...NING, JAN. 3, 1851.

...TISEMENTS are earnestly requested to hand in ... before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as ...ssible. Advertisements not inserted for a special 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.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Our yearly advertisers are requested to send in such advertisements, during this week, as they wish put in new type, as we do not wish to reset old notices which may soon be ordered out. We also invite such as wish to change their cards to give us early notice.

Our commercial reporter has been nabbed by the officers of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and compelled to sit upon a jury, and we are thus unable to present that department of our paper with its accustomed fullness to day. We think it rather a hard case that men should be taken from avocations that cannot be supplied on a moment's notice, to perform duties which thousands of others could as easily discharge, but as we hold to the doctrine of obeying the laws, we have nothing to r.ll but to yield. We hope Judge McClure, however, will kindly regard the interests of our numerous commercial readers, and relieve our reporter from his compelled services as soon as the interests of the Commonwealth will permit.

We have reached the middle of the nineteenth century. The reflecting mind will pause at a point like this, and look back. He will review, not the events of a year, but of fifty years.—Since this first day of January, 1801, what mighty changes have taken place! Napoleon was then rising rapidly, to power and dominion, but he has long since passed away, and of his vast political system, scarcely a vestige remains.

During one third of the half century just elapsed, war desolated some of the fairest portions of the globe; but during nearly two thirds of it the world has enjoyed, with slight interruptions, the blessings of peace. So long a period of almost uninterrupted peace had not been enjoyed by mankind since the Christian era. During this period the arts of peace made unexampled progress. This it is which has distinguished this period from any that preceded it; and this progress seems to be on a scale of geometrical acceleration, until improvements, the product of science and skill, now team upon us with astounding rapidity. The age is intensely utilitarian.

It were vain to attempt to enumerate the inventions, discoveries and improvements that have marked the period under consideration. When it began there were few canals in the world, no steam vessels, no rail roads, no power presses, no electric telegraphs. The movements of commerce and human intercourse were slow, laborious and expensive. Selfishness, jealousy, and distrust marked the intercourse of nations, and to a great extent, that of individuals; and men did not then, as now, unite their means and energies for the prosecution of gigantic enterprises for the common good.

But the end is not yet. Much remains to be accomplished, both in the physical and moral world. The impulse which the human mind has already received will doubtless carry it forward until every thing which stands in its way, whether physical, moral or political, shall be overcome.

Some clouds are hovering over us as well as over Europe. They may pour forth storm and tempest; but if they do, they can only purify the moral atmosphere, and infuse new energy into human character; and notwithstanding these, we confess that the second half century with the pleasing assurance that the great Disposer of events will so guide them as to bring in a brighter day than we have yet seen.

The Rua Pavement

A part of Broadway, New York city, is paved on what is called the Rua plan. The street is first divided into three longitudinal sections, and dug out some sixteen inches deep. First a layer of broken stone is laid down and beat solid. On the broken stones a thick layer of cement is poured, which fills up the interstices of the stone, the whole forming a most substantial concrete. The surface of this being made smooth and level, it is ready to receive the cubical blocks of granite, of which the pavement is made. These blocks are twelve inches deep, nine wide, and as long as the piece will make. They are laid in lines running diagonally with the street, forming regular range work. Being entirely composed of such blocks, accurately dressed on every side, the pavement is very substantial and very level; and resting as they do on a solid bed of concrete, that cannot be affected by water or frost, the blocks can neither rise nor sink.

One objection to this pavement is, that it will become dangerously smooth after being long worn. For this there is, probably, no remedy. Another is, that it is enormously expensive, so much so, that none but the most opulent cities can afford it.—But it certainly is the best of all pavements; and for Broadway, with its perpetual throng of vehicles, it is, perhaps, the cheapest. The motion of a carriage rolling over this pavement very much resembles that of a rail road car.

AMIN BEY AND JOHN P. BROWN.—Some time since, a letter was published in the New York Express, from a correspondent at Constantinople, denying, that the said Amin, was sent to this country by his Sovereign as an Ambassador, &c. This letter has produced a reply from Mr. Browne, who indignantly denies the charge, and doubts that the letter came from a respectable source at Constantinople, if it came from there at all. To which the New York Express, replies as follows:

"The letter said to be," to which Mr Brown thus alludes, was quite as genuine as his own. It was written, just where it purported to be written, and came from authority quite as respectable as that of the Dragoman himself. Our correspondent is not unknown to American at Constantinople, nor to the Civil Authority of the Government of the Sublime Porte. Like others our correspondent thought there was a disposition to magnify the office of Amin Bey, and to glorify his companion, Mr. Brown, who had been mainly instrumental in getting up this mission,—a mission which took the Dragoman from his place of business, whether with or without a leave of absence, he knows best, and which has made him a lion in the land from Washington to Maine, and from Maine to Ohio.

Our correspondent at Constantinople is an American, and knowing the propensity of his people to be humbugged, and seeing Amin Bey spoken of in the press as a great functionary, an Ambassador, a Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., and knowing all about him and his mission he wrote the letter which appeared in the columns of the Express. He said nothing against the standing and character of Amin Bey, but warned his countrymen of the precise official dignity and bearing of the man for whose pleasure and instruction Congress voted the sum of $10,000: Mr. Brown must not flatter himself that he has refuted any thing said by our correspondent, for such is not the fact. We must say in behalf of our Government and Institutions that the precedent of paying $10,000 for the entertainment of an "Agent" of a Foreign Power, sent here to obtain information for the authorities of his own country is not a safe one for imitation. We said so at the time the appropriation was made, but the recommendations to and the action of Congress were against all suggestions as to the right and wisdom of a different policy.

The truth as to the charge made by the correspondent of the Express, can doubtless be ascertained through our Minister at Constantinople, Mr. Marsh, and it is due to both Governments, as well as to Amin Bey and Mr. Brown, that it should be investigated.

Braddocks Field Plank Road.

This improvement, now rapidly advancing, will soon afford easy access from the city to the most beautiful and celebrated grounds in Western Pennsylvania, the Fields where Washington's youthful valour and martial talents first shone forth as a Pillar of Light, directing his countrymen in the choice of a Leader for the war of independence. From this classic spot, the Road, after passing the forest home of Alliquippa, the last Indian Queen, soon reaches the crossings of Turtle Creek, by a route in the highest degree picturesque and romantic.

During the month of November, the arrival of a large portion of the plank, for some time rather retarded than advanced the work, as the plank had to be towed from the Allegheny, and, to secure it from the late frequent and sudden rises in the river, it had to be immediately drawn, measured and distributed along the road, which not being fully graded, was yet unsettled and almost impassable. But notwithstanding adverse circumstances, the company determined to commence laying the plank about the first of December, and at the close of the month more than two and a half miles of the road was planked, upon which the travel is now constant and uninterrupted. In a few days, three miles will be finished, beyond which to the six mile ferry the grading is done and the road, though not yet planked is in pretty good order.

...necessary to say how desirable and advantageous this local work is to the whole city, and particularly to all who do business or own property east of Wood street. It is believed that the additional subscriptions necessary to finish the whole road, will be cheerfully made by our citizens, more especially as the stock will undoubtedly yield handsome dividends, most probably larger than any other stock in the Pittsburgh market. Less than a fourth of the stock necessary remains untaken. About one fifth additional will suffice to complete the road.

The *California Courier* is exceedingly severe upon Senators Fremont and Gwin. In noticing the bill introduced by the first named Senator, to grant donations of land to the early, and preemption rights to the subsequent settlers," it says:

We can hardly suppose that either House of Congress will inflict such an outrage on the people of the State, by passing the bill. But if our Senators press its passage, the Senate may not be considered as having wilfully wronged us, for it is fair for the members to suppose that our agents are the best exponents of our wishes and wants. A greater act of injustice to the real friends—the permanent and productive inhabitants of California, could not well be committed than will be committed if this bill is passed.

What Col. Fremont means by such an insult—such a fraud upon nine tenths of the people of this commonwealth, we cannot divine. Runaways from justice, negroes, Indians, Kanakas, and the scum of Christendom, who took up quarters in this State before the cession, are to have 640 acres of land, and those who have built up the commerce, dug in the mines, the principal producers of the soil, and have paid all the revenue raised for the benefit of the State, and the United States, are excluded altogether.

Now if this donation was confined to the American pioneers, who in the military and civil service aided in rescuing the territory from Mexico, we would offer no objection; but this bill makes no such discrimination. All persons, since the cession, if they have been on and improved 160 acres, are entitled, under the presumption law, to sue it from the government. The Colonel takes good care to include himself in the gift of 640 acres. In fact we know enough of Fremont and Gwin, to believe that they will legislate millions out of the hands of the people, but not one cent out of their own.

Now what earthly benefit were one half of the non property holding inhabitants of California, (before the cession, to California or the United States?) If these men are to be thus favored, why those who have built up the country, and who, unfortunately, sent Fremont to the Senate, where is the justice in it? What can be the object of this assault upon the people? Col. Fremont must have some object in view. These people to whom he is offering to transfer so large a portion of the lands of California are not asking for it, and are not suffering from the want of it. If this bill passes, though the representations of Fremont and his associates, it may be well for them to keep out of the country—California will be no pleasant residence for them.

The land jobbing, however, which our Senators and Representatives have gone into, we are not surprised at. They wanted the offices they now hold to retrieve their broken down fortunes. Wright is pretty well off, and may be excepted from this general declaration. In fact, we do not think he will meddle much in the matter. Our Senators are the men who will make great use of their positions. If the pre-emption law in California do not wake up from their present indifference, and give to Congress the proper information to resist the passage of a batch of acts now before the Senate, they will be put at imminent hazard.

As Fremont's bill only provides for himself and Gilbert, Gwin has introduced a counter one, which provides for himself and Wright, and all persons who came into the State at the time that they did.—We will notice it tomorrow. No State ever did cut such a ridiculous figure at Washington as California made to do. No respect is paid to the position, requests and sentiments of our Senators and Representatives, and they seem to care for nothing else but to get as many gouging bills passed for their benefit, as possible; and yet some men talk of sending Fremont back to the Senate.

TREMENDOUS FIRE AT PHILADELPHIA—EDITIVE DESTRUCTION OF THE LEDGER OFFICE. We append the following account from the Evening Bulletin, which narrowly escaped sharing the fate of the Ledger:

At about twenty minutes past seven o'clock this morning, smoke was discovered issuing from the basement of the Ledger Building, at the south west corner of Third and Chesnut streets. The alarm was immediately given, and some of the employees of the establishment hastened off, and, in a short time, the entire fire department of the City was on the ground. The other fire companies speedily arrived. Before however, any access could be had to the flames, the smoke began to pour, in dense, black volumes from the windows of all six stories of the spacious building, and it soon became evident that the whole structure would be destroyed.

It was for a long time impossible to discover the locality of the fire. The men about the building could only surmise it, and the masses of smoke which poured from every aperture, rendered it impossible for any one to enter the basement to ascertain the spot where the fire was raging.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. It was at first stated that it was caused by some paper taking fire from the heating apparatus, but this from the construction of this apparatus, seems improbable. The building was heated by a contrivance above the boiler of the engine, consisting of a cylinder filled with tubes. These tubes received cold air from the street, which was heated by the steam from the boiler being received around the tubes, and the hot air thus obtained was circulated through the entire building. There long thus no fire whatever, near the heating apparatus, it seems impossible that the flames should have originated there.

The Ledger Building was the most extensive printing establishment in the United States, and its machinery was considered the finest in the world—more complete even than those of London and Paris. It was occupied altogether by the Public Ledger printing office, the office of the Dollar Newspaper, and the United States Job Printing establishment. One room on Third street was occupied as a publication and periodical store; lately kept by A. Winch, but now by Messrs Wood and Peterman. They had, we believe, everything.

The cellar of the building was occupied by the steam engine and two of Hoe's celebrated "Last-Fast" four cylinder presses, on which the daily edition of the Ledger was printed. The second story of this and the adjoining building on Chesnut street, was occupied by the composing and editorial rooms of the Ledger and Dollar Newspaper. The third story was occupied by the United States Job Printing Office Company, and as hand press rooms.

The fourth story was occupied as the book and job press rooms, containing six valuable steam power machine presses; two of Adams' best book machines and four jobbing cylinder presses. The fifth story contained the paper storing, drying and pressing room. In this story was also a large hydraulic press, and a double cylinder Napier press. The sixth story was used by the slip and mail writers of the Dollar Newspaper, and as a storage room.

The establishment was the property of Messrs. Stein, Abel & Simons. The building was no more than ten years old, and was constructed in the best manner. The original cost of the building was $16,000. The heating apparatus and other fixtures made the entire cost not less then $20,000. The presses alone, cost over $50,000; and the entire value of the buildings, fixtures, presses, machinery and material, must be reckoned at from $100,000 to $150,000. There was an insurance on the building of $10,000, and on stock of $18,000.

The actual amount of the property destroyed cannot yet be ascertained. The presses and engine in the basement are, it is hoped, not materially damaged. The presses in the fifth story have fallen through to the second story, where, it is hoped, they may be saved without any material damage, that floor being still secure. The sixth story has fallen through also. The second, third, and fourth floors are still standing, and it is believed that much valuable property will be thus saved. The floods of water in the basement prevent, for the present, any thorough examination.

All of the books of the Dollar Newspaper establishment are destroyed, except two. The books down stairs are saved. Mr. D. O. Blood, the clerk, having succeeded in locking them up in fire proof, although almost suffocated by the smoke. He was extricated when almost overcome by the smoke, by the aid of Mr. Pelouze, type founder, on the opposite street.

The whole edition of the Ledger had been worked off when the fire occurred, except a few hundreds. There were eight or ten persons in in the press room in the basement at the time, but up stair there was no one but Mr. Blood.

"GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK," for February, is on our table, and is indeed a most beautiful number. Its embellishments are very fine, and its whole appearance very creditable to the enterprising publisher.

PURE MILK.—The Hon. John A. Dix states in his last work on Madeira, that in the city of Funchal they have a plan of delivering milk, which insures to the purchaser its entire purity from water mixture, or any other substance. There the milk men have droves of cows, and in the morning they drive them round through the city, stopping in front of the doors of their customers, as they pass, and milking right from the cow, in the presence of the customer, the quantity of milk desired. The price of milk in Funchal is eight cents per quart.

GIFT TO PROFESSOR WEBSTER'S WIDOW.—Mr. Cushing, the great millionaire, at Watertown, Massachusetts, and Mr. Appleton, of Boston, have presented Mrs. Webster a handsome house in Cambridge, of which she is to take immediate possession. One or more of her daughters, who are accomplished, it is said, give private lessons in music at their house.

A return to the House of Commons has been printed, showing the number of English factories worked on the 15th of July last, and the children employed in the same. It appears that 257 factories were worked on that day, and the number of children employed was 3,742, consisting of 2,378 boys, and 1364 girls.

The domestic missions of the Methodist Church, according to Bishop James, comprise three hundred and twenty stations, and employ three hundred and thirty seven missionaries. Connected with these are about thirty thousand church members.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Allegheny First Ward Public Schools.

December 23, 1850.

MESSRS. EDITORS—It is truly gratifying to every Philanthropist and lover of literature, who is acquainted with the public sentiment now abroad in the land, that education seems to be the Theme—from East to West, the absorbing topic in every Hamlet, District, County, State—is The Public Schools.

An efficient Directory and competent Teachers sustained by the people, will ere long effect such a change in the rising generation as will be seen and acknowledged; and indeed it has measurably done so already.

I have lately visited many of the public schools, and among the number, those above mentioned. In this Ward there are six Public Schools—2 Infant; 2 Medium; and 2 High Schools, regularly graded and classified, and numbering in all 632 pupils.

I had an opportunity of attending only two Schools, both female—one conducted by Miss Ewing and Miss Robinson, and the other by Miss Kelly. It might seem invidious in me as an observer, to approve of some and not all; but if those examinations at which I was not present were equally meritorious with those which I witnessed, I congratulate the citizens of the First Ward, for having secured the services of such Teachers.

It undoubtedly reflects a high degree of credit on the Teachers of those Schools to witness as I did, not only the order and regularity of the Schools, but also the accuracy with which they acquitted themselves in the various exercises of Reading, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Compositions, Translations in Historia Sacra, &c.

Want of time caused many classes to be omitted, a very interesting one of which was French. More anon. SPECTATOR.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1850.

It is stated that on account of the death of his son in law, Mr. Austin, Mr. Forward will speedily return from Copenhagen. In that event, it is not probable that he will resume the duties of Charge to Denmark. Few appear to comprehend the influence which keeps Mr. Todd in the Brazilian mission. There is no doubt at all of his democracy, and his qualifications are not above, if they are equal to mediocrity. I presume that about the termination of the session, it will be found that the interests of the country and the demands of distinguished Whigs will concur in dictating a change in this and some other stations abroad.

The appointments to the offices in New Mexico created by the territorial bills, have been, in the main judiciously bestowed, though I think it would have been well to name some person in the territory, or from the States, of more distinction and established reputation for ex terror than Major Calhoun, Agent, a discreet and reasonably fair man. The persons nominated for judges of the territorial court, are said to be citizens of Santa Fe, of eminence and respectability.

The memorial of Charles Ellett, Civil Engineer, relative to the navigation of the Ohio river, presented by Mr. Underwood, is a document of great interest to most of your readers. Mr. Ellett's plan is well known to be to keep the river in a navigable order during the hot months of the year, by forming dams and reservoirs to retain the water during the annual floods, and to bring it into requisition in times of drought. I speak of the execution of large works by Mr. Underwood, as a member from Mr. Ellet, although they first appeared in the form of a paper contributed to the Smithsonian Institution. From the statement, Mr Underwood has taken the trouble to compile a table showing the comparative depth of water on the bar at Wheeling for six years. In 1843, the water was below three feet in the channel, at this point, fifty days, in 1844, twenty three, in 1845, thirty five, in 1846, thirty three, in 1847, fifteen days, and in 1848, thirty eight. Mr. Underwood introduced a bill appropriating twenty five thousand dollars for the preliminary surveys. Should the necessary appropriation be obtained, I am told there is a strong probability that this important improvement will stand its place on the list of those which are now struggling to obtain the support of Congress, and which are destined to be adopted and carried through by it just as certainly as peace and prosperity continue. If we are to have mere foreign levee, or what would be far more disastrous, civil strife, government will have no means with which to engage in internal improvements. But in an easy state of the treasury, no government can long resist the clamor of the people directed toward one object. The policy of improving the harbors on the Atlantic coast, has been settled by the practice of fifty years, the corresponding duty in regard to lake harbors, and the internal channels of communication will soon be recognized with equal unanimity.

In an estimate of the representation to which the western states will be entitled, under the apportionment about to be made, I alluded to members each to Illinois and Indiana, upon a basis of one million of free inhabitants. A gentleman of that State informed me that Indiana would get one member more than those of Louisiana and Paris. It was occupied altogether by the Public Ledger printing office, the office of the Dollar Newspaper, and the United States Job Printing establishment. One room on Third street was occupied as a publication and periodical store; lately kept by A. Winch, but now by Messrs Wood and Peterman. They had, we believe, everything.

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Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30, 1850.

Hydro Carbon or Water Gas—Mode of Manufacture—Cost—Sufficiency—California—Steamers, &c.

The Hydro Carbon gas, discovered by Mr. C. F. Brown, of this city, is beginning to cause quite a revolution among the gas monopolies, compelling them to decrease the prices very sensibly in this section of country. As it may be some interest at the present time to the citizens of Pittsburgh, who are treated so heavily for bad light, I will give you a short description of this new invention, its success, &c. Without giving a minute detail of the whole apparatus, I shall content myself with giving a general idea of it, and the process of manufacturing gas with the one now in use at the "Clipper" office in this city.

The generator consists of a small brick furnace, with a cast iron retort, running lengthways through it, in such a manner as to admit the flame from the fire immediately beneath, to pass on both sides, in order to keep it equally heated in all parts. This retort differs from others, in being divided into three compartments—one large compartment, and two much smaller, placed on either side. Immediately above this retort, on the top of the furnace, a small iron tube leads into the main chamber for the purpose of conveying the fire the liquid gas, which is melted in a copper vessel on the top of the furnace. At one rear of the furnace is a small square iron vessel, denominated the wash box, into which the gas passes immediately from the main chamber of the retort. The wash box is filled with iron filings soaked with water, and as the pipe conveying the gas from the retort passes below the surface of the water, the gas has to force its way through to the surface above, before it can pass on to the remaining portion of its impurities. From the wash box the gas passes through an iron pipe into what is called the condenser. Here, by passing through a number of pipes kept cool by the circulation of water, the gas is freed by condensation and double refrigeration from the tar which collects at the bottom of the condenser, and is drawn off as it accumulates. From the condenser, the gas passes directly into the gasometer, which is made of sheet iron on the usual manner, and holds about 1400 feet. The whole apparatus, including gasometer, occupies a space of ten or eighteen by twenty feet.

In making the gas by this apparatus, the retort above described having been filled, the principal one with stone coal, and the smaller ones with a small quantity of charcoal and heavy oils, this is raised up by means of a tightly fitting iron plate screwed on. The fire is now kindled in the furnace. When the retort becomes heated to a cherry red, the melted coal is allowed to flow slowly from the dropper heater, through the tube before described, into the main chamber. At the same time, a very small quantity of water is permitted to drop from another vessel into an iron tube, leading into one of the small retorts. Here the water becomes decomposed, the oxygen entering into combination with the iron, and the hydrogen passing off into the main retort, where it unites with the bituminous generated by the decomposition of the coal, rendering it light and fit for burners, and causing smoke, has heretofore consituted the great and only objection to gas manufactured from coal. The gas then generated the Gas-Meter, then into the wash box and condenser, as described, into the gasometer, leaving in its passage by condensation, &c. all objectionable qualities.—As I have already remarked, the process is very simple, so much so, that the operator in charge is at the requisite heat, nothing is needed but the attention of some one to see that it be kept up, and that the coal and water be kept running into the retort, and when the gasometer is filled, which usually takes about eight hours.

Heretofore, as I have stated, gas manufactured from rosin has been objected to, on account of its liability to clog pipes and burners, where it is used; and also, on account of the peculiar color of the flame produced by it, which has been found hurtful to the eyes. Both of these objections are met by others which it is needless to mention, have been completely remedied by Mr. Brown, in the combining of a quantity of hydrogen with the bituminous, which changes the color of the flame produced, from a deep red to a white luminous color, pleasant to the eye, free from smoke, and giving more light than coal gas.

After the apparatus above described had been fully tested, a number of experiments were made with city scientific gentlemen to ascertain and demonstrate the relative qualities of coal gas, and the water, or rosin gas, as invented by Mr. Brown.

The results were, that the Water Gas consumed 2 and 6 tenths cubic feet per hour, and gave a light equal to 35 sperm candles. After graduating the apparatus, and testing the power, the apparatus was applied to a pipe supplying Coal Gas from the Baltimore Coal Gas Works. The same pressure was used as for the Water Gas, and the same burners gave burner consumed 4 feet of Coal Gas per hour, and gave the light of less than six candles. The results were so astounding to several of the gentlemen present, that the experiments were repeated, timed and measured with the greatest accuracy, and the result as before—namely, Water Gas consuming 2 cubic feet gave light equal to 35 candles, and, Coal Gas, consuming 4 feet, gave less light than 6 candles!

The same apparatus, pressure, test-light and gas burner were used in one Gas and Water Gas. The metre used was constructed to divide the cubic foot into tenths, and so arranged as to see and regulate the pressure accurately.

The water gas was tested at the Clipper office, and the coal gas in the same block. The coal gas at Baltimore is sold at $4 per thousand feet (subject to a slight discount on prompt payment). This rich, brilliant water gas is generated and offered at $1 50 per thousand feet, including all materials.

The apparatus used at the Clipper office, cost about $700, but its great saving in the cost of fuel will soon pay for it, and a very large saving will be effected in the cost of their light fully two thirds. The gas used by the Clipper office costs them about 1,50 per week—the Gas Company would charge them about $10 per week for as much inferior light.

Patent rights for the several States have already been disposed of by the Company owning the invention, as you have already seen by the N. York papers, and a number of hotels, factories, and other large buildings, are now using the invention—one of the most useful ever made in these latter days when the constant demand is "more light."

It is talked of here and at Washington and generally believed, that a movement is going on at the South having for its object the change of the Constitution of California so as to make it a Slave State. Certain agents of the Southern disunion party are now in that State using their influence to bring about such a result. You may anticipate hearing of exciting intelligence from the El Dorado by next Spring.

Our citizens have at last waked up to an appreciation of their own interests, and are *projecting* lines of steamers to Liverpool and Charleston. The first is proposed to be done by the aid of Congress the latter by the subscriptions of individuals. I understand that enough has been pledged to build two fine sea steamers for the emporium of South Carolina, and that they will be built as early as practicable. Our trade is rapidly increasing with the South and; west, and we must have additional facilities of conveyance.

Our local and commercial news is very dull—nothing other than you have received by telegraph, worth sending you. Weather very clear and moderate. RUPERT.

MISSISSIPPI.—Noticing the refusal of the Mississippi Legislature at its recent session, to allow the U. States flag to be unfurled over the State House, the Port Gibson Herald pithily remarks.—"As we looked upon the naked flag staffs of the Capitol, and reviewed the scenes which were then being enacted within its walls, we thought that a noble ship with a reckless crew, scudding *under bare poles* before the breath of the hurricane, and driving headlong among the breakers on a rock bound coast, would be a fit emblem of that 'Ship of State' whose helm is in the reckless and unskilful hands of JOHN ANTHONY QUITMAN."

CUMBERLAND AND WEST NEWTON PLANK ROAD. We learn from the Somerset Herald that planks are being sawed every where along the line of this road, and the prospects for the completion by the first of July, are very flattering indeed. In connection with this, the Cumberland Civilian says:

"We understand that Mr. Shriver has made arrangements with D. A. Cameron, Esq., of Washington City, formerly of Butler county, Pa., to put up, at a point near Cumberland, one of his Self Adjusting Vertical Belt Mills. The operations of these mills are said to be very astonishing. They will saw one thousand feet per hour, superficial measure. Mr. Cameron is now at this place awaiting the manufacture of his castings at the foundry of John Beall & Co. He will probably be employed by Ex-Governor Francis Thomas, to undertake the erection of one of his mills on that gentleman's extensive property in the Glades of Allegheny.

☞ 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 in 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-d&wS

Improvements in Dentistry.

DR. O. G. STEARNS, late of Boston, is prepared to manufacture and set Mineral Teeth on gold and plate of arts, upon suction or Atmospheric Suction Plates.—TOOTHACHE CURED IN FIVE MINUTES, warranted and accepted. Office and residence next door to the Mayor's office, Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

REFERENCE—J. H. McFadden, F. H. Eaton. ja1d

DR. D. HUNT,
Dentist, Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets. ocl1-dly

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS
CITIZENS'
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Pittsburgh.
C. G. HUSSEY, PRES'T.——A. W. MARSS, SEC'Y.
Office—No. 41 Water street, in the warehouse of C. H. GRANT.
THIS 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 to the community for their prudence, intelligence, and integrity.
DIRECTORS—C. G. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. Rice, Edward Heazelton, John Marshall, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Kier. ap30-d

FALL IMPORTATION OF HARDWARE.
LOGAN, WILSON & CO.
120 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. oct 19

DIED,

On Thursday morning, 23 instant, at 10 o'clock, SUSAN BRADFORD, daughter of H. H. and S. E. Wilkins, aged one year and eleven months.

The funeral will take place this day, at half past 2 o'clock, P. M.

Sale of Bows.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the congregation, the unsold pews in the Second Presbyterian Church, Fifth street, Pittsburgh, will be offered at public sale, on Monday, the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in the church. R C LOGAN,
ja3-2d1 Secretary Board Trustees

NOTICE.

OFFICERS and Aldermen of the city, are requested to settle with the Treasurer on or before Tuesday, the 7th inst; the sailing commission will close the city accounts on that day. By order of Auditing Com.
ISAAC JONES, Chairman.
ja3-2d1 A. L. MCKEE, Clerk.

THE firm of M. ALLEN & CO was dissolved on 1st instant, by limitation. The business will be continued as heretofore under the style of NIMICK & CO.

NIMICK & CO.,
Lace M. Allen & Co.,
FORWARDING and Commission Merchants, No 23 Water and 112 Front streets, Pittsburgh. ja3-d1

WANTED a situation as Clerk in a Mercantile House, by a young man who is well acquainted with Book Keeping, City units and doubling. Address V. Z. B. Box 5, Post Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Farmers' Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh.

December 31, 1850.

THE following is a list of Deposits, which for three years prior to this date, have remained in this Bank unclaimed and are now offered, together with the names of depositors and amount of deposits:—

H. Hair, for $40, deposited July 25, 1847
Geo Warbach, $20 do Sep. 6, 1847

Both of above deposits are at interest at the rate of four per cent per annum.

JOHN MAGOFFIN, Cashier

Affirmed units and subscribed before me this 31st day of December, 1850.

J. H. LEDLIE, Notary Public.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1851—ja2-d3t&w3t

TO LET.

THE large four story Warehouse now occupied by L. S. Waterman & Sons, on Water and Front sts, first door west of Forsyth & Co's. Possession given on 1st of April next. For terms, apply to
JOSHUA HANNA,
Cor Wood and Third sts,
or to Geo. J. BIDWELL,
Water st, above Smithfield.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Galch Lee & Son, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business hereafter will be carried on by John S Lee and Galch Lee jr., under the firm of J. S. & G. Lee, at the old stand, No 59 Market street.

January 1, 1851.—ja2 d3t

FOR SALE.

COTTON MACHINERY—One Picker, four Carding Machines, six Drawing Heads, three Speeders, and one Spinning Frame, large lot of Hangers, Shafting, Drums, Pullies, Belts, &c., all second hand, but chiefly in complete working order, and will be sold greatly below their value. Enquire of the undersigned, at the Eagle Cotton Works, Allegheny city.
ja2-d3t* EDWARD HYDE

Transportation Line for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the six 8 good will Lease of Warehouse in Philadelphia, &c., of the Reliance Line. The patronage of this old established concern is well worthy the consideration of persons in the spring business, in that city, or of those who may be already interested in the carrying trade. As the time is advancing for making arrangements for the spring business, it is hoped that early application should be made. JOHN McFADEN,
Surviving partner of John McFaden & Co
ja2 Canal Basin, Penn st.

List of Letters

REMAINING in Wilkins Post Office, Allegheny Co., Pa., Banks Rev J Ffert William Mars William
Brock Heinrich Hobough Saml Mills Isaac
Black Thos Hoffman Jno A Mc Cain Thos W
Barr Robt Hoffman Geo W Meyer Karl
Becker Jacob Hoagland Hiram Myers John V
Harlan Jonathan Johnston Wm C McClintock J R
Clarke John Kilgore Robert M'Breath Robert
Campbell Jno W Kendrick Wm M McWhinnie Mary
Carr Overton MacKoore Thomas M'Martin Wm
Doherty John Mendel Andrew Wilson Alenia
Donaldson Jas Mitchell Thos Weck L
ja3-w2t LUKE B. DAVISON, Postmaster.

SUGAR—20 hhds prime new crop, landing and for sale by R DALZELL & CO, Liberty st
ja2

MOLASSES—100 bbls New Orleans, receiving and for sale by R DALZELL & CO

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the District Court of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the Court House, city of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 6th day of January, A. D 1851, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, viz:—

All the right, title, interest and claim of Andrew Emanuel, of, in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Reserve Tract, Pittsburgh township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at lot No 65 in the plan of lots laid out by G. K. Warner, Jacob Painter, and F. Lutens, containing in front on the Butler turnpike 22 feet, and extending back to an alley 10 feet wide, on which is erected a two story brick house, kitchen and stable, and similar improvements and appurtenances on said lot. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Andrew Emanuel, at the suit of John Gest.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of John Amberson, of, in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Manchester, on the north side of Ohio, Sheffield street, beginning at an alley at the distance of 150 feet west from Chartier street and containing in front on Sheffield street 18 feet 6 inches and extending of that width northwardly parallel with Chartier street 133 feet, to an alley, being the same property which Biddle et al, by deed conveyed to John Amberson, on which there is erected a two story brick dwelling house, subject to a mortgage on the premises, as recorded in mortgage book vol 14, page 620, for the sum of $440 00. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Amberson, at the suit of Andrew Ackley.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Jacob Roll, of, in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Seventh Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner of Arthur street and Centre Avenue, and thence along Arthur street northwardly 74 feet, thence parallel with Centre Avenue 20 feet, thence parallel with Arthur st. 74 ft, to Centre Avenue, and thence by Centre Avenue 20 ft, to the place of beginning, the said lot of ground having thereon erected a two story brick dwelling and other improvements. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Roll, at the suit of the Trustees of the Second Presbyterian Congregation of Pittsburgh.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas Rosser and Jonah Thomas, of, in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the Borough of South Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows: beginning on the northerly line of Carson street, at the distance of 111 feet 6 1-16 inches eastwardly from a 20 feet street (dividing the property of Enoch Wright's heirs from that of Josephine Ormsby) thence on said Carson street eastwardly 25 feet 2 13 16 inches, to property of Sarah M. Philips, thence north 30 deg 50 min. east 225 feet more or less, to the Monongahela River, being in breadth thereon about 26 feet and one half inch south 62 degrees, and 45 minutes west, to the line of property of Caroline Ormsby, and thence by the line of said property to the place of beginning, the said lot of ground being part of a large piece known as the bridge lot, and being the same lot of ground which John H. Page and his wife, by deed dated the 29th day of October, A. D. 1849, granted and conveyed to the said