...BURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 1, 1851.

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

WHIG CITY NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.

JOHN J. ROGGEN.

WHIG NOMINATION FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY CITY.

HUGH S. FLEMING.

In common with our cotemporaries, we shall issue no paper to morrow. Printers persist in considering New Year's a holiday.

We had intended to have presented our readers, this morning, with the compliments of the season in an entire new dress, but, owing to our type not having arrived, until long after the time promised, we are unabled, to do so, until Thursday of the ensuing week.

We take this opportunity of wishing to our many kind friends and patrons, of both town and country, and, to their families, all manner of happiness at this peculiar season, and pray that health, prosperity and long life may attend one and all of them.

Meeting of the Legislature.

The Legislature of this State meets next Tuesday, at Harrisburg. They will, we trust, go to work in earnest, and endeavor to relieve our State, in some degree, from her present embarrassing position. It seems, heretofore, to have been the policy of our Legislature—by the enactment of most absurd laws—to depress, in every way, the prosperity of the State; and, unless some new laws are enacted, and some old ones abrogated, we shall be far behind most of our neighbors, in all the elements which are necessary to advance our prosperity.

The enactment of a Free Banking Law, based upon the stock of the State and of the general Government, would be productive of immense benefit to the entire community, as well as the State itself, as the absorption of State Stocks, by the various new institutions that would immediately springinto existence, would greatly enhance its value. Since the establishment of the General Banking Law, in New York, the stocks of that State have advanced to full twenty per cent. beyond their par value; and the same effect would be produced in Pennsylvania. It is a well acknowledged fact that our present banking capital is entirely too limited for the wants of the people, and we think that the Legislature will show true wisdom in paying a little heed to the wishes of those who have sent them to Harrisburg, not merely to consume their time in political schemes, but to do something to relieve them from their present embarrassment.

The doing away of the present universally odious Five Dollar Law, is also a very necessary matter, and should immediately be acted upon—Also the repealing of the Usury Laws, and the taxing of the stocks of the State, or of corporations, held by non-residents. This last is a most ridiculous law, and has the effect to prevent a very large amount of capital from being sent into the State. Every other State but ours endeavors to invite, by the most benign means, the investment of capital from abroad. We sincerely trust that the state of things will not continue so much longer, or we shall find that while our neighbors on every side are advancing in rapid strides to sound and permanent prosperity, Pennsylvania, with all the elements which the God of Heaven has so liberally bestowed upon her, and which *should*, and *would*, if her interests were carefully heeded by those having authority, become one of, if not the wealthiest State in the Union—is languishing and weeping for aid, in order to keep her from bankruptcy.

The Ten Hour Law is another very serious injury, particularly to those for whose benefit it was intended. It has forced our factories to suspend work, and consequently has thrown an immense number of worthy and industrious persons, of both sexes, out of employ. These things it is in the power of our own Legislature to correct, and if they do not do it, upon them must rest all the responsibility, and odium, which such a state of things is naturally calculated to arouse, and which ere long will express itself in tones of thunder.

We have received, by the steamer Ohio, large files of the San Francisco papers, as late as Nov. 15th, they do not contain anything of importance. The deaths by cholera continue to be very large, filling nearly three columns of the California Courier, from the 31st of October to November 15th.

A Chance for Literary Men and Women.—The Proprietor of Sartin's Magazine, Philadelphia, offers one thousand dollars in premiums of one hundred dollars each, for ten prize articles, to be published monthly in that paper.

The weather at the East has been exceedingly cold; at Albany and Rochester the snow is some three feet deep.

Nobletown Plank Road.—We call the attention to the following report of Mr. McGowin, in reference to this contemplated work. After a thorough examination, Mr. McG. is satisfied that the road can be made at a much less grade than was heretofore supposed, and at less expense. It is a matter of considerable importance to Pittsburgh that the road should be made, and we sincerely believe that the stock will prove an excellent investment. All over the country where Plank roads have been made they have been found to pay heavy dividends, and especially so when leading into large cities. We trust that some of our enterprising citizens will give it their attention.

To M. B. Brown, Robert Wood, George Ledlie, and James Trunick, Esqrs:

Gentlemen—I have made an examination and survey of a portion of the proposed route of the Plank Road from Temperanceville to Nobletown. The part surveyed commences at Temperanceville, near the mouth of Saw Mill Run, thence through land of Warden, McCartney, Obey, Graham, James, Wood, Smith, Anshutz, Tow, and others, and terminates at Samuel Bell's on Chartiers creek, where the present road to Nobletown intersects with the creek.

I find the route exceedingly favorable; the ascent from Temperanceville to the summit in Capt. Wood's farm (late Smith's) being only 2 degrees 30 minutes or 4,366 feet per 100 feet; and from thence to Bell's the road will descend nearly the whole way at the same low grade of 2 degrees 30 minutes. From Bell's to Nobletown the road may be made at grades not exceeding 1 1-2 degrees.

The distance to Bell's is 4 1-2 miles, being about one mile shorter than the present road. The advantage of the new route, over the old, in distance and grades being so great, it is surprising the road to Nobletown was not located on it, years ago.

Respectfully, your
Obedient servant,
R. E. McGOWIN,
Pittsburgh, Dec. 30. Rec. Reg.

The Miner's Journal.

There is much sound sense, as well as plain truth, in the following article in reference to the "New Year," which we take from the Miner's Journal:

"The New Year—A Practical Talk.

"Next Wednesday we shall have turned over a new leaf, with 1851 at the top of the page. Taking it for granted that our readers have spent a "Merry Christmas" we wish them a happy introduction to the New Year, with all the imaginable blessings Dame Fortune may have in reserve for them. Many practical thoughts are suggested by the transition from one year to another. The business of 1850 should not be suffered to struggle into 1851. "Short settlements make long friendships," is an old and pointed maxim. Its application is peculiarly appropriate at the close of the year. All business accounts, whether small and apparently insignificant, or large and consequently troublesome, should now be disposed of, and the new year be opened with straight accounts and a clear conscience. Delinquent subscribers should forward the amount of their dues, and thus save us much trouble, and themselves some dunning.

"Many are the unfortunate victims of bad habits—the slaves of some predominant appetite or passion, chewing, smoking, billiard-playing, or frequenting the ten-pin alley—perhaps worse, tipling (we mean to be practical). They have been indulging themselves for years, foolishly spending money they could ill afford to spare, and promising a future occasion for a desperate and final effort at reformation. Now is the time. The longer deferred the more difficult the attempt—"Where there is a will, there is a way." It needs but the determination and an effort. If the previous years of your life have been registered against you, resolve that the part of 1851 shall be polluted by a similar desecration."

Some have wasted their time for lack of industry and a spirit of enterprise. They probably reproach themselves with having as yet attained nothing—absolutely nothing. They have benefited neither themselves nor others—they have been as drones upon society. While they have been asleep or standing still, others have been active, and at work all around them. The consequence is, they awake to find themselves just where they were years ago, and every body else by just so much time in advance of them. To such we would say, it is not too late yet. "Life is action, and action is life." The difficulty heretofore has been your bank—not your misfortune, thank Providence. Your natural abilities are good enough, if only well used; but like the sluggard in his garden, you have but the more to do—as an atonement for your previous neglect.

Let the coming New Year be the starting point, reader, and our word for it, each succeeding one will be but a landmark in your future "onward and upward" course."

ALLEGHENY COTTON FACTORIES.

Eagle Cotton Works, Allegheny,
December 26th, 1850.

To Messrs. Wm. Davidson, Thomas F. Dale, and others.

Gentlemen—In reply to your communication, published in the "Daily Enterprise" of the 20th inst, and addressed to the several firms owning the Cotton Mills of this city, without assuming to express the opinions of others, we cordially acquiesce in the views stated in your letter, to the effect that the manufacturing operations of Pittsburgh and Allegheny are the chief basis of the wealth and prosperity of both cities, and have contributed more than all other causes combined to the increase and maintainence of their population, and therefore that the prostration or general depression of the business of the manufacturers would fall disastrously on many, and more or less injuriously on all classes of the community.

The enquiries, however, are addressed to the Cotton Mill owners, and their chief object is to ascertain—if it is possible at all—how soon, and upon what terms the said owners can be induced to resume operations in their respective mills? We sympathize most cordially in the solitude you feel for those who, at mid winter, suffer many and sore privations for want of their accustomed employment and wages, and would gladly on their account as well as our own, resume and continue operations. But to resume, at this time, the manufacture of cotton yarn for the supply of the Western market at the highest current prices at St. Louis, would be attended with a loss of not less than $75 on each day's product of the mill, while we estimate the expense of standing idle at somewhat less, with the advantage of requiring less active means, and involving much less risk.

The prevailing high price of raw cotton, and comparatively low price of cotton yarns, preclude all ideas of running our mill *profitably*, either at any practicable reduction of wages or increase of hours in the days work, until the market price of the one declines or the other advances.

It may be asked, if Cotton is so high, why do you not advance the prices of your goods? To answer this fully would be to give you a history of the National Legislation, to show how the institution of slavery, through its champions in Congress, has demanded to nourish itself on the vitals of Northern Capital and Northern labor: and how representatives of these great national, and especially northern interests have, for inscrutable reasons yielded to the demands, and superceded the Tariff of 1842, under which Capital and Labor equally prospered; by the tariff of 1846, under which these jeoded interests are now equally and sorely downtrodden—the direct effect of this proposition finds abundant illustration in the cotton manufacturing establishments standing idle throughout the country.

But as only coarse sheetings and yarn are made in Allegheny, and these are not imported, why are the mills of *Allegheny* idle? The answer is, that under the tariff of 1846 the importations of prints, de laines, chintz, and all the finer cotton fabrics of English and French manufacture, have been largely augmented, and the American mills hitherto employed on that class of goods forced out of the American markets, and as far as practicable their machinery turned upon the coarser fabrics, not usually imported; a large over production of course ensued, of the very kind of goods for the manufacture of which the Allegheny mills have been erected; hence the want of margin between raw and manufactured cotton, and hence, also, the impossibility of running our mill profitably at any attainable modification of customary wages, or hours of labor.

We suppose what has just been said to be true of all mills similar to ours, wherever situated.—But the mills of Allegheny experience a difficulty local and peculiar to Allegheny. The Legislature of the State enacted in 1848, what is known as "the Ten Hour Law," which has, however, proved inoperative, except at Philadelphia and here. The forty or more cotton mills in Lancaster, Dauphin, Montgomery, Delaware, and other counties in the State, and all the mills in the other States have not run less than 12 hours; and those of Philadelphia, which run but ten hours, are working on fancy goods; so that according to the accounts we have received; there is not a single mill in the United States, employed on such goods as we manufacture, that has run less than 12, or 12 1-2 hours per day, which is one sixth, or equivalent to two months in each year, more service of their capital invested in real estate and machinery, than is permitted to us. It may not now be as it was hitherto always supposed—the best policy of Pennsylvania to foster and encourage manufacturing within her borders; however, this may be, she could not well devise a more effectual obstacle to the further investments, or even means for the gradual destruction of the cotton mills now existing, than to enact that ten months shall be a year in Pennsylvania, while in every other State they persist in having twelve.

In the abstract we are decidedly in favor of ten hour reform, and would cooperate in any practical effort for its general adoption among the States; but it is preposterous in Pennsylvania, as it must eventually prove fatal to the whole Iron and Cotton interest of Allegheny, or of Pennsylvania. Under its operation, already, in this city, $130,000 less wages has been earned by the operatives, for whose benefit it was ostensibly enactment. $50,000 worth of cotton was sent abroad to be sold during the past year, which had been brought here for the use of the mills. Hundreds of new cotton factories have ceased. Some of the old ones have been broken up, others sold at immense sacrifice. All the mills have stood many months idle, and other unmistakable signs exist, that the business is paralyzed. Indeed, it must be manifest to every honest and ingenuous mind, that unless our mills can manufacture as cheap as the mills of other cities and states, we must, necessarily, in the end, be driven from the field of competition.

Our mill has been in constant operation for seventeen years. We have built up an extended valuable custom and correspondence, which, if suffered for a single season to leave us, and obtain their supplies from the mills now so numerous at the South and West, or those of the East, it might be impossible to recover again—We may cling to, and struggle a little longer to save our large investments; running and stopping the mills at intervals, as may be dictated by interest or necessity, hoping to avert the loss of customers, until, on the one hand, we shall be forced to despair of final success, or, on the other, shall be assured that the *legislature* and people, especially the operatives, shall concur with us that it is their true interest and best policy, as well as ours, that the capital, (of more than a million,) that remains in the entire business of Allegheny, be relieved of all undue burthens and restrictions, and placed on a footing of equality, as it respects the hours of labor at least, with the capital invested for like purposes elsewhere. Until this shall be done, there can be no abiding prosperity, no constancy or certainty about the business, as the mills running twelve hours whenever and wherever they please, to contest the market with us, can drive us from the field.

We say, finally, as before, that owing to the high price of cotton, both in England and this country, and the other unfavorable indications, we can see, or foresee no prospect of running our mill this winter or the coming spring, other than the retension of customers, and no prospect of more than a brief resumption—as our recent experiment of one month has proved that it will be attended with a considerable loss.

We are, very respectfully, yours,
KING, PENNOCK & CO

[We are authorized to state that Mr. G. Robertson, of the Anchor Mill, fully endorses the sentiments contained in the above, which will render it unnecessary for that company to write a reply.—Eds. Gazette.]

By the arrival of a friend, who for the last three years has been travelling in Brazil and the Buenos Ayrean Provinces, we are placed in possession of an item worthy of notice. Our informant (speaking of a journey which he made through the Province of Rio Grande do Sul, in June last,) says:—*New York Courier.*

"It was my good fortune to meet in San Borja with Mons. Bonpland, the companion of Humboldt in some of his most remarkable travels, and as he was about proceeding to Monte Video by the river Uruguay, for the purpose of receiving his pension which is allowed him by the French Government, and this being in my route, we made the voyage together. Mons. Bonpland, although seventy-eight years of age, is still vigorous and in full possession of every faculty. His conversation is full of and very interesting, and his plans for the future are such as one would expect to hear from a man in the prime of life. He still corresponds with his friend Humboldt, and, unlike him, has determined to pass the remainder of his days in obscurity. Near the retired village of San Borja he occupies a cottage, and cultivates the ground attached to it. He has a native wife and a number of small children, to whom he is much attached. Mons. Bonpland still continues his botanical researches, and during our journey from San Borja to Montevideo he collected and described over two hundred new plants. His collections are immense, and doubtless very valuable, but he is probably destined never to realize any benefit from them, as nothing can persuade him to return to France. His long residence in the interior of South America, (since the year 1817,) including an imprisonment of nine years in Paraguay by the Dictator Francia, has so accustomed him to the rude and simple life of the natives that nothing could induce him to change his present mode of living."

Louisville Railway Proceedings.—Large meetings of the most influential citizens and others have been lately held at Louisville, to push forward the railways leading from that city into the interior. The proceedings were spirited, and indicated a firm determination to go ahead. A city subscription of a *million of dollars* to the stock of the road to Nashville, with a branch to the Mississippi river connecting with the Mobile and Ohio Railway was resolved on. Other subscriptions to the Jeffersonville and Columbus, Ind., roads were also recommended and full confidence is expressed that the tax payers will sanction the recommendation, almost unanimously.

Gen. Collins, President of the Maysville and Lexington road, addressed the meeting in the evening, the journal says, "with great power and effect." He reviewed, in a clear and lucid manner, the anticipated benefits to accrue to Louisville from the construction of the Maysville road to Lexington, which he satisfied the meeting would certainly be constructed, and at a cost not exceeding $1,500,000. He dwelt also on the final connection of the line by Lexington and Maysville with either the central Virginia roads terminating at Guyandotte or a road running through Ohio.—The estimated cost per mile of the Maysville road 68½ miles, and three tunnels, is $22,000, and its income at 10½ per cent.

From the New York Tribune.

Hemp—Flax—Cotton.

The paramount importance, for some years, accorded to cotton as the material of textile fabrics is novel, unnatural, and cannot endure.—Not to speak of wool—a more valuable, but more costly material—it is notorious that there is produced a far greater quantity or weight of cleaned fiber per acre of hemp or flax than of cotton, and a less expence. Whitney's invention of the cotton gin, with the almost simultaneous invention or perfection of processes for carding, spinning and weaving cotton, especially by steam or water power, has given cotton its recent predominance. While the manufacture of cotton thus obtained a rapid and extraordinary development, that of hemp and flax but especially of the latter, has been thrown back by the obstacles encountered, not only in spinning and weaving, but in breaking and cleaning it—that is, in separating the fiber entirely from the woody and worthless portion of the stalk which it enfolds.

We believe ripe flax might be profitably grown in nearly every State of the Union for an average of 20 her hundred or $120 per ton, provided machinery existed by which it could be broken and cleaned at a cost of not more than $20 per ton—and that ought to be abundant. But in fact, by the rude and clumsy hand brake and swingling knife which have come down to us, probably from Noah's time it is worth at least $100 and really nearer $200 per ton to dress Flax well; and this heavy charge has very obviously contributed to keep flax for years in the back ground. It has been by no means uncommon to grow large crops of flax for the seed alone, throwing out the threshed stalks, fiber inclusive, to rot and return to the soil. This seed is exported to countries where the practice of pulling the plant green, in order to secure greater softness and fineness, has created a demand for it, while a good deal is manufactured into oil. We do not believe all the flax fiber grown in this country during the last thirty years has netted the growers $3 per hundred weight after deducting the cost of breaking and cleaning.

Now, it as we understand and believe, machinery and processes have been devised and perfected in the West, which promise, if they are only to get the people to dissolve or secede from the Union.—Whereupon, he dropped his withered face, and seemed to be in deep distress for one or two minutes, after which he raised his head, and, with a faltering voice said, "Oh, don't do that till I am dead!" While he uttered these words, the large tears chased each other down his way worn cheeks. "He was told that a great number of men would try to prevent them," to which he replied, "Don't let them do that till I am dead."

An old Soldier, living at Harper's Ferry, Va., being entitled to 160 acres of land under the new bounty act, obtained from the patent office the necessary authority for locating land. He selected upon a tract of unoccupied government land at Harper's Ferry, being more convenient, in his estimation, than traveling over the wilds of Oregon, Minnesota or California. The old soldier has consulted able legal gentlemen, who have given it as their opinion that he can hold the land, as the bounty act allows the location upon any unoccupied government land. The property thus selected is said to be worth at least $150 000.

Fame.—The New Englander says Longfellow is known in Pittsfield as "the man that married Mr. Appleton's daughter," and Herman Melville as "the fellow that bought Dr. Brewster's farm."

Lady Gray, wife of Sir Charles Edward Grey, Governor of Jamaica, died in England, Nov. 15, after giving birth to a still born child. The wife and husband have not lived together nor seen each other for several years, he having gone to Jamaica to escape from his wife and creditors, and she resenting his appropriation of a part of her separate maintenance. They belong to the "first families" of the British aristocracy.

REMARKABLE CASE!!
EVIDENCE IN OUR MIDST!!

Mr. Kiss—Sir, I cheerfully comply with your request that I would give you an account of the almost miraculous cure of my little daughter's eye by the use of your "Pectoleum."

She was attacked with a very sore eye in February or March last, when I immediately applied to the best medical aid in the city, by whom it was pronounced "a very bad eye" and all gave me no hope of doing her any good. After which I took her into the country to an old lady, who had been very successful in curing eyes. She told me that her case was hopeless, as she would certainly lose not only that one, but also that the other would follow—it being a scrofulous affection of the blood. And I do certify that at the time my father (J. B. Vashon) came to the conclusion that we had better try your "Pectoleum," she was entirely blind of one eye. It is now about two months since she began its use, and she can now see with both eyes as good as ever she did; and, as far as I can tell, I believe she has, with the blessing of he Almighty, been cured by "Pectoleum."

Yours, respectfully,
M. Frances Vashon Colder.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 30, 1850.

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R. E. Sellers, 67 Wood street; D. M. Carry, D. A. Elliott, Joseph Douglass, and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny, also by the proprietor, S. M. KIER,
Canal Basin, Seventh st, Pittsburgh

Office of Ohio and Penna. R. R. Co, Third st.
Pittsburgh, August 5, 1850.

The Stockholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road Company are hereby notified to pay the eighth instalment of five dollars per share, at the office of the Company, on or before the 20th day of August. The ninth instalment on or before the 20th day of September. The tenth instalment on or before the 20th day of October next.

☞ The 7th instalment was called for on the 20th of July last.

aug2:dtf WM LARIMER, Jr., Treasurer.

☞ Worms! Worms!—A great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of and classifying the Worms generated in the human system. Scarce any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research, and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that after all, a mode of expelling these worms and purifying the body from their presence, is of more value than the wisest disquisitions as to the origin. The expelling agent has at length been found—and is offering to the public M'Lane's Vermifuge, the proprietors are confident that it will only require to be used to prove itself superior to any now in use.

☞ For sale by J. KIDD & CO, No 60 Wood street.
de28-dkwS,

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. O. G. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set Block Teeth, in whole and parts of sets, upon Suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates—Toothache cured in five minutes, where the nerve is exposed. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

Refer to—J. R. McFadden, F. H. Eaton. jal9

FALL IMPORTATION OF HARDWARE.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.
129 WOOD STREET,

Are now prepared with a large and fresh stock of English, German, and American Hardware, to offer superior inducements to buyers. Those wishing to purchase will promote their interest by looking through our stock, as they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. aug15

DR. O. HUNT,
Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets. oct1-dlyin

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS

CITIZENS'
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Pittsburgh.

C. G. HUSSEY, Treas. ——— A. W. MARKS, Sec'y.
Office—No. 41 Water street, in the warehouse of C. H. GRANT.

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

An 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 in the community for their prudence, intelligence, and integrity.

Directors—C. G. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazelton, John Haworth, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier. ap30-tf

DIED.

On the evening of the 20th December, Elizabeth Milvaine.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Jan 1st at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, the Rev. Wm B Mcilvaine, East Liberty

On Tuesday, 31st December, at 9 o'clock, A. M., Mrs. Martha E. Kincaid, wife of W. H. Kincaid.

The funeral will leave the residence of her husband, corner of Leacock and Morgan sts, Allegheny city, this day, 1st January, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery.

On Tuesday, the 31st instant, Mr. John H. Moeller, aged 28 years.

His funeral will leave the residence of E. Holmes, Leacock street, Allegheny, at 10 o'clock this day.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Educational Association of Allegheny county, will be held in Pittsburgh, in the Fourth Ward Public School House, commencing on Friday, January 3d, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Rev. W. D. Howard, will address the Association in the Second Presbyterian Church, at 7 o'clock in the evening. The meeting will be continued on Saturday, when several lectures on the various branches of education will be delivered. All friends of the cause are respectfully invited to attend. By order of Ex. Committee.

C G RODGERS
A C TORRENCE.
jal:wtl

ELECTION.

AN Election will be holden for President, Managers, and Inspectors of the Board of Trade, in the Rooms of the Association, on Thursday, the 2d instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN HARPER, Secretary

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers, trading under the firm of W & M Micheltree, have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm will present them for payment, and those indebted will please call and settle their accounts. WILLIAM MICHELTREE.
MONTROSE MITCHELTREE.

Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1851.—jal

CARD.

THE improvements in the Mails.—It will be seen, by the notice of the Postmaster in this day's paper, that the new arrangement for the Eastern mail goes into operation on Monday next, when the express mail for the West will leave the city at nine o'clock, P. M., and regular every evening at the same hour thereafter. This mail will connect with the morning train from New York, and the evening mails from Philadelphia, and also with the evening mails from Washington and the South. The passengers by it will reach Cumberland, by railroad, the next morning at five o'clock, and thence be carried in stages over the mountains by day light, and will get into Wheeling in about 24 hours from the time they left Baltimore.

This mail will afford great advantages to the travellers over this route, to and from the West, and cannot but be a great convenience. It will also afford great advantage to the whole West, in the receipt of intelligence from Washington, and from all the points on the seaboard. Under the old arrangement, the mail for one half mile from the West, which left this city at 8 o'clock in the morning, so that the mail and travellers from Washington and the South, were detained here for twelve hours, and the passengers and mails from the East, who arrived in the morning and afternoon cars, from Philadelphia, were kept over, those by the former eighteen, and those by the latter, twelve hours. Now, under the new arrangement, there will be only the necessary delay to allow the mails to be tragslerred, when they will be sent right on. In this mail the great West will get the latest news direct from Washington, twelve hours in advance of the time it is now received.

We owe this important improvement in the mail service to the present Postmaster General, who has given it the energy of the great and ability he has brought to the discharge of the duties of his office.—*Balt. Patriot.*

A Friend to the Union.—"Oh, don't do that till I am dead."—The Atlanta (Georgia,) Republic says

On the day of the meeting of the secessionists at Kingston, a revolutionary soldier returned to his residence in Cobb county, on the rail road, though his eyes were so dim that he could not very well see. He was told that Georgia was going to get the people to dissolve or secede from the Union.—Whereupon, he drooped his withered face, and seemed to be in deep distress for one or two minutes, after which he raised his head, and, with a faltering voice said, "Oh, don't do that till I am dead!" While he uttered these words, the large tears chased each other down his way worn cheeks. "He was told that a great number of men would try to prevent them," to which he replied, "Don't let them do that till I am dead."

...Y MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED & TELEGRAPHED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS BY THE BALTIC.

New York, December 31.

The steamer Baltic put into Provincetown on Saturday evening, and remained until Sunday at noon; Capt. Comstock endeavoring, in the mean time, to purchase coal, which he found difficult to obtain. Should he not be able to find sufficient to run to New York, he will put into Boston.

The Baltic passed off Halifax at 10 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. The passengers left her at Provincetown, and proceeded to Boston by rail road and other conveyance. They have all reached Boston. Among them is Geo. W. Kendall, of the New Orleans Picayune.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

England and the Continent do not present any news of interest.

Affairs in Germany are becoming more pacific, and the prospect of peace is more promising.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, Dec. 14.

Cotton—The market is firm for all descriptions. American has advanced 1/32d per lb. The week's sales are 41,180 bales. Other descriptions are without change.

Breadstuffs—The market is languid, with large receipts. Flour has slightly declined. Wheat is heavy. Indian meal is selling at 13s 6d@14s per bbl. Corn is sold at 30s 6d@32s per quarter.

Tobacco—The market continues firm, but sales are not so large.

Groceries—Coffee is firm. Sugar and molasses are steady. Rice is selling at 14s@15s 6d per cwt.

Provisions—The market is dull, with small sales at prices rather favoring buyers.

Money Market—Money is easy. Consols are firm, and in good request, at last quotations. English securities are in good demand.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Dec. 31.

Senate—Several petitions and memorials were presented, and appropriately referred.

Mr. Badger's resolution to amend the rules so as to cut off all debate on all preliminary motions, taken up and referred to the Select Committee.

The resolution of Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, for directing inquiry into the expediency of amending the law granting registers of enrolments and licenses to vessels, was adopted.

Mr. Benton's resolutions asking the Secretary of the Navy to report to the Senate upon the expediency of transferring the Coast Survey service from the Treasury Department, was taken up.

Messrs. Jeff. Davis and Downes opposed the resolution.

After a long debate, the resolution was amended by calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to give the reasons why the charges should not be made, in which form it was adopted.

The vote by which the Senate refused to permit the extra copies of the correspondence with the Austrian Charge, was reconsidered, and after some debate, 5000 copies were ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned.

House.—Shortly after the meeting, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to modify and reduce the rates of postage.

Mr. Hebard advocated facilities to newspapers.

Mr. Chandler spoke in favor of reducing the postage on magazines, when the postage was prepaid.

Mr. Wentworth moved to reduce the postage on newspapers, when it shall be paid in advance.

Mr. Fowler was for the two cent uniform postage.

Mr. Potter gave notice that he would press the vote on the question, on Monday next, at 2 o'clock.

The Committee then, after much merry proceedings as to whether the House should adjourn over to Thursday or Friday, decided in the latter proposition.

The House then adjourned.

Washington, Dec. 31, 1850.

In the Congress proceedings yesterday, I announced that the President sent to the Senate copies of the correspondence between the Austrian Charge and the undersigned.

On the motion to print 10,000 extra copies, a warm and heated debate arose. All the Senators who took part in it, bore testimony to the master by abuse of Mr. Webster's letter. Mr. Mangum said that it contained not one word of truth—Another declarer—pretty and manly! by advanced, it the civilized world.

The correspondence is published to day.

The Austrian Charge writes an important letter, it characterizes the mission of Dudley Mann to the Hungarians, as a violation of the principles of non-intervention, announced by Gen Taylor, and certainly protests, in the name of his Government, against the proceedings of our Government. It treats Mann as a spy.

Mr. Webster replies at length, and handles Hülsemann without gloves. He justifies the lively interest taken by our people in the events and movements of this extraordinary age, wherever exhibited.

As compared with America, he says, the possessions of the House of Hapsburg are but a patch upon the earth's surface.

Mr. Webster's reply received the encomiums of all who heard it, and is much talked of to day.

NEWS ITEMS.

Louisville, Dec. 31.

The river is falling fast, with 6½ feet on the Falls, and 10 feet in the Canal.

The weather is clear.

The steamer Gladiator passed up this morning, and the Ohio this afternoon.

The Ohio saved the freight from the wreck of the Talleyrand. She was insured here for $75,000.

A destructive fire occurred at Rushville, Illinois, which destroyed property to the value of $11,000.

And arrival at St. Louis from Salt Lake, brings intelligence that the valley is in a prosperous condition.

NEW YORK MARKET.

December 31—M.

Cotton—The market, if any thing, is better, with sales of 200 bales.

Flour—The market is very quiet, but steady, with sales of 1000 bbls at yesterday's quotations.

Rye Flour—is firm, with sales of 150 bbls at $3,62 per bbl.

Grain—The market is inactive. Sales 2000 bu new Corn at 65c per bu.

Provisions—Pork is firm, with small sales of Mess at $12 12½. Dressed Hogs are steady at 5c per 100. Lard is in good request, with sales of 150 bbls at from 7½ to 8c.

Whiskey—Sales of 60 bbls at 27c per gallon.

Coffee—Sales 100 bags Rio at 11@11½c per lb.

Linseed Oil is unchanged.

Spirits Turpentine is held at 45c per gallon.

EVENING REPORT.

December 31.

Cotton—Prices have advanced ¼@½d, with sales of 3,000 bales.

Flour—The market is quiet, with further sales of 2000 bbls at yesterday's prices, and quiet.

Grain—The market is without change, with sales of 2,500 bush of sound old yellow at 67½@68c per bush.

Butter—Sales of 300 bbls at 12½@12½c per lb.

Provisions—Mess pork is without change, and also prime beef. Mess beef is more active, with sales of 1,600 tierces at $7,25@7,50 per tierce.—Beef hams are firm.

Hogs are firm at 5c per 100. Lard is steady.

Whiskey is without change, with sales of 100 bbls.

Groceries—The market is quiet.

Spirits Turpentine—Further sales of 240 bbls at 45c per gall.

Linseed Oil—Much anxiety is beginning to be felt by consumers, on account of the very small stock on hand, and the prospect of higher prices for some months to come. Sales have been made to arrive, deliverable in March, April, and May, and it is understood that a considerable number of bbls are yet purchased in London at present prices, on the spot, at 91@95c per gal, at which 3000 gallons were sold to day in lots.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

December 31.

It has been snowing all day, and nothing is doing in flour.

Grain—Sales of good to prime red Wheat at 100c. Sales of white Corn at 58@59c; and of yellow at 59@60½c per bu, with light receipts. Oats are selling at 40@42c.

Whiskey is unchanged.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Cincinnati, Dec. 31.

Hogs—Sales to day of 1400 head at $4,10 for fair, and $4,20@4,25 for fair to fine, averaging 220 to 224 lbs, and $4,40 for 100 averaging 275 lbs. The total number arrived, up to this evening, is 26,237.

Mess Pork is in demand at $10,75 per bbl, and held firmly at $11.

Lard—Sales 200 bbls prime at 7½c.

Salted Meats—Sales of 100,000 lbs dry salted sides at 5c per lb.

Flour—The market is brisk at $3,75@3,80 per bbl.

Cheese—Sales at 6½@7c.

Groceries—Molasses is selling at 28½@29c, and Sugar at 5½@6c. Sales of Coffee at 11½@11½c per lb.

Linseed Oil is held at 95c per gal.

Whiskey—Sales at 25½c.

The river has fallen 2½ feet.

The weather is cold.

BALANCES ON DEPOSIT, which have been unchanged for three years and upwards, in the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh—

William Davis, residence unknown, Aug 9, 1850, $220
Spencer Stanley, Zanesville, O., Oct 23, 1847, 43

I certify, that the foregoing balances appear to be due to the persons named, or their legal representatives, according to the books of this bank.

T M HOWE, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 30th day of December, 1850.

C W ERNEST,
Notary Public.

McCALLISTER'S OINTMENT—8 gross for sale by [de30] J KIDD & CO

LARD OIL—5 bbls for sale by J KIDD & CO

INDIGO—200 lbs Spanish Flora, Madras and Manilla, for sale by [de30] J KIDD & CO

TAKE NOTICE.

A CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD—Twenty five Dollars reward will be paid to any one who will produce a spot of paint, green or dry, that cannot be extracted with Hoit's Improved Chemical Soap. I have the satisfaction of saying to the people of this place that this article, by my own improvement on it, now stands unrivalled in this country for extracting grease, tar, pitch, oil, paint, or any other greasy substance, from all kinds of gentlemen's or ladies' clothing, carpets, table spreads, merino shawls, ladies' bonnets, &c, without injuring any thing that pure water will not injure. More than one thousand persons in different parts of the country have told me they would not be without it if it cost $1 a cake. In trying this Soap on more than 300 articles of light silks, satins, alpaccas and calicoes, I have only found three pieces of silk, two of alpaccas, and four of calico, on which it changed the color; therefore, before putting it on a light dress, try a sample of the dress first. I state this because I am determined not to recommend it any stronger than I know to be strictly true.

Orders from country merchants and pedlars promptly attended to by the subscriber. R E SELLERS
de30 57 Wood st

SODA ASH—75 cases Kuriz brand for sale by
de30 S & W HARBAUGH

ROLL BUTTER—20 bbls prime, rec'd for sale by
de30 S & W HARBAUGH

TALLOW—50 bbls prime for sale by
de30 S & W HARBAUGH

CHEESE—50 bxs W. R. Cheese for sale by
de30 S & W HARBAUGH

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—50 bags rec'd for sale by
de30 S & W HARBAUGH

CORN MEAL—20 bags for family use, for sale by
de30 S & W HARBAUGH

LINSEED OIL—10 bbls rec'd for sale by
de30 S & W HARBAUGH

SEVENTH GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL

SALE OF DRY GOODS,

AT THE ONE PRICE STORE OF

A. A. MASON & CO.,

62 and 64 Market street,

WILL commence on Monday, December 30, 1850, and continue through the month of January. On this occasion, the whole of their immense establishment will be thrown open for Retail Trade, and their extensive stock, amounting to Forty Hundred and Thirty Thousand Dollars, will be offered at Retail, at fully one fourth less than usual prices.

The notice of their Semi-Annual Sale to any one of the thousands who attended the sale of last year, will be sufficient guarantee for a call this season. They will, however mention a few of the Goods and Prices, for the benefit of those who have never attended their sales, viz:—

Rich Cashmeres ——— 750, usual price $1 00
200 pcs Cot'n & Wool Cashmeres 25 do 37½
1500 do do do Delaines 15, 18 & 20 do 25
50 pcs High cold plaid do ——— 45 do 62½
50 pcs Striped and Fig'd Silks 50 do 75
50 pcs Satin de Chines and Satin 574 do 125
50 pcs Black Silks reduced 25 do 37½

100 French Merinos ——— 1 00 do 1 37½
300 pcs Parmettas and Lyonese Cloths, reduced 33 per cent.
200 pcs Alpacas, all colors, reduced 30 per cent.
2500 Long Square Shawls, which will be sold from 81 to $5 less than usual prices.
3000 yds Bonnet Ribbons at 6½c the usual price 18 to 25
Fast colored Calicoes at