...Y MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED & TELEGRAPHED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP

GEORGIA.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

FIVE MILLIONS IN GOLD ON THE WAY—CHOLERA IN CALIFORNIA—LATE FROM HAVANA.

NEW YORK Jan. 6.

The steamer Georgia, from Chagres, has arrived. She brings 550 passengers, having left 400 at Havana, for New Orleans. She also brings $250,000 in gold dust.

The Oregon arrived at Panama, on the 20th, with $2,000,000 in gold dust.

The Republic arrived at Panama with $200,000 in Gold.

A robbery amounting to $200,000 has been committed on the Isthmus.

The cholera is still prevailing in California to a considerable extent. Among the victims to the disease, is Major Beloew, of Sacramento City.

After raging with terrible malignity, at Sacramento City, the Cholera had almost entirely subsided at that place. Business, consequently, is reviving; and the city, after having been almost prostrated, was again in the full tide of prosperity.

There is but little news from the mining regions, and that received does not vary materially from former reports. Many of the miners were preparing to winter in the mountains.

The San Francisco Markets are overstocked with produce, and merchandize of all kinds, which caused a downward tendency in prices.

The deaths in San Francisco were numerous in proportion to the population, as they were twenty months since. Many of the streets are planked, and various other improvements are going on.

The rainy season commenced in earnest on the 19th of November.

Much complaint is being made in California of the neglect of Congress, in not providing for the wants of the people. Among their wants are those of a Mint, Post Office, Mail Routes, &c.

The recent rains have opened the upper rivers, so that the smaller streams may now be navigated. The rains also give the miners in the dry diggings a better chance to work out the ore.

Many new veins have been discovered, in fact, the gold stories are very favorable.

The political complexion of the Legislature is still doubtful. Both parties claim a majority. It is the opinion of the Alta Californian that it is Democratic.

The election in Sacramento City is yet to come off, and may change the political aspect.

Virgil Lenochan, of Baltimore and John W. Tilly, of Pennsylvania, died at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS

November 21.

The heavy arrivals, of late, and the sickness, causes considerably dullness, and large quantities of goods have been forced off much below their original cost.

Flour is steady.

Provisions, Domestics, and Furniture, are declining.

Coal is dull.

Heavy Boots are active.

FROM HAVANA.

When the Georgia sailed from Havana, all was quiet in the city, and on the Island generally.

Several returning Californians got on a spree in the city, and were arrested and imprisoned by the authorities for rioting. The new Captain General manifested a disposition to be somewhat severe upon them.

The Havanese were looking with much interest for the arrival of Jenny Lind and her party. They were expected on the 23 instant. Great preparations were making for their reception.

ROBBERY, AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6

Aphena Meaier, recently from Boston, while on a visit to Holliday street theatre, on Saturday night, was accosted by four men, who induced him to drink with them. They afterwards decoyed him to the suburbs of the city, when they robbed him of $150, and attempted to murder him. Though horribly cut, and beaten, he will probably recover.

The perpetrators of the outrage have been arrested.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISIONER.

St. Louis, Jan. 6.

A letter has been received here from J. R. Bartlett, Commissioner for running the boundary between the U. States and Mexico, dated Nov. 14.

Mr. Bartlett arrived at El Paso, on the 13th November, in advance of the main body, in 33 days from Antonito—after having been detained seven days to recruit the animals, and ten days by a severe snow storm—having agreed to meet Conde, the Mexican Commissioner on the 1st of November.

In consequence of the detention of the Commissioner, he was induced to take a party of 18 young Engineers, well mounted and armed as an escort, together with spies, hunters, and wagoners, with provisions and equipments, forming a party of 40. They went in advance of the train.

The party left San Antonio on the 11th of October, and when near San Pedro, they struck off to the north to Brandy Creek, then West to Sancho. They traveled eight days, with no other guide than a compass and map.

Mr. Bartlett struck the road again. His object was to find grass and water, but he was disappointed. At Bongo he was visited by two of the principal chiefs of the Lepan Indians, accompanied by warriors. The intention was friendly. Great care was taken to show them that the party was well armed.

After crossing the lanada, and journeying sixty five miles without water, the party reached the Pecos, and followed it twelve miles to Delaware Creek. Here they were overtaken by snow, and Mr. Thurber was sent to El Paso, to avoid delays, which would defeat the object of their journey.

Mr. Bartlett left the next day with Mr. Webb and six engineers. They took nothing but blankets and provisions. They went thirty miles, and the next day thirty five, when they reached El Salt Lake, on the west side of the Guadeloupe Pass. Here they found a train of wagons with government stores, which left San Antonio in June, being detained fifty six days for want of water. After procuring provisions, Mr. Bartlett on, and in three days reached El Paso.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

Senate—Mr. Butler presented the credentials of R. Barnwell Rhett, Senator elect from South Carolina, who appeared, and was duly qualified.

Various petitions and reports were presented; also which 53 private bills, passed by the House, were taken up, read twice, and referred.

A bill to ascertain and settle claims for French spoliations, was taken up, and made the special order for Monday next.

Bradbury's solution concerning removals from office—was taken up.

Mr. Mangum defended Gen. Taylor for the removal of Gen. Lane from the post of Governor of Oregon.

Mr. Mangum spoke until after three o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

House—Mr. Holmes asked, but did not obtain leave, to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs, to report a bill conferring the rank of Lieut. Gen. on Winfield Scott.

Mr. Robinson reported a bill for the prompt execution of the bounty land law of last session. After some debate, the further consideration of the bill was postponed.

Mr. Julian asked leave, and presented a memorial from the members of the Yearly Meeting of Friends, in Indiana, against slavery, and asking for a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, which they pronounced wicked, cruel, and infamous.

He proposed to combine it with the instructions.

Mr. Kauffman wished to know what the instructions were.

Mr. Julian informed him that they were to bring in a bill to repeal the law.

Objection being made to the presentation of the memorial, Mr. Johnson moved a suspension of the rules; and on the question being taken, it was decided in the negative, yeas 68, nays 119.

Mr. Strong moved, and it was carried, under a suspension of the rules, that the bill to establish a Board of Accounts be made the order of the day for the 22d of January.

Mr. Bayly reported a bill from the Committee on Ways and Means to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1851.

Pending the motion to suspend the rules to enable Mr. Pirenie to introduce a resolution, the House adjourned.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6, 1850.

Governor Wright, of Indiana, in his Message to the Legislature, expresses himself decidedly and strongly in favor of Colonization.

In speaking of the Fugitive Slave Law, he says: "Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the late compromise measures enacted by Congress, however ultra men in the North and South may oppose or denounce them, there is but one course of action for the patriot to pursue; and that is, unhesitatingly and in good faith, to carry out these enactments. There is no safety for property or life, except in the absolute supremacy of the law. There is no higher duty of the citizen than to maintain, by word and deed, that supremacy, as we value the heritage of the broad as it may purchased, not with silver or gold, but with the lives and blood of the good and brave—the heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which we, in turn, must bequeath in violate to our children. Let us bear in mind that the first public act of disobedience to law is the first fatal step on the downward road to anarchy."

The message gives very flattering accounts of the financial condition of the State.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.

The inauguration of Governor Lowe took place at Anapolis to day. Many were present, and the ceremony was interesting. His inaugural was a well written State paper. He strongly upholds the Union, and the Compromise Acts, and advocates State Reform.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.

The steamer Dispatch was sunk in Arkansas river. The ice is running thick and heavy from the city to Cairo.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 6.

The steamer New Orleans is aground on the mouth of the canal. There are seven feet water in the canal and falling.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.

Nothing of interest has transpired in convention.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 6.

It is reported here that the new steamer Magnolia was sunk between Bayou Sara and New Orleans. She was insured at New Albany for $30,000.

The steamer Crescent was burned at new Orleans on the 27th.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NOON REPORT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

Cotton—The market is very firm, with sales of 500 bales at last quotations.

Flour—There is a good retail demand, with sales of 1,200 bbls, at former prices

Rye Flour is held at $3 75 per bbl.

Grain—Wheat is unchanged; rye the same.—Supplies of corn are light, and held firmly, sales 2,000 bush old at 70c.

Provisions—Pork is dull, with small sales at Saturday's prices. Beef is firm, with sales of 50 bbls at former rates. Beef hams are saleable at 16c per lb. Dressed hogs are firm, at $6 per 100. Lard is in moderate request, with sales of 60 bbls. at 7½@8c.

Whiskey is without change.

Groceries—The market is quiet. Sales of 200 bags Rio coffee at 11½.

Linseed Oil—The market is now active, with sales of 3,000 gallons at old prices.

Seeds—The market is better. Sales of small lots rough flax seed at $1 82½@1 85 per bush.

EVENING REPORT. January 6.

Cotton—Prices have advanced under the influence of the Niagara's news, 1c on uplands, with sales of 4,000 bales.

Flour—The market is quiet, and very firm, with further sales of 3,000 bbls.

Rye Flour—The market is firmer, with sales of 100 bbls at $3 75 per bbl.

Grain—Wheat is unchanged. Rye is scarce at 75c per bush. Corn is also scarce, and in good demand. Sales of 5,000 bush old yellow at 69@70c.

Provisions—Pork is steady, with sales of 300 bbls at $12 ... or mess, and $9 for prime. Beef is unchanged. Lard is dull. Dressed hogs are selling at $6 per 100 Lard is very firm, with sales of 300 bbls at 7½@8 cents per lb.

Whiskey—The market is firm, with sales of 150 bbls at 26½c per gall.

Groceries—The market is without change.—New crop N. O. sugar about of the market. Sales 500 bags Rio coffee at 11¾@11¾c per lb.

Linseed Oil—Prices are firm, with further sales of 2,500 gallons from store at 91@92c; also 10,000 gallons English, to arrive, on private terms.

Spirits Turpentine—Sales at 42c per gallon.—The market is bare.

Rice is scarce and and active. Sales, during the week, of 1,000 casks at 3½@3¾c per lb.

Flax Seed—$1 75 per bush was refused, today, for 1 000 bush rough flax seed.

Tellow—The market is dull, with sales of 30,000 lbs at 7½@7¾c

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Jan. 6.

Flour—Sales 300 bbls City mills at $4,50 per bbl, with a good inquiry, and some holders asking higher figures.

Grain—We notice no change in prices, and but little is offering. Sales of white corn at 70a71c, and of yellow at 68a68½ per bu. Oats are selling at 42a45c per bu.

Whiskey—Sales 28c per gal.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2

Flour—The market is heavy to day, and no transactions of importance have transpired. We heard of a sale taking place at a shade over $3,25 per bbl, but prices may be quoted at that rate.

Hogs—The market is steady at previous quotations. Good lots are in demand at $4,25 per 100.

Whiskey is unsettled, and the market closed heavy to day at 24c per gal.

Provisions—Green and bulk meat continues in good request, at last quotations. Sales 40,000 lbs bulk sides and shoulders at 4a5c per lb. Sale of 300 bbls leaf lard at 7½c, with a good demand.

Groceries—The market is unchanged, and prices are steady.

The river has fallen 2 feet in the last 24 hours. The weather is mild and cloudy.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

December 28.

Tobacco—Sales at 11½c.

Sugar—Sales of fair at 5½@5¾c.

Molasses—Sales at 23½@24c.

Flour—Sales of St. Louis brands at $4,50.

Sales of Corn and Oats at 70c.

Coffee—Sales of Rio at 10½@10½c.

Whiskey—Sales at 26@27c per gallon.

Arrived—Ship Niobe, from Boston; barge Minerva, from Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE AND MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE.

COMMITTEE FOR DECEMBER.

GEO. GOSDEN.....JOHN HANNA.....LEA. IMLMARTH.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE, PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Tuesday, evening, Jan. 7, 1850.

The market yesterday, was generally without change. The weather was mild and pleasant for the season, but, in a general way, business was moderate.

FLOUR—None worthy of notice came forward yesterday, and very little was done in the way of sales. We may continue our quotations from first hands: at $3,65@3,70; and from store in regular dray load lots, to city trade, at $3,80@3,87 ⅌ bbl.

CORN MEAL—The rating prices may be quoted at 55 @60c ⅌ bus, as the mills

RYE FLOUR—We notice light supplies in the market, with light sales. We quote from first hands, at $3,25 ⅌ bbl

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Supplies continue moderate, and prices firm. Small sales from store, at $1,62½@1,62 ⅌ sack of 56 lbs.

GRAIN—We have no changes to notice from last quotations. Very little is coming forward, and we can report no sales of consequence.

GROCERIES—Sugar and Molasses have come forward in considerable lots, and the supplies of there articles are now in ample supply, with steady prices—say, for new crop Sugar, 6@6½, and for Molasses 25c ⅌ gal. Transcendentals under this head are steady, at former rates.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales 200 bus Apples, at 75c, from first hands. Sales of Peaches from store, at $1,25 ⅌ bushel.

HIDES—Sales of 300 dry dint, at 11½c ⅌ lb.

SOAP AND CANDLES—Sales of rosin soap at 4 @4½c; of Star Candles at 9½@9½c; moulds tallow, 10c; and common dipped at 9c ⅌ lb.

ROSIN—Sales at $3,75 ⅌ bbl for No. 1.

TAR—Sales at $4,25 ⅌ bbl.

Other articles will stay quoted, are generally steady with no change in prices.

Coffee Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3, 1850.

There has been a continued good demand for Coffee, and the sales of Rio for the week have been large, short of 7000 bags, at 10½@11c. There are at the present time, only about 20 bags of Rio in first hands on the market. There is, however, a stock of about 23,000 bags in first and second hands, which is withdrawn from the market. Advices of Coffee are advance in prices. These two items constitute the entire quantity of advice of the week. Receipts 1850 out of an importation of nearly 200,000 bags. There was a coastwise import of 450 bags from New York this week.

The import of Coffee into the port of Baltimore, during the year 1849 and 1848, were as follows:

	1849	1848
From Rio de Janeiro	149,215	166,285
" Laguayra & Maracaibo	24,190	22,656
" Porto Rico	5,328	741
" Marazcaibo	2,754	
" Jamaica	1,459	268
" Cuba	997	
" St. Domingo	407	1,143
" Rotterdam	447	1,413
" Guyaquil	94	
Coastwise		2,972
Total	184,926	200,445

The coastwise importations of 1850 are not made up, no accurate account of them being attainable—Am. Sun.

CHEESE TRADE—Below we give the imports of this article into this City and New Orleans, for specified periods, from which it will be seen that the trade has increased with surprising rapidity, and from which it may be perceived that we are not attaching undue importance to this item in the commerce of our State.

The imports into New Orleans, for the past ten years, were as follows:

	Boxes.		Boxes.
1840-41	1,822	1845-46	57,297
1841-42	2,718	1846-47	67,459
1842-43	2,510	1847-48	52,257
1843-44	12,253	1848-49	54,257
1844-45	29,031	1849-50	65,819

From these figures, we find that in 1840-41, the value of the imports of Cheese, into the above port was only $5,161, while in 1849-50 it was $169,963, showing an increase in ten years of nearly thirty seven fold.

We will now give the imports into this city the past five years.

1845-46	90,659	1847-48	128,800
1846-47	120,901	1848-49	143,203
		1849-50	165,940

In 1845-46 we find the value of the imports was about $227,741; and that last year it was $398,550 or an increase in five years of about 60 ⅌ ct.

The aggregate imports at this place, the past 5 years were 567,553 box, while the exports were only 206,877 box or not one half and by allowing ⅓ of the entire imports for city consumption, and to supply the local trade, which would be a fair estimate, it would leave over one eighth of the aggregate imports which must have become worthless on the hands of the dealers in this city, and consequently a total loss.—Cincinnati Gazette.

COMMERCE OF AFRICA—From the report of Mr. Gerley, just communicated to Congress, by the Secretary of State, we glean the following aggregates:

"The imports from the West coast of Africa, for 1849, were as follows:—Gallion and Specie, $91,09; Rye Wood, $2,410; Camwood Ore, $2,911; Hides and Skins, $168,925; Coffee, $2,997; Dates, $1,750; Nuts, $4,916; Red Pepper, $24; Ginger, $10,496; other articles, $222,406. Total value, $495,748.

The value of the Domestic Produce and Manufactures sent to the West coast of Africa in 1849, was as follows:—Tobacco, $130,088; Spirits, $222,209; Flour, $37,519; Powder, 57,719; Domestic Cottons, &c., $161,047; all other articles, $185,000. Total, $793,769.

Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, has 9 stone stores; 40 stone houses, 51 houses of stone and wood, 90 do. of wood; 30 thatch do; churches, 3, school houses, 24 out houses, 139 Total number, including shops, &c., 325.

J. HARRISON SEWELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OHIO STATE COMMISSIONER for taking Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c.

Office—Fourth street, above Smithfield.

oct-dawlf

TALLOW—1 bbl No 1

17 bbl No 2; now landing, for sale by

JSAIAH DICKEY & CO

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

RIVER—There were 6 feet 8 inches in channel last, dusk, last evening, and falling.

ARRIVED.

Fashion, Peebles, Elizabeth.
Michigan, Bries, Beaver.
Beaver, Gordon, Beaver.
Baltic, Bennett, Brownsville.
Atlantic, Parkinson, Brownsville.
J. McKee, Hendrickson, McKeesport.
Thos. Shriver, Bailey, West Newton
Reveille, Dales, Elizabeth
Pacific, Campbell, St. Louis.
Cincinnati, Birmingham, Cincinnati.
Geneva, Wilkins, Nashville.
Jas. Nelson, Moore, Wheeling

DEPARTED.

Fashion, Peebles, Elizabeth.
Michigan, Bries, Beaver.
Beaver, Gordon, Beaver.
Baltic, Bennett, Brownsville.
Atlantic, Parkinson, Brownsville.
J. McKee, Hendrickson, McKeesport.
Thos. Shriver, Bailey, West Newton
Reveille, Dales, Elizabeth
Diurnal, Conwell, Wheeling.
Arena, Kinney, Wellsville.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY

NASHVILLE—Fort Pitt, 10 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS—Editor, 10 A. M.
CINCINNATI—Federal Arch, 10 A. M.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI—Per Pike—3 crates, 16 sacks rags, Carey & Mitchell; 5 bgs wool A. Feathers McFadon & Co; 13 bbls lard, 2 saddles venison, J Vaughn; 198 sacks barley G W Smith; 1 cask beeswax, 3 bags ginseng, 20 do feathers, 1 bbl beeswax 1 sk do, 4 do ginseng, 42 sks feathers, Jacob Forsyth; 75 bxs soap, R A Cunningham; 100 bbls molasses, J Benoy jr; 20 do do, S Nasser.

List of Letters

REMAINING in Withens Post Office, Allegheny county, Pa.

Banks Rev J	Ffert William	Mars William
Black Heinrich	Hobough Saml	Mills Isaac
Black Chas	Higgins Hannah	Mc.er Charles J
Barr Robt	Hoffman Geo W	Moyer Karl
Berker Jacob	Houghtlin Her	Myers John V
Barkan Jonathan	Johnston Jas	Nettleton J R
Clarke J	Kugler Robert	M'Elrath Robert
Davis J	Campbell W & J	M'Whinie Mary
Gerr Overton	Moore Thomas	M'Millan Wm
Doherty John	Mccold Andrew	Wilson Alcinda
Donahey Patk	Mooney Jas	Van Horn H

LUKE H. DAVISON, Postmaster.

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 unaltered, and unclaimed, together with the names of depositors and dates of deposit.

R. Hall-tock, $30, deposited July 25, 1847
Geo Walnhof, $50, do Sep 6, 1847

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

JOHN MAGOFFIN, Cashier

Affirmed into and subscribed before me

J McD GLENN, Notary Public

Pittsburgh, January 2 1850—jn7d&w3t

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

IS QUART BOTTLES.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, AND FOR THE CURE OF Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilis, Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago—and diseases arising from an insidious use of Mercury, Acrities or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life. Also—Chronic Constitutional Disorders, &c.

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root, combined and concentrated in their utmost strength and efficacy. Experiments were made in the manufacture of this medicine until it was found it could not be improved. Accordingly, we find it received to almost universality for our Scrofula, Liver Diseases, Salt Rheum, General Prostration of the Vital Powers, and all those terrenting diseases of the skin so trying to the patient, and injurious to the health. It is a tonic, aperient and diuretic, and acts simultaneously upon the stomach, the circulation, and the bowels, and thus expels disease, which are ordinarily the result of three different kinds or modes, and carried on at the same time through the instrumentality of this one remedial agent. There are many ways of achieving pain for the time being, but there is only one way of removing disease. No palliative, no soothing, no topical application will remove it. It must be reached at its source, in the fluids of the blood, which convey the poison to the localities where it developed in inflammation, pain, ulcers, tumors, eruptions, glandular swellings, &c., as the case may be.

This fluid must be purified, acted upon, purified by some powerful agent. Such is the case with Sarsaparilla, which gently stimulates while it disinfects and purifies the blood, and by its tonic tones and that is restricting, and at the same time restores their vigor and tone. The great secret is that it meets and neutralizes the poison, and then expels it from the system, when it is done, the symptoms necessarily disappear. The rapidity with which the patient recovers health and strength under this triple influence is astonishing. The new cure in which Co. applied furnishes in the result a new confidence of its excellence; and we have only to point to the accumulated testimony of multitudes who have experienced its effects, to convince doubtful minds of its efficacy.

Lieut. Miller of the army has totally sent us the following letter from Washington City:

MONTREAT, Jan 19, 1850.

Messrs A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen—I feel bound to add my testimony to your unrivalled and valuable medicine, having it may lead some other unfortunate beings to try it—first, and that they may be benefited as they have been.

I arrived here from the United States by the overland route, about the 1st of October last. For two days after I was attacked with a very disagreeable eruption of the skin, which my physician could not cure. I happened to be recommended to your agent in this place, and remembering the popularity of the Sarsaparilla at home, I purchased three bottles, which had the desired effect removing my difficulty entirely.

With high regards, yours, &c

J. H. MILLER, U. S. A.

Here is another, nearer home—

New York, Jan 9, 1850.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen—It is with great pleasure in acknowledging to you the great benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. A severe case of pulmonary disease, I made a voyage to Europe, but while there continued to be affected. A few weeks after my return, I was seized with violent hemorrhage of the lungs, and from the debility and great prostration of strength that followed, with the protracted fatigue of expectoration, I despaired of recovery, but the use of your Sarsaparilla, which I considered a most important and valuable discovery in the healing art. I feel that I have not for fourteen years enjoyed so good health as at present.

Very respectfully yours, S. F. HAYMORE

Read the following from

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12, 1849.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen—I take the liberty of sending you a letter which may be of importance to those who are suffering from disease. I received great benefit from your Sarsaparilla, having been cured of a malady after suffering six years. I hereby authorize you to make use of my name if your agent and I hope God will reward you for all the good you have done. A chronic cough had torment me day and night, and repeated attacks of fever, made me to believe that I should die with consumption. One bottle of your Sarsaparilla relieved me from my cough, a friend persuaded me to try your incomparable medicine, but to tell the truth, I had no confidence in it. I finally purchased the third bottle, and with the help of God, I was restored to better health than I had enjoyed for many years. I cannot but bless the author of this admirable medicine.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, PERSHIN PAPAZ.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada. Price $1 per bottle or bottles for $5.

For sale by L. WILMARTH, A. H. WINSTOCK & Co., and EDWARD FENDERICH, Pittsburgh. Allen, in B. S. SMITH, Birdeyeville. feb26dawlm

OUTLINE MAPS.

DELTON'S splendid Outline Maps are now being introduced in all the leading seminaries in New England and New York. We have obtained the agency for this, and respectfully invite the attention of school and academy committees to call and examine them—

No 1—Map of the Western Hemisphere, 52 x 52 inches
No 2— do Eastern do
No 3— do North America.
No 4— do United States.
No 5— do Europe.
No 6— do Asia.
No 7— do S America & Africa.

Price of the series, with key, $25; or the first two Hemispheres Maps, with key, $10.

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

EDUCATIONAL BOOK STORE,

Cor. Market & Fourth sts.

SUNDRIES—21 bbls Grease;
1 bag Ground Nuts;
2 bags Ginseng;
21 bales Cotton; to arrive on steamer Caledonia, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO
dec14 Water & Front sts

Gift Books for the Holidays.

LEAFLETS OF MEMORY, edited by Reynold Coates, M. D., splendidly bound in Turkey morocco.

The Iris, edited by Professor John S. Hart bound in Turkey morocco, with numerous illuminations and engravings.

Gems of the Season, elegantly illustrated

The Keepsake, a gift for the holidays, bound in Turkey morocco, with illuminations

The Crystal Fount, for 1850, edited by T. S. Arthur, with engravings.

Sons of Temperance Offering, for 1850, by T. S. Arthur.

The Christmas Tribute, for 1850

Irving's Offering " "

Snow Flake, " "

Forget Me Not, " " by Mrs. E. S. Smith

Friendship's Offering, " "

Gems of Beauty, or Literary Gift, for 1850, edited by E. Percival, bound in Turkey morocco, with numerous illuminations and engravings

The Rose of Sharon, a religious souvenir, for 1850, edited by Mrs Caroline M. Sawyer.

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LOCAL MATTERS.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE

Census of Western District of Pennsylvania.

We are indebted to the politeness of Leonard S. Johns, Esq., the Deputy Marshal of the Western District of this State for the following returns of the Census of 1850 as compared with 1840:

	1840.	1850.
Allegheny,	81235	138954
Armstrong,	28365	32131
Beaver,	29568	26633
Bedford,	29335	32912
Blair,	20250	21780
Bradford,	32769	42505
Butler,	22279	20379
Cambria,	11256	*18000
Centre,	20192	23361
Clarion,	9560	23567
Clinton,	8223	11250
Columbia,	21267	17191
Crawford,	31724	39581
Clearfield,	7834	12429
Elk,		3539
Erie,	31314	*40000
Fayette,	33574	39177
Forest,	—	561
Fulton, (from Bedford)		7584
Greene,	19147	22241
Huntingdon,	19184	25060
Indiana,	20782	27335
Jefferson,	7253	12967
Juniata,	11050	13113
Lawrence, (from Beaver & Mercer)	21050	21959
Luzerne,	44006	*50000
Lycoming,	22619	26205
Mercer,	32873	33584
Mifflin,	13092	*15000
Monroe, (from Columbia)		13558
McKean,	2973	6251
Northumberland,	20027	23258
Potter,	3371	*6000
Somerset,	19850	24345
Sullivan,	3669	5015
Susquehanna,	21195	*30000
Tioga,	15499	24162
Union,	22757	26322
Venango,	14320	19391
Warren,	9278	13670
Washington	41279	41818
Westmoreland,	42669	51793
Wyoming,	8500	10702
	534,154	1,058,011
Increase in ten years,		203,530

*Estimated—will not vary much from the figures.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

JANUARY 6.

Present, Honorable William B. McCinte, President Judge, and William Kerr and Samuel Jones, Associate Judges.

The Court was occupied for a considerable time with the usual prelatory business, after which the case of the Commonwealth vs. Joseph Barker, Jonathan Lowe, Robert Hill and Luke Dwyer;—indictment, conspiracy, abduction and rot—was taken up. After some challenges on both sides a jury was empanelled

Messrs Burke and Black appeared for the Commonwealth, Messrs. Charles Naylor, and Henry S. Magraw appeared for Mr. Dwyer, Messrs. N. P. Fetterman, John D. Mahon, and Edmund Snowden for Barker and Lowe.

Mr. Magraw moved to quash the bill of indictment, on the ground that Robert Hill, one of the defendants, had been used as a witness before the Grand Jury.

Objection overruled, and a nolle prosequi was entered as to Mr. Hill

Martin Conolly, sworn—I live at the corner of Penn and Irwin streets, am a baker, and keep a boat store. In the beginning of July, 1849, Mr. Dwyer came to my house. After telling me about the loss of his wife, said that he had two children with his sister-in-law, at the house of his father-in-law, Mr. James Dillon. He told me that he had some difficulty when coming up the river with his sister in-law, and wanted the children to be taken from her. He succeeded in getting them from her. He said that he was paying more than he could afford at the Exchange for boarding. I told him that he could get good boarding at a house in St. Clair street for three and a half dollars a week. He told me he could not pay that either. I told him he might come to my house and stop for a few weeks. Next day he came with his trunk and children, and stopped with me for some time. He asked me to keep his children.—I refused to do it, and he begged of me to write to my wife, who was then in Greene county, asking her opinion on the subject. I did so and she came home. She refused to take them saying that under bad neighbors of our own, it might breed trouble. About three or four days before he went away, he came home and showed us a cut in the forehead of his face, and his pocket book taken. He told us that he took the children down the river they would die with the cholera, then rang on the river. He said if I would only keep the children one month, till he went to Cincinnati, and made arrangement for them with his sister-in law, he would be satisfied. I agreed to keep them for a month, and he promised to come back for them at the end of that time. I received a letter from Cincinnati at the end of that time.—He was then gone on to St. Louis.

Was read, during Buddy Dillon, his sister-in law, for having spread false reports about her, but have lost any pocket book at all, and hoping she never would be allowed to have any communication with his children. In it he also promised to pay fifty dollars a year for the children's boarding

Number five was dated St. Louis, August 27th.

A letter from Mr. Dwyer, expressing regret at parting from his children was read. It was full of expressions of regard to Mr. Conolly and his wife and was written in a steam boat near Wheeling. Post marked Wheeling July 21st. The letter was extremely well written.

Another letter, post marked Cincinnati, July 25 was next read. It also contained expressions of gratitude, and breathed an ardent affection for his children, promising to repay Mr Conolly for their board.

A letter dated St. Louis, August 14th, 1849, was read. It complained of the writer's illness but was full of expressions of love towards his children, and regard to Mr. and Mrs. Conolly.

Letter number four, dated St. Louis, August 28. Miss Dillon was mentioned in it, in no very flattering terms.

Number sixth was dated St. Louis, September 15th, 1849. It complained of Mr. Conolly not seeming to put confidence in him, and renewing his promises of paying for his children's boarding; although he felt he could never repay him sufficiently. He was then engaged in business.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Examination of Martin Conolly continued—I written three or four letters to Mr. Dwyer, don't recollect in using any trick. Left St. Louis the 15th of September. Before the children were bound to me, I wrote to him, stating that I would bind them out, and I wrote again, after I had bound them out. I directed the letters to St. Louis. Had mailed letters to the same address, at the same place, to him before, and received answers to them. After receiving the letter dated September 15th, I kept the children according to the request which it contained, two months before they were bound to me; I wrote to him, after the 15th, stating that I could not keep the children any longer; and if he had the children bound out to me, I wrote to him, stating that the children were bound, but that he could have them at any time, on paying my expenses. These expenses were for boarding, clothing, and medical attendance.—The boys are five years old, the girl seven; when I took the children from Mr. Dwyer, it was agreed on between us, that one of them was to go into the Catholic Asylum for a month, as Mrs. Conolly would not refuse to keep both; when her father did not return at the end of a month, she said there three weeks longer, and took an uncurated sore throat. I then took her out; Doctor Gazzam was called in to attend on her; he is my family physician. (A bill of $10 for medical attendance was here exhibited) this is only one item in their medical expenses; (was responsible for all these exp. nses, she was five weeks sick in my house—or she felt the expense; all the time she were confined to her room; I at no time told Mr Dwyer to let his children remain with me, any more than that before he went away, I told him that if he would bind them to me until they were twenty one years of age, I would take them; I never saw Mr. Dwyer since he went away first, till he was brought up the river, a short time ago, by officer Hagan; Mr. Hopkins, an attorney of Dwyer's, was here in the summer, another attorney of Mr. Dwyer's, came to my house early May last; he told me Mr. Dwyer had instructed him to take the children from me. I replied he if Mr. Dwyer had requested him to pay for their board; he said no, that he was going to take them from me by a writ of habeas corpus; I was served with the writ, and took the children before the District Court; the agent appeared there; Mr. Burke was my counsel; Mr. C. O. Loomis was Mr. Dwyer's; after the decision in my favor, I took the children home; lawyer Rankin next came to me on the part of Mr. Dwyer.

The defense here objected to Mr. Rankin's statements being received in evidence, as he was not Dwyer's attorney. Considerable wrangling ensued between the counsel

From May last to September the children were at school in the Fourth Ward public school; on Friday morning they went to school and did not come home.

The witness was here asked as to some conversation made by Dwyer, and went on to relate that Mr. Dwyer told him when he was brought up the river by Hagan that he had taken away the children; he said that he knew he had violated the laws of the Commonwealth; he did not tell me where they now are; I had a conversation with Barker on the subject; the same affair on that the children were taken away; Barker came down from his seat in the Mayor's office and shook hands with me; I asked him why he had taken the children from me; he said he did not think I was the Mr. Conolly who had the children; he said that he did not know it was I, or he would not have done it; I said that I was the only Martin Conolly in the Fourth Ward, and he was bound to protect me; I told him that the children were legally bound to me, and that the binding had received the sanction of the District Court; he said "damn the District Court—it is all wrong, and there is nothing right about it."

I said that I would apply to the law for redress and the Mayor told me to go ahead. This conversation took place either on the evening the children were taken away, or the day after, Mr. Dwyer said he was a Catholic, and was married by Priest Garland. He told me to put one of the children in the Catholic Asylum. I sent the children afterwards to the