THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 22, 1847.

The Army Commercial Intelligencer, Domestic Market Review, Imports, Money Market, &c., are on our page.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1847.

"A NATIONAL" CONVENTION.

The Presidential question is an absorbing topic of discussion in the private circles of the city. Each of the two great parties hold back with a disposition on the part of the one, to await the action of the other, while some men nominally of no party, or an independent party, like Mawworm in the play, look on and derive pleasure from what the consensus may be the divisions of others.—They, too, are anxious that the Whigs should feel off, and the present indication seems to be that if the Whigs nominate a civilian, they will nominate a military man, and a civilian, perhaps if the Whigs resort to the military chief.

The friends of General Taylor are very active particularly from the South, and many of them are quite sanguine of success. Some of them, too, are thought to do away with a National Convention, but however awkward it may be for General Taylor to have his name presented to a Convention, a nomination can proceed from no other source than a Convention, and a Whig Convention. The Loco Foco party are hostile to him throughout, and of course no prospect of success for him presents itself in this quarter. His friends however, as they tell me upon authority of letters received, since his arrival from camp, say that he is not off the course, and this being so, he is of course among the candidates of the Convention. His name, however, must be submitted with that of CASS, WEBSTER, MCLEAN, SCOTT, CORWIN and others, and the Convention ought to be so organized by the Whigs in their primary assemblies,—particularly from the Free States,—that all discord is to be governed by the will of the majority, fairly expressed, should be satisfied with the action consummated.

The time of the Convention is also a subject of importance, and the time and place ought to be selected in reference to that great body of the People, principally Farmers, whose occupation, will not enable them to leave at any and all seasons alike. It is of but little importance to the people of the seaboard whether the Convention meets in May or July, while it is a matter of great interest to those whose pecuniary labor or superintendence is necessary to their occupation. As the Whig members of Congress are to decide upon this question of time, it is important that they represent as far as practicable, the interests of all or make as few sacrifices as possible. I think it important, too, that the Delegates to the Convention should consist of other than Members of Congress,—men who cannot well leave their posts particularly during a session of Congress as exciting as this is destined to be, and who are no better qualified to represent the public sentiments of a party or the country, than very many persons in each Congressional district of the country.

As a central national position, too, between the extremes of the Union, may we not hope that Pittsburgh will be selected as the place of meeting. Spring time or summer will remove all objections, and make it more desirable on many accounts than any other place in the Union. I should rejoice to see the Whigs of the Union assembled in the good Whig county of Allegheny, partaking of their hospitality and learning something more than can be known by reading only, of the energy, the enterprize, the industry, the good habits, and consequent prosperity of the people of that part of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Let them see our resources, too, all boundless as they are,—our workshops, where if the thunderbolts of Jupiter are not fabricated as by Vulcan of old, there are more forges than were ever under the roar of that classic divinity, wide spread as was his dominion. The high hills across from Pittsburgh, filled with coal as they are, the mountains on the Allegheny, filled with Iron, are more to us than Mount Astrea and the Island of Sicily, presided over by the god of Iron and metals. No thrones of gold, with secret springs, no Achillean arms, nor Herculean shields, no sceptre for Agamemnon, nor golden statutes with power of magic, are there, but whatever is useful, be it old, or new, whatever may be fabricated for the physical comforts of man, whatever invention has put the countless uses of Iron to, large or small may be found in "the Iron City," and it would be well for us if for once ever the national gaze could be fixed upon such a busy hive of Industry. E. B.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have seen a letter from one of General TAYLOR's confidential friends in Louisiana, in which he says General Taylor will not decline the nominations he has received for the Presidency, neither in behalf of his friend, HENRY CLAY, nor any body else. Those nominations, he says, he has accepted as from the People, and they are at liberty to vote for him or not, as they deem best. E. B.

THE WAR POLICY.

Washington, Dec. 18—Saturday evening.

Mr. CALHOUN will call up his Resolutions early next week, and name a day for their consideration, which will not be until after New Years day.—There is a disposition among some of the Senators to regard the Resolutions as too abstract in their character. They, however, embody a very plain principle of right in regard to the war with Mexico, and so far are practical. A war of conquest is pronounced wrong, and subversive of the best interests of our country, and the annexation of Mexico is looked upon by the Senator from South Carolina, as a National calamity. A territorial purchase, which might be the fruits of a treaty of Peace would not appear in the same light, and neither Mr. Calhoun, nor any one else that I know of, would object to a strip of land on the Pacific, including the Bay of San Francisco, or to the right of way across the Gulf of Tehuantepec. This, however, is not in harmony with the President's Message, and the Administration, who took the initiative in the war, obviously, and to make war upon Mexico, both to secure what was not our own in the territory conveyed to Texas, and in the distant parts of the Republic of Mexico. So multiplied is the evidence of this fact, and so many the witnesses, even in the ranks of the Administration, that a man must be case-hardened to deny so obvious a truth.

Upon every consideration of public policy and private justice, it is desirable to put an end to this war, and for one, I feel disposed to merge almost every other question in that of a speedy Peace.—One of Washington, or away from the seat of war, you can know but little of the fruits of the war, brief as it has been. Already there is a multitude of persons here seeking office upon the ground of services rendered in Mexico. Some are sadly maimed, and it is heart-sickening to see them in crutches, and wasted bodies. All such cases of real demands are to come hereafter,—seek to be pensioned upon the Government. War, indeed, is both the school of misfortune and necessity, of vice and every other evil of which mind or body is capable of receiving the impression.—We are deemed to a race of Military Chieftains for the next generation, come what may, and if not to a perpetual Standing Army, there will be cause of public rejoicing.

The Army already authorised by law, is *sixty odd thousand, six hundred and forty men*, about thirty-five thousand of whom are in actual service. In the meantime, our forts along the seaboard, and all our inland defences, have been stripped to find men for this. The President and War Department also call for ten additional regiments,—and thirty days of the ten men are deemed necessary to fill the old regiments and supply the new. Oregon also needs the presence of our troops to protect the settlements of Indians from depredations. This adds to the effective force which the President asks to raise:

Regulars, force authorized by law,	65,640
Wanted, for 10 regiments,	10,000
	76,640
Militia force authorized by law,	15,000
	91,640

And this is seventy-six *thousand more* larger than our Peace Establishment was at the time of the commencement of the Mexican war. More volunteers, too, are deemed necessary, and if the wishes of the Executive are to be carried out, Congress is called upon to clothe the President with Power to equip and keep in service at least *one hundred thousand fighting men*. Well is it asked, in view of such a state of fact, what has become of the ancient dread of large Standing Armies, which so justly alarmed the fathers of the Confederacy, and which was the burden of their loudest complaint against the mother country. Have principles changed, or have parties? Is the Government as pure as it was, or has it become deteriorated by the innovations made upon the principles established by the signers of the Declaration of Independence and the subscribers to the Constitution, and which ought to be as immoveable as the Rock of Ages. E. B.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1847.

The Post Master General is about issuing some Proposals for carring the Pittsburgh Mail West, in which the People of Pittsburgh and vicinity have some interest. One of them is to receive bids for a daily mail, via Beaver, Wellsville, New Lisbon, Salem, &c., and to Ravenna, and thence on to Cleveland.

The other proposals are for the present route,—and the design seems to be, as nearly as I can get at it from the Post Master General, after receiving bids on both routes, to accept the cheapest for the daily mail, and to make the other a tri-weekly mail. If there are objections to this, they ought to be stated at an early day. Both routes, it seems to me, are capable of supporting daily mails. The proposals will probably be issued in a day or two in a form which I can send for publication. A direct daily route West from Pittsburgh into the interior of Ohio, I hope will soon be established, irrespective of the line to the Lakes. E. B.

RULES—THE ONE HOUR RULE, &c.

Washington, Dec. 18, 1847.

The House of Representatives has done itself credit to day in re-establishing the one hour rule,—one of the good fruits of the 27th Congress. If other of the good measures of this Whig Congress could be perpetuated, it would be well for the country. There was much opposition to the re-enactment of the rule, and some on both sides of the House. A compromise was attempted by a half hour's extension, but not successfully. The old members of the House partook largely of the debate, and gave their reasons *pro* and *con* upon its adoption. The Previous Question had finally to be brought to the aid of the issue, and a handsome majority refused the odd half hour, and stood by the old rule.

There was another good rule also adopted, requiring the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and of the Whole House, (the last having charge of Private Bills,) to report to the House the names of absent members, whenever these Committees shall be broken up for want of a quorum, and also requiring the Clerk to place the names of these absentees upon the Journal of proceedings. There was a pretty emphatic negative to this rule among the truantly-disposed members, but the majority in favor of it was very large.

One other of the new rules adopted, allows a member to address the Speaker from the Clerk's desk, or near the Speaker. This is an attempt to introduce the French custom of the rostrum. Already the House is divided between the parties, as is customary in Parliament. The Whig members are upon the left of the chair, and the Democratic members upon the right. There is some convenience in this, though it contributes no doubt to widen party divisions, and to keep up party asperities.

The Smithsonian Institute, which is prospering abundantly under the wise administration of the Regents, was the subject of debate to-day. Of the $242,000 of interest money which had accumulated last year upon the original Bequest of something over half a million of dollars, but about $100,000 will be spent upon the buildings. The edifice is ascending slowly, and promises to be both a beautiful and an economical structure. Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., to-day, with characteristic assurance, made opposition to the whole scheme, and every thing thus connected with Geology, Mineralogy, Topography, and what he called "calcareous manœuvres," a new branch of science, probably, but beyond the comprehension of most men.

Mr. Bache, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, laid his Report before Congress to-day. It is a very able paper of 180 pages, detailing the operations of the department in the Gulf of Mexico and in eighteen States.

The great Chancellor KENT, of New York,—a man of a thousand,—a giant in intellect, but a child in feelings, as I have just heard, gave almost his dying testimony against the origin, progress and designs of the war with Mexico, and not alone in a letter to Mr. Webster, but in one to the able, gentlemanly and truly patriotic Proprietors of the National Intelligencer. The name of Kent presents a weight of testimony hardly second to that of Gallatin, Clay and Calhoun. When such men speak, the nation ought to heed. E. B.

NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.—The Organist at Washington, is in sad trouble about the divisions among the faithful in New York. Like Cardinal Wolsey, he has felt "a chilling frost" upon some of his hopes. One good night's rest was given to the supporter of the resolutions of '98, by having a letter from New York to the effect that the Loco Focos had united once more. The Union editor says: "A correspondent from this city of New York cheered us last night with the prospect of a reunion of the democracy in that State. But the proceedings of the legislative caucus, on Monday night, throw new difficulties in the way. We touch this matter with reluctance. We notice it, not because it relates to the internal divisions in New York, but because the ground taken by the majority of that caucus is calculated, if it spreads in the north, to affect the union and success of the whole republican party. An address and resolutions were reported to the adjourned caucus from the committee previously appointed to prepare them. They approve of the war, and pledge themselves to support it. They approve of Mr. Polk's administration. But, unfortunately, they sanction the Wilmot Proviso. They

Resolve, That all imputations upon the democracy of this State, come from what quarter it may, that its patriotic masses are in favor of the extension of slavery into territories now free, are false and inventions of open adversaries or secret foes; that we regard such extension as derogatory to the principles of moral justice, subversive of the rights and interests of the free laboring classes of all the free States and at war with the policy established by the fathers of the republic in the ordinance of 1787, for the government of the northwestern territory, &c., &c.

This determination to make the Wilmot Proviso an issue for the party, and an article of its creed, immediately divided the caucus."

The stand taken by the 'barn burners,' is bold and honorable, but its very boldness makes the Whigs of the free States doubtful whether the position will be adhered to. The sentiments expressed in the resolution we copy, are the honest expression of the people of the north, when suffered to go forth uncontrolled by loco foco wire pullers. The 'barn burners' had the manliness to abandon the regular State Convention, and adopt an honest position. Nay, more,—they maintained it, and gave New York into the hands of those who will act up to the spirit of the resolutions approved at the caucus.

The men against whom the Union rails, are the 'young guard' of the democracy, and determined not to have the incubus of Slave territory forced upon them longer. We hope the ground taken by the caucus, will spread. Let the union and success of the falsely called whole republican party be scattered to the winds, so the principles inculcated in the resolution we copy are preserved. The principles are above price,—*the republican party worthless in comparison.*

The Whig Convention of Delegates from the several Wards of the city of Pittsburgh will assemble, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock in the Common Council Chamber, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate to be supported by the party for the office of Mayor, at the approaching municipal election.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD SURVEYS.

The Cumberland Civilian says;—The surveying parties under Messrs. Atkinson, Bowles, and Randolph, having finished the location of the road to the Virginia line, have been ordered to proceed to Wheeling immediately, to commence the surveys from that point eastwardly.

This paragraph read in connection with an extract, from a letter from the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has much interest to our citizens. That officer in replying to an assertion that he had given a power to vote the stock owned by his company in favor of abandoning the Connellsville road, and of accepting the supplement, denies having interfered at all.—He treats Pittsburgh and our State rather cavalierly, and tells our citizens that we were to be used if it was for the interest of the Ohio Company.

He says: "When we were applying to Virginia for the right of way through that State, it was altogether proper and consistent with our primary object, to acquire and urge the ability, in case Virginia refused the right of way, to avail ourselves of a secondary route through Pennsylvania, by which the former State would be altogether deprived of the Road, and in that view it might have been regarded as a legitimate inducement with Virginia to grant the privilege we requested. Now, however, having obtained the right of way through Virginia, and, by accepting the recent law, incurred the obligation it imposes, we have nothing further to ask from that State but a subscription, in conformity with her usual policy, of 3-5ths of the cost through her territory. I need not tell you that this object might be promoted by a course of policy which would raise up a rival city and a rival branch, prejudicial to the objects which, it might be supposed, it was the intention of the Virginia Legislature to promote. It would seem, moreover, that in any attempt to keep alive the charter of the P. & C. R. R. Co. contrary to the wishes of a majority of the other stockholders, the Company could not, in fairness, do so to promote its own objects to the prejudice of theirs; and that, unless we were prepared to render material aid to the prejudice of our enterprise in Virginia, to the Pittsburgh road, it would be both unfair and injurous to create expectations which we did not design to realize.

On the whole, the Board deem it their first and main purpose to exert their utmost energies and resources to promote the extension they have undertaken through Virginia, and not to contract new or further engagements by which that purpose may be defeated or retarded.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
(Signed) LOUIS MCLANE, Pres't.

If Pittsburgh was a decaying city, or the Commonwealth had grown week through age, this abandonment to our fate might cause some regret, as in it we might see hopes of renewed life to our own city, and strength to our state dissipated. Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania ask no favors of their neighbors. In the advantages we possess for business with the west, our city has few equals, and no superiors, and we need not seek business or rail road union with any points or parties, feeling that we are placed under obligations by so doing. Our communication by the Central road has been secured through our own State, and to our own Commercial Capital upon better terms than any foreign state can offer, and wealth is in possession of its advantages at every day.

So too with the Western Central road. A public spirit is abroad in Pittsburgh and the west, that will at the earliest possible time give us the trade of the west. We have learned to depend upon ourselves, and the future will show that Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania, are alike able to carry out all the measures necessary to make the one powerfull as a city, and the other independent as a State.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, Dec. 18, 1847.

The Money market has sensibly improved, and some of the Banks discount with comparative freedom. The general belief is, that after the 1st there will be a favorable change. On the 1st, the usual Bank, Insurance and other dividends, are paid off, which have a general distribution. A very large amount of money is set in motion by this payment, and rarely fails to aid the Money market. The rate of interest in the street has not materially changed. Good paper is sold at 1 to 1½ per cent a month; but the amount of good paper to be had, has sensibly diminished. Capital has flowed in from abroad to seek investment. Treasury Notes are ½ and United States six per cent; Stocks 1½ per cent below par. This decline has a sensible effect on the payments into the Sub Treasury. Government are now getting back their Treasury Notes in payment of duties, instead of Specie.—The shipments of coin this week have been $466,789, mainly to England.

The American Art Union distribute their pictures on Christmas Eve. The catalogue is unusually large and valuable, and the Society in the highest favor. Their rooms in Broadway are the resort of the fashionable and artists, and the institution an ornament to the city.

A severe gale has swept the coast, and a large fleet of vessels are ashore on Long Island. Twelve sail are ashore within a few miles of the city, and the beach is strewn with merchandize. Thus far no lives have been lost, but the news from the east cannot be so favorable.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Buffalo, received just now, says, a destructive fire has occurred at Attica, this morning, causing the loss of thirty thousand dollars: insured for nine thousand.

We are beginning to look about for corn to send to Europe. An evening paper says:—"Half a million of bushels would readily be taken for export, but the last year's crop is pretty much worked off. The receipts of this description, compared with the demand, are small. New corn is arriving freely, but it is only taken for immediate home consumption. Ex.; vears will not touch it —particularly those that got so severely bit with it last year. The stock of corn in the river counties, Jersey, Long and Staten Islands, is greater than has ever been known, and the quality is good. But shippers do not consider it safe to ship it before February. There is no old corn to come to market from this district—the last year's crop being exhausted."

Colonel Burnett, of the New York Regiment, and his officers, have been feasted and made the guests of the city, since their return home.

William Von Elchtal, the editor of the Deutsche Schnellpost, died on Wednesday, aged 40 years. He was of a noble Bavarian family, and a Baron by inheritance. When his education was completed, he was sent to Athens with the Bavarian Embassy, and afterwards to Constantinople. Having afterwards become a citizen of Greece, he was attached to the Ministerial department of that nation at Paris.

A letter in town from California gives us the following news down to September 18th—The United States men-of-war Congress and Portsmouth, with others not named, left Monterey during the week ending September 11th, bound to Mazatlan. The Malek Adhel, captured by the United States sloop-of-war Warren, on the Southern coast, was sold at auction, for the coast trade to Captain W D Phelps, for $4,535.

Collecting Committees.

The following gentlemen, will please take notice that they are appointed sub-committees, to collect funds for the families of the soldiers in Mexico. It is important that the duties be attended to immediately. There is considerable suffering prevailing with these destitute persons. Collectors will make their return to Wm. M. Edgar, Esq., Chairman of the Executive committe.

Committee for Pittsburgh.

1st Ward—John Caldwell, James May.
2d " J McDevell, G Adams, Esq.
4th " F Lorenz, W H Brown.
5th " A McElwane, A Laughlin, Esq.
6th " Dr A Black, J Birmingham.
7th " J W Totten, Jacob Tomer.
8th " T Dale, S Morrow.
9th " T Rowley, R Hughes.

Committee of Allegheny.

1st Ward—M Stewart, H Nixon.
2d " A Barclay, Jacob Grier.
3d " J Park, D M Curry.
4th " Jacob Painter, J K Morehead.

The several boroughs and townships of the county will please appoint their own committees, as the duty more appropriately belongs to them, and better selections can be made there than here. We feel confident that, from their well known liberality on former occasions, the gentlemen in each district will cheerfully accept the duty of making collections for this charitable purpose,—no matter what may be the opinion entertained by our people in relation to the war. Humanity will teach all, that the war-worn soldier's family should not be allowed to suffer, in the absence of their natural protector. Our friends in each of the county districts are therefore respectfully requested to call meetings to designate collectors.

By order of the Committee.

B. H. KERR,
L. ELLIOTT, } Secretaries.

SCARLET FEVER.—This disease has assumed a particularly forudable character in Allegheny, during the last few months. The type has been of a very virulent description and the deaths among children frequent. On this side of the river the disease has not assumed a formidable aspect.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Cincinnati, Dec. 18.

I started from Wheeling for the 'Queen City' and ports below on the 15th inst., on board the steamer Pilot No. 2. The water was high, and rising rapidly. About dusk, we arrived at Sistersville, and found the whole place inundated; the wharf boat, which is usually situated some distance from Front street, on the river bank, was 'in town,' and tied to a tree. The steamboat was compelled to lay up at this point for the night,—the Captain deeming it unsafe to proceed, on account of the large quantities of drift wood with which the surface of the river was covered. It was a strange spectacle, indeed, to witness a steamboat tied up in the centre of the main street of a village, where but a day or two previous, one might have witnessed the active population move to and fro, on foot, or in carriages, wagons, and on horseback, attending to the ordinary pursuits of life—but such was the reality.

The town of Marietta, as we passed it, seemed to have shifted its location; it appeared to be in the very centre and channel of the Ohio. Some of the houses exhibited a portion of their roofs and chimneys, while others were completely submerged.

The Captain made an attempt to land at Parkersburg, Va., but could not succeed, owing to the rapid current of the stream.

The village of Bellaville was entirely covered with water, and it was even difficult to fix, with any degree of certainty, its precise location.

As we were nearly out of fuel, the boat put in to Coalport for a supply, as above that point there was none to be obtained. It distressed me much to witness the sufferings and anxiety of the people who had been so suddenly turned from their dwellings, to seek refuge and safety in the hills, with nothing but the broad canopy of heaven for a covering, or be compelled to hang upon the precarious charity of the world for a few day's subsistence. I do not mean to be understood as censuring the hospitality and benevolence of the people in the valley of the Ohio, but merely refer to the revolting idea of persons, who were recently as well provided for, being reduced to the necessity of asking it. Crowds of these unfortunate people swarmed around the boat as soon as she touched the landing, some begging for God's sake to throw them a Pittsburgh paper, that they might learn whether the water was rising at that point, and others asking every one on the boat whose eyes they could catch, the stage of water above, and whether it was yet falling.

I remained on the passage up the river, of no-inciding quite a hill between the main channel of the river and the village of Coalport, with a two story house upon it, the lower part occupied by a store, over the door of which was a sign 'Groceries & Dry Goods.' The hill is now covered, and nothing is visible of the store but the sign, which, at this time is high water mark.

Every village we passed was, more or less, covered with water and we were continually hailed with 'what did you leave Pittsburgh? How was the river—rising or falling? Have you a paper?' And again, 'how was the water at Wheeling, last evening, at 4 o'clock?'

At Point Pleasant, we had some freight to discharge, and effected a landing at the door of the Virginia House, in the heart of the village. The people were to be seen in all directions, on rafts of boards, in flats, skiffs, keel boats, and every other description of water craft, securing property and taking off those who wished to abandon their dwellings to the mercy of the flood.

We had five passengers to put off at Guyandot, Va., but the town was under water, so we were compelled to keep company as far as Cincinnati. At Portsmouth we could just discern the chimneytops of some of the houses above the surface of the water. The river is literally covered with property of all description, log and frame boats, bridges, Mills, lumber, corn and hay, fences, &c, &c.—When it is considered that the river is now several miles in breadth, one can form a faint idea of the magnitude of the loss of property. It has been immense. The valley of the Ohio has been swept of its goods, and it will take years to recover from the shock it has sustained.

Maysville is not situated as low as most of the towns along the Ohio and is consequently less injured by the flood, the water only being to the Second Story of the Houses. All the Stores in the lower story of the Beverly House are filled with water.

Below Cincinnati the water is not so high the main body of the flood not having reached that place yet. I suppose we shall be soon beyond the progress of the flood, probably in time to warn the inhabitants of its approach, that they may secure their property and make good their retreat to the high lands.

On our way we heard of several who had been drowned in attempting to save property, and of some who died of exhaustion and exposure.

H. C. K.

IMPROVEMENT IN FILE CUTTING.—On a late visit to Ballardvale, a most thriving manufacturing village four miles south of this place, we witnessed the practical operation of a machine which bids fair to secure to this country a new and important branch of manufactures, viz: Files, an article which, with trifling exceptions, is now exclusively supplied by importation from Great Britain.

We understand that a number of the machines have been invented in Europe and this country, and that immense fortunes have been spent in attempts to substitute machines for the tedious and laborious process of cutting files by hand. Many of these machines cut the file in the most beautiful and regular manner, apparently perfect, but the practiced eye immediately detects, and subsequent tests prove that the chief requisite was wanting, that peculiar sharp burr of the tooth which it was thought the wrist of man alone could produce. But the machine we saw in operation at the Ballardvale Machine shop had a human wrist-like motion, and formed a tooth which practical English file-cutters, who were then present, declared could not be surpassed by the most skilful hand cutter. The practical manufacturers present doubted whether the machine would adapt itself to the unequal hardness of the material, whereupon the operator exhibited a simple but ingenious apparatus, by which the difficulty which it was thought the human intelligence alone could counteract was successfully overcome. We cannot remember all the technical objections which were made by parties present, but before we separated we were pleased to hear their candid admission, that this simple machine had overcome difficulties which were before considered insurmountable, and which no other machine had ever accomplished; and that, as far as cutting (the most difficult process in the manufacture of files) is concerned, files can be made by this machine more perfect than by hand. We understand that the company who own this machine, and who have labored several years to bring it to its present state of perfection, have received similar assurances from some of the first file manufacturers in Sheffield, before whom it was exhibited by their confidential agent, and that they are now making most extensive preparations to bring the files into market, which are expected to reach at once equal to the best imported article, because the best material alone will be used, and the most experienced labor employed in all departments. Thus the industry and ingenuity of our people increases from year to year the scope of American manufacture.—*Lawrence Courier.*

COUNCILS.—A communication relative to the sequestration of the tolls on the Fourth street road within the bounds of the city was read in the select and common councils.

A resolution to refund money, over paid by the collector of the 3d ward was adopted.

An ordinance passed both branches authorizing the issuing of bonds to pay for the paving of High Street.

An ordinance to increase the salary of the Monongahela wharf Master, and abolish the office of wharf Constable passed the select Council, was sent to the common council, then amended and passed.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

December 22—CONTENTS IN PART.

New Questions before Congress—Slavery and Foreign Territory—The Poor Man's Sab—Rail Road Meeting—The Central Western Railroad—Chancellor Kent—Central America—Flood in the Ohio—Late from Mexico—From the Western Coast of South America—More Indian Troubles—Alabama Legislature—Congressional News—A National Convention—New York Correspondence—The War, Policy—Rules—the One Hour Rule—President's Message and the Magnetic Telegraph—The Home Trade—Editorial Correspondence—Free Trade, Protection, &c—Reception of Gen Taylor at New Orleans—New York Correspondence—Smoke Preventive—Improvements in Casting Cylyndrical Pipes—From Havanna—The Flood—The remains of Col Roberts—Proceedings of the Massillon Convention—Movements of the Ocean Steamers—Treasury Report Facts—Late news from Santa Fe and Chihuahua 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 5 cents single copy.

Subscriptions two dollars a year in advance.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

Washington, Dec. 21, 9 P. M.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock, by the Vice President. Prayer by the Rev Mr Slicer.

Agreeably to previous notice, Mr. Dix asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill, which was read a first and second time, by unanimous consent, and referred to the Committee on Commerce. The bill related to a repeal of the Pilot Laws.

Several members gave notice that they would ask leave to bring in bills to-morrow, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, after the organization petitions were presented by Mr. Giddings, from the citizens of Ohio, praying for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. George W. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to lay the petition on the table.

Messrs. Thompson (Mississippi) and Jones called for the Yeas and Nays. They stood as follows: Yeas 97. [Nays not given by the Reporter.] The speaker voted in the negative.

Mr. Richardson's Resolutions were laid over for the present, Mr. Petitis Internal Improvement resolutions were taken up and after some few remarks by several of the members, passed by Yeas and Nays, as follows.—Yeas 138—Nays 54.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia, Dec. 21, 4 p. m.

Flour—The market continues firm, with moderate sales of Genesee brands at $6,37½ per barrel.

Commeal—Sales of 600 bbls at $3,25 per barrel.

Corn—The receipts are small. Sales of Prime Yellow have been effected to-day, at 58a59c per bu. Demand steady.

Oats—Moderate sales at 40c per bu. Market steady.

Wheat—Holders are very firm, and buyers do not meet them.

Sugar—Sales of New Orleans at 5¼a6c per lb. The market generally is quiet. Dealers are holding off for the foreign news.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 21, 6 P. M.

Flour—Holders have put the market up, but buyers do not meet them.

Grain—The market for Wheat is firm with an upward tendency. In Corn a good deal is doing, and the market is firm. Rye is in fair demand, but dull; the same may be said of Barly. Sales of Prime White Corn at 75a78c per bu; of Prime Yellow at 81c per bu.

Provisions—I hear of no sales to-day of any articles worth reporting.

Groceries—I hear of no change in the market. The steamer has not yet arrived, and dealers are holding off for the foreign news.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Baltimore, Dec. 21, 3 P. M.

Flour—The market is quiet, with moderate Sales of Howard street brands at $6,25; and of city mills brands at $6,37½ per bbl.

Grain—The market is without change;—Corn is active.

Provisions—Sales are only for the supply of the regular trade demand; Lard has a downward tendency. The market for Beef is weaker.

Groceries—Sugars are in fair demand, and Coffee and Molasses are without change.

Beef Cattle—Sales at $2,62 per 100 lbs gross: Killed Hogs—Sales are effected to-day at $5 per 100 lbs.

Commeal—Sales at $3,50 per bbl.

Rye Flour—Moderate sales at $5,75 per bbl.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Cincinnati, Dec. 21, 6 P. M.

Flour—The market is stagnant.

Groceries—I have no change to notice in the market.

Whiskey—Sales at 18½a19c per gal. Market dull.

Molasses—Sales of New Orleans at 25½c per gal.

Coffee—Sales of Rio at 6¾a8c per lb.

Killed Hogs—Sales of 4,000 head at $3,50a 375 per 100 lbs. Market dull.

Lard—Sales of Prime in bbls at 5½c per lb.

Bacon—Sales of grain at the following rates. Hams at 4¾a5½c of sides at 3c and of Shoulders at 3c per lb.

SUSQUEHANA County Bank Notes were refused last week by the Canal Bank of Cleveland, with which arrangements had been effected to make the notes of the former bankable in that city.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.—The Hibernia is now in her 18th day, and due at every hour. No news of her have been received on the wires. The same ship arrived last year on the 15th of December.

Col. Winchester, of Boston, while travelling at the West, was robbed recently of a diamond breast pin, valued at $1,000, and $30 in money—Boston Transcript.

The accident occurred in this city. The pin was recovered at Cincinnati, by the payment of $200, to the thief probably.

☞ No Cure! No Pay! Piles! Piles!—Dr Jackson's Embrocation is the only medicine that will cure this 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 whose lives have been rendered miserable for years.—Its application produces no pain, but rather an agreeable and pleasant sensation. If persons afflicted will call and hear of the great number of cases that have been cured, they will be astonished. A gentleman of this city, who had been under the hands of the surgeon for two or, three times without being cured; has by using 8 bottles of the Embrocation, been eradically cured. It tells beyond precedent!—Phil. Saturday Courier.

☞ For sale in Pittsburgh at the PENIN TEA STORE, 72 Fourth street, near wood, and also at the Drug Store of M F Schwartz, Federal st Allegheny city. dec4dw

☞ The Climate—is strangely destructive to the human oesicle, (or skin,) the sudden change from heat to cold, and the smoke causes Yellow, Dark, Coarse Complexions. Then it is requisite that the pores of the skin should be kept open—that their mouths should be freed from impurity—even as the ancient Roman Philosophers cured all diseases—they prompted that every diseases and unhealthy vapors left through the pores of the skin, than any other outlet of the body. It is a process, therefore, to keep the pores open—all humors are dispelled from the skin from the pores, when they wash with Spras' Italian Chemical Soap. I have used it myself in the worst kind of cases of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Old Sores, Barber's Itch, Sore Head Ringworm, when every other internal and external remedy had failed—its effect regarding 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 WM. JACKSON, sign of the Big Boot, 68 Liberty st. Price 50 cents.

nv18d4w1

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 sufficiently flexible when duty requires.

As a popular business man, he could have no higher recommendation than the fact of his being sent 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.

MANY FRIENDS.

dec21

☞ Yellow Teeth and paund breath, Spongy gums like rotten death, Is repulsive and disgusting. All could have teeth white as pearl, Sweet breath—hard gums—a curl. Why delay?—Nay, quickly haste And use a box of Jones' Tooth Paste. It costs but 25 cents, and is a beautiful article. It gives the teeth a fine enamel. Sold in Pittsburgh at 59 Liberty st. nv18d4w1y

☞ Beware. 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.

☞ 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. nv18d

☞ We would invite attention to the sale of 4 very valuable building Lots, on Penn street, this evening at 7 o'clock, at Davis' Auction Store.

And also, of 20 Lots, to be sold on the premises this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in the thriving Borough of Birmingham. dec22

DIED.

On Tuesday morning, the 21st inst., MRS. MAGDELEN, wife of Isaac Jones, aged 39 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, on Ross st, between 3rd and 4th sts.

At the Monongahela House, yesterday, at 12½ o'clock, EDWARD ALBERT, son of Frederick G. and Anna C. Kay, aged 2 years, 8 months and 15 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery.

On Tuesday evening, the 21st inst, JANE EUPHEMIA, infant daughter of Mr Thomas Scott.

The funeral will take place this day at 2 o'clock from her father's residence on Penn street near Wayne.—The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

NOTICE.

ECLIPSE TRANSPORTATION LINE—The Proprietors of this popular Line have changed the Agency at Cumberland from the house of McKaig & Magaire to that of Edgerton & Co.

Pittsburgh and Western Merchants are notified that J Bayly Robinson, 92 South Charles street, Baltimore, is the only authorised agent of this Line in the Eastern cities.

The only agents are:

J C BIDWELL, Pittsburgh.
G W CASS, Brownsville.
EDGERTON & CO, Cumberland.
J B ROBINSON, Baltimore.

dec20:2t

"Eclipse Transportation Line."

An advertisement appears in the Pittsburgh papers, signed by J C Bidwell and others, who claim to be the only Agents of the Eclipse Line, stating that the proprietors of that line changed the Agency at Cumberland from the house of McKaig & Magaire to that of Edgerton & Co. This statement is false. The original Eclipse Transportation Line is in full and successful operation, and the undersigned, who were the active persons in getting up the Line, still continue to be its agents at Cumberland.

Circumstances required that changes in some of the agencies should be made, and J C Bidwell, with others were removed. In Baltimore C H Koons was appointed in place of J Bayly Robinson; in Brownsville W H Clarke was appointed in place of G W Cass, in Pittsburgh Forsyth & Duncan were appointed in place of J C Bidwell. The action of the proprietors and owners of the Line will appear by an examination of the papers and books of the Company now in the possession of the undersigned, and which will exhibit to the public a bold and impudent attempt on the part of J C Bidwell and his associates, to wrong the proprietor of the Line by claiming its title, and then not only injuring them, but deceiving the public.

We refer the public to the advertisement of the Eclipse Transportation Line, with the assurance that the Line is complete and in better condition and management than it has ever been heretofore.

We refer the citizens of Pittsburgh to their fellow townsmen, Henry Graf, Clarke & Thaw, Wm M'Cully & Co, Bagley & Smith, L Hutchison & Co, Shackleton & White, John D Davis, Coleman, Hallman & Co, D T Morgan, George R White & Co, Wm McKnight & Son.

dec22