

Report of the Postmaster General.

The number of post offices in June last was 16,747—921 being new offices, and 333 discontinued. During the year ending in June there were 6,333 postmasters appointed, 2,103 removals. In 1845 it cost the department 8 cts. per mile to carry mails, but they are carried for 5 cents now on the average. In July last there were 4,943 mail routes, of 167,703 miles—making 42,547,069.049, and the revenue \$4,905,176. The current year will cost nearly all that can be received, unless some 400 tons of franked documents be curtailed, which are usually poured out on the country without much benefit to any one. This does not include the letters sent by Congressmen, or the matter received by them. The Senate matter alone, if taxed with postage, would pay \$792,000.

The classes of service now required are three; the care, transportation and delivery—first of letter, second of newspapers and pamphlets, third of matter carried without compensation. It is by postage on the two first classes of service that the whole expenses of the Department are now sustained.

The whole number of letters charged with postage passing through the mails, the past year, reckoned on the postage received, agreeably to a basis heretofore approved, amounted to sixty-two millions.

On all these letters, the postage collected was \$3,882,762, on newspapers and pamphlets \$819,916. It is well known that the postage on newspapers and pamphlets in proportion to their weight and numbers is in a very great degree less than the letter postage; so they do not pay their proportion of the expenses of the service. It therefore follows that the letter postage pays now not only for its cost, but also for what the letter postage falls short of its proportion, and also for all operations and services of the Department, including the expense of all the matter carried for the public without pay from Government.

Congress is to decide whether the franking by its members is a valuable public service proper to continue; and it is not intended to make any remark on that topic. Were it abolished, there would probably be very much less of such matter printed. But the postage on the remainder, together with that on the correspondence of the members and the relief of the expenses of the transportation and delivery of this franked matter, would enable the department to sustain itself, though the postage were materially reduced on letters. But if Congress continue this franking it is but just and proper that the correspondence, by a reduction on its postage, be relieved from its support; and that provision be made therefor, in the same manner that other branches of public service are sustained.

Another great additional demand of public service by the Post Office Department, without compensation, is made this year—that is the transmission of all the blanks returns and correspondence required in taking the census of 1850. Three thousand reams of these blanks are already engaged.

It has been said that the newspaper and pamphlet postage is not in proportion to the cost of their transportation, but it is not to be, therefore, understood that any increase of that postage is proposed. It has long been regarded as a sound public policy, to promote the circulation of these publications by cheap postage, and may be advisable to proceed further in this policy especially in promoting their circulation in the vicinity of their places of publication, provided no decided injustice be done to the postmasters within that same vicinity.

It would be desirable to have a fixed sum granted from the Treasury for this public service as to free matter, and then the postage so reduced and arranged as to provide for the remainder; but that course is impracticable, as the money from the Treasury cannot be drawn until that from postage is first exhausted; and therefore, the only safe way is to make reductions of postage from time to time, until justice is produced, by leaving a balance, to be drawn annually from the Treasury, equivalent to the public service performed; and no extent of reduction, which does not produce this effect, is sufficient so long as public service is to be performed free of postage.

The most obvious and prominent feature now in our postage is the double price ten cents, charged on all single letters carried over three hundred miles. The reduction of this ten cent postage and charging all single letters at five cents each, would much simplify the manner of accounting, and render the same both more facile and perfect—would remove the dissatisfaction arising from the great difference in the postage in different offices, even in the same vicinity, but separated by this arbitrary line, and would promote and encourage the correspondence and intercourse by mail, between the most distant parts of the country, which most need and demand it, in precise proportion as their other means of intercourse are slow and unrequited.

Mail Service in California—As early as November 1848, a post master was appointed for San Francisco, and agents were appointed and sent on that business. That postmaster entered on his duties, and for a time attempted their discharge; but finding, as he writes, no sufficient income from the postage to pay the expense of room and assistance, or even for his support, he resigned. No report from these has ever been received. In April last another agent was sent, who immediately departed and entered upon his duties, and also another postmaster for San Francisco, who has also arrived there; and from

information received from them and others, there is good reason to believe that all reasonable exertions are being made to give to the people there all the mail facilities the limited means legally applicable will afford. The laws regulating post office duties and service are, in many respects, ill adapted to the circumstances and condition of that country. Many letters have been sent there for persons passing the overland route, and if the same were to be treated as dead letters at the end of the second quarter after their arrival, they would be sent back before those persons would arrive there. Indeed, the sending as dead letters to the department here those letters mailed from one office to another in California would be more than useless.

No sufficient pecuniary means are at command of the department for this service. The price of labor, of personal service, and the price required for office room, are such that no allowance now authorized by law can secure a post office in California. Nor can the mails be transported within the country for any compensation which the postage received there will furnish. No sufficient returns have been received by which to determine the expense of what has already been done, but it fully appears that provision must be made much beyond the yield of the postage there, to meet the cost of even a limited supply of mail accommodation in that country. This subject requires the early attention of Congress, and at the same time provision should be made for extending mails to Oregon and New Mexico.

A Naval Scene off Cronstadt.

The United States ship Independence, under the command of Capt. Nicholson, sailed for Cronstadt, in 1837, from Boston, carrying out Mr. Dallas, the United States minister to Russia. The following interesting incident was described at the time, as having taken place soon after the arrival of that noble ship off the port of Cronstadt:

"We arrived off Cronstadt on Saturday morning, 26th July, and a most lovely morning it was. The harbor was covered with ships of war, and vessels of all nations, and every size and description. To increase the interest and beauty of the scene, a Russian fleet, in the direction of Peterhoff, was formed in two opposing squadrons, and, after maneuvering some time in sham fight, opened their batteries against each other.

"We had scarcely anchored and fired, and received the customary salute, when a steamer, crowded with officers, was seen making for us and soon an officer, evidently of high rank, accompanied by a large staff, came on board our ship. He was introduced to Commodore Nicholson as Prince Menchikoff, minister of marine. In his suit was an officer whose uniform was distinguished from that of the rest of the staff, by the top of his cap being white instead of the rival green. After the usual forms of introduction had been gone thro' and the Prince invited into the Commodore's cabin, this officer separated himself from the rest, went forward among the men, and thence down to the main berth deck, and, in short, he went all over the ship, examining every thing very particularly.

On the main deck he met the nurse of Mrs. Dallas, with little Charlotte, a beautiful curly-haired cherub, whom he took from the nurse and caressed. On returning to the quarter deck, his general appearance and lofty mien, soon caused him to be recognized as the Emperor himself, but as he had come incognito, all the honors and attentions were paid by the Commodore and his officers to the Prince, as long as they remained on board the ship.

The Emperor went into the cabin, which he praised for its comfort and the taste with which it was furnished. He had obviously come on board, as he did so immediately on our arrival, in order to see the ship in her every day condition, and he did see her, and must have felt the admiration he expressed the next day to the Commodore. He spoke particularly of her battery, which looked, he said, as if the ship was made for fighting.

Prince Menchikoff, having been taken through the ship, took leave, and, in his barge, pushed off for the steamer, the Emperor acting as coxswain. The moment they were all on board the steamer, we manned our yards, hoisted the Russian flag, and fired a salute of forty-one guns, thus apprising the Emperor that he was known to us. He then hoisted our flag on board his steamer, ordered one of his frigates to return the salute, and stood on his way. As soon as the firing was over, the Emperor, in compliment to us, hoisted the imperial standard, on the appearance of which, all the ships and forts in the harbor opened a salute; and a more beautiful and animating scene I have not witnessed and cannot imagine."

FIRE.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the third story of the tin shop of Mr. J. Brown, Liberty street.—The firemen had great difficulty in arresting the flames, but, by hard labor they at length succeeded in saving the building from total destruction. Mr. Brown's loss is three or four thousand dollars. He had no insurance.

The stock of Mr. Brown's fruit store, was considerably damaged by water, all of which is lost, as he had no insurance. The stock in the leather store of J. Young was slightly damaged.

The three buildings belonged to Mr. Verner, of the firm of Verner & White. His loss is covered by insurance.—Pittsburg Post.

Particulars of the Cincinnati Conflagration.

The following are the particulars of the very destructive fire which took place in Cincinnati, on the 7th inst. We copy from the *Daily Enquirer* of the 8th inst:

The alarm of fire was sounded about half-past one o'clock, and it was immediately discovered that the pork packing establishment of L. Pugh & Co., on the Southeast corner of Canal and Sycamore street, was in flames, as they were seen to burst out of the third story of the building in which the smoke-house was located. The fiery element spread rapidly, and in a short space of time communicated to the roof of the building opposite, occupied by Messrs. Stagg & Shays, and in less than half an hour it spanned the entire roofs of the two blocks extending from Ninth street to the Canal.

The stock inside being pork and lard, was of such a combustible nature, that the most energetic efforts of all the fire companies on the ground could not check the flames, and of course all they could do was to prevent them from being communicated to the stores opposite, which were saved by their playing upon the walls and roofs of the same. At dark, last night, the devouring element had not been suppressed, and it is a difficult matter to tell the whole amount of loss that has accrued.

In the store of Messrs. Pugh & Co., we learn that there were from 1000 to 2000 head of hogs belonging to different owners, on which there was no insurance. One man had about \$14,000 worth of pork there, on which he owed \$4,000, which was a total loss—no insurance.

A gentleman named Watts, from Fayette county, Kentucky, had in the morning sent 1000 head of hogs there, and he could not tell whether they were insured or not.

We learn that the amount of stock belonging to Messrs. Pugh & Co. was upwards of \$60,000, consisting of pork and lard, and that their insurance would fall considerably short of the estimated loss.

The stock consumed in the house of Messrs. Stagg & Shays was between \$30,000 and \$40,000, and we learn they were insured for \$25,000.

Mr. John Wilson, who suffered but a short time ago by having his dry house burnt on Deer Creek, had recently deposited 20,000 lard kegs in the store of Pugh & Co., all of which were consumed.

The hotel of Mr. Kohlrieser, and the store of Messrs. McQueen & Harvey, caught on fire several times; but the proprietors had been careful enough to place men on the roofs of each with buckets of water, to quench the flames as soon as they appeared.

The front walls of both the stores of Messrs. Pugh & Co., and Stagg & Shays, were preserved by the constant playing of water upon them, by the different fire companies; but we learn that the back walls of L. Pugh & Co.'s store, fell outside, injuring several persons severely; several of whom, it is supposed, will not recover. We did not learn their names.

One of them was taken into the drug store of Mr. J. Burdall, on Main street, where his wounds were dressed.

As near as we could learn, at a late hour last night, the whole estimate of loss will not fall short of from \$150,000 to \$200,000; about one third of which only was insured.

Bulk pork, hams, and whole hogs, lined the pavement from the store of Stagg & Shays to the canal; and although some was pretty well cooked, it remained untouched by the hundreds that passed to and fro.

The Population of Paris.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

PARIS, NOV. 15, 1849.

We have an instructive pamphlet from an eminent member of the French Assembly, M. Bechard, a Legitimist, which is entitled "The Township, the Church, and the State, in their Relations with the Working Classes." He reckons the number of workmen domiciliated in the capital at 75,000, and of the unsettled or transient at 30,000; of whom two thirds belong to the building business. The workmen he supposes to be about 60,000; he assigns two boys, on the average, to the married workmen, and to those who live in concubinage—that is, a hundred thousand gamins, ready at any moment for street riot. He calculates 4,000 rag-gatherers and gipsy-traders, half of whom are deeply corrupted. "Judge, then," he adds, "what elements of perturbation and anarchy must be afforded by this working population of 265,000, when agitated by want, wrought upon by secret societies, and inflamed by the incendiary preachings of the clubs." Thirty-three thousand of the male sex, and twenty thousand of the female, are pronounced, on the authority of the police registers and calculations, to be of the absolutely vicious classes of society, and half of them downright drunkards, the vice of intemperance being common to all. Two-thirds of the females are of the worst description. The estimates of the very *degrés* is not less than a total of fifty-six thousand persons, independently of the gamins, who all have had a large share in the insurrections.—Fregier, who presides over one of the bureaux of the Prefecture of Police, asserts, in a work which was crowned by the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, as an able exposition of evils and remedies, that "Paris has constantly in its bosom 80,000 malefactors, upon whom all action, whether moral or of police, is nearly null—utterly inefficacious."

Hon. Wm. Hunter, of Newport, I. I., died on Dec. 3d. He had been a senator in Congress, and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of Brazil.

Cleveland and Columbus Railroad.

In the Philadelphia *Ledger* of December 13th, (money article,) we find the following:

"A contract for 6,500 tons of rails has just been concluded for the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad. The rails are to be delivered at Cleveland via Quebec and will be placed at that point cheaper than rails were ever before purchased. These rails will complete the ironing of the road and the whole distance will be in operation by the end of 1850. When that is done, passengers will be carried across the State of Ohio from Cincinnati to Cleveland all the way by railroad, between sun and sun. From Cleveland towards the East, on the line of the Lake shore road, the people are moving with energy and the importance of a connection with Dunkirk and Buffalo is attracting much attention. From Buffalo west to the state line the road is located and being graded and will probably be ready within eighteen months. From the Pennsylvania line to Erie, the line will be completed within twelve months, and all along the line from Toledo, to the Pennsylvania line energetic measures are being taken to get the various links of the road under way. It will be but a short time before passengers from Cincinnati will reach New York in a few hours by the Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland road, the lake shore road to Dunkirk and thence by the Erie road. From Chicago and Galena the travel will also come the entire distance by rail road. The estimated cost of the road from Buffalo to the State line is a million of dollars, and it is understood that parties are ready to build the road at the estimate, taking one half the contract in stock. Such a connection as this with the west would secure a very large proportion of the travel and bring trade to New York which now goes to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Manufactures at the South.

The Southern States are embarking largely in the manufacturing business.—We observe, by statistics recently published, that Delaware has already a greater number of manufacturing establishments, in proportion to her population, than any other state in the Union. Maryland has increased over \$45,000,000, in manufactures, canals and railroads, and is still enlarging her interests. Virginia has over forty cotton factories, and about \$60,000,000 invested in railroads, canals and manufactures. South Carolina has about forty-five cotton factories in course of construction or in successful operation. Florida has invested over \$4,000,000 in railroads and manufactures. Georgia has more than twenty cotton factories. Alabama over twenty, and Missouri has many invested in mines, factories &c.—Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States which we have not enumerated are likewise proceeding with spirit in the great work of internal improvement.—The increase of domestic competition in all the departments of industry, has produced a radical change in the interests of manufactures.—Norristown Register.

Depth of the Ocean.

Capt. James Ross found 15,000 feet west of the Cape of Good Hope, which is the height of Mt. Blanc, and he sounded with a plummet 25,400 feet, or 27,600 English feet, without touching bottom, west of St. Helena. Dr. Young assigns to the Atlantic a depth of a league, that is 3,400 feet, and to the Pacific a league and a third, or about 18,000 feet. Certain inland seas, like Mediterranean and Carribbian, have greater depths than would be expected from their proximity to the lands; and seem to be sunken basins, the form of which is connected with the volcanic phenomena of which they are the seat. The narrowest part of the Strait of Gibraltar is not more than 960 below the surface; but a little further towards the east the depth falls suddenly to 3,000 feet; and the south of the coast of Spain and of Sierra Nevada, a depth of 5,400 feet has been ascertained. The eastern part of Mediterranean is of less depth.

Ebensburg Market.

Flour—\$5.50 a 5 6/23 per barrel,
Wheat—\$1 a 1, 1 1/2 per bushel.
Oats—\$1 a 40 cts. very scarce.
Corn Meal—62 1/2 cts per bushel.
Rye—62 1/2 cts. per bushel.
Buckwheat—62 1/2 cts. per bushel.
Potatoes—50 a 62 1/2 cts.
Butter—Roll 14 a 15 cts. Keg 1 1/2 a 14
Fresh Beef—3 a 4 cts.
Fresh Pork—4 a 4 1/2 cts.
Salt—2, 50 per barrel.
Eggs—10 cts. per dozen.
Hay—\$10 a 12 per ton.
Seed—Timothy, \$2.00 per bushel.
Clover—\$4.50 do.
Wool—23 a 25 cts. per lb.

MONEY

Wanted!!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are earnestly requested to call and settle their respective accounts. He wishes it distinctly understood that his necessities are such that he

MUST HAVE MONEY.

The undersigned therefore hopes that those in arrears will come forward and discharge at least a portion of their obligations, and thus relieve him from difficulty and save themselves perhaps from trouble.

JOHN S. BUCHANAN.

Ebensburg, Dec. 20, 1849.—11-1f.

MILL and CUT SAWS for sale at the store of

MURRAY & ZAHM.

SHELL and Spanish Polka Combs, Port Monies, Brushes, Fancy Soaps and Oliphants for sale by

LITZINGER & TODD.

PUBLIC HOUSE AND OYSTER SALOON,

In Johnstown.

P. S. MCLOSKEY most respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has rented the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Gore, fronting the Market House in Johnstown, where he is provided with every means of accommodating and pleasing both citizens and travellers who may favor him with a call, by a plentiful

TABLE AND BAR

and comfortable STABLING, where horses need not starve.

And besides he will at all times be provided during the winter season, with fresh

OYSTERS.

and having considerable experience in that line of business, he will be able to please the taste of the most fastidious, having fitted up a splendid saloon he will give every attention to customers all the time thankfully.

Please direct communications to

P. S. MCLOSKEY.

Johnstown, Pa.

Dec. 13, 1849.—10-1f.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Cambria county, on the estate of Henry Hunt, late of Conemaugh township, Cambria county, deceased. Those indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payments, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZABETH HUNT, Adm'r.

Dec. 13, 1849.—10-6f

8TH OF JANUARY

ANNIVERSARY BALL!

A meeting of the "Jr. American High-lancers," held on the 1st December, 1849, it was unanimously resolved, that we celebrate the coming anniversary of the battle of New Orleans by having a Ball at the house of Mr. Franklin Winkett, on the Summit, and it was further

Resolved, that we cordially invite the military and citizens of this and the adjoining counties to participate with us on the occasion.

Signed by the Company.

F. J. HUGGINS.

Daguerrean Artist from New York.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Ebensburg, that he has taken the New Office lately erected by Dr. Smith, where he would be happy to execute work in the above art in all its branches, in the best manner for those who may favor him with their patronage.

Of all the various presents usually presented from friend to friend, on Christmas and New Years, there are none which will be longer remembered, or more highly treasured, than the likeness of a dear friend. Who would not give one or more dollars to have a likeness of some loved departed one?

Go then, and purchase one before it is too late.

N. B. Likenesses taken in cloudy or clear weather.

Stray Cows.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Washington township, Cambria Co., about the 1st of December, 1849, two COWS. One is of a dark red color, about five years old. The other is a light red color, with a brass bell on her neck, and supposed to be eight or nine years old. They have no other particular marks by which they might be described. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

FREDERICK GEORGE.

Dec. 20, 1849.—11-3f.

Fresh Arrival

FALL & WINTER

GOODS!

THE subscriber has just received at his Store in Loretto a large supply of NEW GOODS from the eastern markets, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Plaids, Linseys and Flannels of all kinds. Calicoes, Gingham, French, German & English Merinos, Alpaccas, Delanes, Tickings, Checks, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Comforts, Gloves, Hosiery of all kinds & qualities, Silks for dresses, Silk & Satin Vestings, Bed, Horse, & Saddle Blankets, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes of every description, an elegant assortment of Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Drugs, Medicines, Stationary, Tinware, Fish, Leather, Salt & Nails, &c., &c.

He deems it unnecessary to enumerate all the articles he has on hand, and would request the public to call and examine for themselves where they will find every article usually kept in a country store, and at prices as low as any other establishment in the county, as his goods were purchased for cash at the lowest prices. Thankful for past favors he would respectfully ask a continuance of public patronage.

Lumber, Grain, and all other kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

P. SHIELS.

Loretto, Nov. 8, 1849.—5-1f.

FOR SALE—Six Splendid Accordions

which will be sold cheap by

J. IVORY & CO.

TEN PIECES Barred Linsey for sale

by

MURRAY & ZAHM.

JUST Received and for Sale a few choice

pieces of Piano Music—also music for the Flute and Accordion.

J. IVORY & CO.

LETTING!

PROPOSALS will be received, at the Office of the Superintendent of Motive Power, (on Jefferson, Cambria county, Pa.) on the Allegheny Portage Rail Road, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of January, 1850, for furnishing the necessary

HORSE-POWER,

CORD-WOOD, COAL, CASTINGS, and for

SAWING AND SPLITTING WOOD.

ALSO:

PROPOSALS will be received for furnishing the necessary

MATERIALS,

(including Castings,) for the Repair Department of the Road, during the next season.

Specifications will be exhibited at the Office of the Superintendent, on the day of letting.

THOMAS J. POWER,

Sup't. M. P. and Sup'r. of Repairs

A. P. R. R.

Dec. 13, 1849.

C. H. HEYER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Office one door west of J. S. Buchanan's Store.

April 12, 1849.—1f.

E. HUTCHINSON, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

EBENSBURG, PA.

April 12, 1849.—1f.

C. LITZINGER.

G. W. TODD.

LITZINGER & TODD,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.

3 doors east of Renshaw's Hotel, High st.

DR. THOMAS C. BUNTING,

South-west corner of 7th & Race sts.

PHILADELPHIA,

April 26, 1849.—2f.

J. McDONALD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

EBENSBURG, PA.

All business in the several Courts of Blair, Indiana and Cambria counties entrusted to his care, will be promptly attended to.

Office, opposite J. S. Buchanan's Store.

April 12, 1849.—1f.

Central Pennsylvania

EXCHANGE AGENCY.

Office at the corner of Montgomery and Blair street, near the Canal and Rail Road Depot, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

R. R. BRYAN, Agent.

Nov. 15, 1849.—6-1f.

LOOK HERE!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

To the Public!

THE subscribers have just received at their Store Room in Ebensburg, a very large assortment of

NEW GOODS,

which they offer to their customers at VERY LOW PRICES. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon them, they hope to merit its continuance, and beg leave to assure their friends and the public generally, that the stock of goods which they now offer for sale will compare favorably, both as to quality and cheapness, with any other ever brought to this place.

They cannot enumerate all the articles which they have on hand, but would say it comprises every thing usually kept in a country store such as

Blue Black and Brown Cloths, Fancy and Plain CASSIMERES, SATINET'S of all prices and descriptions, DELANES, CASHMERES, in every variety and color.

MUSLINS, Brown and Bleached, CALICOES of rare and beautiful styles.

GLOVES, HOSIERY and LACE GOODS.

Also—A very large assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every variety and of the very best quality. Together with a splendid lot of

HATS AND CAPS,

QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, GROCERIES for family use.