THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

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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.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AND THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

We regret to see by the Gazette of Saturday, that there should be any occasion for public remark in regard to the receipt of the President's Message. The Telegraphic Company have done great injustice to the Proprietors of the Gazette and to the readers of their Journal. The undersigned, after long negotiation, made a contract for an exclusive copy of the President's Message, and this, as we had been told, after it had been offered at the office of the paper, afterwards receiving it, and where it was declined upon the terms proposed. The contract made with the Gazette was made in the presence of Messrs. Clark and Butler, two of the Assistant Editors of the Gazette, —and was as solemn, plain and binding an agreement, as was ever made between man and man,—saving only that it was not in the written form of a contract,—our belief being that a word was as good as a bond. The Proprietors of the Gazette, without further words, and to shield themselves from further outrage, will look for redress to the proper tribunals. They have had a contract violated, and their paper injured, in the person of the authorized Agents of the Telegraph Company, and they mean to test the question in the proper quarter, whether the Telegraphic Company is more exempt from the moral, legal and social obligations of Society and of Courts, than other parties, whom law and public opinion hold responsible for a breach of trust. ERASTUS BROOKS,
SAMUEL HAIGHT.

Washington, Dec. 13, 1847.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FREE TRADE—PROTECTION—THE UNION, &c.

Washington, Dec. 13—Monday night.

As sure Mr. Walker's Report is read, the more apparent its deficiencies become. "Liars," says the proverb, "should have good memories." Now, though Mr. Walker is not one of these, he is wanting in the good memory necessary for a public man who would be consistent with his own opinions. The idea so much elaborated in the Report, that low duties bring the best wages, the greatest amount of revenue, or favor our domestic industry, is entirely inconsistent with the true state of fact. Under the Compromise Act, the duties run down to a point much lower than the lowest in the present Tariff, and yet, when thus low, instead of being exporters of Breadstuffs, *we imported four millions of bushels of wheat from Europe.* It came from the Baltic, the Black Sea and the Mediterranean,—and of course under this prevalence of low duties, we send not a dollars worth of Bread to England. During twelve months under this Administration, we sent more Grain to Europe than for forty years previously, and yet the Secretary would have us believe that the lowest duties, or no duties, are favorable to large exports and high wages. All experience demonstrates the contrary to be true. Mr. Walker's previous Reports proves his present doctrines to be false. Every man must see that though the duty on foreign goods may be a tax upon foreign labor, it is in no respect a tax upon the domestic labor of the country. How can it be so argued by the Secretary of the Treasury, when the duty enhances the price of the foreign product to the consumer. When the prices of our domestic products are high, it is because the wages of labor are high. Reduce them to the European standard, and the reduction will fall upon the hard working mechanic and laborer,—and this is what Mr. Walker particularly proposes, *to reduce the wages of American labor to the European standard,*—to lop off all Protection,—to inundate this country with European goods. And what is passing strange, all this is inconsistent even with Mr. Walker's previous opinions. Low duties, in fact, make low wages at home, and act as a retainer of our products, and contribute to enormous imports and corresponding debt. But all this is argued differently by the Secretary of the Treasury now, who is also careful to conceal the truth in many other matters, before given, because they do not now square with his new theories.

Every one read in the early history of the country and Constitution, must remember how slow the confederated States were to surrender this power of imposts to the General Government,—and it never would have been surrendered, had it been supposed that Congress would have been called upon to abandon the Protective Policy. In the Congress of the Confederation, day after day, session after session, the States were labored with by Reports, by Resolutions, by personal deputations, and Pennsylvania among the rest, to surrender this power to the General Government—From 1783 to 1785, the States were *labored* with earnestly, perseveringly, and with final success, to surrender power to the General Government, and particularly the very powers, the benefits of which this Administration would now take from the people. Pennsylvania was one of the last States to acquiesce in what Congress after Congress, and State after State, deemed an imperative necessity. It was not until the last day of the week, and the last month of the year, and the last working day of the month, Dec. 20, 1786, that Pennsylvania consented to appoint Delegates to the National Convention of Deputies, which met at Philadelphia on the following May, for the purpose of rendering the Federal Constitution fully adequate to the exigencies of the Union." Other States held back longer, and yielded their power over Commerce and trade, with the assurance that the General Government would do more for them, than they could possibly do for themselves,—but it seems from the President's Message and the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that it is necessary for the People to forget all past pledges, and all past experience, and to take up with every nostrum which any political quack, accidentally in power, may choose to thrust down their throats.

X. X.

THE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.

Washington, Dec. 14, 1847.

The appointment of the Standing Committees, always an event in Congress,—has been an occurrence of unusual interest, at the opening of the present Congress. The changes are not many in the Senate, and these not of much interest, except in the fact that there is much less ability in the Committees now than at the last session. Calhoun and Benton, the two great men of the Administration, decline all Committee labor, and Atherton of N. H., hardly equal to mediocrity, is placed at the head of the Committee on Finance. The other important Committees, as will be seen, remain pretty much as they were at the last Congress.

In the House, with a new Congress, and the Whig party in the ascendancy, there every thing is new. The West has been pretty well remembered in the choice of the Committee,—and the Speaker has at once appreciated the commercial importance of Pittsburgh, and the ability of the Representative from Allegheny, by placing Mr. HAMPTON upon the Committee on Commerce.—There is an abundance of work for every industrious man upon this Committee, and as Mr. H. is among the working men of the day, I look to him for an early development of the just claims of the Inland Commerce of the country upon Congress.

Mr. Vinton of Ohio, and residing on the Ohio river, has been appointed Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means,—the Financial Committee of the House. Mr. Schenck of Ohio, is at the head of the Committee on Roads and Canals, Caleb B. Smith presides over the Territorial Committee. These are all excellent appointments. So is that of Mr. J. R. Ingersoll at the head of the Judiciary Committee,—of Mr. Truman Smith of Conn., over the Foreign Affairs,—of John M. Botts over the Military Affairs, of Mr. King of Ga., over the Naval Committee,—of Mr. Collamer of Vt., at the head of the Public Lands,—of Andrew Stewart at the head of the Committee on Manufactures,—a Committee, I believe, to which Mr. Clay at one time gave so much *eclat* by one of his masterly reports.

The subordinate members of the Committees have also been selected by the Speaker, with excellent taste and judgment,—and I remember of no House of Representatives where their organization has been better suited to the capacity of members, or to their willingness to take the laboring oar upon themselves. Of course there are exceptions, but as a whole the members themselves are well satisfied with what was done.

The Senate have re-elected their old officers,—some of whom have been of long standing. The Whig Senators generally voted for their re-election rather than run any candidates of their own. Mr. Morehead, of Westmoreland, was pressed for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms, and by some of the Democrats too, though a Whig, upon the ground that he would make a more acceptable officer.—King Caucus, however, as a whole, decided that the old incumbent should be re-elected, and that there should be no changes.

Mr. SLICER, a Chaplain of the House some eight or nine years since, and the last year of the Senate, has been re-elected to officiate in the Senate. He is of the Methodist order, and an able man, somewhat tinged, however, with party bias, and not always able to keep politics out of places where most men believe they have no business to enter.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, who threw his vote away upon a Speaker, and contributed, with one other Whig, to retard the organization of the House, is preparing a defence of his course—What can he say in defence of a vote against Mr. Winthrop. Mr. Campbell, the Clerk, when a member of the House, voted to censure him,—and that may be reason enough for a negative vote there,—but surely there can be no good reason shown why a whig from a free State should vote against so able a man, and so true a Whig as the present Speaker of the House of Representatives.

X. X.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD CONVENTION,

AT MASSILLON.

Reported for the Pittsburgh Gazette by Robt. H Falger

Pursuant to notice, the Delegates met at the First Baptist Church, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and were called to order by Hiram B Wellman, Esq. of Massillon, who moved, for the temporary organization of the Convention, that James Purdy, Esq. of Mansfield, be appointed Chairman, which motion prevailed. On motion of Mr. Wellman, John R. Cryil, Esq., of Massillon, was chosen Secretary pro tem.

On motion of Gen. Jarvis, of Massillon, it was *Resolved*, That a Committee of nine be appointed to report the names of permanent officers for the Convention. Mr. Carter, of Massillon, suggested that the business of the Convention would be facilitated by receiving the credentials of the delegates, before appointing the Committee. The resolution having been adopted, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen said Committee:

Messrs. Jarvis, Massillon, O; Bakewell, Pittsburgh, Pa; Townsend, Beaver, Pa; Hanna, New Lisbon, O; Williams, Salem, O; Farmer, Salem; Ville, O; Amy, Mansfield, O; Cullen, Mansfield, O, Burns, Coshocton, O.

Mr. Hanna, of Pittsburgh, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That all reporters who may be present, be permitted to take seats at the Secretary's table for the purpose of reporting the proceedings of this convention for their respective papers.—Whereupon Robert H. Falger, of Massillon, reporter for the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette, and Joseph H. Painter, Esq., one of the editors of the Massillon Daily Telegraph, took seats at the table.

Mr. Carter, of Massillon, moved that the delegates present furnish to the Secretaries their credentials, which motion prevailed, and the following gentlemen presented their credentials, and were named as delegates:

[I have not time to furnish it—the Convention is large, and will, I doubt not, be productive of much good.—Rep.]

Mr. Jarvis from the Committee on Affairs, reported as follows.

For President—SAMUEL V. MERRICK, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Vice Presidents—Fred. Lorenz, Esq., of Pittsburgh; Dr Lebanie, Beaver, Pa; E W Williams, Esq. Salem, O; Geo W Belden, Esq., Canton, O; Kimball Porter, Esq. Wooster, O; Johnson, Esq. Ashland, O; James Pindy, Esq. Mansfield; W Sample, Esq. Coshocton; Cyrus Prentiss, Esq. Portage; Simon Perkins, Esq., Summit county, Joshua Perkens Esq., Trumbull county.

Secretaries—John R Civil, Esq., Massillon, Joshua Hanna, Esq., Pittsburgh, Dr. Hanna, New Lisbon, Chas F Sherman, Esq., Mansfield.

Which report on motion of Mr. Carter, of Massillon was reported and adopted, and the Committee discharged.

It being announced to the convention that a Mr. Smith of Indiana county Pa., and Dr. Whipple of Mercer county Pa., were in attendance as delegates to the convention, Mr. Bakewell of Pittsburgh, moved that they be added to the list of Vice Presidents, which motion prevailed. The President on taking the chair addressed the convention briefly on the importance of the subject for which the convention was assembled, in a suitable and practical speech, and announced that the convention was ready to proceed to the transaction of any business that might come before it.

Mr. Bigham, of Pittsburgh, moved that a committee of nine be appointed by the President of the convention to draft resolutions, and proper business for the convention which motion prevailed, and the following gentlemen were appointed said committee.

Messrs. Bigham, Pittsburgh; Harris, Canton; S Pease, Massillon; Johnson, Ashland; Brinkerhoff, Mansfield; Sample, Coshocton; Thompson, Philadelphia; Prentiss, Havenna; Sloane, Wooster.

During the absence of the Committee the Convention was addressed by Dr. Hanna, of New Lisbon and Mr. Bakewell, of Pittsburgh, on the importance of adopting some plan by which the east and west shall be connected.

Mr Carter, of Massillon being called on for his views, desired to be excused, saying that they of the west should wait for their friends of the east, and rather than forestall the action of the business Committee, he moved that the Convention take a recess until ½ past one, p. m., which motion prevailed.

So the Convention took a recess until ½ past one o'clock p. m.

MR. WALKER.—The Union of Monday night last, says:

Mr. Walker is better; but it will require several days to recover his strength, and restore his capacity for undertaking the arduous duties of his office.

During the indisposition of Secretary Walker, Mr. Young, chief clerk of the Treasury Department, will act as Secretary of the Treasury *ad interim*. Mr. Buchanan, the Secretary of State, has consented to aid Mr. Yong, whenever it may be necessary, with his counsel and advice.

PRAYER FOR PEACE.—A friend has just shown us a private letter from the Hon. Henry Clay, wherein occurs the following brief paragraph in reference to his late speech and the existing war.

'The important part of the speech was that which asserts the power of Congress to decide on the objects of any war; and calls upon it to proclaim what shall be those of a further prosecution of the existing war. If Congress will act, I cannot doubt that peace will speedily come. May God grant us this blessing!"—*New York Express.*

MOVEMENTS OF THE STEAMERS.—The Hibernia was to sail from Liverpool on the 4th of December, for Halifax and Boston. After landing her mails and passengers at Boston, she will proceed to New York, and sail from New York for Halifax and Liverpool, on Saturday the 1st of January, on which day the Cambria will sail from Liverpool for Halifax and New York.

The Caledonia will sail from Liverpool for Boston on the 19th of December, and return from Boston on Saturday, 15th January.

The Cambria will sail from New York on Saturday, 29th January.—*N Y Herald.*

NEW TELEGRAPH.—A meeting has been called in Baltimore for the purpose of devising measures to construct a new Telegraph Line to the West, with *additional facilities* for transmitting news.

An Italian newspaper asserts that Napoleon's widow, Maria Louisa, has been married at Vienna to the Count de Bombelles, one of her ministers.

A large number of New York merchants, without respect of party, invited the Hon. John Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy, to visit New York, and partake of a public dinner, which he has declined.

WE are indebted to Greene and Co's. express for New York papers of Monday in advance of the mail.

CITY NEWS.

THE REMAINS of Col. Roberts, of Fayette, Capt. Caldwell, of Mifflin, and R C McGinley, of Westmoreland, arrived in this city, on the steamboat De Witt Clinton, on Thursday afternoon.

There was great delay, for some cause, in getting the committee of reception, Marshalls, &c., together, so that instead of the procession moving from the boat at two o'clock, P. M. it did not start until half past three, and the crowd which was large, had in a measure dispersed before that time. Still the concourse was great. The order of Procession was in accordance with the previous announcement in the morning papers, and accompanied the remains of Col. Roberts from the River through Market street to Fourth, up the latter to Smithfield, and from thence to the Monongahela wharf, where they were received by the Fayettee county Committee on board the Brownsville steamboat Packet, Louis McLane.

The Flags of all the Steamboats in port were lowered to half-mast immediately on the arrival of the De Witt Clinton at the wharf, and remained so during the afternoon.

The U. S. Flag formed the pall which enshrouded the coffin of the deceased, and the music of the muffled drum from a military band accompanied the procession in its march.

After the Brownsville steamer had departed, the procession repaired again to the De Witt Clinton, and escorted the remains of Capt Caldwell to a store in Market st., and R C McGinley to the Exchange Hotel, there to await arrangements for transportation to their respective destinations. The scene was mournful, and a sad commentary upon the effects of war. We saw tears bedim the eyes of many who were present.

The three corses were brought from Mexico under the charge of Lieut. Kane, who arrived in the Steamboat.

The following officers also came up on the De Witt Clinton, viz: Captains G Richards and C H Innis, Lieuts Keffer, Hodges, Dewolf, Brown, Cooper, Filbert, Sweet, Hathoway, King, Deway and Spolman.

THE GREAT FLOOD.

By the politeness of Capt. Grey, of the Cincinnati packet Pennsylvania, which arrived at this Port last evening, we have further particulars of the disastrous flood of the last few days. He says at no time since the memorable flood of 1832, has the Ohio river been so high as at present. The destruction of property along the river and the distress of the inhabitants is truly appaling.

In the towns of Guyandotte, Point Pleasant, Pomeroy, Hockingport, Parkersburg, Point Harmar, Marietta and Sun Fish, many families were compelled to leave their dwellings, and others removed to the upper stories.

Most of the islands between Kanawha and Wheeling, are entirely covered. Fences, corn, wood and property of all kinds have been carried away by the water.

All the people residing in the low lands have abandoned their dwellings and taken refuge on the hills, leaving their property to the mercy of the water, being satisfied to escape with their lives.

When the Pennsylvania passed Portsmouth the river was rising at the rate of four inches per hour, and at Marietta the Muskingum river was found to have commenced rising the second time, and more rapidly than before. Fears were entertained that the ships now on the stocks at that port, would be carried off. The late rains have been very heavy in the valley of the Muskingum river. At different points on their way up, they saw several houses afloat, and innumerable quantities of corn, hay-stacks, &c. On many of the farms, the people were observed gathering their corn from the fields in flat boats. At Gallipolis the river lacked but 5 feet of being as high as in '32 and was rising rapidly. In many places it was difficult to tell where the main channel of the river was, the low ground being overflowed for several miles in width.

The steamer passed across fields on her way up fully thirty feet higher than the channel of the river at low water mark.

Capt. Lucas of the steamboat Mary Stevens reports the distress occasioned by the flood below Marietta, as being truly alarming. People deserting their dwellings in such hasts as to be compelled to leave their property, others taking what they could in boats and removing to the hills.

THE Common Council of Allegheny city at their late meeting passed a resolution instructing a committee on ordinances to report an ordinance increasing the Mayor's salary for 1848, to the sum of $500, and the City Regulators to $200 while in actual service.

The name of a new street in Allegheny is proposed to be changed from Gabbart, to Sewell, a resolution to that effect passed in common Councils.

A resolution passed finally appropriating $100, additional, for the purpose of procuring a safe for the city Treasurer.

DISTRESSING.—A woman, whose husband is absent was discovered in destitute circumstances on Thursday morning. She was delivered of a child on the evening previous, which was found dead by her side. No one was present except her two little children. The overseers of the poor had her taken care of.

THE Atimasons and Whigs of the fifth ward will meet at the school house, corner of Pike and Walnut streets on Saturday evening the 18th inst at 7 o'clock for the purpose of electing delegates to the city Convention.

THIRD WARD.—The Whigs and Antimasons of the 3d ward will meet at McMasters, on Liberty street, on Saturday evening, 18th. To elect delegates, and nominate Councilmen and officers.

POLICE.—There were nine cases before the Mayor on Thursday morning. Three paid their fines; one was discharged and five sent to Jail. Vagrancy and drunkeness were the principal charges brought against them.

ARRIVALS.—The following officers and men of the 2d Pennsylvania Regiments of Volunteers arrived in this city last evening, on board the Steamer Pennsylvania: A G Beebe, C B Mowery, John D Mahon, jr., and Mr Planet.

CONGRESSIONAL BUSINESS.—For the information of our readers, who may have business at Washington, we give a complete list of the Chairmen of the Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives.

THE SWORD taken at Cerro Gordo, and forwarded by Lieut. Col. Black, to be presented to Daniel Smith, of Allegheny city, we are informed has arrived. The ceremony will come off in due time.

BURGLARY.—The office of Mr. Booth, on Liberty street, was broken open on Tuesday night, and the safe blown open with powder. But little money was obtained.

DEPUTY MARSHALL.—The Hon. A. Plumer has appointed R H Kerr, Esq. of this city, Deputy Marshall of the Western District.

SUCCESS OF THE STEAMER WASHINGTON.—The agent declares that the first two trips of the Washington, though attended by the most unfavorable circumstances and extraordinary expenses, still yield a large net profit after the deduction of all outlays, the cost of insurance and a heavy percentage for the reserved fund.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL PRESS.—A Mr William Hewson of New York, has invented a printing press, which it is said is calculated to print off eight sheets in a single revolution of the cylinders, taking an impression on both sides of each sheet. The number of sheets which it is estimated that it will print in an hour, is not less than twenty thousand. The wear of the types is also likely to be diminished by the invention.

MADAME RESTELL.—The law presses hard upon this woman, and she is to be tried upon another criminal charge. The New York Tribune says:—"The victim in this case is, as we are informed, a young and lovely girl of a highly respectable family, in one of the northern counties of this State."

MILITARY CONTRIBUTIONS.—In the report of the Secretary of War, with regard to military contributions, it is represented that the total amount received by the officers of the army, as exhibited by the returns, is $530,819 46. Of this sum $438,722 33 have been paid over to the disbursing officers of the army and navy.

CONGRESS.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES IN THE SENATE: *Foreign Relations*, Mr. Sevier; *Finance*, Mr Atherton; *Commerce*, Dix; *Manufactures*, Dickenson; *Agriculture*, Sturgeon; *Military Affairs*, Cass; *Militia*, Roak; *Naval Affairs*, Fairfield; *Public Lands*, Breese; *Private Land Claims*, Mr. Yulee; *Indian Affairs*, Atchison; *Claims*, Mason; *Revolutionary Claims*, Bright; *Judiciary*, Ashley; *Post Offices*, Niles; *Roads and Canals*, Hannegan; *Pensions*, Mr. Johnson, of La.; *District of Columbia*, Cameron; *Patents and Patent Office*, Wescott, *Retrenchment*, Turney; *Territories*, Douglass; *Public Buildings*, Hunter; *Contingent expenses of Senate*, Felch; *Printing*, Bradbury, *Library*, Pearce.

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Committee of Election—Richard W Thompson, *Ways and Means*—Samuel F Vinton, *Of Claims*—John A Rockwell, *On Commerce*—Washington Hunt. *On Public Lands*—Jacob Collamer, *On the Post Office and Post Roads*—Wm L Goggin, *For the District of Columbia* J G Chapman, *Judiciary*—Joseph R Ingersoll, *On Revolutionary Claims*—Daniel P King, On Public Expenditures—Thos L Clingman, On Private Land Claims—John Gayle, On Manufactures —Andrew Stewart, On Agriculture—Hugh White, On Indian Affairs—M P Gentry, On Military Affairs—John M Botts, On the Militia—J B Thompson; On Naval Affairs—Thos Butler King, On Foreign Affairs—Truman Smith, On the Territories—C B Smith, On Revolutionary Pensions—Wm M Cocke, On Invalid Pension—Henry Nes.

On Roads and Canals.—Robert C Schenck, On Patents—John W Farrelly, On Public Buildings and Grounds.—John W Houston, On Revisal and Unfinished Business—J W Hornbeck, On Accounts.—Linn Boyd, On Mileage.—Hiram Belcher; On Engraving.—Lewis C Levin, On the Library of Congress on the Part of the House. —John Q Adams.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CASTING CYLINDRICAL PIPES.—Mr. D. Y. Stewart, of Montrose, has taken out a patent for a new mode of casting iron water or gas pipes, or other cylindrical tubes, by which a far more superior material is produced, at a much less cost than by the usual method. The mould consists of a perpendicular cylindrical iron box, of the required size, with a shaft in the centre, longer than the mould, and communicating with machinery above, by which it is kept revolving, and, as it revolves, it gradually forms. At the bottom of this shaft is an instrument which may be termed a "pressor," or "rammer," consisting of an iron block having inclined tabular faces, of such smaller diameter than the box, as to leave the sand of the required thickness for the mould. On feeding the sand at the top of the box, it is distributed towards the sides, and the shaft and rammer gradually revolving and rising, press it with great force against the sides of the box, leaving the mould finished and perfectly cylindrical on its arriving at the top, ready for the insertion of the core. The amount of pressure against the sand is regulated by means of a counterpoise weight. The following are the advantages claimed by the patentee: 1. A perfectly straight cylindrical pipe, of uniform thickness. 2. No parting of any kind. 3. Dressed at one half the ordinary cost. 4. Less sand used than in any other way, and, of course, much dried if required. 5. The castings and sand easier removed from the boxes than in the ordinary way. 6. The flasks, or boxes, better calculated to resist the pressure of the metal than any now in use. 7. This method is the best for casting pipes perpendicularly that has hitherto been employed. 8. The greatest recommendation of all is, the simplicity of the apparatus, which requires the attention of a boy only, who, with my machine, as at present working, turns out easily six pipes six inches bore per hour." We understand that two miles of Water pipes have been laid by the patentee at Montrose, and the Town Council passed him a vote of thanks. —*London Mining Journal.*

IRON FENCES.—Iron wire is now used in the construction of fences, and the Westminster (Md.) Carolltonian gives the following description of the manner in which it is adapted to this purpose:—

"The posts are about one half the ordinary size, planted firmly at the distance of ten feet apart, with nine strands of wire drawn tightly through a half inch sugar hole, and tightly plugged at each hole; the wire is of the size of that used for the handle of the Yankee Bucket, and to combine them more firm, wire of a lighter description is wound through the middle, which prevents the hogs from separating them and creeping through. The whole expense of this fence does not exceed twenty-five cents per pannel of ten feet; and for neatness and durability, cannot be surpassed by anything in timber."

MARINE MILL.—An ingenious mechanic of St. Louis is about getting out a patent for an invention by which a flour mill may be placed, with safety and economy, on board a steamboat, and propelled with the engine of the vessel. Heretofore the great difficulty in attempts to introduce mills upon steamboats, has been, to give stability to the machinery of the mill, during the rolling of the boat. It is supposed that this difficulty is entirely obviated by the invention in question.—It is founded on the principle of the Mariner's Compass, the stones constantly maintaining their level position, no matter what may be the movement of the boat.

A GOOD ANECDOTE.—The editor of the New York Tribune, writing from Washington, says:

"Four members of the House were in a steam boat off the Southern coast some nights since making all haste to be present at the organization.—The night was a bad one, and the wind blew furiously—so one of them, who had some skill in nautical matters, went aloft to take an observation. 'Is there danger?' was the anxious inquiry of another member when he returned. 'Yes, there is danger,' was the reply—great danger, but if we go down it will take no odds at Washington; we stand two and two."

TAXING FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.—The Committee of Assembly, of New York, to whom sundry memorials were presented on this subject, have reported against imposing extraordinary taxes on the foreign insurance agencies. They say that the city of New York has suffered enough by the former prohibitory taxation imposed upon such agencies to show its impropriety, and "that the interests of the business community require rather the encouragement than the exclusion of foreign agencies.

GEORGIA.—The Committee to whom was referred the subject of the Wilmot Proviso, have made a Majority and Minority reports in the State Legislature. The former eschews the question, at present, of the Proviso itself, asserting the right of each citizen, to reside with his property, of every description, within such territory as may become the common property of the confederacy. The latter specially speak of the proviso prohibition of slavery in territory hereafter to be acquired, and take strong ground against it.

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION.—We understand that at a meeting of a few of the Stockholders of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, held on Tuesday afternoon last, it was resolved to pay off the floating debt of that institution, and the sum of $660,000, in the proposed new loan, was forthwith subscribed by parties whose names will insure the success of this important movement.—*Phil Inq.*

Mr. Calhoun in his speech last February in the Senate, held the following remarkable words: "Mexico is the forbidden fruit. The day of her death would be almost the end of our political existence. Her independence, her capacity, her greatness, should be esteemed by us as next in importance to our own."

ELECTION IN LIBERIA.—A letter from Monrovia of the 18th of October gives the result of the election under the new order of things in that country. The present Governor, Roberts, has been elected to that office by the people, and the Hon. N Brodon, Lieutenant Governor.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.—During the last two weeks, $70,000 of subscriptions to the Central Railroad stock have been taken in the borough of Hollidaysburgh alone.

IRON ORE.—An Ore bed has recently been discovered upon the farm of General Levi Harris, near South New Berlin, New York, which, from experiments made, was found to yield from 28 to 30 per cent. of iron of a superior quality.

MORTALITY IN NEW YORK.—The number of deaths last week were 225.

☞ 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?—Nay, 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. nv16d&wtw

☞ 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. nv16d&wtw

☞ Ladies who use Jones' Spanish Lily White, have always a fine white transparent skin. Or this it will satisfy any one. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at 59 Liberty st. nv16d&wly

☞ 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.
dc13 FIRST WARD.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PROBABLE RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES IN NEW MEXICO.

MARCH ON CHIHUAHUA.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Cincinnati, Dec. 16, 8 p. m.

St. Louis advices to the 13th of December, have been received in this city, containing later news from Santa Fe of a most interesting character and to the effect that hostilities are at once to be renewed at Chihuahua in New Mexico.

Several officers have reached St. Louis from Santa Fe, where they left on 20th of October.—They have come for the purpose of recruiting, and commenced operations at once, and continue until eight hundred men are obtained to fill the vacancies in the Illinois regiment and the St. Louis battalion.

In the Illinois regiment deaths are daily occurring and the losses were severe. The St. Louis Battalion was in rather a better condition but had suffered much.

Previous to the departure of the officers from Santa Fe, it had been determined to send fifteen hundred troops with thirteen pieces of artillery against Chihuahua, and one detachment of three companies were already on the road, but had made a halt below Albuquerque, waiting to be reinforced before proceeding. So rumor ran at Santa Fe.

The Mexican force has been concentrated at El Passo in force, but it was thought they would retire toward Chihuahua, and make a determined stand there.

The officers and command that arrived at St. Louis, suffered the greatest hardships from cold and famine.

Col. Gilpin had arrived at Santa Fe with his battalion.

Gen. Price was met at Walnut Hills and expected to reach Santa Fe, on the 1st of December.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

Washington, Dec. 17, 5, P. M.

John M Berrien, Senator elect from Georgia, was introduced by his colleague, and the customary oath administered, after which he took his seat as a member of that body.

Hon. H S Foote announced to the Senate, in a few brief and appropriate remarks, the death of the Hon. Jesse Speight, late Senator, from Mississippi. The customary resolutions were passed and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

The Vice President presented to the Senate of the proceedings of the Late War meeting in Philadelphia. Mr. Dallas also presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to Mr. Emory's Map of California together with Cook's report which was ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

In the House nothing of importance has transpired to-day.

In the House the Veto message relative to the River and Harbor bill, was under consideration when the death of Senator Speight of Mississippi was suggested and the House adjourned.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, Dec 16, 6 p. m.

Chancellor KENT died on Monday last, and was interred yesterday. He was one of the most eminent jurists and distinguished civilians of the age. His funeral was one of the largest ever witnessed in New York.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 4 p. m.

Molasses—Moderate sales of New Orleans at 28c per gal.

Corn—Sales of Prime Yellow Southern at 60c per bu.

Flour—The weather has been rainy all day, which has checked outdoor operations. The market is steady, but not active.

Grain—The market dull, but without change.

Provisions—There is no activity in any article, quotations are steady.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 16, 3 P. M.

Flour—The market is steady, but not active.—Limited sales of Blackrock at $5 per bbl, to close consignment.

Grain—Sales of 3000 bu. P. W. Wheat at 75c per bu. Prime Yellow is selling at 79c per bu.—There is a large demand for Corn, for fulfilling orders, but oats are dull.

Provisions—There is no activity in any article, quotations are steady.

There is no change in the other articles of the market not quoted above.

The weather continues wet.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16, 3 P. M.

Flour—The market is heavier than yesterday and the business done is at a small reduction. There are more buyers than sellers, and we quote moderate sales only, of H. S. $6,12½ per bbl.—The receipts of flour are light.

Rye Flour—Supplies are limited and prices are tending upwards. Moderate sales are quoted at $5,75 per bbl.

Cornmeal—Sales to a limited extent at $3,50 per bbl.

Corn—The receipts are large,—Sales of prime White at 50a52c per bu.,—prime Yellow is selling at 57a60.

In Provisions, I hear of no sales to-day of any article worthy of report.

In Coffee and Sugar nothing of importance is doing and I notice no change in prices, the same may be said of Molasses.

Wheat—Sales of prime Red at 123a126c per bu, Prime White is selling at 138a142c per bu.

☞ To Steamboat Men and Others—Connell's Magical Pain Extractor—It is now conceded by medical men that Connell's magical Pain Extractor, manufactured by Connell & Co. 70 Cortland 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 same on the most delicate skin, leaving no scar. It is equally beneficial in all kinds of inflammatory diseases, such as sore Nipples and Eyes, Sprains, Rheumatism, White Swelling and Ulcers, Bruises, Burns, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Piles, The Toothache, &c. We might add as proof to all we say, the names of many eminent physicians who use it in their practice, and hundreds of the clergy who praise it to their people. Kirk parent kept 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 Connell's Magical Pain Extractor, manufactured by Connell & Co. N. Y. and no other.
Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent for Pittsburgh, at 59 Liberty st, head of wood. nv16d&wtw

☞ The Climate—is strangely injurious to the human cuticle, (or skin,) he sudden change from heat to cold, and the same causes Yellow, Rough, Coarse Complexions. Then it is requisite that the pores of the skin should be kept open—that their mouths should be freed from impurity—Were this the ancient Roman Philosophers cured all diseases—they computed that more diseases and unhealthy vapors left through the pores of the skin, than any other outlet 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 Tetter the worst and oldest cases of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Old Sores, Barber's Itch, form 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 coarse, is wonderful—it removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Morphew, and disfigurement of the skin—but persons must be particular and ask for Jones' Soap—to be had in Pittsburgh at W M. JACKSON, sign of the Big Boot, 59 Liberty st. Price 50 cents. nv16d&wly

☞ Salter's Ginseng Panacea.—MEDICAL TESTIMONY—We beg leave to call public attention to the following, from Dr. Wm. Dean, of Williamsville 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, bursting the bonds of professional prejudice, and giving merit its due:

"SIR: 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
ap17

☞ 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. nv16d

DIED.

On Thursday evening, the 16th inst., at 7 o'clock, JAMES MCGEARY, aged 77 years.

His funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock from the residence of his brother, Matthew McGeary, on Penn street near Wayne.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscriber having recently entered into partnership under the name of Gallagher, Long & Miller, for the purpose of carrying on the Bell & Brass Founding, and Gas Fitting business in all its branches, have taken the stand formerly occupied by H Gallagher, No. 122½ Penn, between Wood and Smithfield sts., where they are prepared to execute all orders for Bells, Brass Castings of every description, and Gas Fittings, with neatness and despatch. Steamboat jobbing promptly attended to.
H GALLAGHER,
S A LONG,
P H MILLER.

N B—The attention of Machinists and Engineers is invited to our anti-attraction metal, for a reduced price, which has been pronounced superior to Babbitt, by numbers who have used both. Steamboat builders and the public generally, are also requested to call and examine our superior double action force pumps for steamboats and domestic use.
dec17tfy GALLAGAER, LONG & MILLER.

MANUFACTURERS' ARTICLES, &c—
600 dozen Power Loom Pickers;
150 sides Belt Leather;
100 do picker do;
50 dozen Lace do;
50 do Roller do, calf and sheep;
25,000 Warp and Filling Bobbins;
60 cake Potato Starch;
50 doz Sh