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BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

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

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

COMMENTS UPON THE REPORT OF the Secretary of the Treasury.

Washington, Dec. 11 Saturday evening.

It is no small labor to read with due reflection the documents accompanying the President's message, and the Secretary of the Treasury, as well as the President, have done all they could by the length of their documents to frighten even the most patient readers from any attempt at canvassing their opinions. In good old times, the President delivered his message in person, and it was a brief, pointed, Government paper, embodying rather suggestions to the People, than arguments in favor of partizan opinions. The heads of Departments made their communications to the Executive, and never dreamed of filling up half of a mammoth newspaper, either with exaggerated opinions of their own exploits or with false statements of the doctrines of their opponents. They were party men as men, but not as public officers. They recommended their own measures, but never depreciated or misrepresented those of opposite creeds. They suggested what they esteemed right, but never dictated to those whose business it is to enact laws for the Executive and his associates, to put into execution.

How different the Message of the President,—how widely different the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. In this last important paper one hardly knows at which most to be amazed,—the omitted truth or the stated error. It is shameful that public officers, owing their services to the whole country, should use their public places for the propagation of mere party creeds, but still more disreputable is it that their time and the public money, should be employed to give currency to so many practical falsehoods. The Executive organ commends Mr. Walker's free trade *enthusiasm* to the young men of the country. Rather I would say, avoid all enthusiasm which blinds one to the realities of sober truth and sound judgment. Many a man has been shipwrecked upon the rock of enthusiasm. It is often but the *ignis fatuus* of a dream and wholly unfitted for the administration of the practical business of Government. To Mr. Walker's Report I concede great labor, research and intellectual ability,—very much more in all these particulars than is displayed in the Message of the President,—but it wants truth, candor, fairness, frankness,—all that makes the good man great and the great man good. In so circumscribed a space as the columns of a newspaper there is hardly room to review it,—but aiming as it does a deadly blow to the manufacturing interests of the country, and to Pennsylvania in particular, it is impossible to pass over it in silence. It is odd enough that Mr. Walker has a special word for Pennsylvania in order to seduce her from her wise, ancient and uniform attachment to the Protective policy, but there is a precedent for this guise of friendship in the fable of honied words. It was the seductive form in which the serpent successfully approached our first parents, and always the manner of attack with those who wish to deceive.

Now as a member of Congress neither Mr. Walker, nor Mr. Polk would have dared to recommend a tax upon tea and coffee, and the latter was just the man to denounce the tea tax before the people. Behold the difference now—her would either of them have dared to recommend the increase of a burthensome National Debt, for the purpose of prosecuting a war of conquest,—but with a debt of $45,659,659 already existing, Congress is asked to increase it at least $18,500,000 the next calendar year and $39,000,000, before the close of the next fiscal year. If from the foundation of the Government it has been our good fortune to pay off a debt of $483,800,498 surely it is a good reason for accumulating an unnecessary debt even for a much smaller amount.

The marked features of the Report are a defence of Free Trade, or a hostility to Home Manufactures, and a defence of the Sub-Treasury System, passed during the last Congress. It is disgusting to see the personal vanity which runs through the narration of both the operation of the Tariff of 1846 and the Sub-Treasury Act of the previous Session. Shut up in his little box in the Treasury Department, Mr. Walker appears to have shut out all the world besides. His world has been the Treasury building,—his throne the strong box of the Government, and his subjects the officers of the Department over which he had control. Even England is called upon to render homage to his person, because a British House of Lords, in order to promote the interests of their own people, gave currency to his free trade reports to the Congress of the United States. British Free Trade, indeed, throughout the Report is idolized, but with what propriety let the world judge as they read, and remember the frightful commercial disasters which have of late been borne to us upon every breeze from the shores of England. Mr. Walker swells his own praises through England for her adoption, as he would have it, of *his* system of Free Trade. But, careful to omit the truth, or rather not to state it, he says nothing of the British restrictions,—nothing, indeed, of her free trade theories to the admission of goods which enter into the manufacture of her own goods, and which are thereby doubly protective, while the American Tariff of 1846, does no such thing as this.—So of China, of France, Russia, Austria, and the smaller powers of Europe. Nothing is said of their restrictions, while some act of legislation for their own benefit is trumpeted forth as a great liberal concession, in order to decoy us into its imitation.

There is, also, an excessive boasting over the operations of the Sub-Treasury law, and of a Specie Currency, and of the imports of Specie,—but the Secretary does not tell you he has violated this law over and over again. He only asks you to legalize what he has done by amending the act. He tells you that specie has rolled in as the waves, bearing it off to a distant seat of war. He makes but says not one word of that riflux of tide which is carrying it back whence it came, and also uncompromising war, too, upon Paper Money, but is dumb as a stuffed mummy of the fact that his report recounts the operations from a-sile of Treasury Notes and Loans' to the amount of $25,679,199. He is armed at all points against Bank paper, which makes up the necessary currency of the people, but you hear not one word of Treasury Notes below par at the Commercial Metropolis of the Union, and that, too, when by law they are received for all sorts of public dues, and Bank notes are not. The Secretary, representing an Administration living by credit, prosecuting a foreign war by means of credit, itself the organ of a great paper money manufactory and borrowing money from day to day, talks of cash and specie, gold and glory, as a man might who commanded the coin and credit of the world,—but what presumption it is.

Our home labor and trade, too, are wantonly depreciated, in order to magnify foreign trade and commerce. Both are necessary, and when more at leisure, we shall show from the Treasurer's own report, that the internal trade is three times that of our external commerce. But why omit a fact like that, existing at the very time this Report was in course of publication, that flour is cheaper at home than in England: Why hold out the enormous fact that the export of Breadstuffs will continue in the same proportion as last year!—Why, too, to bolster up his *ad valorum* theories, which, in some respects, he has been compelled to abandon, does the Secretary of the Treasury misrepresent the whole system of specific duties. A truly honest man would be ashamed to state the operation of a specific principle as he does, leaving the impression that specific duties are uniform in amount, without regard to the quality of the fabric imported.

Mr. Walker, too, is studiously careful to omit wherein his Tariff has been prejudicial to the private and public interests. He tells us that Coal is in great demand,—but says not one word of the quantities of Coal brought from England, and recently in large quantities from Nova Scotia. He is careful to omit all mention of the influx of a class of almost worthless British goods, which have almost driven our own from the market. It is in these respects that the report of Mr. Walker is most faulty. Wedded to his theories, he makes every fact tell upon them, and omits all mention of the fact which might change the result. Free trade and foreign trade against Protection and Home trade, are idolized, and all the world has been ransacked, and Mr. Walker made physically ill to sustain opinions and creeds which strike at the vital interests of the Republic. We are even told that "*we require no Protection.*" What all the world besides has deemed wise and necessary for their own safety and prosperity,—and that which old and intelligent nations, led by the lights of experience, have adhered to for ages, this Mr. Walker would abandon at once, placing us at the mercy of the winds and the waves of every sea and every ship, every trade and every nation, under the sun. Spare us from such folly. R. R.

Washington, Dec. 11.

The Caucus of Senators closed their labors today,—and recommended some queer persons for the principal committees, as you will see by the telegraphic reports. It was decided to make no change in the officers of that body. This saves a good many heads, but disappoints a good many persons who were expecting a change.

No important news as yet, all are looking on, waiting the moving of the waters.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—Another laborer work has been produced by Mr. Secretary Walker, varying in no respect from his previous lucubrations upon the tariff. Its length, added to its barrenness of general interest, makes its republication entire inexpedient. His arguments are in the highest degree fallacious, as will be shown as occasion and space allows.—His leading facts we give below:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 8, 1847.

In obedience to law, the following report is respectfully submitted:

The receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1847, were—

From customs	$23,747,264 66
From public lands	2,498,896 97
From miscellaneous sources	109,570 51
From avails of treasury notes and loans	25,679,199 43
Total receipts	52,025,929 62
Add balance in treasury July 1, 1846	9 125 429 08
Total treasury fund	61,151,358 91
The expenditures during the same fiscal year were	59,451,177 65
Leaving a balance in the treasury July 1, 1847, of	$1,701,251 25

As appears in detail by accompanying statement A.

The estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848, are—

From customs, first quarter, by actual returns	$11,169,157 41
From customs, for second, third, and fourth quarters, as estimated	19,893 742 50
	31,062,900 00
From sales of public lands	3,500,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	400,000 00
Total receipts	34,900,000 00
From avails of treasury notes and loans	6,936,291 55
	41,836,291 55
Add balance in treasury, July 1, 1847	1,701,251 25
Total means, as estimated	42,836,545 80

EXPENDITURES, VIZ

The actual expenditures for the first quarter, ending September 30, 1847 were $16,492,194 69 as appears in detail by accompanying statement B.

The estimated expenditures for the public service during the other three quarters from 1st of October, 1847, to 30th June, 1848, are—

Civil list, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous	$4,459,181 42
Army proper, including volunteers	19,060,855 58
Fortifications, ordnance, arm ng militia, &c	2,036,446 50
Indian department	1,620,560 [illegible]
Pensions	1,063,5 3 61
Naval establishment	10,741,072 47
Interest on public debt, and treasury notes	2,255,577 1[illegible]
Treasury notes outstanding and payable when presented	207,129 21
	56,615,659 07
Excess of expenditures over means, 1st of July 1848	$15,779,114 27
The estimated receipts, means and expenditures for the fiscal year commencing 1st July, 1848, and ending 30th June, 1849, are	
From customs	$29,000,000 00
From sales of public lands	2,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	100,000 00
Total revenue	$31,100,000 00
Deduct deficit 1st July	15,779,114 27
	$15,320,885 73

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures during the fiscal year, as estimated by the several Departments of the Treasury, War, Navy and Postmaster General, are—

The balances of former appropriations which will be required to be expended in the year	$1,175,219 77
Permanent and indefinite appropriations	4,567,577
Specific appropriations asked for this year	49,569,153 13
	$55,311,949 90
The sum is composed of the following particulars:	
Civil list, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous	$8,561,051 52
Army proper, volunteers and military service	20,007,028 42
Fort fications ordnance, arming militia &c	2,145,169 90
Pensions	1,091,218 84
Indian Department	939,401 31
Naval establishment	10,905,255 25
Interest on public debt and treasury notes	2,153,402 64
	$55,311,949 90
Deduct means remaining applicable to service of fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849	19,370,855 93
Excess of expenditures over means 1st July 1849	$35,941,093 99

The Secretary then gives four columns of notes of reference to tables of exports, imports, coinage, Treasury notes, &c., which are not printed, making, of course, the reference of little value. He then goes on to say:

Heretofore the world has supplied us with foreign coin, which will not circulate among our people, because of its extreme complexity, but now our own coin is flowing into the channels of our own circulation, and must soon begin to diffuse itself into other nations, for their benefit as well as our own. The three things which most concern the progress of the wealth of the world, are free trade and uniformity in coinage and in weights and measures. Coins, as well as weights and measures, for the benefit of all nations, ought to be uniform throughout the world, and if our decimal system of coinage should be more simple and perfect than that of any other nation, it ought to be, and ultimately will be, adopted, and lead, as far as practicable, to the introduction of the decimal system of weights and measures, so that ultimately the coin and the weights and measures may be simple and uniform throughout the world.

It is a fact not to be disputed, that our constitution is the most liberal to foreign nations, that could be devised, and by loco foco construction the most illiberal to ourselves. The President finds in it the right to absorb Mexico, but not to improve a mile of our rivers. The President sees with alarm the attempt to regulate the "Commerce between the States," yet here is his pet Secretary out with a plan to make the currency, weights and measures of the world conform to our own. He hopes to make the many millions of coin in Europe pass through our mint, and to make the extended commerce of the world yield to our own, upon a point that is as distinctive as the language of nations and as hard to change. The Secretary has become so much a zealot for one uniform American currency for the world, that, like the Englishman at the mint at Philadelphia he regards with contempt the man who called a sovereign a foreign coin. Under the beauties of free trade in time this will cease, and our eagles are to throw into disuse the sovereigns, francs, rubles, copecks, rix dollars, guilders and florins that now make the currency of the world. The tales of China, the Kilogrammes of France, the Taharkoy, Kreshka, Wedros and Oxhofts of Russia are to yield to our pounds our bushels and gallons.

Every man is to be his own merchant and the system, of finance and commerce that now overtask the greatest spirits, are to be reduced to the comprehension of the most limited understandings. The Washington Union with the greatest *naiveté* says the report was the labor of one who adopted *enthusiasm* as his motto:

"Without it, Robert J. Walker would never have accomplished the masterly report which we have this day the pleasure of laying before our readers."

John Randolph once avowed himself decidedly in favor of fall elections. He said he wished the voters to appear at the polls when they could "feel their independence." "In the spring," said he, "the people have corn to buy; in the fall they have it to sell; and they always feel more independent when they have corn to sell than when they have it to buy!"

It is estimated that the expenses for holding the Fremont Court Martial will exceed $50,000. This is paying too dear for the Whistle.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.—The report of this department is not very extended, but of much interest. The number in the service is stated at about 8000 or 2000 less than the number authorized by law, and we are told that the Navy is crippled for want of men—The Secretary says:—

"The difficulty of enlistments for the naval service, caused mainly by the extraordinary activity in the mercantile marine, the high rate of freights, and the consequent increase of seamen's wages, has delayed the consummation of contemplated arrangements for the employment of cruisers on several stations, and the increase of our naval forces in the Gulf and on the Pacific."

It appears from this that in the face of Loco Foco declamation, our Ships in war as well as in peace go short handed, and that seamen cannot be obtained. Had the naval apprentice system been continued we should have had a widely different result.

"The disposition of our Naval forces is now as follows. In the Mediterranean, the frigate U. S. as Com. Reed, steamer Princeton, Com. Engle. Brig Marion and Cutter Taney. On the coast of Africa, the Sloop of War Jamestown. For the Pacific, the Ship of the line Ohio, is now on her way from Rio."

"The squadron on the coast of Brazil consists of the frigate Brandywine and Brig Perry, the steamer of Alleghany, Lieut. Comd'g W W Hunter, will proceed to that station so soon as she can be fitted for sea. The presence of a steamer on that station is peculiarly important, under existing circumstances. American whale-ships on their homeward voyage have long been in the habit of entering certain ports of Brazil, and exchanging portions of their cargoes for necessary supplies.—By the laws of Brazil, these ports are not open for the entry of our vessels, and notice has recently been given that these laws will be rigidly enforced. Such a course will be seriously injurious to our commerce, unless timely warning can be given to those who may not otherwise be informed of the existence of the law until they have incurred its penalties. The Alleghany will be sent out to perform this service.

The Sloop of War Vincennes is on the China coast. The squadron on the Western coast of Mexico, comprised the following in March last:

"The Columbus, 74; Independence, razee; frigates Congress and Savannah, sloops Portsmouth, Levant, Cyane, Warren, and Preble; store-ships Erie, Lexington, and Southampton; and the armed schooner Malek Adhel, which had been captured from the enemy. The Savannah and Levant, have returned home, each having been absent nearly four years; and Captain Geisinger left the United States early in November, with orders to take command of the frigate Congress, and proceed to China and give protection to our commerce in that quarter. Commodore Biddle is supposed to have sailed from Monterey, on his return to the United States on the 25th of July last, and may be expected at home early in the spring. * * *

From the latest despatches received from the squadron, I am happy to state that everything was tranquil in Upper and Lower California, the military force complete, and undisturbed trade carried on without interruption, and the civil government in successful operation. I feel such reason to express the confident belief that Mazatlan, San Blas, and Acapulco have before this time been captured by Commodore Shubrick, and are held by the squadron under his command open to the trade of neutrals, under the same conditions as other Mexican ports in the military occupation of the United States. These measures, with the blockade of Guaymas, will effectually exclude from the west coast of Mexico all contraband trade."

Of the Squadron in the gulf we have no account. The Secretary states that satisfactory contracts have been made with E K Collins for the Liverpool Mail Ships, with Col. Stoe, for the mail Steamers from Astoria to Panama, and for a line to run from Charlestown to Havana and Chagres. A general sketch is given of the operations of the Navy, of which the readers of the Gazette have before been informed in full.

FROM AFRICA

The schooner I. B. Hager, Capt Slater, arrived this morning from Sierra Leone, which place she left on the 4th of November.

We learn from Captain Slater that when he left Sierra Leone, it was currently reported that there were two thousand recaptured Africans in the liberated African department. Those who were rejected by the recruiting office, as unfit for military duty, were to be sent to the West Indies as emigrants. H. B. M. steamer Growler was chartering a large number of them for Demerara, and was to sail in a few days.

During the night of the 15th of October, the mate and crew of the schooner Mary Ann, of N. York, ran away with the vessel from where she was anchored at Gallinas roadstead, and had not been heard of since. Her commander, Captain Robert Flowery, was sick at the time.

The British sloop of war Favorite, and the launch of the British brig Rapid, were at anchor at the time within hail of the Mary Ann. Capt. Flowery wrote to the commanders for information; they answered that they knew nothing about her. Captain Flowery took passage for New York in the Gager, being very ill at the same time; he died on the 2nd instant.—*Com. Advertiser.*

This Capt. Flowery is the same who was convicted at Boston as Captain of the "Spitfire," and imprisoned at Salem. He was pardoned as it was thought the was near death from confinement. He has been for a long time in the slave trade and has died almost in the prosecution of his unholy calling.

Since the above was written, we have the N. Y. Express of Saturday, which says the singular circumstances connected with the disappearance of the schooner Mary Ann from Gallinas, (Africa,) alluded to in the report of the brig I. B. Gager, are explained by the arrival of the Mary Ann at this port. The vessel was taken from Gallinas by the mate, who, (as he states) ascertaining that the vessel was to be employed in the slave trade, thought it expedient to dispose of the schooner as already related.

PITTSBURGH ITS TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.—The December number of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine has an article with the above title, which does our city full justice. The article is mainly from the North American and U. S. Gazette, and we are glad to see the history of our city placed, where it can be read by the merchants of other countries, as well as by our own. Our city is located in the centre of all the elements that go to make a wealthy and influential seat of commerce, and none know better how to develope these resources than those who fill our streets. The Pittsburgh of the commencement of the article in Hunt, is far, far, exceeding Pittsburgh as described at the close and as she at present stands. We have but to add the "iron roads," to our "Water roads," to make Pittsburgh of 1858 excel our present extended limits in a far more striking manner than any comparison that can now be made with the past.

WASHINGTON IN 1801.—One can scarcely credit the description of Washington city, as Mrs. J Adams found it in 1801.

"Here and there is a small cot, without a glaze window, interspersed amongst the forests through which you travel for miles without seeing a human being. The house is upon a grand and superb scale, requiring about thirty servants to attend and keep the apartments in proper order.—I could content myself almost anywhere for three months, but surrounded by forests, can you believe that wood is not to be had, because people cannot be found to cart it! The house is made habitable, but there is not a single apartment in it finished. We have not the least fence, yard or other convenience without, and the great *unfinished audience room* I make a drying room of, to hang up the clothes in. It is a beautiful spot, capable of every improvement, and the more I view it the more I am delighted with it."

The great "unfinished audience room," which Mrs. Adams speaks of, is the famous East room of the White House.

THE MEXICAN WAR FEELING.—The Washington correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser says:—

"I learn from the South, through the members who have lately arrived, that at New Orleans and in other Southern towns there is much feeling on the subject of the war, and that the people, without distinction as to old parties, are divided on the question of continuing the war. There is no longer any medium party, but they are on the one side, in favor of abandoning the war altogether, and on the other of occupying and annexing all Mexico.

The propositions of Messrs. Clay, Webster and Gallatin will find there very warm support, and so will the ultra counter propositions of the President."

Robert Rantoul, Jr., has been chosen locofoco delegate to the National Convention; by the Boston Congressional District.

STOCK SALES.—On the 8th inst. sales of stock in the Pittsburgh Copper Mining Company were effected in Boston at 61 per cent.

☞ Messrs. Editors:—Allow me through your valuable paper to suggest to the Whigs of Pittsburgh, the name of CHAS. B. SCULLY, Esq., as a candidate for the nomination of Mayor.

dec13 FIRST WARD.

City News.

THE U. S. steamer Walker received her complement of guns and stores on Tuesday. About 1 o'clock P. M. she weighed anchor, and started for the scene of her future labors. Her machinery is scientific and compact, and she moved from the wharf gracefully over the waters, and promises to be as successful as her builders contemplated. She is brigantine rigged, and looks neat as could be wished by the greatest martinet in the service. She mounts nine guns and one "long Tom" upon a pivot, that will at the proper time do good service in overhauling a chase.

FOURTH STREET ROAD.—The citizens of the South east ward are likely to have as much delay in any repairs on this Road, as they had before its cession in its connection as a Turnpike with the city. They will not probably have it attended to until they go on their knees in the mud to the authorities of their agents. We are well informed that its condition is owing to the manner in which the sides have been stopped up, and the water retained on it since the city began to work it—It is therefore by this mistaken operation more like a Canal than a Turnpike.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—On Monday evening, a m n named Wisenberger, was arrested for counterfeiting the current coin of the United States. Dies for half-dollars were found in his possession. He was committed by the Mayor to answer the charge at the next Circuit Court of the United States, to be held in this city. This is the fourth arrest for counterfeiting within the last ten days.

COL. ROBERTS' remains are expected to arrive in this city to day, at 2 o'clock p. m., on the steamer Da Witt Clinton.

POLICE REPORT.—There were four cases before the Mayor on Tuesday morning—all sent to Jail.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I was very much surprised at the tone of a communication in the Commercial Journal of Monday. There is certainly a right and a wrong side in the controversy now pending between the two bodies claiming to be the rightfully elected directors of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company. One must be right, and the other wrong; and the one in the wrong, which ever it may be, has assumed a grave and serious responsibility. If the body to which Mr. Robinson belongs is illegally elected, it has been guilty of high handed usurpation, in illegitimately holding possession of the books and a large sum of money belonging to a company which has ejected them from the trust they before enjoyed, and the other board is chargeable with gross neglect, if nothing worse, by delaying to take legal measures to obtain possession of the books and money.

On the other hand, if the old board is duly elected, and rightfully in possession of the books and the money, the other persons claiming to be the legitimate board are guilty of a palpable fraud and imposture in setting up a claim which has not a shadow of foundation, in truth and honesty. If the managers or leaders in the new board honestly believe that they are entitled to the possession of the books and the money of the company they are faithless to their trust in as long permitting usurpers to hold them. The old board having possession of the books and money have no mode of testing the validity of their election; but if the other board thinks itself entitled to the control of the books and money, the law is open for redress, and it may adopt such measures to obtain possession, as their counsel may advise. To sum up the whole matter, if the Franklin Hallboard *believe* themselves to be the true board they are unfaithful trustees, in so long permitting the books and money to remain in unauthorized hands; but if they *know* that their pretended election was a mere imposture they certainly are not acting the part of honest and upright citizens in setting up a fraudulent claim to the books and money of the company.

In any event, however, the tone of levity with which the matter is treated in the Commercial Journal article of Monday, is altogether unbecoming, and certainly does not manifest that feeling of indignation, which is conviction that the old board was holding dishonest control of the books and funds, would create.

A Stockholder and no Director.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

KITTANNING, Dec. 13, 1847.

On Friday night last, the Fire Brick works of John Copley, at Spring Hill, near Kittanning, took fire accidentally, and the buildings, which were frame, were totally destroyed. Some machinery also was saved. The establishment will be rebuilt immediately, with improvements, so that but little available time will be lost.

THE COAL TRADE.—The amount of Coal transported over the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, during the week ending Thursday, the 9th inst. was 23,274·03 tons, being a decrease of 1,153·15 tons as compared with last week, and making a total thus far this year of 1,307,083·07 tons.

The shipments by canal for the same week were small, amounting to but 1,137,083·12 tons. The total shipments by canal since the opening of navigation amount to 232,889 tons.

The shipments of coal from the Lehigh region to the 4th inst, were 642,786·04.

MARRIAGE STATISTICS.—During the last year, there were 5390 marriages in Massachusetts. Of this number, (as we learn from the Boston Chronotype,) 3989 took place between bachelors and maids, 121 between bachelors and widows, 464 between widowers and maids, 188 between widowers and widows, and of 464 the condition of the parties is *not stated.* As to age, 65 of the men and 1126 of the women marriage were under 20, 1932 men and 2060 women were between 20 and 25 years of age.

J. Q. ADAMS.—The Editor of the Boston Atlas writing from Washington contradicts, "on reliable authority" the statement that Mr. Adams is in favor of the acquisition of all Mexico. There is no foundation for the rumor.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia, Dec. 14, 4 p. m.

Cotton is as last quoted, which range from 7 to 9½ for New Orleans, and 7½@8c for upland.

Flour—Sales of Western brands at $6,50 per bbl. The market, with a moderate business, is in favor of the buyer.

Corn Meal—Moderate sales are reported at $3,25 per bbl.

Wheat—Prime Red southern is selling at 1,40c per bu. The market is dull.

Corn—Is in active demand, sales of new Prime white at 57c per bu.

Corn Meal—Sales of 115 bbls at $3,37c per bbl.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 14, 3. P. M.

Flour—The quotations cannot be correctly given, the market being too unsettled. Reported sales of Genesee to a moderate extent at $6,12½ per bbl. There is a demand for shipment, but at low rates.

Grain—The market for Wheat has a downward tendency; but Corn is steady, and a good deal doing. Prime Yellow is selling at 78a80c per bu. There are large shipments of Corn. Barley is in fair demand, and prices steady. So also with Rye.

Provisions—In Pork the market is heavy, without sales. Lower offers would be accepted. The sales of Provisions are only for the supply of a regular trade demand.

Cotton—The market is firm.

Wool—Pulled is in good demand at 28 to 35c for No. 1 and superfine. Foreign is rather inactive.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE

December 16—CONTENTS IN PART.

Post Office Department—From New York—Cost of the War—Further Intelligence by the Britannia—South Carolina on Stilts—Duquesne Greys—Report of the Secretary of War—Young Men's Bible Society of Pittsburgh—Report of the Secretary of the Treasury—The Wheeling Humbug—Philological Institute—Report of the Secretary of the Navy—From Africa—News Items—President's Message—Proceedings of Congress—Organization of the House—Editorial Correspondence—Clay meeting in Philadelphia—Great Central Route—Letter from Puebla—News by the Britannia.

Latest Telegraphic news, Foreign and Domestic. Commercial—A carefully compiled Review of the Markets for the past week—The prices in the local city markets—The Cattle Market—The prices of American Produce in various parts of the Union—Amount of Flour, Wheat, Corn &c., received since the opening of the Canal—Canal business and movements of produce—Market in London.

City News—Spirit of the Press—Copious Extracts from the leading journals on the interesting topics of the day.

For sale at the desk, singly or in wrappers.

Price 6 cents single copy.

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FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

In Honor of Col. Wm. B. Roberts, Late of the 2d Regiment of Pa. Volunteers.

AT a Meeting of the friends of the late Col. Wm. B. Roberts, the following named gentlemen were appointed a Committee for the purpose of receiving his remains from the Steam Boat De Witt Clinton:

Col. Wilson McCandless, Wm. H. Lillie pie,
Chambers McKibben, Geo. R. White,
Henry S. McGraw, Wm. E. Austin,
Joseph Pennock, R. R. Guthrie.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Chief Marshal.

Mayors of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.
Select and Common Councils of Pittsburgh and Allegh'y.
Committee of Reception.
Military Escort.
Firemen.
Physicians.

Pall Bearers.		*Pall Bearers.*
E. D. Gazzam,		Maj. W. Larimer, Jr.,
Jas. May,		Wm. B. Power,
N. K. Moorehead,		Henry M'Cullough,
John Anderson,		Samuel Snowden,

Committee from Uniontown.
Returned Soldiers from Mexico.
Judges of the several Courts.
Members of the Bar.
Cabinet Makers.
Citizens.

Chief Marshall—Wm. M. Egan.
Assistant Marshal—John Coyle.

The Procession will be formed and leave the Steam Boat De Witt Clinton, on the Monongahela landing, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, (to-day,) and proceed to the landing of the Brownsville Steam Packet. dec14

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

We take pleasure in recommending to the citizens of Pittsburgh, the name of JOHN LAUGHLIN for the Mayoralty. He is a gentleman in every way qualified to fill the office—mild, gentlemanly, and temperate; and at the same time indomitable when duty requires.

As a popular business man, he could have no higher recommendation than the fact of his being rent to the City Council from a ward that has in general given the opposition a majority.

Mr. Laughlin has also been, for the last nine years, on the different Committees of Streets, wooden buildings assessments and appeals, the labor and time consumed in the same has been very great, and justly entitles him to the regard and influence of the Whig party.

dec16 MANY FRIENDS.

☞ **Balm of Columbia**—HAIR TONIC—To the Bald and Grey—If you wish a rich, luxuriant head of hair, free from dandruff and scurf, or to restore the hair to its original perfection by the use of this balm. Age, state or condition appear to be no obstacle whatever; it also causes the first to flow with which the delicate hair tube is filled, by which means thousands (who e hair was grey as the Arctic Eagle) have had their hair restored to its natural color by the use of this invaluable remedy. In all cases of fever it will be found the most pleasant wash that can be used. A few applications only are necessary to keep the hair from falling out. It strengthens the roots, it never fails to impart a rich glossy appearance, and as a perfume for the toilet it is unequaled; it holds three times as much as any other medicated hair restoratives and is more effectual. The genuine manufactured by Comstock & Co, 21 Courtland st, New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh, only genuine, by WM JACKSON, 59 Liberty st, head of Wood; in Washington, Pa, by Swearingen & Sons; in Brownsville, by Benedict & Crocker; in Canonsburgh, by Dr. Vowel; also, by our agents in every town in Pa, Ohio and Md. nv15d4w6m*T

☞ **To Steamboat Men and Others**—Connelli's Magical Pain Extractor—It is now conceded by medical men that Connelli's magical Pain Extractor, manufactured by Comstock & Co, 21 Courtland st, N. Y, is the greatest wonder of the 19th century. Its effects are truly miraculous. All pains are removed from burns, scalds, &c, and all external sores, in a few minutes after its application, healing the malic on the most delicate skin, leaving no scar. It is equally beneficial for all kinds of inflammatory diseases, such as sore Nipples and Ulcers, Bunnes, Burns, Chilblains Erysipelas, Tic Doloreaux, &c. We might add as proof to all we say, testimonials of many eminent physicians who use it in their practice, and hundreds of the clergy who praise it to their people. Kept generally constantly on hand, in cases of accident by fire, life may be lost without it, but by its use all burns are subject to its control, unless the vitals are destroyed. Caution—Remember and ask for Connelli's Magical Pain Extractor, manufactured by Comstock & Co, N. Y, and no other.

Sold by WM JACKSON, Agent for Pittsburgh, 59 Liberty st, head of wood nv15d4w6m*T

☞ **Salter's Ginseng Panacea.**—MEDICAL TESTIMONY—We beg leave to call public attention to the following, from Dr. Wm. Dean, of Williamstown, Clermont Co., and one of the very first practitioners in the county in which he resides, and late Senator in the State Legislature. It is cheering thus to see the leading men of the profession, burning the bonds of professional prejudice, and giving merit its due:

"I have in my practice been using some of your Ginseng Panacea, and, so far, am well pleased in its effects in Catarrhal and Bronchial Complaints. Please send me half a dozen bottles—put them as low as you can; as I expect if it continues to render as general satisfaction as it has heretofore, to keep it constantly on hand. Respectfully, WM. DEAN, M D

apl7

☞ **The Climate**—is strikingly destructive to the human constitution, (or skin,) the sudden change from heat to cold, and the smoke causes Yellow, Pimpl, Coarse Complexions. Then it is requisite that the pores of the skin should be kept open—that their mouths should be free of foreign impurity—Now thus the ancient Egyptians kept their bodies free from disease—they computed that more diseases and mortality vapors out through the pores of the skin, than by any other action of the body. It is necessary, therefore, to keep the pores open—all humors are dispelled from the skin from the pores, when they wash with Jones' Italian Chemical Soap; I have seen it cure the worst and oldest cases of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Old Sores, Barber's Itch, Sore Head Ringworm, when every other internal and external remedy had failed; its effect rendering the skin white, clear and soft, though it be yellow and rough, is wonderful—it removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Morphew, and disfigurements of the skin—but persons must be particular and ask for Jones' Soap—for sale in Pittsburgh at WM JACKSON, sign of the Big Boot, 59 Liberty st. Price 50 cents. nv15d4w6m*T

☞ **No Cure! No Pay! Piles!**—Dr Jackson's Embrocation is the only medicine that will cure the so very common and troublesome disease. It not only immediately allays pain and inflammation, stops all bleeding, subdues that intolerable itching, but effectually cures, in a very short time persons whom it has been rendered miserable for years. Its application produces no pain, but rather an agreeable and pleasant sensation. If persons afflicted will call and test for the great number of persons who have been cured, they will be astonished. A gentleman of this city, who had been under the knife of the surgeon for two or three times without being cured, has by using two bottles of the Embrocation, been radically cured. It sells beyond precedent!—[Phil. Saturday Courier.

For sale in Pittsburgh at the PEKIN TEA STORE, 72 Fourth street, near wood, and also at the Drug Store of H P Schwartz, Federal st Allegheny city. nv15d4w

☞ **Yellow Teeth** and putrid breath,
Spongy gums like rotten death,
Is repulsive and disgusting.
All could have teeth white as pearl,
Sweet breath—hard gums—man or girl
Why delay?—Mary, quickly hasten
And use a box of JONES' Tooth Paste.

It costs but 25 cents, and is really a beautiful article. It gives the teeth a fine enamel. Sold in Pittsburgh at 59 Liberty st. nv19d4w6m

☞ Does your hair fall out, does your hair turn gray; Is it harsh, is it dry, or dirty? I pray?
It has then, you can make it soft, silky and fine,
Dark and healthy, and beautiful as this hair of mine.
And to have this, you have but three shillings to give
For a bottle of JONES' Hair Restorative.
Reader, if you have had nail you would really be astonished at the lovely effect a three shilling bottle of JONES' Genuine HAIR RESTORATIVE has on it, it needs but one trial. Sold at 59 Liberty st. nv19d4w6m

☞ **Piles, Sores, &c**—The Genuine Hays' Ointment is an article more justly celebrated as a cure for the above than any or all others. Testimonials are almost innumerable. Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent for Pittsburgh. nv16d4w6m*T

☞ Don't have yellow dark Teeth—they can be made pearly white by one time using a box of JONES' AMBER TOOTH PASTE. It hardens the gums, sweetens the breath, &c. Sold at 59 Liberty st. nv19d4w6m

☞ Don't have a Foul Breath—If you have, use a shilling bottle of JONES' AMBER TOOTH PASTE. That will make your breath sweet, whiten your teeth, &c. Sold at 59 Liberty st. nv19d4w6m

☞ **To the Halt and Lame**—Comstock's Nerve and Bone Liniment and Indian Vegetable Elixir, is the most effectual cure for Rheumatism.

Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent for Pittsburgh. nv15d4w6m*T

☞ Ladies who use Jones' Spanish Lily White, have always a fine white transparent skin. Price 25 cents. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at 59 Liberty st nv19d4w6m

SUNDRIES—9 bbls fresh roll Butter,
11 bbls Clover seed,
20 sacks Peaches,
1 bale Hops;
2 kegs Lard: received per stmr Beaver; for sale
L S WATERMAN
dec15 31 water & 62 front sts

MERCURIALS—50 lbs Calomel, American,
20 lbs Calomel, English,
20 " Corrosive Sublimate; just received and for sale by
H A FAHNESTOCK & CO
dec15 corner of 1st & wood sts

AMMONIA—10 lbs Liquor Ammonia, con'd,
15 lbs Granville Lotion;
Just received and for sale by
H A FAHNESTOCK & CO
dec15

NUTS—5 bales Almonds,
10 bxs Shelled;
2 bags Cream Nuts;
35 bags Pea Nuts; for sale by