

CONGRESS. The House of Representatives have not yet been able to reconcile their differences sufficiently to elect a Speaker. On Wednesday of last week W. J. Brown, of Indiana, received 112 votes—more than would have elected him. Although a Locofoco we regret that he did not obtain that vote, as we are anxious to see the House organized, and fear the result, should the present state of feeling exist in that disorganized body longer. By reference to our telegraphic despatches, it will be observed, that a scene disgraceful alike to the actors and to the nation has already occurred. We trust the next ages received will be that of the possible organization of the House.

IOWA ASSESSMENT.—We are indebted to Hon. J. T. FALES, Auditor of State, for a tabular abstract of the assessment rolls of the several counties in the State of Iowa. An examination of this table, by one unformed upon the subject, would result in the conclusion that Scott county had improved comparatively less than the majority of the counties in the State, but such is not the fact. The assessment in our county last year, when contrasted with other counties, was ascertained to be too high, and as a consequence a deduction of about 20 per cent was made on the assessment of '48. There are other causes that have contributed to make the apparent increase of the county comparatively small. Still, as its increase, as reported, is 2 per cent greater than that of Lee—a county admitted to carry the largest load of steam of any in the State—we are contented.

THE CHARTER.—On the first page of this week's Gazette will be found in full the Charter of the Rock Island and LaSalle Railroad Company, one of the most liberal charters ever granted in the United States. After reading this paper, if you do not file it, send it some friend who takes an interest in such matters. Though we do not desire eastern capitalists to invest a dollar in the above Road, it is highly desirable they meet us at Peru with an extension of their Roads from the Illinois line, under the same liberal charter.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Medical Institution located in this place appears to be in a flourishing condition. The Faculty, we perceive, have concluded to deliver a Spring Course of instruction, commencing the second Monday in March next, and continuing sixteen weeks. This School offers superior inducements to students. We had the pleasure last week of listening to Prof. KNAPP and were much pleased with the ability he displayed in treating of the extensive and mal-used family of mercurials.

THE WEATHER.—Last Monday was the coldest day of the season, the mercury ranging from 8 to 10 degrees below zero. The river has closed above us, here there is still a narrow channel open. At present, Wednesday, there is the gloomy prospect before us of a thaw.

ON THE RIGHT TRACK.—An examination of the map of Illinois has convinced friend La Cossitt, of the Muscatine Enquirer, as it must say rational man, that, to use his language, "the citizens of the 'twin-towns' have struck the right lead in the matter of a Railroad from Rock Island to La Salle." He further very correctly observes, that "this route from Rock Island to Chicago passes through a fine, rich region, with a considerable population, and some growing towns. It will open the markets of the East to this part of the Upper Mississippi Valley, and afford facilities to our merchants and traders which will not fail to have a beneficial effect upon our markets."

POTATOES.—The potato crop throughout Iowa appears generally to be a failure of the present year. The Methanic (Noahanic) is the chief sufferer. We would suggest to our farmers that they obtain their seed potatoes the next year from a more northern latitude, or plant pink-eyes, or some other variety less liable than the Methanic to disease.

COAL AT MERCATINE.—We mentioned a few weeks since the discovery of a bed of coal in a 'faubourg' of Muscatine. The last number of the Enquirer published there, says:—

"The Coal Banks are increasing rapidly under the point. There will soon be, at the present rate, a continuous line of coal around the bluff. We perceive that our citizens are beginning to use it for fuel very generally. It is much cheaper than wood."

THE RAILROAD. Although the Railroad from Rock Island to Peru is not exactly "being made," in the language of the address contained in our paper this week, yet that it will be commenced, and that right speedily, is no longer a matter of doubt or uncertainty.

The N. W. Adv. says, "The Commissioners of Henry county have taken twenty-five thousand dollars worth of stock in the Rock Island and LaSalle Railroad. To relieve themselves of responsibility they intrusted submitting it to a vote of the citizens of the county for ratification, on the 15th proximo. 'There is no doubt,'" says the Advertiser, "but that the people of Henry will sustain the liberality of their Commissioners." As about one-half of the requisite quantity of stock is now subscribed, we doubt not the Commissioners of other counties interested will follow the precedent established by that of Henry.

Small amounts of stock are still being taken in this county. The farmers of Hickory Grove held a meeting last week and subscribed a thousand dollars and those of another neighborhood in the southern part of the county subscribed thirteen hundred dollars. Two citizens of Cedar county, at the Convention last week, subscribed one thousand dollars and took with them papers which they assured us would be returned with additional subscriptions of nine or ten thousand dollars.

As the progress of this Road must facilitate the construction of the Iowa Central Railroad, and attach double importance to that Road completed, the citizens of Muscatine and Iowa City should hold meetings and assist in urging forward this great public enterprise. It is highly desirable that the work be commenced immediately, as the people both upon the north and the south of us are using their best exertions to tap the Mississippi at other points, and should they succeed in effecting that object it might have an influence in determining the route of the eastern branch of the great National Railroad.

PROBABLE MURDER OF DR. PARKMAN.—Great excitement prevails at Boston in respect to the unaccountable disappearance of Dr. Parkman, a wealthy and respected citizen of that place. The circumstances of being last seen at Harvard College—whither he had gone to collect a bill of \$170 against Prof. Webster—and of the remains of a human being, said to be recognized as those of Dr. Parkman, having been found in a vault frequented only by Prof. W., have led to the arrest of Prof. Webster for the murder of Dr. Parkman. Dr. Webster has been the Professor of Chemistry in that Institution for about twenty-five years, moved in the best society, and had it not been for the proof thus fastened upon him, would have been one of the least suspected of men. Although every thing appears dark for Dr. Webster at present, yet light may break in to rescue him from his perilous position.

A telegraphic despatch, in allusion to the above, says, that Dr. Parkman's remains were buried that day, and that the inquest was progressing slowly, important discoveries having been made. Among the papers found in Webster's possession was a note for \$2,400 belonging to Parkman, and notes held by Parkman against Webster.

CRITICAL.—Although it appears to imply less honor to be connected with the country than the city press, yet the former upon the average display quite as much talent as the latter. Glancing over the editorials of a large city daily, which occasionally indulges in a leader upon its humble country cotemporaries, we were completely "thrown" off our gravity by the following sentence—one, we would remark, by no means at variance with the general tenor of the editorials of that sheet. Speaking of a lamentable occurrence the editor says:—

"The following day, and amid the roaring of cannon, the shooting of the multitude, and the discourse of music, this young girl, only about fifteen years of age, walked boldly from her parental roof, without attendance, crossed the bridge, and from the island, around which runs the Ohio, and from the minor bridge, threw herself into the stream."

One would naturally suppose that the act of "walking from her parental roof" would alone have killed her without the trouble of throwing herself from the island and then from the bridge into the water. We would inquire of our city cotemporary if the young lady were drowned!

The long pending and exciting trial of N. Childs Jr., at St. Louis, after a minute examination of from eighty to ninety witnesses and the delivery of five or six long speeches, has at length closed, and the case been submitted to the jury. The impression appears to be general that Childs will be acquitted.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES. ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

BOSTON, SUNDAY MORNING. The Europa arriving at Halifax Friday morning, arrived here at day-light this morning.

News is a political point of view unimportant. Business has generally been very inactive. Transactions in the produce market have not been extensive. Grain market dull. Best western canal flour 20 s. a 23; American white wheat 6 s. 6d. a 7 s. 2 d.; Red 6 s. 4 d.

Indian Corn, white, 47 s. a 20c; yellow 20c. a 27c per quarter. Indian meal 13a 6d. a 14c per barrel. Whole trade improving.

News per Europa possesses little importance. From France, 5th November, the High Court at Versailles, sentenced Ledra Rollin and thirty-three others, implicated in the June insurrection, to transportation for life. Papers continue being issued, and editors tried for expressing opinions considered detrimental to government.

Twenty cents in the Assembly have been made vacant by the conviction at Versailles. Napoleon has published a decree cashiering Pierre Bonapart, thus depriving him of his rank as Chief of Battalion of the African Legion. Pierre Bonapart has published a long letter, in which he says the President's decree has no force in law, and he looks upon the dismissal as null and void.

Guizot is in Paris, much lionized. The only interesting item in the Assembly, is the refusal to grant the additional 20,000 francs to the Vice President's salary.

Challenges are of daily occurrence among the members of assembly and the editors. Spain.—The minister of foreign affairs officially announces the recall of the Spanish troops from Roman States.

PARIS FOREIGN NEWS.—Garibaldi had arrived at Gibraltar on board a Sarlinian ship that had been placed at his disposal by the Government of Sarlinia. Ten thousand francs were offered to be given him, which he refused.

The French President and Council gave a grand dinner to the new American Minister.

TURKEY.—Letters from Wadden of the 4th November, say that the Hungarian and Polish refugees have been transported from Widlen to Stambul. The Magyars headed by Komuth and Balogh left on the 3d. Mitoff, the alleged assassin of Count Lonsbery is at Constantinople. His mission supposed to be secretly to sow discord between French and English Ministers and upset Bache's Cabinet.

Rumors of war between Russia and Turkey are fast dying away. Nothing from other quarters of importance.

GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

The distance from Chicago to Egin is forty-two miles. The cost including the furnishing of this Road is estimated at \$385,000, which amount has all been subscribed and one-half paid in. Thus far \$200,000 have been expended and \$185,000 paid in, the difference having been borrowed by the Directors on the bonds of the Company, payable in 1850, '51 and '52.—The Chicago Journal, thus speaks of the profits of the Road so far as completed:—

"When the cars commenced running on the 1st of March last, the rails were laid only about ten miles out, and the distance run has been gradually increased during the season; the increased distance and business giving greater receipts. From that time to the 1st of November, a period of eight months, the receipts from passengers, were \$8,322 07; freight \$9,256 45, and mails, \$100 00, making a total of \$17,678 52, from which deducting the operating expenses during the same period, leaves a net of \$12,575 24. The number of passengers carried over the road for the eight months, was 20,320.

"But leaving the figures in the aggregate, take the single month of October, and what more powerful argument in favor of the utility, the profit, and the speedy completion of this road! There is no sophistry in the eloquence of figures. "During this month the receipts for freight were \$3,381 32, for passengers, \$3,255 11 and for mails, \$15 50, amounting to \$7,101 93 cts. And these truthful figures pertain to one month's business upon a road running out 'by itself' from the site of old Fort Dearborn, thirty miles into one of God's cleanings, not a town or village along the whole length of the line as completed, and but few farmers—all its stations, if stations they can be called, upon the open prairie: Fifty freight cars are found insufficient to do the business upon this fragment of the work!"

NON-RESISTANCE SOCIETY.—Three lady members of this society in Boston, have been expelled "cum magno dedecore," for resisting the President of the Society, who proposed to give them the "kiss of peace."

FIRE IN CINCINNATI.—A dispatch from Cincinnati to St. Louis says:

CINCINNATI, Dec. 7—7 P. M. The fire originated in the smoke-house attached to Lot Pugh & Co.'s pork-house. It was discovered at half past two o'clock; in a few minutes the whole premises were in flames. The extensive house of Stagg & Shay, adjoining, soon caught, and in an hour the two largest houses in the city were a heap of ruins. For a time, the buildings opposite on Court and Sycamore streets were threatened, having been several times on fire. The flames are now subdued. Pugh's house was full of provisions and three thousand dressed hogs; all were lost. There was some insurance. In Stagg & Shay's there was a large quantity of hams, all destroyed. Stock and horses insured.

John Abernethy, the eminent surgeon, used to tell his scholars, that all human maladies arose from two causes—stuffing and fretting.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

A synopsis of this Report has found its way into the newspapers in advance of its delivery in Congress. We make a few extracts from it:—

"The number of Postmasters in the United States at the close of the year ending June 30, 1848, was 16,747, there having been 521 established and 330 discontinued within the year, making an increase within the year of 206."

"The number of Postmasters appointed within the year ending June 30, 1848, was 6,263."

"Of that number 2,703 were appointed in consequence of resignation, and 2,108 in consequence of removals."

In 1848 the total amount of transportation was 41,012,570 miles, at an expense of \$2,304,703. In 1849, 42,544,000 miles at \$2,428,515.

The gross revenue for the year, ending June 30, 1848, amounting to \$4,905,176 28, derived from the following resources:

Table with 2 columns: Resource, Amount. Includes: From letter postage, stamps, etc. \$3,302,702 62; From newspaper and pamphlet postage, etc. \$10,016 20; From miscellaneous items, etc. \$3,584 21; From dead letter money sold, etc. \$3 75; Total \$4,905,176 28.

The expenditures during the year were \$4,479,049 13.

Excess of gross revenue for the year, \$426,127 15.

The appropriations under the 12th section of the act of 24 of March, 1847 remaining in the Treasury for the purpose of the past year, already noticed, amounted to \$265,535 55.

Thus showing that the sum of \$691,502 70 remains unexpended of the revenue of the past year, including the former appropriations granted to the Department for the transportation of free matter of the Department.

Postage on letters the past year \$3,882,782; on newspapers and pamphlets, \$810,016.

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 sound public policy to promote the circulation of these publications by cheap postage; and it 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 the same vicinity.

It would be inexpedient to have a fixed sum granted the Treasury for his public service as a 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 in it annually drawn from the Treasury equivalent to the service performed. And no extent of reduction which does not produce this effect is sufficient, so long as public service is required to be performed free of postage.

The most prominent feature now in our postage is the double price, ten cents, obtained on all single letters carried over 300 miles. The reduction of this 10 cent postage, and charging all single letters 5 cents each, would much simplify the matter 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 intercommunication are slow and infrequent.

The following cogent reasoning is used in favor of a reduction of the present rates of postage: It is not possible, from any returns our data in the Department, to ascertain with much precision, the number of letters passing annually in the mail under this charge of ten cents. Even if the number of ten cent letters were actually known it would still be impossible to determine how many of them were ten cent letters from being double. There arises the great difference in the estimate of loss of revenue from such a reduction as was presented in the report of the Postmaster General last year, to wit: \$115,387.

From a careful examination now made of the data in the Department, it is estimated that the whole number of charged letters sent through the mails the past year, was 62,800,000, and of this number, about 15,000,000 were subjected to the ten cent postage, on account of the distance. If, then, the reduction were to bring no more letters into the mails, the diminution of revenue therefrom, the first year, would be \$775,000.

It already shows that the surplus, on the 1st day of July next, will be \$638,710 57, which will undoubtedly increase in future years, by natural accumulation, and increase of the number of letters arising from this reduction, will, in the first year occasion no charge on the Treasury, and it is extremely uncertain whether its operation can ever produce that effect. A brief trial of this experiment will show its effect, and if it should not produce any important draft on the Treasury, then further reductions of postage should be made, and a corresponding provision from the Treasury, adopted until after this has been tested by experience, is respectfully submitted.

EXPEDITION FOR THE RELIEF OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Lieut. Lynch, the commander of the Dead Sea Expedition, has volunteered to head an expedition to start as early as practicable next year, to relieve Sir John Franklin. He proposes for the Government to sanction the attempt, and afford officers and men (all volunteers) and provisions; and in case there should be a question as to the legality of paying the expense of an expedition, he thinks he could raise sufficient from private sources to charter, strengthen and equip a steamer to carry out the object.—Phil. North American.

HOG KILLING IN BURLINGTON.—The work of slaughtering Swine goes bravely on. Up to yesterday about 20,000 had been killed, in the two large packing establishments in this town.—Hawkeye.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

Interesting from Washington.—Disunion threatened.—Fight in the House!

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 29th, '48.

The House met this morning. A motion was made to elect a Speaker by ballot and was lost. Several hours subsequently different members were making speeches.

The Southern boys very emphatically declared themselves and the whole South ready to dissolve the Union, if the Willard Provision was passed: they came prepared for this at all hazards.

During the debate sharp words passed between DEWEY of New York, and MEADE of Va., each calling the other disunionists. Duer called Meade a liar; Meade rushed at him. A general rush followed. The Sergeant-at-Arms appeared, and commanded order. A motion was then made to adjourn which was lost.

There was great excitement, but finally order was restored. A duel is anticipated. The debating continued until near 4 o'clock, when the first ballot was taken. For Winthrop 53, Cobb 40, Potter 28, Stanley, 21, Bailey, 23, scattering 20.—There being no choice, the House adjourned till to-morrow. The chances for an organization are very uncertain.

Senate met and adjourned till to-morrow.

IOWA CONTESTED CONGRESSMAN.

Daniel F. Miller, Esq. (Whig) is now on his way to Washington, and will contest the election of Wm. Thompson of the 1st Congressional District, who obtained the certificate by fraud. The following are the complete returns from the 1st District, which clearly show that Mr Miller was legally elected:

Table with 4 columns: Candidate, W, L, A, V. Lists candidates like Appanose, Davis, Miller, etc. with their respective vote counts.

Miller's majority 77; McKean's do. 560; John H. Dayton, F. S. received 409 votes for President of the Board of Public Works, and the State officers certified to the return of 583 scattering votes at the Presidential Election, which was evidently for the Whig Electors.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON MAILS.

We extract the following from instructions to Postmasters, as of general interest. In January next, semi-monthly service will be put in operation between New York and Chicago. And steam-packets will leave the different ports, during the ensuing year, agreeably to the following schedule:

New York on the 13th and 18th of each month; Charleston and Savannah on the 10th and 21st (or first) of each month; New Orleans on the 10th and 30th; Havana on the 10th and 14th; and Panama on the 1st of each month; Chicago on the 13th and 1st of each month, with privilege, if San Francisco mail is received in time, to leave on the 19th instead of the 1st.

Leave Havana for New York on the 10th and 6th of each month, with privilege of leaving on the 4th instead of the 6th, if the Chicago mail has arrived; and also from New Orleans on the same dates.

The entire postage for a single letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, will be 12c cents to Havana, 20 cents to Chicago 30 cents to Panama, to be prepaid in all cases; and 40 cents to Monterey, St. Francisco, Astoria, or any other point in California or Oregon; to be prepaid, or left unpaid, at the option of the sender.

Newspapers and pamphlets, see postage three cents each, and inland postage to be added.

[Per Telegraph, from St. Louis Republican.] NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

The Crescent City arrived this morning with dates to Nov. 2. She has on board \$400,000 in gold dust on freight, and \$400,000 among the hands and passengers (there is no news of importance. The accounts from California continue encouraging.

The health of the miners is generally good, with the exception of some slight attacks of dysentery. There had been large arrivals from Europe and the United States. One hundred British vessels were at San Francisco. It is said that there are 80,000 persons at the mines. Thirteen hundred passengers passed through Chicago on the 25th and 26th October. One hundred persons were waiting passage for California.

A naval execution had taken place on board the frigate Savannah, for an attempt to murder some of the officers.

The Constitution for the State of California had been adopted and published. The Crescent City brings 100 passengers, including a minister from the King of the Sandwich Islands.

DAVENPORT AND COUNCIL BLUFFS RAILROAD.

The committee appointed by the Railroad Convention, recently held at Iowa City, to address the citizens of Iowa in relation to the above Railroad, have discharged their duty in a very satisfactory manner. After alluding to the unanimity prevailing the St. Louis and Memphis Convention, and subsequently the Illinois Legislature in favor of a great Central National Railroad, the address continues as follows:—

Public opinion, as far as it has been expressed unites in recommending to the General Government the establishment of a great central national railroad from the Pacific Ocean to the western borders of the States, agrees that the same should be located as best calculated to accommodate the general interest of the nation, with branches on the west over to San Francisco, in California; and the other to the mouth of the Columbia river, or Puget's Sound, in Oregon, and on the east, one branch southward to Memphis, one central, to St. Louis, and one northward to Lake Michigan, in Chicago. In viewing the subject at this time, we will call the attention of the people of Iowa in an especial manner to the northern branch, so far as it may pass through the State of Iowa, and believing that the most direct route, and the one that is best calculated to accommodate the greatest public interest, will be ultimately adopted, we briefly invite their attention to the route from the Council Bluffs, on the Missouri river, by Ft. Des Moines, and Iowa City, to Davenport on the Mississippi river at Rock Island.

The first General Assembly of Iowa, at their extra session passed a resolution dated the 24th day of January, 1848, instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives to procure from the Government of the United States a grant of lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Davenport, by way of Iowa City, Racoon Forks to some point near the Council Bluffs, on the Missouri river, and a bill was reported in the House of Representatives of the United States, making the grant proffered, but failed on its passage. The present General Assembly at their regular session took up the subject and passed a resolution, dated the 26th December, 1848, giving similar instructions to our Senators and Representatives. Thus it will be perceived, that both General Assemblies, elected under the Constitution of the State, in their official acts approved this route. The Council Bluffs, on the Missouri, and Rock Island, at Davenport, on the Mississippi, are generally admitted to be the most suitable and convenient points for crossing these rivers with a railroad, and being the most direct route for the northern branch of the great central national railroad in its progress to the east, which necessarily must pass south of the southern end of Lake Michigan, the Maumee or Sandusky Bays, and down the southern shore of Lake Erie, to connect with the Buffalo railroad, extending by Albany to Boston.

By reference to the most approved map it will be found that the Council Bluffs, at Davenport, at Rock Island, are about the same parallel of latitude, and that Fort Des Moines and Iowa City are situated within a few miles of a direct line between these two points, and that in extending this route eastward, the south bend of Lake Michigan, the Maumee and Sandusky Bay will be within a few minutes of the same parallel of latitude.

The road from Davenport to Council Bluffs is three hundred and twenty-five miles, thence, (according to Mr. Longhough's estimate) to the South Pass, eight hundred miles, making the distance from the Mississippi to the South Pass eleven hundred and twenty-five miles. From St. Louis to the mouth of the Kansas river 225 miles, thence to the South Pass 1175 miles—fifty miles greater than the distance from Davenport to the South Pass; thus it will be perceived, that Rock Island, by the way of Council Bluffs, is the nearest point at which the Mississippi river can be reached, and on the most direct route to Chicago and the south bend of Lake Michigan.—The road, in its progress eastward, from the Council Bluffs, will intersect the Des Moines improvement at Fort Des Moines; will cross the Iowa river, and intersect the Dalgoue and Keokuk railroad at Iowa City, and on its approach to Davenport, it will connect with the railroad now being made from Rock Island to Peru, in Illinois, at the junction of the Chicago canal with the Illinois river. In its progress eastward to Chicago, it will intersect the Chicago and Galena railroad, and the railroad in contemplation from Chicago to Cairo, and in its passage around the south bend of Lake Michigan, it will intersect the Detroit railroad at New Buffalo, and at Toledo the main trunk of the Wabash and Lake Erie canal, a branch of which extends to Cincinnati; as it passes the Sandusky Bay it will intersect the Sandusky and Cincinnati railroad at Cleveland and the Ohio canal, a branch of which extends up the Mahoning to Pittsburgh, and the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad; thence down the southern shore of Lake Erie, intersecting the New York and Erie railroad at Dunkirk, and at Buffalo the Albany and Boston railroad, and from which point communication can be made with the Willard canal, in Canada, and, with the improvements on the St. Lawrence river.

With these views of the subject, we are clearly of the opinion that the line from Council Bluffs to Davenport presents greater advantages than any other route, and confidently believe that it will eventually be adopted as a portion of the great Atlantic and Pacific railroad, and with these impressions, we recommend to the

...of the general government an appropriation of land, sufficient to enable the State to accomplish the work. We have been thus particular in presenting facts connected with the railroad, with the view of attracting the attention of our eastern friends.

In reading the proceedings of a public meeting of the friends of a railroad to California, held at the United States Hotel, in Boston, April 19, 1849, we perceive, that our northern friends were unacquainted with the localities on the Upper Mississippi, although they manifested much zeal in favor of accomplishing a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by a railroad, and presenting to the public many valuable statistics and forcible arguments in favor of its speedy construction. In all of these proceedings they appeared to consider St. Louis as the only terminus in the Mississippi. Without any desire to interfere with the claims of St. Louis to the location of the central branch of the great Pacific railroad, we have considered it due to the citizens of Iowa, and our eastern friends in general, to present the foregoing facts to their calm and dispassionate consideration, most heartily concurring with the St. Louis Convention, in declaring the subject of too much importance in a national point of view, to be influenced by individual, local, sectional or party views, and consider it one in which every citizen of the United States, should feel a deep interest, and call upon our fellow citizens, to unite their energies in constructing and strengthening public opinion in favor of the speedy accomplishment of the work, and enforcing upon the consideration of Congress the weight of this opinion.

ROBERT LUCAS, Ch'm,
December 1, 1849.

THE WHEELING BRIDGE—This magnificent work excites the admiration of all beholders. It is said that Mr. Clay, on his way to Washington, while he gazed at the beautiful structure, reverting to the attempt the Pittsburghers had made to destroy the bridge, claimed, with a glow of exultation irradiating his face, "Take that down! you ought as well try to take down the rainbow."

At the celebration which was held on the occasion of its completion, R. W. THOMAS, of Indiana, made one of the most eloquent speeches, from which the Republic gives the following extract:

"We heard of your bridge in Indiana, and we have not been ignorant of its progress and its purposes. Let me assure you that in that State a series of railroads are steadily tending towards one great goal, and pointing as unerringly as needle points to the pole, to the West of that bridge! And we too are going erect bridges in Indiana, and we intend to take yours as a model, too. [Cheers.] A only will your bridge remain there, others like it will be erected at other points on the Ohio, and more than all, the great 'Father of Waters' will be bridged. It will be done. You know, and we know, and all the world knows, what American enterprise dare do, if it do, and what it will do, if it can do! Only will your bridge remain there, we I am forgotten, but similar bridges will span the broad waters of the Mississippi, leading in iron embrace the East to the West, and bidding defiance to the powers of disunion and dismemberment. After political aspirants have been beaten, when the castle piles of kings and dynasties have been razed to the earth, after you and I and your opponents all have passed away, with the parchment on which their petty hostilities and their declarations are written, the towers of your noble structure shall stand as a monument to your enterprise, energy and faith."

FATAL ACCIDENT—On Saturday Dec. 1, some young men—among whom were the brothers named Sparks, residents of this county, a few miles southwest of the village of Masquoketa, were out gunning, when a fatal accident occurred, by which one of the brothers, lost his life. The company had stopped for some time, when the young man who was stepped upon a log, and while resting his foot upon it, it slipped off and hitting him in its descent to the ground exploded the charge, instantly killing him. The deceased near the hip and came out in the shoulder. His brother was standing near at the time that he caught him as he fell. The deceased was a member of a very worthy and highly respected family, who had just arrived in the country. To them this is a terrible accident, indeed, and they have the sincere sympathy of every humane and generous heart.—*Jackson Co. Democrat.*

It is rumored that Col. Fremont had some weightier reasons than gold, for finding his tent in California. Some months ago, he sent a lot of valuable emeralds to New York City, and placed them in the hands of a lapidary, for the purpose of being cut. They were said to come from Fremont, and it is now believed that a number of similar emeralds, coming in the same course, are undergoing the process. Col. Fremont has, possibly, the deposit from whence the Minnesota emeralds derived their magnificent color.—*[N. Y. Mirror.]*

The Rev. George P. Smith, Universalist preacher, from Iowa, now in jail at St. Louis, awaiting his trial for forgery, has been two weeks since his imprisonment, called "The Hero and Heroines of hard labor," the other upon the subject of "Capital Punishment." Quite a Buayan, in his trial will take place in a few days. He will doubtless be sent to the penitentiary.—*Miners Express.*

LAND OFFICE REPORT.
A Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, says:
"The report of the Hon. Justin Butterfield, Commissioner General Land Office will be, as I learn, of the most interesting character, covering, as it will, all the pressing subject of the early settlement of California, and will throw much light upon the development of its vast resources. Also, he reports of the several Surveyors General, exhibiting the amount of public lands to be surveyed the ensuing year, with estimates for necessary appropriations, &c.; reports from the U. S. Geologists in the State of Wisconsin, Iowa and Michigan, and the Territory of Minnesota, with the account of their Geological explorations, and a statement of the United States General Land Office, Registers' and Receivers' office, &c., &c. The report, I learn, will be voluminous, and will be a credit to the talents of the very able Commissioner, and will, upon the whole, be of great and general interest to the people of the West in particular."

LEAD FACTS.
The European Times states that the present year opened, in England, with a large demand for pig lead for shipment to the United States, and that this demand has steadily increased during the year. 'This,' adds the Times, 'is altogether a novel feature, as the United States, instead of importing, has for many years exported his metal.'

Now why is this? Why should it be profitable to the English to send lead to a country that contains within its boundaries more lead than all the world beside? Why should not the consumers of this article obtain it from the mines of Missouri, Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin, thus favoring our own home productions, giving our western laborers employment, and sending the means of support into many a western log cabin? Simply, because our late government, in its false and suicidal policy, blind to the interests of our producers, and to the effect of that policy upon national employment and national prosperity, have regarded only their political aggrandizement, and have refused to sanction the rewards of industry, by a protective tariff. It stands with lead as it does with iron. The producer, at the west, cannot compete with cheap foreign labor, and he, as well as the iron master of Pennsylvania, must suffer, because he cannot bring his lead into the sea-coast markets as cheaply as that which is dug and prepared by the pauper labor of England. Is it wonderful, then, that there is an call from so many parts of the land for an alteration of the English tariff, which ruins the profits of so many articles in their progress from the raw material to the workshop, which deprives the American laborer of employment, takes the food from the mouths of so many families of operatives, sends the sale of so many productions of the farmer, and impoverishes the whole working Community, merely to enable some quarter of price currents in our commercial cities to say pig lead is a shade lower, iron is easier, flour has declined, wool has fallen, cotton goods are a drug in the market? We hope that the new western States will see to their interest in this thing, and join in demanding such an alteration of our tariff duties, as will serve to protect American labor, American industry, American productions, from this ruinous foreign competition.

[Hartford Courant.]

CASTING OUT DEVILS IN THE 19TH CENTURY.—We copy the following announcement from the Frontier Guardian, the organ of Mormonism in Putawatamie county, in this State:

GOOD NEWS FROM ENGLAND.—The work of the Lord is progressing very rapidly in England and Wales. Since Capt. James left Wales, there have been over 800 baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ, and the sick healed by the power of faith, and many believing. By the Millennium Star, we learn that the Cholera is cured, the dumb made to speak, the deaf made to hear, the blind to see, devils cast out, fevers rebuked, leprosy cured, and many of them after they had been attended by physicians who could not effect a cure, and even then cured, almost instantly, by the laying on of hands and the power of faith.

CRUCIAL CIRCUMSTANCE.—One of the French National Guards, who was supposed to have died from indigestion, produced by drunkenness, was recently buried in the Department of the Mayenne. He was buried with military honors, and, on the firing of the last volley, a groan was heard to proceed from the coffin, which was instantly taken up and opened, when the supposed dead man rose up, and, on examination, it was found that the sergeant had negligently loaded his piece with ball cartridge, the ball had passed through the thigh of the man, and thus prevented his premature interment. The resuscitated man, who was soon cured of his wound, has evinced his gratitude by commencing an action against the sergeant, to recover damages for the injury!

The Indiana State Sentinel, states that the number of emigrants passing westward, over the national road has been larger, the present season than for ten years. Hundreds of wagons pass through Indianapolis daily. Most of them for Iowa.

COOL AND PHILOSOPHICAL.—The editor of the Worcester (Mass.) Palladium says: "The people of Worcester have elected the editor of the *Soy to the Legislature* and elected to stay at home. That shows very plainly which way they can spare best!"

—The Cincinnati Commercial says that there are over 2000 cases of small pox in that city.

LAND WARRANTS.—Constantly on hand and for sale for Cash or on time, by
COOK & SARGENT,
October 4th, 1849.

BOY WANTED.
The subscriber is desirous of obtaining a good boy to learn the Cabinet Making business. Apply to
ELI OHL,
No. 121 Broadway, New York.

ECLECTIC READERS.
FOR Sale by the dozen to Merchants and others at St. Louis prices by the subscriber, who has at all times a large supply on hand.
H. A. PORTER,
Rock Island, Ill.
Sept 27.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—A gentleman extensively known in this community has, within a few days past, returned from California. We learn from a friend of the gentleman returned, that he expresses himself as being satisfied with the country, as having been successful during the short stay he made at the mines, and an entertaining determination to return thither.

The gentleman left here on the 10th of June last, and took with him a light buggy and three or four pack mules. On commencing his journey he supplied himself with only eight or ten lbs. of bacon, but although his supply was limited he always had an abundance, for the emigrants that had preceded him had piled their bacon along the road, because of its retarding their progress.

The gentleman says that the St. Louis boys are doing well, none of them probably getting less than \$10 per day. They were the most successful of all the emigrants in getting through, and are among the most successful in procuring gold.—*St. Louis Union.*

ANNEXATION OF CANADA.—The Liverpool Times, in announcing the departure of Sir Henry Bulwer, the new Minister to this country, to enter on his mission, says, in relation to a rumor that Sir Henry is authorized to ascertain what encouragement the United States government will give to annexation—

"The inference is, that the home government will not interfere with the wishes of the colonists on this point. Last week we inclined to the belief that the Canadians were all but unanimous in desiring annexation with the neighboring republic. The intelligence brought by the *Calcedonia* this week shows that the feeling is by no means general, and that not merely the inhabitants of Upper Canada, but the French inhabitants in the Lower Province are opposed to the severance of the British connection. Public feeling in the mother country is inclined to act liberally with the colonists. If a general expressed desire for annexation with the United States were made, it would be conceded; but to secure this, unanimity is indispensable."

Married.
On the 26th inst. by Ezra Tichenor, Esq., Mr. JNO. MCKEON to Miss SARAH ANN MARVEN, all of Kentucky.

Died.
At Keokuk, on the 16th inst. of inflammation of the bowels, MARGARET ISABELLA, only child of A. W. and Caroline Griffith, age five years four months and two days.

Popular Opinions.
If popular opinion is any criterion of the worth of an article, we invite the incredulous to read at least a few of the many eulogistic notices which appear in our columns respecting the great variety of remarkable cures effected by the use of Sloan's celebrated Ointment and condition Powders.

These remedies no longer remain among those of doubtful utility—they have passed from the tide of experiment, and now stand higher in reputation, and are becoming more extensively used, than all other articles of the kind.—*Mich. City News.*

Our Agents' names at the head of Sloan's Column, for further particulars and testimonials, is get pamphlets of agents.

We are happy to call the attention of our readers to the superior medicines put up by Dr. M. T. Cady of Worcester. They are carrying for themselves a wide spread reputation by their own virtues, without the aid of purchased certificates or hired puff. We advise our friends to try them, feeling assured they will not be disappointed.

See Agents' name in another column.

COMMERCIAL.
[Corrected weekly by C. S. Wheeler.]
DAVENPORT, Thursday, Dec. 20, 1849.

WHEAT, wh. bu. 65	70 1/2	ILLINOIS, lb.	41 1/2
" sp. " 50	60	HOLLANDAIS, "	34 1/2
COFFEE in car, "	18 1/2	SHIRAZ, "	44 1/2
" small "	28	LARD, "	5 1/2
" meal "	23 1/2	BUTTER, "	10
FLAXSEED, "	50 1/2	BEANS, "	6 1/2
TOBACCO, "	1 1/2	CELERY, "	20
ONIONS, "	20	CORN, dot. 75	100
RAISINS, "	60	EAGS, "	30
HAY, ton	3 00	POTATOES, bu.	30
WHEAT, cord, 2 00	2 50	BEANS, wh. "	50
COAL, bu.	10 1/2	SALT, K. B. "	92 1/2
IRON, lb.	16	LIV. "	1 1/2
REESWATER, lb.	21	APPLES, dri. bu.	1 25
HONEY, green, lb.	54	PRAIRIES, "	1 50
" dry, "	54	PRAIRIES, "	1 50

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS:
THE subscriber having the exclusive Agency for the sale of McCormick's Improved Patent Reapers, in the following named counties, to-wit: Scott, Madison, Lewis, Washington, Johnson and Cedar; would respectfully say to the West Growers thereof, that now is the time to send on their orders. An overwhelming demand is anticipated for the coming harvest of 1850; therefore all who are desirous of obtaining one of the above named Reapers should attend to it immediately.

ANDREW J. HYDE, Agent.
N. B.—Blank Orders will be left at the Store of Burrows & Freestrom, in Davenport, also at the residence of the subscriber in Pleasant Valley, for the accommodation of those whom the Agent may not see. Other points will also be supplied and notice given thereof. A. J. H.
December 20th, 1849.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
A FINE assortment of Books and Fancy Articles adapted to the instruction and amusement of the little ones, and those of maturer years, can be found at the Book Store of
A. SANDERS,
Davenport, Dec. 20th. FRONT STREET.

LAND WARRANTS.—Constantly on hand and for sale for Cash or on time, by
COOK & SARGENT,
October 4th, 1849.

BOY WANTED.
The subscriber is desirous of obtaining a good boy to learn the Cabinet Making business. Apply to
ELI OHL,
No. 121 Broadway, New York.

NEW CLOTHING STORE, (OF STAIRS.)
Over the Store of G. L. DAVENPORT,
Will be found a general assortment of
WINTER CLOTHING,
Consisting in part of
Coats.

BLK. Cloths, Frock Coats, Blk. Cloth
Sack Coats, Black Cassimere Coats, Mole-skin Hunting Coats, Heavy California Coats, Tweed Coats, Sheep's Groy Coats, Blk. Blue and Drab Basket Coats, Rough and Ready Coats, Boy's Cloth, Tweed and Basket Coats, Green, Blue, and Faid Hk Jackets. Also a few fine Cloth Cloaks.

Pantaloon.
Blk, Blue and Fancy Cassimere Pants, Sultani and Vermont Cloth Pants, Grey felled Cloth and Mole-skin Pants.

Vests.
Blk Satin, Blk and Blue Cassimere, Fancy Wool, Velvet and many other kinds of Vests.

Gents. Furnishing Goods,
Such as Stocking, Blk Kid and Cassimere Gloves, Buck Mitts, Blk and Fancy Cravats, Wool Comforts, Pocket Hdk's, Flannel and Nett Shirts and Drawers, Linen Bosom Shirts, Calico, Check and Hickory Shirts, Lamb's Wool and Yarn Socks. Also, a good assortment of Fine Mole-skin Hats, Outer, Beaver, Muskrat, Cloth and other kinds of Caps, Boys and Childrens Caps; all of which will be sold as cheap as the Cheapest.

REMOVAL.
THE POST OFFICE is removed to Dr. Withers' New Brick Building, No. 5 East 5th Street.
D. C. ELDRIDGE, P. M.
Dec. 6th, 1849.

DAVENPORT POST OFFICE.
Arrival and Departure of Mails.
Classes.
EASTERN.
Mondays, Thursdays, Mondays, Wednesdays & Saturdays at 8 a. m. | Fridays at 3 p. m.
NORTHERN.
Tuesdays, Thursdays | Mondays, Wednesdays & Saturdays at 12 m. | Fridays at 12 a. m. via River Route.
Wednesdays and Saturdays at 12 m.
SOUTHERN.
Mondays, Wednesdays | Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 12 m. | Saturdays at 12 m.
D. C. ELDRIDGE, P. M.
OFFICE HOURS.
Open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. and from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

MEDICAL BOOKS.
The subscriber has just received a small assortment of Medical Works, which he offers low. Morton's Human Anatomy, Bombast's Parturition, Ferguson's Practical Surgery, Wilson's Human Anatomy, Churchill's Midwifery, Solly on the Brain, Condie on Children, Wood's, Watson's, Miller's, Dillingham's Practice, etc. etc. A. SANDERS,
Dec. 6th, 1849.

SACRED MUSIC.
CARMINA SACRA, Psaltery and Mendelssohn Collection; also, Boston Collection of Secular Melodies, just received and for sale at the
DAVENPORT BOOK STORE,
Dec. 6th.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
GEOGRAPHY of the Heavens, Olmsted's Astronomy, Comstock's Chemistry, Philosophy, Physiology, Mineralogy and Botany, Olmsted's German and French, Bolmar's French Grammar, &c. just received at the
DAVENPORT BOOK STORE,
Davenport, Dec. 6th, 1849.

YOUNG LADIES' STUDENTS.
DOCTOR'S "Saddle Bags," Pocket-Cases for Vials, Cases "Dissecting Instruments," Pocket Case Instruments, Tooth Cases, Forceps, and Files, Thumb and Spring Lancets; Lancet Blades, Bogies, Scarificators, Fiches' "Shoulder Braces" and abdominal Supporters, &c. &c. at
CASTLE & COTHURN,
Rock Island, Dec. 6th, 1849.

**THE PLACE TO GET MORE BOOKS and Fancy Goods for your money than any where else is at the Cheap Book Store of
CASTLE & COTHURN,
Rock Island, Dec. 6th.**

MUST BE SOLD.
THE subscribers have a large Stock of School, Blank, Standard and Miscellaneous Books, which they will sell at a trifle less than any other House in the West.
CASTLE & COTHURN,
Rock Island, Dec. 6th, 1849.

HILLS LADING.
NEATLY printed on fine paper, for sale at this office.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.
MISS JONES informs her friends and patrons that the Fall Term of the "Young Ladies' School" will commence on Monday, the 17th September. During her visit to the East she has procured necessary apparatus, &c. for the School room and has also made an arrangement with her sister, Miss ELIZA JONES to assist her in the School and to give lessons in Instrumental Music, and in Latin, to such Young Ladies as may desire it. No pains will be spared by the teachers to facilitate the progress of the Young Ladies in their studies.
Davenport, August 23d, 1849. 50-1f

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!
Iowa Clothing Store,
20 per cent cheaper than any other establishment in the place.
They would also inform their numerous customers that they have just received from Philadelphia a large assortment of Winter Clothing:
Drab, Grey, Blue, Mackinaw Blankets, Overcoats, Fine Dress, Frocks, Sacks and Coats, Black Striped, Checked Cassimere Pants, Sultani, Velvet and various other kinds of Pantaloon, Satin, Silk Velveteen Cloth, Gals plain—Shirts of all descriptions, Red and White Flannel, Hickory Calico, White linen bosoms made in the latest style.

—ALSO—
Superfine French Black Cloths, Do. Brown, Blue, Green, Black and Blue and various other kinds of Cassimere, which will be made up according to the latest New York and Philadelphia Fashions, and good for every instance.

POWER & JORDAN,
At the Iowa Clothing Store opposite the Mill's, Davenport.
November 25, 1849.

DES. HARRIS & SANFORD,
WILL practice Medicine and Surgery together as Partners.
Davenport, Nov. 25th, 1849. 12

BILLON'S NEW VARIETY STORE.
Just opening at Craig's Old Stand, opposite Burrows & Freestrom's Steam Mill!
An entire new Stock of reasonable Goods consisting—
Well Baskets, Milk Pails with Strainers, Parcelling Boxes and Kegs, Butter Moulds and Spoons, Tanning Forks, Basting Spoons, Potato Mashers, Sugar, Coffee & Tea boxes, Wood and Japan, Hoop and Oyster dishes, Shovel and Tonge, Foot Stoves, And a variety of other notions, too numerous to mention. All of which will be sold at a small advance on cost for Cash or Wheat, Hides, Furs, &c.
Dec. 6th, 1849.

NEW STORE!
The subscriber has just received and now opening at
Fulton's Old Corner,
An entire New Stock of Goods embracing a great variety of seasonable Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c., &c. Which will be sold as cheaply as for cash or most kinds of Produce. The attention of Farmers is particularly invited to the examination of this Stock.
R. CHRISTIE,
Davenport, October 25th, 1849.

EXCHANGE.
NIGHT Exchange on St. Louis and Eastern Cities, constantly for sale in exact to suit. Time bills, Checks, Bank Notes and Coins, bought and sold at best rates. Lead Warehouse always on hand—for sale low for Cash or on time.
COOK & SARGENT,
Iowa Land and Collecting Agency,
Davenport, Iowa.
November 24, 1849.

HOGS! HOGS!
WILLIAM INSLEE is on hand again in the Pork Packing Business. Let all who have pork to sell consent their own interest by giving him a call, before selling their Hogs—so he will pay the Highest Price.
Davenport, Nov. 15th, 1849.

WOOD! WOOD!
20 CORDS of good Wood wanted on subscription, or in payment of debts due the Gazette office.
SANDERS & DAVIS,
Davenport, Nov. 15th, 1849.

BOOKS!
DAVENPORT BOOK STORE.
The Subscriber has just received from New York, and opened at his establishment on Front street, an assortment of Miscellaneous and School Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c., which he will sell as cheap as they can be purchased at retail in Chicago or St. Louis. He would enumerate the following as included in his assortment:
Oration of Am. Revolution, Oration of France, Cromwell's Oration, Mansfield's Mexican War, Napoleon and Marshall, Washington and Generala, Barn's, South's, Moore's, Goldsmith's and Pope's, Works, Mac Milford works; Byron, Dick's Works, Scott's and Stephen's Miscellaneous, Abbott's publications, Aikin's do. T. B. Arthur's do. Weston do. Old Edition's Annals, Free Masons Monitor, Barnes' Notes, Farrier, Baldwin's Ancient History, Robinson's History of England, History of Late War, Combe's and Fowler's Poreology, Wayland's Moral Science, Do. Political Economy, Juvenile Works of all descriptions; Song Books, Drawing Books, Bibles, Testaments and hymn Books, Catholic Publications, Dictionaries; McCully's 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Readers, Porter's Historical Readers, Comstock's Chemistry, Philosophy and Botany; Mitchell's, Olney's, Mitchell's Primary, Parleys new Village School, Olney's Practical Introduction to Study of Geography; Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling Books, &c. of all kinds; by the single or dozen.
A large assortment of Blank Books, Cap and Letter Paper.
Miscellaneous, Writing and Copying Books; Part Papers, Drawing, Note, Blotting, F. Office and Perforated Papers, Envelopes, Quill Pens, Quills, Pocket Books, Ink and Ink Balls, Pencils, Rulers, and almost every thing in the Stationery line; all of which is submitted to the inspection of those wishing to purchase.
Davenport, Nov. 25, 1849. A. SANDERS.

TINSEL LAND FOR SALE.
40 ACRES first rate timber Land in Buffalo Township for sale in Lots to suit purchasers. Apply to
COOK & SARGENT,
Oct 4.

WANTED Butter, eggs, cheese, Puffs, Veal, Lard, &c. for which the highest market price will be paid.
C. S. WHISLER,
Dec. 21, 1848.

ROCK ISLAND BOOK STORE.
No. 76, Illinois Street,
OPPOSITE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large assortment of Books and Stationery at Rock Island, Illinois.
Having been connected for the last nine years with one of the most extensive Book Houses in the city of New York, he can offer great inducements to Merchants, Teachers and others, who may be desirous of making purchases. His experience in the business, and facilities for purchasing stock, are equal to those of any house at the west. Among his stock will be found a good assortment of School, Miscellaneous, Theological and Medical works; a very extensive stock of Paper and Blank Books, beside a great variety of Staps as well as Fancy Stationery. He has also a fair assortment of Wall and Window Papers. All of which he offers very low for Cash.

HENRY A. PORTER,
August 30th, 1849.
PUBLIC OFFICES supplied with Record Books, Ink, Paper and a very variety of Stationery.

Having made arrangements with one of the best Binders in the city of New York, to furnish County Record Books, ruled and bound to order; they will be completed and ready for delivery in from four to six weeks from the time of leaving an order with the subscriber. Specimens can be seen at his store.
H. A. PORTER,
Rock Island, August 30th, 1849. 51-1y

NEW GOODS! DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
THE subscriber has just returned from St. Louis with a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Poisons, Oils, Varnishes, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, etc. etc., among which may be found the following articles:
Medicines—Calomel, Quinine, Rhubarb, Camphor, Cayenne, G. Myrrh, Elix. Mass, Tartaric Acid, S. C. Soda, Sal Soda, Spearmint, Turp. Emetic, Sulphur, Essential Oils, with every other medicine to be found in a Drug Store.
Chemicals—Pure Nitrate Silver, Ammonia, Iodine, Iodate of Iron, Muriatic, Phosphoric, Chlorate Potassa, etc.
Spices—Ginger, Cloves, Allspice, Pepper, Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Mace, &c.
Faint Medicines—Dr. Jaynes Medicines, Winter's Balsam of Wild cherry, Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Sloan's Hungarian Balsam, Upham's Felt Elixary, Daily's Pain Extractor, Davis' Pain Killer, Brandreth's, Rogg's, Jayne's, Lee's, Mudge's Pills, etc. etc.
Fancy Articles—Jules Haider's Flaming Cream, Toilet Powder, Genuine Hair's Oil, Hair Oil, Pomade, Cologne, Extracts, Walnut Oil Shaving Soap, Fancy Soaps, Cigar cases, Snuff Boxes, Pocket Mirrors, Pins, Needles, Razors, &c. &c.
Groceries—Soap, Candles, Rice, Tea, Salt, Raisins, Tobacco, Regars, Souffle, etc.
Dye Stuffs and Paints of all kinds. Copal, Japan and Leather Varnishes, Cap, Letter and Note Papers, Stationery, Paints, White Wash, Varnish, Sebs, Marking, Cloth, Hair, Tooth, Camel Hair, Shoe and Scrub Brushes.
Brandy, Port, Malaga and Malaga Wines for medicinal uses.
Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Tallow, Chickens, &c. received in barter for any article in the store of the subscriber, Gazette building, Front street above the Mills, sign of Drug Store.
A. SANDERS,
Davenport, Oct 25th, 1849.

PORK! PORK!
THE highest Market Price will be paid by the subscriber for heavy hogs during the season for packing, "at Fulton's Old Corner."
R. CHRISTIE,
Nov. 25, 1849.

FRIENDS HOLD UP! DRY GOODS AT COST!
THE Big Boot wishes to stop out of the dry goods line into something more profitable, such as Butter, Eggs, Tallow, Rosewater, Hides and the like—or, as a small article of a substantial, such as the Hops are looking for in California, just to keep the other from spoiling, would raise no objection, at the Box Box Room.
Davenport, Nov. 22d, 1849.

FERGUS & BUFORD'S FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.
MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND COUNTY, ILLINOIS.
OUR establishment has been greatly enlarged during the past season, and we have now a great number of Patterns that we are prepared to execute, with promptness, orders for Mill Gearing, Steamboat Work, Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Job Work, &c.
We have executed the work and have on hand all the Patterns, of the Mill Gearing of the splendid mills in Bloomington and Dubuque, Iowa; Moline and Conso, Illinois. We can also furnish
Parker's Peruvian and Reaction Water-Whells,
and sell the Patent Right. Also, the Ross and other Water Wheels. We are prepared to make
STEAM ENGINES,
to order. Also, Lockwood's Patent Horse Power, Rich's Patent Reaction Water Wheels, Turning Lathes, Blacksmith's Patent Hand Drills, Carter's Churn Irons.
We are also Agents for McCormick's Reaper Elixary's Premium Harvesters; Hain's Patent Harvesters; Whemple's Threshing Machine and Separator.
Orders for work may be left at the Foundry in Moline, or at N. B. Buford's Sign Store, Rock Island, which will be promptly attended to. All our work, when required, will be delivered at Rock Island, and shipped on steamboats free of charge.
FERGUS & BUFORD,
Moline, Illinois, June 21st, 1849. 41-1f

R. S. CRAIG, Manufacturer of TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.
AND
DEALER IN STOVES.
HAS on hand a superior Lot of COOKING & HEATING STOVES of various Sizes and Patterns at his New Shop.
Opposite Messrs. Burrows & Freestrom's Steam Mill, Front Street, DAVENPORT.
October 26th, 1849. 1-3a