sign them next morning.

Major McCullough renewed his motion for the appointment of a committee on contested seats.

It was suggested that one delegate from each Ward should be selected on said committee.

Mr. William Mackey moved that the appointing of said committee should be left to the meeting, which was carried. The members of the First Ward were admitted to seats, and Messrs. J. L. Brindle, of the First; Joshua Rhodes, of the Second; William Mackey, of the Third; William McCandless, of the Fourth; William S Thompson, of the Sixth; Robert Gallagher, of the Seventh; Albert Moore, of the Eighth; and Hugh Hammond, of the Ninth Ward, were appointed members of this committee. The disputants for contested seats, together with the committee, then retired.

After a short absence, the committee returned.—Mr. McCandless, the chairman, said that he had been instructed to offer the following as a majority report.

The majority of the committee, to whom was referred the credentials from the Fifth Ward, beg leave to report, that they have agreed to recommend that the following named gentlemen be admitted to seats in the Convention—Joseph Kay, James Scott, David K. Dalzell, John Witty, Wm. Bowman.

These gentlemen were understood to be favorable to the nomination of Mr. Beck.

Mr. McCandless said that the minority recommended another set of delegates, but their credentials had been signed by the Secretary of the primary meetings alone. The others had been signed by the duly elected judges of the meeting, and by the Chairman. He hoped that the Convention would not set so dangerous a precedent as to reject the delegates recommended by the judges. The gentleman proceeded to adduce a number of reasons why the delegates recommended by the majority should be admitted.

After remarks by Messrs Hamilton, Thompson, and others, the motion to admit the majority delegates, was carried.

The following delegates were then declared duly elected from their several wards.

First Ward.

John D. Bailey, J W. McSherry, Benj. Singerly, David Fitzimmons, J. L. Brindle.

Second Ward.

Andrew Fulton, James B. Murray, Thos. Steele, John S. Cosgrave, Joshua Rhodes.

Third Ward.

Joseph McCullough, Willard Leonard, William Mackey, John Ockley, John Creighton.

Fourth Ward.

Wm. McCandless, Solomon Stoner, Wm. Rinehart, John Rippey, R. J. Thomas

Fifth Ward.

Joseph Kay, James Scott, David Dalzell, John Witty, Joseph Bowman.

Sixth Ward.

Robert P. Mackey, Nathan Mathews, John N Shore, Wm. L. Thompson, Joseph Justice.

Seventh Ward.

Robert Gallagher, James Reed, Geo. Gumbert, James S. Franklin, John Gordon

Eighth Ward.

Richard Everson, Albert Moore, James Hamilton, Wm. Taylor, L. G. Stevenson.

Ninth Ward.

Hugh Hammond, Joseph Knox, John S. Newman, Samuel Jordan, Philip Drum

Major McCullough nominated John D. Davis as a candidate for the Mayoralty.

Mr. James B. Murray nominated Mr. John J. Regan.

Mr. Mackey nominated L. R. Livingston, Esq.

Mr. Beck was put in nomination.

It was moved that the delegates step up to the clerk's desk and mark.

Mr. McCandless opposed this—experience had shown that they could transact business in half the time voting viva voce. The motion was lost, and it was resolved "that the delegates vote viva voce."

The Convention then proceeded to vote as follows:

BALLOTINGS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Davis	10