THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:

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☞ Advertisers are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable.

For Latest Commercial Intelligence, Domestic Markets, River News, Imports, Money Market, &c., see third page.

See fourth Page for Miscellaneous News.

WHIG YOUNG MEN'S MEETING.

It will be seen by the proceedings below, that the Whig Young Men of the city have entered upon an organization for the campaign, and made a public avowal of their principles, upon those great issues of Peace and Freedom, against War and Slavery,—for Protection to American Industry against the anti-American principles embodied in the Tariff of 1846, and for the safety of the lives and property of the People, by a proper system of Internal Improvements, against the unjust discriminations against the interior, and in favor of the seaboard, by the Administration. These are all Whig measures, and the Whig party of this County, of this State, and of every Free State in the Union, are ready to bear the banner aloft in their defence. We stand by the Union as it is, "one and inseparable, now and forever," opposed to the acquisition of territory by a war of conquest, but if territory must come, in Heaven's name, let it be free, and not impregnated with that moral and physical leprosy, which every where attends the institution of Slavery. Upon this subject the people of the Free States cannot speak too soon, nor too plainly. Public Opinion should go upon the four winds to the seat of Government, and not emanate from thence to the People. We hope, indeed, to see one action,—to hear one voice upon the subject,—and, in condemnation of the designs and objects of the war, and of the manner in which it has been prosecuted.

We discriminate between the *personnel* of an Army, and the authors of a War,—between our brave Generals and soldiers, and a usurping Executive and Administration, but while we discriminate, let us speak freely of the wrong of a war thus badly commenced,—thus wickedly designed in its aims and ends. We are rejoiced that the young Whigs of Pittsburgh have put this ball in motion, and we hope it will roll on, in unimpeded progress, until it crushes all who would stay its motion.

Peace, Freedom, Protection, Improvement!—These are our issues, and the young men of Allegheny will not flinch in their defence.

Meeting of the Young Whigs.

Pursuant to adjournment the Young Whigs of Pittsburgh and Allegheny city, met at the Washington Coffee House, on Friday evening the 24th inst. at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of forming an Association. S. F. Von Bonhorst, Esq., in the Chair.

The Committee appointed at a previous meeting for the purpose of drafting a Constitution and Bye-laws for the regulation of the Association, submitted the following preamble and article, and asked for further time to report:

Preamble.—We deem it our duty as Young Whigs to organize, for the purpose of forming an Association, under the name of the Young Men's Central Whig Association of Allegheny Co.

Art. 1st. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President 4 vice do, 3 Secretaries, 1 corresponding do, a treasurer and finance committee of ten.

The Preamble and article were accepted.

The Committee on officers submitted their report, which was accepted, and the following gentlemen were elected officers for the permanent government of the Association.

President.—S. F. VON BONHORST, Esq.

Vice Presidents—Lewis B. Lindsay, E. B. Skinner, of Allegheny city, and Edward Day and Reese J. Thomas, of Pittsburgh.

Secretaries—Wm J. Howard, jr., Wm M. Murray and L. A. Clarke.

Corresponding Sec.—James B. Murray, Esq.

Treasurer—Alfred W. Marks.

Finance Committee—Morrison Knox, Hugh McCreary, Oliver Reynolds, T. A. Shinn, and Jno. Robinson of Allegheny city, and Wm Gorman, Joshua Rhodes, Thos Wallace, James Kelier and Henry Hays, of Pittsburgh.

The report of the committee on resolutions being next in order, Mr Loomis, Chairman of that Committee, read a series of resolutions prepared for the meeting.

A warm discussion, in which Messrs. Loomis, Smith, Magehan, Bigham, Weaver, Buckmaster and a number of others participated, resulted in the passage of the preamble and first resolution. They were finally stricken out, and a substitute offered by Mr. Bigham adopted in their stead.

The following is the preamble and resolutions as adopted by the meeting.

The Young Whigs of Allegheny county, in proposing to organize for the campaign of 1848, regret with you, fellow citizens, to find our common country involved in a bloody and aggressive war upon a weak and misgoverned sister republic. This war we believe to have been unnecessarily brought about by a reckless exercise of the one man power, and without the consent of the people's representatives. We blush to think that ours, a professedly Christain republic, in the middle of the nineteenth century, should resort to the sword against a younger sister, to decide controversies that wise counsellors could have much better settled by diplomacy. We deplore the creation of an immense National debt, already admitted by official statements to exceed $45,000,000, and which if prosecuted were even this night secured, could scarcely be checked until it had reached one hundred millions. But most of all, and saddest of all, we behold the ruined health and shattered constitutions of 40,000 of our gallant soldiers, who may be spared to return home, while we weep over the graves of 15,000 whose lives have been sacrificed on the battle field, or wasted by disease.

All these direful calamities we believe to have been the legitimate consequence of the rash annexation of Texas in 1844, the results of an unholy effort to extend—not the area of freedom, but to rivet the chains of slavery. The present national administration first raised the battle cry of the whole or none of Oregon, and then meanly covered at the first menace of the British Monarchy. To retain, however, some character for heroism, that administration must wage an unnecessary war upon a weak sister republic. This war, originated in iniquity has been conducted by the administration without dignity and without energy. All persons, except partisans, have been excluded from responsible offices—General Taylor and Scott have been persecuted with relentless hostility—our gallant armies have been left to fight their way into the heart of the enemy's country—their lines of operation so entirely unsupported, that nearly three months have elapsed before official despatches could be received of their heroic deeds.

Amid all these difficulties, Scott, Taylor, Worth and their brave associates have crowned themselves with imperishable glory. They have borne aloft the flag of our country, the emblem of our nationality, over the bloody fields of Palo Alto, Monterey, Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Chcrubosco. Our stars and stripes now float in triumph from the heights of Monterey, and over the Halls of the Montezumas. Wherever that flag floats, there are our sympathies and our hearts. But we reserve a fearful reckoning for that administration which dispatched it upon its mission of conquest.

We are in favor of liberal appropriations to protect the lives and health of our soldiers in Mexico—to secure an early peace—we however believe that blood enough has already been shed to protect our national honor—if ever involved in this contest. We do not wish to see our soldiers longer engaged in this unnatural war upon a sister republic. We have no desire that they should shed their blood to transform free into slave territory. We are satisfied with the Union as it is—and have proclaim our unalterable determination never to consent to the annexation of another foot of soil, unless slavery shall forever be excluded therefrom.

Resolved, That while the young Whigs of Allegheny county are satisfied with the Union *as it is*, and are willing to adhere to all the compromises of the constitution, they declare their uncompromising hostility to the extension of slavery into any territory that may be hereafter acquired.

Resolved, That we adhere to the principles of the Tariff of 1842, believing that experience will fully demonstrate its preference over that of 1846.

Resolved, That we are favorable to the improvement by the General Government of all rivers and harbors (national in their character,) believing such improvements to be no less conducive to commercial prosperity than the welfare and interest of the people by securing safety to their persons and property.

Resolved, That whilst we highly approve of the nomination of Henry Clay lately read and adopted at a meeting in Lexington Ky. We deem it inexpedient, with our organization at this time, to express our preference for any man for the Presidency.

[illegible] Whig in Allegheny county will be recognised as a member of this association, and that they are all earnestly urged to organize into associations auxiliary to this in every Ward, borough and township in the county.

Resolved, That the Whig Members of Congress be requested to designate the time and place for the meeting of the Whig National Convention—and that we respectfully suggest the 4th of July as the time, and Pittsburgh as the place.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, on motion the Association adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

S. F. VON BONNHORST, Prest.

W. M. Murray, Sec'y.

THE THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

We have carefully compiled the following list giving the names and politics of the Senators and Representatives of the 30th Congress. There is every indication that every member will be present on Monday next, the 6th of December (the first Monday of the month) and the day set apart under the Constitution for the meeting of Congress.

THE THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

The Senate.

Whigs *—Independent †—Democrats, not designated.

Geo. M. Dallas, President.

ALABAMA	Term Expires	MISSISSIPPI	Term Expires
Arthur P. Bagby	1849	Jef Davis	1851
Democrat	1853	Henry S Foote	1853
ARKANSAS		MISSOURI	
A H Sevier	1849	David R. Atchison	1849
Chester Ashley	1853	Thos H Benton	1851
CONNECTICUT		NEW HAMPSHIRE	
John M Niles	1849	Chas G Atherton	1849
R S Baldwin*	1851	John P Hale†	1853
DELAWARE		NEW JERSEY	
John M Clayton*	1851	Wm L Dayton*	1851
Presley Spruance*	1853	Jacob W. Miller*	1853
FLORIDA		NEW YORK	
J D Westcott, Jr	1849	John A Dix	1849
David L Yulee	1851	Dan S Dickinson	1851
GEORGIA		NORTH CAROLINA	
Walter T Colquitt	1849	Geo E Badger*	1849
John M Berrien*	1853	W P Mangum*	1853
ILLINOIS		OHIO	
Sidney Breese	1849	Wm Allen	1849
Stephen A Douglass	1853	Thos Corwin*	1851
INDIANA		PENNSYLVANIA	
E A Hannegan	1849	Simon Cameron	1849
Jesse D Bright	1851	Daniel Sturgeon	1851
IOWA		RHODE ISLAND	
Democrat, prob'ly	1851	Albert C Greene*	1851
Democrat, prob'ly	1853	John H Clarke*	1853
KENTUCKY		SOUTH CAROLINA	
J J Crittenden*	1849	A P Butler	1849
Jos R Underwood*	1851	John C Calhoun	1853
LOUISIANA		TENNESSEE	
Henry Johnson*	1849	Hopkins L Turney	1851
S U Downs	1853	John Bell*	1853
MAINE		TEXAS	
John Fairfield	1851	Thos J Rusk,	1851
Jas W Bradbury	1853	Democrat	1853
MARYLAND		VERMONT	
Jas A Pearce*	1849	Wm Upham*	1849
Reverdy Johnson*	1851	Samuel S Phelps*	1851
MASSACHUSETTS		VIRGINIA	
Daniel Webster*	1851	Jas M Mason	1851
John Davis*	1853	R M T Hunter	1853
MICHIGAN			
Lewis Cass	1851		
Alpheus Felch	1853		

Whigs 20—Locofocos 31, which 31 includes the South Carolina, Florida and some other Senators not accustomed to "wear the collar."

House of Representatives.

Whigs in Italics—Native in small capitals—Democrats in roman.

MAINE		NORTH CAROLINA	
1 David Hammons		1 *T L Clingman*	
2 Asa W. H. Clapp,		2 *N Boyden*	
3 *Hiram Belcher*		3 *D M Barringer*	
4 Franklin Clark;		4 *A H Shepperd*	
5 E K Smart,		5 A Venable	
6 James S Wiley,		6 J R J Daniel	
7 Hezekiah Williams		7 J J McRae	
NEW HAMPSHIRE		8 *R S Donnell*	
1 *Amos Tuck*		9 *D Outlaw*	
2 C H Peaslee		SOUTH CAROLINA	
3 J Wilson		1 A Black	
4 J H Johnson		2 M P Simpson	
VERMONT		3 J A Woodward	
1 *Wm Henry*		4 A D Sims	
2 *J Collamer*		5 A Burt	
3 *G P Marsh*		6 I E Holmes	
4 L B Peck		7 R B Rhett	
MASSACHUSETTS		GEORGIA	
1 *R C Winthrop*		1 *T B King*	
2 *D P King*		2 A Iverson	
3 *Amos Abbott*		3 *J W Jones*	
4 *J Q Adams*		4 H A Haralson	
5 *C Hudson*		5 J H Lumpkin	
6 *Geo Ashmun*		6 H Cobb	
7 *J Rockwell*		7 *A H Stevens*	
8 *J Q Adams*		8 R Toombs	
9 *Artemas Hale*		ALABAMA	
10 *J Grinnell*		1 *J Gayle*	
RHODE ISLAND		2 *H W Hilliard*	
1 *Robert B Cranston*		3 *R Harris*	
2 Benj. B Thurston		4 Wm M Inge	
CONNECTICUT		5 G S Houston	
1 *Jas Dixon*		6 W R W Cobb	
2 S D *Hubbard*		7 R W Rowden	
3 *J S Rockwell*		ARKANSAS	
4 *T Smith*		1 R W Johnson	
NEW YORK		TENNESSEE	
1 F W Lord		1 A Johnson	
2 H C Murphy		2 *W M Cocke*	
3 H Nicoll		3 *J H Crozier*	
4 Wm B Maclay		4 H L W Hill	
5 *F A Tallmadge*		5 *G W Jones*	
6 D S Jackson		6 James H Thomas	
7 *Wm Nelson*		7 *M P Gentry*	
8 C Warren		8 *Washington Barrow*	
9 *D Ei Si John*		9 T Chase	
10 *R Sherrill*		10 Jerick P Staton,	
11 *P H Sylvester*		11 *W T Haskell*	
12 *G Reynolds*		MISSISSIPPI	
13 *J Kingsland*		1 Jacob Thompson	
14 *O Lansing*		2 W S Featherston	
15 *S Lawrence*		3 *Patrick W Tompkins*	
16 *H Fish*		4 Albert G Brown	
17 *Gen Fitzhugh*		KENTUCKY	
18 *J Phillips*		1 Boyd	
19 *J Schoolcraft*		2 W O Peyton	
20 *T Gaskin*		3 B L Clark	
21 *Ira Harris*		4 *A Buckner*	
22 *Thos Ellison*		5 *B Thompson*	
23 *Wm Taylor*		6 *G Adams*	
24 *Washington Hunt*		7 *G Duncan*	
NEW JERSEY		8 *G Marshall*	
1 *G Hampton*		9 R. French	
2 *W A Newell*		10 *J P Gaines*	
3 Joseph Estell		LOUISIANA	
4 *John Van Dyke*		1 Emile La Sere	
5 *D S Gregory*		2 *S G Thibodeaux*	
PENNSYLVANIA.		3 J M Harmanson	
1 C Lewis		4 *Isaac E Morse*	
2 *J R Ingersoll*		OHIO	
3 Chas Brown		1 J J Faran	
4 C J Ingersoll,		2 *David Fisher*	
5 *John Freedly*		3 *Robert C Schenck*	
6 *J W Hornbeck*		4 *Rich S Candy*	
7 *A R McIlvaine*		5 Wm Sawyer	
8 *John Strohek*		6 Rodolphus Dickinson	
9 William Strong		7 Jonathan D Morris	
10 R Brodhead		8 *Jas L Taylor*	
11 *Chester Butler*		9 Thos *O Edwards*	
12 *David Wilmot*		10 *Dan Duncan*	
13 *Jas Pollock*		11 J K Miller	
14 *Gen M Robert*		12 Sam P Vinton	
15 *Henry Nes*		13 Thos Bishop	
16 *E Brady*		14 *Nathan Evans*	
17 *J Pitanskard*		15 Wm Kennon Jr	
18 *And Stewart*		16 J D Cummins	
19 Job Mann		17 Geo Fries	
20 *J Dickey*		18 Samuel Lahm	
21 *M Hampton*		19 *J Vorwell*	
22 *J W Farrelly*		20 *J R Giddings*	
23 James Thompson		21 *J M Root*	
24 *Alex Irvine*		MICHIGAN	
DELAWARE.		1 Rob McClelland	
1 *W Houston*		2 Charles E Stewart,	
MARYLAND.		3 Kingsley S Bingham	
1 *John G Chapman,*		INDIANA.	
2 *J Dixon Roman*		1 *Elisha Embree*	
3 T Watkins Ligon		2 Thos J Henley	
4 Robt M McLane,		3 J L Robinson	
5 *Alexander Evans*		4 *Caleb B Smith*	
6 *John W. Crisfield*		5 *Wick W Wick*	
VIRGINIA		6 *Geo G Dunn*	
1 Arch Atkinson		7 *R W Thompson*	
2 Rich K Meade		8 John Pettit	
3 *Thos S Flourney*		9 Chas W Cathcart	
4 Thos S Bocock		10 Wm Rockhill	
5 *Wm L Goggin*		ILLINOIS	
6 *J M Botts*		1 Rob Smith	
7 Thomas H Bayly		2 Jas *A McClernand*	
8 R T L Beale		3 Orlando B Ficklin	
9 *J S Pendleton*		4 J Wentworth	
10 Henry Bedinger		5 Wm J Richardson	
11 Jas McDowell		6 Thos J Turner	
12 *Wm B Preston*		7 *Abraham Lincoln*	
13 *And S Fulton*		MISSOURI	
14 Rob A Thompson		1 Jas B Bowlin	
15 Wm G Brown		2 John Jamison	
WISCONSIN.		3 Jas S Green	
1 *John H. Tweedy*		4 Willard P Hall	
2 Sheperd LeBar		5 John S Phelps	
		FLORIDA	
		1 E C *Cabell*	
		TEXAS	
		1 D S Kaufman	
		2 T Pilsbury	
		IOWA	
		1 Wm Thompson	
		2 Shepard LeBar	

RECAPITULATION.

	Whigs,	*Loco Focos,*
Maine,	1	6
New Hampshire,	2	2
Vermont,	3	1
Massachusetts,	10	0
Rhode Island,	1	1
Connecticut,	4	0
New York,	22	11
New Jersey,	4	1
Pennsylvania,	16	7*
Delaware,	1	0
Maryland,	4	2
Virginia,	6	9
North Carolina,	6	3
South "	0	7
Georgia,	4	4
Tennessee,	5	6
Kentucky,	6	4
Ohio,	11	9
Louisiana,	1	3
Indiana,	4	6
Mississippi,	1	3
Illinois,	1	6
Alabama,	2	5
Missouri,	0	5
Arkansas,	0	1
Michigan,	0	3
Florida,	0	1
Texas,	0	2
Iowa,	0	2
Wisconsin,	1	
Pa Native	1	
	116	108

Henry Clay's speech is assailed by the N. Y. Courier,—bitterly, unfairly, and in neither a spirit of truth, nor of justice. The eyes of the reviewer must have been jaundiced, and his heart incapable of any right susceptibilities to what was true in history, patriotic in action, and just in sentiment, thus to point his arrows at one whose intellect is as bright as ever, and whose whole life is consistent with the most exalted patriotism and the most enlarged philanthropy. Henry Clay can easily survive such an assault, but the Courier, as the unjust assailant of a great, good and truthful [illegible]

The Temperance Reform.—Hardly a paper is now taken up that does not contain a record of the proceedings of the reformers in the cause of temperance. We hear on all sides of new organizations to stop the traffic in, and consumption of, ardent spirits, and are often tempted to hope that the enormous drain for this useless indulgence has been checked. Active as are the friends of Temperance, it is unhappily but too certain, that the consumption of liquor steadily and rapidly increases, and, it is to feared, much faster than the temperance reform itself.

To confirm the position, that the consumption of ardent spirits is thus rapidly increasing, we give from the official reports the amounts imported in 1844 and 1846, for the fiscal year ending June 30th:

IMPORTS OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

	1846	
Wines, gals,	3,863,411—	$1,848,044
Beer, Brandy, &c.	2,057,010	1,475,167
Total gallons,	5,919,421—	$3,323,211
	1844	
Wines, gals,	2,257,084—	$ 909,005
Beer, Brandy, &c.	1,557,497	1,002,691
Total in 1844,	3,814,581—	$1,911,696
	5,919,421	3,323,211
Total,	9,734,002—	$5,234,907

Here we have in two years an increase of more than fifty per cent, in the quantity of liquors imported,—the amount for 1846 being equal to fifty-one thousand and twenty-eight hogsheads of one hundred and sixteen gallons each. Has the cause of temperance increased in this proportion,—or is there not more cause now, than ever, for renewed labor on the part of temperance men. As the period of time since the last date in the report has been one of great prosperity, affording all classes ample means of indulgence, it is to be feared that the consumption of foreign, as well as of home made spirits, has much increased over the large amount of 1846. Three millions, three hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars, is too large an amount to go abroad for so poor a purpose, and a rapid and steady decrease cannot but be gratifying to all who love sound health and good morals. No labor should be thought hard that will accomplish so desirable an object. Our imports show that the temperance reform has hardly "scotched the snake, not killed it."

The Treasury Department.—Treasury notes have risen in New York to 100¼, which is an advance of ¾ per cent. The approach of the session of Congress, has as usual opened the field for conjecture, as to the wants of the Treasury, and the plan to be pursued by the head of the Department. In the financial circles of New York, the report is that Secretary Walker intends to recommend to Congress, either at the commencement of the session, or soon after, the issue of fifty millions of Government Stocks, which are to be the foundation of a description of bank notes, and shall pass current throughout the whole country. These stocks may be bought up by individuals or banks, and be deposited with the Treasury Department, on which bills of a small denomination will be issued, and which shall be received for all debts due the Government.

The "Express" in noticing this plan approves it, inasmuch as it would give a national currency, and afford a valuable means of regulating the exchanges. It says:

A currency is required that will be uniform particularly since we have extended our boundaries so as to take in Oregon, Texas, California, and perhaps Mexico. To transport gold and silver from distant points is impossible, and the State Bank system cannot meet the exigencies of the people. A permanent circulation of at least fifty millions of dollars is as much required now as twenty were fifteen years ago. The plan, if carried out in good faith, would be one that would be of more value to the people at large than any financial measure that has ever been adopted.

How far it becomes this administration that has warred against all banks and all bank paper to adopt this principle is another question. The Government have cut loose from all banks. Nothing but gold and silver can be received for debts due from individuals. The scheme has utterly failed. The agents have found it impossible to transport specie from one end of the country to the other; and, if Secretary Walker should present the plan here stated, it would be a virtual abandonment of all they have heretofore proposed.

Letter from Lt Col Black.—We clip the following letter from the last Westmorland Intelligencer. It is from Lt. Col. Black to the father of young Johnston, of Westmorland county:

Camp of Perote, (Mexico,) November, 1st, 1847.

Alex. Johnston, Esq.—*Dear Sir*:—I am afraid that a letter which your son, Capt. John W Johnston, of the 2d Pennsylvania Regiment, gave me at Puebla, a few days ago, has been mislaid. For fear you might not have the pleasure of hearing from him, or of knowing how he is, I write to you to let you know that on the 25th of October, I left him in Puebla, well and in good spirits. He was with us all the time during the long seige, in which for 28 days, less than 500 men fought 8000 of the enemy. His conduct was that of a gallant and good soldier, and in every respect worthy of one representing the brave old county of Westmoreland.

I regret to say that in the siege, we lost John C. Gilchrist, who belonged to the 1st Regiment. In his death he maintained the character he always enjoyed in the Regiment—that of the gallant and admired soldier. Every one laments his death exceedingly, for he was a most worthy man.

Samuel W. Black.

Revelling in the Halls of the Montezumas.—An officer of the South Carolina volunteers writes from the National Palace of Mexico, under date of October 16, as follows: "Much has been said about *revelling* in the Halls of the Montezumas, but we have seen but little of it yet. If sleeping on two blankets on hard table and covering with one can be called revelling, then I can say *I do* revel. But when one comes to try it the thing vanishes."

Deaths at Perote.—The following list shows the number of deaths among the Pennsylvania Volunteers at the Hospital of Perote, from the first of June to the 29th of October last:

From 1st June to 1st July.	74
" 1st July to 1st August,	159
" 1st August to 1st September,	80
" 1st September to 1st October,	73
" 1st October to 28th,	59
Total,	445

The Suspension of Fisher Day, of Charleston, is announced. Mr. Day was in the wholesale and retail dry goods business, and the prospects of a dividend are not very favorable. His liabilities are reported at $150,000, mostly in New York. The assets consist of a depreciated stock, which cost $100,000, and outstanding debts due by planters and small country dealers.

John Bellows, jr., of New Orleans, has also suspended. His liabilities are estimated at $100,000, one half of which is due in New York, and the other half equally divided between Boston and Philadelphia. He will probably pay his paper in full.

New York Bible Society.—At the Twenty-fourth annual meeting held on the 22d, it was stated that, the Society at its office and through the agency of colporteurs, has sold and distributed in New York city, within the last year 91,198 volumes of Bibles and Testaments. The Society had been the instrument of circulating 292,968 volumes of the Scriptures printed in various languages.

It was estimated upon statistics derived from the most thorough exploration that could be made in that city, that 11,000 families were destitute of the Bible.

Hogs.—The Cincinnati Gazette states that during the present slaughtering season, up to the 24th inst., 52000 hogs had been slaughtered, which, at an average of 250 pounds each, amounts to 13,000,000 lbs. It is stated that so rapid was the process of slaughtering, that the small creek leading from the slaughtering pens to the river was so deeply colored with blood, that the river, at its junction, bore a crimson hue some distance from the shore.

Newspaper Exchange.—In one building at Boston there is now published fourteen papers, issuing from 60 to 100,000 sheets weekly. Sixty-five persons are engaged upon these papers—the labor upon which is estimated at $25,600 per year, and the cost of paper at $20,000 more.

City Items.

Launch.—The U. S. steamship Walker was launched from J. Tomlinson's ship yard, at half past eleven o'clock A. M. on Saturday. With all her machinery on board, her mean draft is but seven feet,—being ten inches lighter than the lowest estimate formed by scientific men who had examined her prior to the launch. Her rigging, guns and munitions are now ready in this city, and will be taken on board soon. Capt. Evans, U. S. N., who is appointed to command the steamer, informs us that with all her guns, rigging, fuel and every thing necessary for service, she will float in less than nine feet of water. She was towed down to the wharf near Ferry street, to receive her outfit.

Fire.—The alarm of fire about 12 o'clock on Saturday morning, was caused by the burning of a shop in the rear of Mr. Liggett's cabinet warehouse, on Fifth street. It was owned by Mr Trovillo, and was occupied as a workshop. The building was destroyed.

It will be seen by our obituary head that one of our oldest citizens is no more. Few men, perhaps none, living have been more identified with Pittsburgh than Mr. Ross. We lose a constant reader in him, and a subscriber to the Gazette for sixty years and more. Mr. R., we believe, was not a native of Pittsburgh, but came from York county in this State. For a time he was a teacher in one of our neighboring Literary Institutions and afterwards removed to Pittsburgh, where he remained up to the time of his death.

Rail Road Bulletin.—We have the first number of a new paper called the "Rail Road Bulletin" published at Philadelphia. It is filled with arguments and facts in favor of the Great Central route, that should prompt the managers of the road to continue their present exertions; until we can breakfast at Pittsburgh and sleep at Philadelphia.

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, Nov. 27, 1847:

S O'Butler & Co, et al, vs The Western Transportation Company. Action on the case for damages.

On behalf of the plaintiff several witnesses were introduced to prove damage and delay, and on the part of defendants, witnesses were examined to prove that they had used due diligence in sending on the bacon damaged, and that the delay was occasioned by a break in the Canal at the time and not by neglect on their part. The defendants further proved that bacon shipped, and longer by several days on the road, arrived in Baltimore in good condition.

Mr. Wylie addressed the jury for the plaintiffs; Messrs Metcalf and Loomis for the defence. Mr. Forward closed the case to the jury. The Court will deliver their charge on Monday morning.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I observe, by your paper of Thursday, that the Hardware Merchants of the city have agreed to close their stores at six o'clock in the evening, during the winter months,—that is, from the 1st of December to the 1st day of March. This is as it should be. Several attempts have been made at different times, to induce the Druggists to close their stores at the same hour. They employ a much larger number of young men as clerks and assistants, whose duties are very laborious and annoying, and who are justly entitled to the evening for rest and self improvement. These attempts have failed entirely through the persevering refusal of one or two individuals. It is acknowledged on all hands, that the profits arising from sales after this hour, do not generally pay the expense of gas lighting, especially if you deduct the amount that would as certainly be sold during the day, provided the stores were closed in the evening; besides the small amount that is done, belongs to the apothecary, whose business requires, (so it is thought, but not by the writer) later hours, and who, with it all, is hardly remunerated. We speak of the business of the night, of course. It is hoped that the request, which we understand the above referred to young gentlemen are now making of their employers, will meet with that success which their merit deserves.—Should they again meet, as we trust they will not, the illiberal opposition which has heretofore denied them, then, it is suggested by some of the Apothecaries, that the matter in hand, and cause of complaint should be laid to strict point, and that the verdict of the jury in view of these facts, excited considerable surprise.—*Cin. Chron.*

News Items.

Louisiana Election.—The Whigs, by the latest news, will have a majority of two on joint ballot in the Louisiana Legislature. There is no U. S. Senator to elect.

Destructive Fire.—On the 22d inst. a very destructive fire occurred in Charleston, S. C. A warehouse containing about 1500 bales of cotton and a large amount of tobacco and coffee, was totally destroyed, together with its contents.

The Schuylkill Navigation Company of Philadelphia, is in the market, soliciting a loan of two millions of dollars, for two years, at ten per cent per annum. The object of the loan is to take up the floating debt of the Company.

Messrs. Payne, Ward, & Co. have been put in close custody, under the Bullwell warrant.

Martin Hare, who abducted Miss Fox, of New York, is to be tried for bigamy.

Messrs. Horace Gray, & Co., of Boston, who suspended payment last week, have made arrangements to resume at once.

Messrs. Motz & Pollitz, a leading German house in New York, and engaged in the flour and cotton trade have failed.

The receipts of Flour, at New York, down the Hudson, from Oct. 3, to Nov. 21, 1846, stands at 575,106 bbls, against 743,590 bbls in the same time last year.

The jail at Washington, Pa., is without a tenant.

If English sheetings can be bought cheaper than American for the Mexican market, they are cheap enough to enter largely into home consumption, to the exclusion of our own goods and the loss of our labor.

The Hon. John J. Crittenden, Senator from Kentucky, passed through town on Saturday, on his way to Washington.

The Whigs of Trenton, N. J., have passed Resolutions recommending Henry Clay for the Presidency, and endorsing out and out the Lexington Resolutions.

Major Iturbide, a Mexican prisoner of war has arrived at Cincinnati.

Capt. Turner, of the Illinois Volunteers has arrived at St. Louis, from Santa Fe. He is the bearer of despatches for the Government from Colonel Newby.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Rail Road.—The Trumbull (O.) Democrat, of the 23d inst, contains a long Report, prepared by a committee of the citizens of Warren, relative to the contemplated rail road from Pittsburgh to Cleveland, thro' the valley of Mahoning, going to show (says the Democrat) that this is far the best, shortest and cheapest route for the contemplated road.

Gen. P. A. Hoxsar, Minister Plenipotentiary from New Grenada to the United States, with his family and Mr. Mosquency, Secretary of Legation, have arrived at New York in the Christoval Colon, from Havana.

Com. Stockton has arrived in Washington, for the purpose of attending the Court Martial.

The Harpers, of New York, are about to publish the posthumous works of the late Rev. Dr. Chalmers, simultaneously with the English edition.

Ship Building.—There is now at Lithonbury's shipyard, on the stocks, at Cincinnati, a ship of 800 tons burthen, intended for the Liverpool trade. She belongs to a Boston shipping house.

Sonntag, the Artist.—We regret to see it stated that Sonntag, one of Cincinnati's favorite Artists is nearly blind with sore eyes. Close application in the prosecution of his profession is said to have produced this calamity.

John M. Gallagher, Esq., Editor of the Springfield (Ohio) Republic, and late Speaker of the House of Representatives, expired at his residence in Springfield, on the 23d inst.

Fox Vera Cruz.—The schooner Palestine Capt. Reuben Ryder, has cleared for Vera Cruz from Boston, with a cargo valued at about $18,000 about $8000 of which was of domestic produce. Among the foreign products was 56,000 yards of London bleached sheetings, valued at $4,000, and about $1,000 worth of English spool thread.

Painful Casualty.—On Wednesday evening last, two sons of Mr. Jacob Bowman of Palmyra, Lebanon county, as they were going to bed got wrestling, the eldest threw the younger, who never rose again, but expired almost instantly.

The subscription books of the Baltimore and Western Telegraph Company, under the direction of H. J. Rogers, Esq., are now open. The line will extend, from Baltimore, through York, Pa. to Harrisburgh, where it will unite with the line already in operation to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and other Western points.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

SAD NEWS FROM THE LAKE.

The Despatch has the following telegraphic communication from the Lake. We hope it will prove an unfounded report, or much exaggerated. We have late Lake papers which make no mention of such a disaster, but electricity, it must be remembered, is swifter than the fastest horse.

Steamboat Phoenix Burnt:

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES LOST!!!

Cleveland, Nov. 26th, P. M.

On last Saturday morning, about 4 o'clock the Propellor Phoenix, bound up the Lakes, when within seventeen miles of Sheboygan, was discovered to be on fire, between decks; it was found to be impossible to extinguish the flames.

There were more than *two hundred* passengers on board; thirty of them took to the small boats and were picked up by the steamer Delaware, which hove in sight, but not in time to save those on board, who were either burned or drowned.

Captain Sweet, was at the time confined to his state room by sickness, but was saved.

One hundred and fifty of the passengers were emigrants.

Every attention was paid by the officers and crew of the Delaware, to the sufferers.

The Phoenix was owned by Pease & Allen, of Cleveland, and was insured to the amount of $15,000.

There is no pecuniary interest in the Phoenix at Pittsburgh.

GREAT FLOOD IN JAMES RIVER.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Richmond, Nov. 27—11 A. M.

The mail from the South has arrived, bringing no news from the army.

The Telegraph like between Richmond and Petersburgh, Va. has been seriously interrupted by the recent great flood in James River, which has carried off the lower bridge, to which the wires were attached. The water was much higher than it has been for years, and great damage has been done to property along its banks.

FROM MEXICO.

An arrival from Mexico, says that the city of Octolan, Mexico, was destroyed by an earthquake on the 23d of October, and a number of the inhabitants buried. Canales the Guerrilla chief, died at Ceralvo.

The Governor of South Carolina, in his Annual Message, is for a defensive line in the war, and sustains Mr. Calhoun. He uses strong language upon the Wilmot Proviso question, and calls upon his people to prepare to meet that issue which will certainly be presented.

FROM TEXAS.

Cincinnati, Nov. 27, '47.

News has been received from New Orleans up to the 20th inst. It was rumored that Dr. Miller (Democrat) had been elected Governor of Texas. The Yellow Fever is making fearful progress among the inhabitants of Baton Rouge and Alexandria.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27, 4 p. m.

The market is quiet, and nothing is doing in the way of sales worth reporting—A large business is anticipated in Flour and Grain, next week, before the closing of the canal. Farmers generally are holding back their stocks, in hopes of an advance in the market.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Baltimore, Nov. 27, 3 P. M.

Flour—The market is very quiet; $5,87 is offered for Howard street brands, at which rates no sellers are found. City mills br