PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 6, 1851.

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.

The editor of the *Commercial Journal*, of Saturday, makes a most unwarranted attack on the *Gazette*, which self respect will not suffer us to let pass unnoticed. The editor's charge is in the following words:

"The whole report of the Roggen Meeting of Thursday night, in the *Gazette*, is a malicious misrepresentation—*an elaborated lie.*"

Without resorting to what the editor chooses to call "strong language," we most unequivocally pronounce the above statement wholly untrue.—Our report is a correct statement of what actually took place, and for the truth of this we appeal to every honest and intelligent man who was present either Whig or Democrat. Our Reporter, Mr. Kennedy, has the well earned reputation of being exceedingly accurate in his version of proceedings and speeches, and our injunction to him was, to report the proceedings as near *verbatim* as possible, and we have the testimony of our senses, (for we were also present,) as well as that of others, that he did so. The only error, if it can be called one, was speaking a little more strongly than necessary of the confusion at the close of the meeting.

If there was the slightest truth in the Journal's wholesale and sweeping assertion, it would be the easiest thing in the world to take the report and prove its falsity—show what speaker was misrepresented, what portion of the proceedings was incorrectly stated, and in what this "elaborated lie" consisted. Any man who is reckless of character can make sweeping assertions, but when unsustained by proof and the truth, they only rebound upon the head of their author.

A gentleman who was present has sent us a communication in reply to the Journal's remarks, and he will excuse us for our forbearance in seeking only the following closing paragraph:

"I was present at the meeting, sir, of Thursday night, and pronounce the report of it as published by you to be singularly correct and correct, and much pity that the Editor of the Journal, who makes a boast of his liberality towards his contemporaries and those who differ with him in opinion, should venture an assertion so broad and in terms so offensive, particularly when he was present and personally cognizant of all the facts which transpired on the occasion.

Respectfully yours, AUDITOR."

Gold and Silver.

The premium upon American silver coin as compared with American gold coin, in New York, is from two to two and a half per cent.—Here, in Pittsburgh, it is one per cent. The banks no longer pay silver, except in very stinted quantities. The same disparity in the value of gold and silver coin is felt in Europe as much as in this country.

There are two reasons for this state of things.—The first and principal is, that the supply of gold, chiefly from California and Russia, has greatly exceeded the supply of silver. The second and minor reason is a law recently enacted in Holland—one of the great money countries of the world—making silver only a legal tender. Whether the disparity will continue to increase remains to be seen. One thing is certain, the two metals are changing their relative value, by a law as inexorable as the laws of nature. No legislation can restore their former relative value.

Within, gold is a legal tender, and doubtless will continue to be so; gold, therefore, is the *par* standard—silver is above it. This being the case no law can oblige either individuals or banks to pay silver.

The only remedy that we can think of is *to lessen the demand for silver.* A very large amount of money of some kind is needed for the transaction of the every day business of life. For these, silver coin is the most common and the best medium; but if silver can only be obtained by paying a premium for it, it becomes an onerous tax upon the entire community, not to be endured or thought of. See how it works. A man has a five dollar bill which he wishes to convert into *change.* He goes to the bank, and receives a gold piece of equal value, for his bill. So far, he is just where he was. He must then call upon the broker, and at a cost of some ten cents, he gets silver coin.

Now this is a bad state of things. Is there no remedy? The issue of gold dollars is one; and a very good one; but it would require more than we are likely to get soon, to relieve trade from this inconvenience.

Another is that the banks of Pennsylvania should be authorized to issue bills of one, two and three dollars, convertible into gold or silver when presented in sums of over five dollars, and into silver or gold dollars, when under that sum. This measure would restore the value of the two metals nearer to an equilibrium, and enable us to do our every day business on the standard of the true or gold par, thus preventing an immense amount of *shaving.*

We throw out these suggestions in hope that they may lead our business men to endeavor to remove, in this, or some other way, a very serious obstacle to the prosecution of those small every day transactions, in which the poor and the rich are equally interested, and relieve the whole community from a serious tax.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.—It is a very significant fact, that Kentucky, with a larger territory than Ohio, a fine climate, a soil equally prolific, and having had the start in point of time, contains at this moment less white half the population of the latter; yoaily less wealth, and is inferior in every element of civilization and prosperity.

A comparison between the commerce of the northern and southern states, as indicated by their tonnage, is equally surprising. The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, furnishes full tables compiled from official documents. We append his recapitulation.

	1850.	1849.	Am. excess since last year
Free S.—Am. ton.	2,121,100	2,045,629	75,471
Foreign do.	1,267,222	1,247,493	
Excess of Am. ton.	853,878	798,136	
	798,114		
Dec. of For. since last year,	25,701		72,491
Increase of Am. since last year			
		1850.	1849. Am. decrease since last year
Slave States—Am ton.	511,483	718,115	206,627
Foreign do	429,964	428,214	
Excess of Am. tonnage	81,621	289,901	
		81,621	
Inc. of For. ton. since last year	193,377		
Dec. of Am. ton since last year			206,627

FURNESS RECAPITULATION.

			Increase. Decrease.
Free S.—Aggregate ton, in 1850	3,418,287		
Aggregate do 1849	3,225,104		125,278
Slave S.—Aggregate ton. in 1850	941,453		
Aggregate do 1849	1,156,229		214,777

It will be observed, that while in the northern ports American shipping is rapidly increasing, and the foreign decreasing, in the southern ports the very opposite is the fact!

Some of the slave states have decreased in the amount of their tonnage in a very large ration.—Maryland has decreased 23,000 tons, Virginia 4000, South Carolina from 147,139 in 1849 to 125,052 in 1850. Georgia has decreased 12,000 tons, Florida 9,000, Alabama 38,000, and Louisana 118,000 tons. Total decrease 214,777 tons, or nearly one fourth of the entire tonnage of the South.

This is truly a melancholy exhibit of the affairs of our southern brethren. They are falling behind their fellow countrymen of the north in everything except fiery "chivalry," now roused into such intense action in defence of the wretched incubus which is manifestly blighting their prosperity in every form.

"THE NORTH AMERICAN."—This able and influential paper comes to us in an entire new dress, presenting a very neat and beautiful appearance. We are glad to perceive that the cause for this improvement, is the large circulation of the paper, and the consequent rapidity with which it has to be printed. We hope the same cause will require another renewal by the end of the year, as it is the best criterion by which to judge of the great prosperity of the paper.

JAMES K. KENNEDY, Esq.—We observe that several of our cotemporaries have spoken in high terms of the opening speech of Mr. Kennedy, in the late trial of Mackey. We take pleasure in copying from the Chronicle, the following testimony to the merits of the effort:

"The opening speech was made by James K. Kennedy, Esq., the junior counsel. Mr. Kennedy is quite a young lawyer, and has, thus far, had no proper opportunity of testing his powers as a pleader. His speech, yesterday morning, may, therefore, be regarded as the beginning of his career. We are happy to say that he acquitted himself most admirably. As upon his proper performance of his duty as an advocate, depends, in part, the life of the accused; his position must have been peculiarly trying; while his success affords the most decisive proof that he has not mistaken his vocation. His speech was clear, logical, and at times eloquent; his delivery was easy, and his pronunciation forcible and distinct. We have made this mention of Mr. Kennedy's speech because we partake in that interest so commonly felt in the early efforts of young men who enter the learned professions, and we rejoice in being permitted to employ, in this instance, the highest terms, while keeping strictly within the bounds of just criticism."

Whoever has read Dana's "Two years before the Mast," and remembers what he says about Santa Barbara, as it was when he was there, only a little while ago, will feel as if he had got with an enchanted world upon reading the following:—"Henry S. Carnes, Esq., formerly of New York, but now settled in the city of Santa Barbara, Lower California, (and a good Whig) has been unanimously elected to represent that city in the State Assembly now in session at San Jose."

Had Mr. Carnes been a locofoco, the marvel would not have not been so great. But a Whig! Realy they are getting along finely.

Mr. Yulee has been nominated by the democrats in the Florida Legislature for re-election to the United States Senate.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—The JANUARY number of this excellent Magazine has been received at Holmes' Literary Depot, Third st., opposite the Post Office.

FROM WASHINGTON

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1851.

The eve of the year—Progress of business and the holydays.

There can be now no doubt that the first half of the nineteenth century is completed. The fiftieth year has just closed, and there remains fifty more to run their course before the century will have taken its place among the ages of our era. It is surprising that there ever should have been an argument on so plain a point. Yet, during several of the opening weeks of the past year, the newspapers, both in Europe and America, contained frequent discussions whether forty nine complete years were not equivalent to one half of a hundred; it will not now undertake a review of the year through which we have passed. In our own country it has been marked by peculiarly bitter political controversy, but was distinguished from the preceding by great national prosperity. No pestilence has swept over our land, desolating the cities, fields, and homes of our people. A smiling providence has given us with a season of general health, plentiful harvests, and abundant returns for the husbandman's toil. Europe—bleeding from the thousand wounds which heavy, but still vigorous, tyranny has inflicted upon her bosom—has sent us hundreds of thousands of mourning exiles, to seek in our fair land the peaceful enjoyment of those rights which not their own toil, nor the blood of the martyrs of 1849, could secure to them on their native soil. Thus has our population been swelled beyond its natural increase. But it is a noble source of gratification that our nation has spread and extended itself on every side upon the glorious foundation of its own American ancestry. The descendants of the Pilgrims of Plymouth and St. Mary's, of the followers of Penn, and the founders of Jamestown, of the Hugonot churchmen, and Puritans, who planted their revered feet upon the shores of Columbia, Virginia, and New England, in the heroic age of liberty, have laid yet broader the lines of their empire, and made more rapid strides than ever to national greatness and renown.

Both Houses of Congress again manifested a good disposition for work, yesterday, and after two or three hours spent in disposing of the odds and ends of business, they adjourned over until Thursday. It was amusing to witness the little struggle that took place in the Senate between the favorers of the one day and the three day holidays. Jeff Davis protested against the votes of several Senators who had been, as he termed it, off upon a frolic, and yet stood up there to deny to others who had been at their posts attending to their duties, the vacation of the balance of the week. But the workers prevailed by a few votes.

Some progress was made in the House on the cheap postage bill. The chairman of the post office committee appealed to the House to let the question be speedily taken, in order to avoid the danger of losing the bill, through a press of business. I think it will pass this week, and the reduction will probably be on the plan recommended by the Post Master General. During the morning hour there was a little interlude, which must have conveyed to Father Ritchie a tolerable conception of the sort of issue of schemes for enriching himself at the expense of the Treasury, without an equivalent rendered. The House have ordered the printing of thirty thousand copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents—Together, it will make a somewhat cumbrous document. Some friend of Ritchie's seized the opportunity to move the passage of a resolution giving authority for binding the documents in several parts, by which Ritchie would have made off his sub-contracts for the binding for certain, not one copy more than he will now make. This would have been equal to one thousand dollars. This is a small affair, compared with the enormous extent of the original swindle attempted in connection with the existing contract, or with the immense profits which Ritchie and his partners, made on their jobs before that mode of getting the work done came into vogue, but the course of the House shows in what direction the current sets. Three fourths of the members have become satisfied that infamous frauds have been attempted and partly carried out, to break up the contract system, and to extort money from Congress for pretended losses, and they have determined to allow nothing to be squeezed out of them either by force or cunning. Ritchie is the contractor for binding the volumes ordered by either House, and the work has been executed so miserably that it is apparent this work has been refused. Ritchie farms out the contract to practical men, reserving to himself two and a half cents on each number. The House refused to do any thing that might enhance these profits.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.

The Happy New Years in Washington.

The year has commenced its course in a most creditable manner. I may say that its *debut* has been entirely successful. The day was delightful. The sun sailed through the cloudless sky, shedding genial warmth that dissolved the earth of a slight covering of snow that had fallen the night before. No business was done any where. Congress having adjourned over, and the department being closed. The grand levee at the White House, was excessively crowded. These affairs at the executive residence on the advent of the year, are never very pleasant though often gorgeous, and always attractive. There is a throng, a rush and, a crush, a smashing of bonnets and hats, and a tearing of capes, a squeezing of the shoulders, and a digging in the ribs, the abdomen, and the spinal regions, that banish comfort and put an unsurmountable veto out enjoyment of any kind. The President was fatigued with the interminable shaking of hands, which continued, without a moments relaxation, from 12 till 2 o'clock.

It is useless to particularize and distinguish who were there, for it would be easier to enumerate those who were away. The world of Washington society was there. The social, diplomatic, political, military, naval and judicial celebrities, now in the city, were all at the President's in accordance with duty and custom, as well as their own inclinations.

Mrs. and Miss Fillmore, assisted the President in the reception of the morning, with their accustomed ease and felicity of manner.

Mr. Corwin occupies the house tenanted for five or six years past by successive Secretaries of the navy, nearly opposite the White House—next to the president he was the most popular man of the day, chiefly, perhaps, because of the proximity of his residence to the centre of attraction, and its liberal dimensions. Mr. Corwin was in excellent health and spirits, and led up the thirsty souls, who cared for such creature comforts, to the cold toddy and the other refreshments, in a way that was irresistably inviting. Justice was done the good cheer, and for the rest the Company indemnified themselves for the *kneading* they had received at head quarters by a little gay and rational conversation.

From Mr. Corwin's it became of visiters repaired to Mr. Webster's, at the other or capitol end of the town. The great Statesman's house is smaller than that of his distinguished colleague, and it was somewhat more densely packed. The crowds continued within and about his hospitable doors for three or four hours, and probably did not finally adjourn until four o'clock.

Secretary Stuart received his friends at his residence on C. Street, and the number of his visitors attested the general esteem in which he is held. Mr. Hall, Postmaster General, and the Secretaries of War and the Navy, were likewise the centres of pleasant circles of new years visitors.

Perhaps there was no one of our distinguished public men, not in administration, who received more attention than Mr. Benton. His house, like those of the Secretaries, was besieged from the earlier reception, until near the close of day. It is true that there was perceptible a political shade in the class of genteel men who paid the father of the Senate the compliment of forming, or renewing an acquaintance with him on this period of general festivity.

The president of the Senate, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Seward, the Mayor of the city, Mr. Gales, Mr. Beaton, John O. Sargent, Esq., and Dr. Bailey, editors of political papers here, were all remembered by their friends on this day of "universal feeling." I suppose it is "venerable *padre*" whose mouth-piece is also a political sheet, was also "at home," but not being honored by his acquaintance did not trouble to enquire, nor did his followers trouble themselves with informing.

Mr. Bulwer was no in the city, but, Mr. Bidisca, Sig. Calderon, and Sig. De la Rosa, the Ministers, respectively, of Russia, Spain and Mexico, threw open their houses and received the visits and respectful salutation of their acquaintances, as well American as foreign.

I have thus given you a rough sketch of the more public part of the festivities and socialities of the day. To night gayeties of a more private but not less agreeable character will succeed. The word of action will be

'On with the dance let joy be unconfined,'

and thousands of lovely forms gladdened by the light of beaming eyes and glowing cheeks, will

"Chase the morn with flying feet."

But adieu to the happy New Year's time. To-morrow I will return to the husks and chaff of politics. JUNIUS.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FROM BALTIMORE.

New Year's Day—Baltimore and Pittsburg—Reform Conventions—Fire—Our new Governor—The Railroad west.

BALTIMORE, JAN. 1—P. M.

This—the first of the new year 1851—has been a most beautiful day, the snow which fell yesterday rapidly disappearing beneath a warm sun.—The past has been a year fruitful of momentous events which cannot fail to have their moral and political influence hereafter. It is to be hoped, however, that a kind, overruling Providence will so guide and direct results, that they may be of lasting good to our highly favored land.

The rapid increase and prosperity of Baltimore and Pittsburg, and the increasing inter-communication and trade between the two cities, gives an interest and importance to their commercial and local transactions that requires every facility, and great enterprise, to keep pace with public expectations. I shall therefore endeavor to keep you informed from time to time of such matters as shall be worth prompt communication.

Our markets at this season are generally dull, and transactions of little moment. Money is quite plenty and readily to be obtained on loan or discount—silver, however, is scarce, and daily becoming more so, caused by the large quantities bought up for exportation, to pay for excess of imports from Europe. Unless some means are adopted to stop this drainage of that kind of currency, there will not be enough left in the country for immediate necessities. Our paper currency is of every denomination and from almost every State in the Union. A greater nuisance never existed.

Our State Reform Convention re-assembled yesterday at Annapolis, but only *four* members being present, nothing was done, of course. Several highly important subjects are to come under their consideration, but the general impression is that the extravagant schemes of the Convention will defeat the whole object for which they are called together.

A fire this morning destroyed the cap manufactory of Messrs. Zoreosky & White, on Charles, near Lombard street, and partially destroyed the tailor shop of Mr. Seabrock, adjoining. Loss about $1000 and small insurance.

E. Louis Lowe, the Governor elect of Maryland, will be inaugurated at Annapolis next Monday.—Should the Reform Convention do nothing (which is strongly surmised) he will have the appointment of some 8 or 9 Clerks of Courts and Registers of Wills in the different counties for seven years.—The salaries of these offices are the *fees* they receive, and vary from $3000 per year in some counties, to $1500 and $1200 per year in the large counties and Baltimore city. The present incumbents being nearly all whigs, and Mr. Lowe a democrat, there will be a great sweep.

The extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad west to Wheeling attracts much attention from our citizens, who look to an immense trade from that source, on its completion. It is to be regretted that the work of laying the road by the Pittsburg did not succeed at the time it was agitated. Many who opposed it at that period would now use all their power to accomplish such an object, having seen that they underrated the benefits that would accrue. Business not only needs, but will have at some early day, a railway to your city—the interests of our merchants are too deeply involved to permit much delay in effecting so necessary a connection.

Our city is unusually dull—scarce an item to be found worth its space on paper. REPORT.

Ex Governors FLUMER and BELL, both of New Hampshire, died on the same day, Dec. 23d, the former at the advanced age of 93, the latter in about his 50th year. These venerable men were distinguished supporters of Jefferson and Madison. They were democrats of the old school, but not of the New. Both had long and ardently sympathized with the whig party, and opposed the party now claiming to be democrats in all their devious phases.

From the Republic.

BOUNTY LAND LAW.

We have been requested to publish, for general information, the following letter addressed to a member of Congress by the Commissioner of Pensions.

We are further requested to ask an insert on of it in the daily papers of this city as well as in those of the country at large—it being supposed to be a matter in which the public are generally interested. The publishers of the laws are particularly desired to insert it.

PENSION OFFICE,
DECEMBER, 30, 1850.

SIR: Your letter of the 19th inst., enclosing interrogatories from some of your constituents, is before me, with a request to prepare their *declarations* on the Bounty Land Law of September last, has been duly received, and not replied to earlier because of the great number of communications of a similar nature daily received by mails and other sources. Thousands interested in the law do not at this time, I apprehend, fully appreciate the difficulties which surround it. The act passed the 28th of September, and soon thereafter a copy was published and extensively circulated, accompanied by the necessary *forms and instructions* to facilitate its due execution. In addition to these formal instructions, a circular was also issued from this Bureau, giving various items of information on the Bounty Land Act; but, notwithstanding these efforts to afford light, new questions are constantly springing up, and urgent appeals made for immediate answers to enable the parties to prepare their declarations. This, I conceive, is an erroneous view of the subject. *The declarations*, according to the forms and instructions already prescribed, ought to be furnished executed; and, if we need more or different information from the parties, they will be immediately advised thereof. Congress is at this time engaged in providing additional force, and an improved organization, to accelerate the execution of the law, and the warrants will soon be ready from the engraver's press. As new questions arise, they will be promptly examined and settled upon the papers presented, and all such decisions recorded for general information. To decide by way of anticipation upon questions informally or hypothetically stated would not only be extremely inconvenient, but probably productive of mischief. It is earnestly requested, therefore, that all persons interested, either as claimants or their attorneys, and her representatives, would be pleased to exercise a little patience. All official communications addressed to this office will receive the earliest attention it is possible to bestow; and it is not only useless to repeat inquiries as what disposition has been made of them, but the same may prove an absolute hindrance to the despatch of business. Thirty thousand applications have probably already been made, and it is estimated that upwards of two hundred thousand are yet to follow.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAS. E. HEATH,
Com. of Pensions.

The honorable ——,
House of Representatives.

Arrival of the U. S. Ship of war Preble ---Great Morality.

New YORK, Jan. 2.

The U. S. ship preble arrived here yesterday from the Pacific.

She left San Francisco, August second and Valparaiso, November 22. She has been absent from the United States four years and three months, and has sailed over one hundred thousand miles.

Owing to sickness among the crew, and the want of proper equipments in the ship, she was unable to remain at sea during eleven months of this time

The ship has been unusually sickly. Out of 145 persons who sailed in her in 1846, but three commissioned officers, two forward deck officers and five men remain.

The Preble is pretty much used up. She brings home the men charged with the murder on board the barque Glenn of New Haven.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

A GOOD ONE.—Judge Dick Claiborne, under the old cocked hat and enormous prerogative of parish judge, swayed the sceptre of North-Western Louisiana with a potentiality and vigor hardly equalled at the present day by the czar of Russia. Among the multifarious duties and powers of the parish judge was that of Auctioneer. He sold all the property of successions in his parish, if it happened on one occasion, in selling out the property of a deceased grocer, that an unruly parishioner disturbed the order of proceedings. The judge fined him fifty dollars, and sent him to jail for contempt of court. An application was made to him by an attorney to remit the fine and release the prisoner on the ground that it was no contempt of court, as the judge, when fulfilling the duties of auctioneer, was not a court and therefore not an object of contempt. The judge immediately drew himself up with all his dignity and conscious power, and replied, "Sir, I'll let you know that I am judge of this parish—I'll let you know that I am judge of this parish—judge all the time—judge from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof; and as such always an object of contempt."

To the Members of the Association of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade.

GENTLEMEN—In accordance with a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Board, held on the 26th ult., I beg leave to lay before you a brief and cursory sketch of the action of the Board upon the various important subjects that have occupied the attention of the business community for some years, from which it will appear that nearly all the projects that have been agitated for the promotion of internal improvement or national prosperity, have received the consideration of the Board, and are indebted to it for assistance and support.

No person can examine the records of the Board, as I was compelled to do, in the preparation of this hasty retrospect, without experiencing the melancholy feeling that few of those who were associated in the early labors of the institution are now among its active members. Many whose memories are endeared to us by excellence in every social relation, have, with the lamented and intellectual Biddle, passed to that "bourne from whence no traveller returns." Others, not less efficient, have been induced by various reasons to seek a residence in some distant part of our extended Union; and some who have retired from active pursuits are yet spared to their families and friends in the enjoyment of that tranquil repose so desirable after the toils of a busy life.

The interesting topic of Rail Road communication in every direction, has, from an early period, occupied a conspicuous position in the deliberations of the Board.

In January 1839, committees were appointed to call a public meeting in relation to a rail road from Philadelphia, and to present its proceedings to the Legislature; in February of the same year a petition was sent to the Legislature urging the construction of a continuous rail road from Harrisburgh to Johnstown, so as to avoid the inclined planes, which even at that time were considered objectionable and hazardous.

In December, 1837, Delegates were appointed to attend a convention held in this city, respecting a rail road to Cleveland, and early in the ensuing year an increased delegation was appointed to attend an adjourned meeting of the same convention. In February, a memorial was sent to the Legislature on the subject of a continuous rail road from Philadelphia by Pittsburgh and Beaver to Lake Erie, and subsequently delegates were sent to a Convention at Harrisburgh on the same subject. In November of the same year the construction of a rail road to Chambersburgh was again considered.

In January 1839, and at various other periods, the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to this city, was considered by the Board,—committees were appointed,—memorials were addressed to the Legislature, and delegates were sent to Conventions at Connellsville, West Newton and other places, but as all efforts to accomplish that object have failed, I shall not occupy your time by further allusions to them, although the agitation of this question, and of the Connellsville rail road, have given doubtless among the causes which stimulated our brethren in Philadelphia to adopt the course they have so laudably pursued in the construction of the Pennsylvania Rail Road.

No farther action appears to have taken place on this subject till October, 1845, when the project of Mr. Whitney for a railroad to the Pacific was considered, and resolutions and memorials in its favor were adopted.

In February, 1847, the project of a great central railroad to Ohio, through Canton, to a section, was yesterday at Annapolis, but only *four* members being present, nothing was done, of course. Several highly important subjects are to come under their consideration, but the general impression is that the extravagant schemes of the Convention will defeat the whole object for which they are called together.

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PENSION OFFICE,
DECEMBER, 30, 1850.

SIR: Your letter of the 19th inst., enclosing interrogatories from some of your constituents, is before me, with a request to prepare their *declarations* on the Bounty Land Law of September last, has been duly received, and not replied to earlier because of the great number of communications of a similar nature daily received by mails and other sources. Thousands interested in the law do not at this time, I apprehend, fully appreciate the difficulties which surround it. The act passed the 28th of September, and soon thereafter a copy was published and extensively circulated, accompanied by the necessary *forms and instructions* to facilitate its due execution. In addition to these formal instructions, a circular was also issued from this Bureau, giving various items of information on the Bounty Land Act; but, notwithstanding these efforts to afford light, new questions are constantly springing up, and urgent appeals made for immediate answers to enable the parties to prepare their declarations. This, I conceive, is an erroneous view of the subject. *The declarations*, according to the forms and instructions already prescribed, ought to be furnished executed; and, if we need more or different information from the parties, they will be immediately advised thereof. Congress is at this time engaged in providing additional force, and an improved organization, to accelerate the execution of the law, and the warrants will soon be ready from the engraver's press. As new questions arise, they will be promptly examined and settled upon the papers presented, and all such decisions recorded for general information. To decide by way of anticipation upon questions informally or hypothetically stated would not only be extremely inconvenient, but probably productive of mischief. It is earnestly requested, therefore, that all persons interested, either as claimants or their attorneys, and her representatives, would be pleased to exercise a little patience. All official communications addressed to this office will receive the earliest attention it is possible to bestow; and it is not only useless to repeat inquiries as what disposition has been made of them, but the same may prove an absolute hindrance to the despatch of business. Thirty thousand applications have probably already been made, and it is estimated that upwards of two hundred thousand are yet to follow.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAS. E. HEATH,
Com. of Pensions.

The honorable ——,
House of Representatives.

Arrival of the U. S. Ship of war Preble ---Great Morality.

New YORK, Jan. 2.

The U. S. ship preble arrived here yesterday from the Pacific.

She left San Francisco, August second and Valparaiso, November 22. She has been absent from the United States four years and three months, and has sailed over one hundred thousand miles.

Owing to sickness among the crew, and the want of proper equipments in the ship, she was unable to remain at sea during eleven months of this time

The ship has been unusually sickly. Out of 145 persons who sailed in her in 1846, but three commissioned officers, two forward deck officers and five men remain.

The Preble is pretty much used up. She brings home the men charged with the murder on board the barque Glenn of New Haven.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

A GOOD ONE.—Judge Dick Claiborne, under the old cocked hat and enormous prerogative of parish judge, swayed the sceptre of North-Western Louisiana with a potentiality and vigor hardly equalled at the present day by the czar of Russia. Among the multifarious duties and powers of the parish judge was that of Auctioneer. He sold all the property of successions in his parish, if it happened on one occasion, in selling out the property of a deceased grocer, that an unruly parishioner disturbed the order of proceedings. The judge fined him fifty dollars, and sent him to jail for contempt of court. An application was made to him by an attorney to remit the fine and release the prisoner on the ground that it was no contempt of court, as the judge, when fulfilling the duties of auctioneer, was not a court and therefore not an object of contempt. The judge immediately drew himself up with all his dignity and conscious power, and replied, "Sir, I'll let you know that I am judge of this parish—I'll let you know that I am judge of this parish—judge all the time—judge from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof; and as such always an object of contempt."

DR. D. RUNE, Dentist. Corner of Fourth and Decatur, between Market and Ferry streets. apr1 dly

R. C. STOCKTON,
(Late Johnston & Stockton.)
Bookseller, Stationer, Printer and Binder,
WOULD respectfully invite the attention of merchants and others, to his large and superior stock of BLANK BOOKS, consisting of Day Books, Journals, Ledgers, Invoice, Cash, Order, and Letter Books of every size, made of the best paper, and bound in the most durable manner, which he offers at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any given pattern. Printing of every description executed with neatness and despatch. No 47 Market street. ja6

PEARL ASH—5 casks prime just rec'd for sale by W & F WILSON, 26 Wood st ja6

NOTICE.
THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unfinished business of the firm will be attended to by John Fitzsimons, who is authorized to receive any money due the firm, and receipt for the same. EDWD G. DUBARRY, JOHN FITZSIMONS.
The undersigned will continue to carry on the business as usual at the old stand. JOHN FITZSIMONS, ja6 d2t Cor. Canal & Fine sts, Ninth Ward

PIG IRON—50 tons Brush Creek Furnace Pig Iron for sale by ROBISON, LITTLE & CO ja6 225 Liberty st

SUNDRIES—6 bbls fresh Roll Butter; 21 kegs Butter; 100 bu Dried Apples; 50 bu Dried Peaches; just received by ROBISON, LITTLE & CO ja6

TO LET.
THE large four story Brick Warehouse, on Liberty street, opposite Fifth street, now occupied by Jno Davis, baker. Also, the Brick Dwelling House adjoining. ja6 d1f S GORNLEY

Valuable Property for Rent.
THE subscriber offers for Rent, the Farm on which he resides, and lands adjacent, amounting to 500 acres, about four hundred acres cleared, well improved and in a high state of cultivation. Also a House and Lot in McClellandtown, formerly occupied as a tavern stand, and now occupied by Cyrus L. Conner, Merchant, and Dr. Miller. Also, a Farm in Preston county, Va., containing 220 acres, about 300 acres cleared, on which are Two Log Houses, a large Frame Barn, and one hundred bearing Apple Trees. Eight or ten stacks of Hay now for sale on said farm.
Eight Hundred head of Saxony and Spanish Merino Sheep and 40 head of Cattle, at private sale.
The subscriber offers for sale, on credit of five years, his valuable stock of fine Sheep, about five hundred head of which are ewes, of good size, one hundred and fifty head of wethers, and one hundred and fifty head of bucks, bred from the stock of Pertrons and Brown, of Ohio; Jesse Edgington, of Virginia; Samuel McFarland, James and Samuel Parkinson, Mr. Hunter, near Washington, Pa., and Henworthy, of Washington county, Pa., and carefully selected. For the purpose of improving wool.
From the great amount of care and cost bestowed on this flock, the subscriber has no hesitation in saying it will compare favorably with any flock in the Union. Hay and Grain can be furnished until the first of April, if it will be of any consequence.
ABURY STRUBLE.
German township, Fayette co., Pa., McClellandtown Post Office.
January 2, 1851.—ja6 w3t* (Uniontown Dem

IN the matter of the account of Thomas Gibson and Alexander Hilands, administrators of Creighton Hilands, late of the city of Allegheny, deceased, in the Court appointed Reade Washington, auditor, to distribute in the within account. By the Court.
DANIEL McCURDY, Clerk.
Take notice that the auditor will proceed to discharge the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on the 17th day of January, 1851, at 10 o'clock, P. M.
ja6 w3t* READE WASHINGTON, Auditor.

SHERIFF'S SALES.
BY virtue of a number of Writs of Fieri Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the District Court of Allegheny county, and to me directed, I will attend to by John Fitzsimons, who is authorized to receive any money due the firm, and receipt for the same. EDWD G. DUBARRY, JOHN FITZSIMONS.
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January 2, 1851.—ja6 w3t* (Uniontown Dem

BUTTER—10 bbls fresh roll in cloths, for sale by R DALZELL & CO ja3

PEARL ASH—28 casks for sale by R DALZELL & CO ja3

CHESTNUTS—10 bushels for sale by R DALZELL & CO ja3

FLOUR—100 bbls superfine Flour, rec'd per steamer Pilot No 2, and for sale by J & R FLOYD, ja3 Round Church Building.

POTASH—10 casks pure, in store and for sale by J & R FLOYD ja3

PRODUCE—6 bbls prime Roll Butter; 6 bbls No 1 Lard; 9 bu Chestnuts; 2 bags prime Feathers, received this day, by wagon, and for sale by J & R FLOYD ja3

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 One 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 is 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 Go