THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY CRAFTUS BROOKES & Co.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 29, 1847.

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☞ For latest Commercial Intelligence, Domestic Markets, Foreign News, Imports, Money Market, &c., see third page.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE SUB-TREASURY.

Washington, Dec. 24.

The people will never know what little practical head has been given to this absurd law, until they have the manner of its execution. The Secretary of the Treasury, has found it so impractical to obey it literally, that he has asked Congress for power to amend it. As it is, or as it may be, the Banks so far from being "divorced from the Government," are wedded to it by the strongest ties. Thus, when the Department here has no Specie, which is very often the case, a draft is given on New York, and this draft, when for a small amount is taken to the Banks who are solicited to give specie for the same, and by way of accommodation,—the Bank being bound "soulless corporations," as they are, to love their enemies, this is very often done. Specie, too, I am told is finding its way to New Orleans, from the commercial metropolis of the North, through the agency of Banks, to which there could be no reasonable objection, but for the *hullabaloo* which the dominant party has raised against these institutions.

In a small way, the practical operation of this hard money scheme has been demonstrated a good many times by the disbursing officers of the Government. For example, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, during the recess is in want of funds, and asks the Department to pay him some forty eight thousand dollars in specie. There is not so much money in the Treasury and the fund is resorted to upon New York. This is rather too big a haul for the Banks, and they, therefore, throw the Clerk over to his own resources. He is compelled to select a clerk in his office, to go to New York and bring back the money which is due, and fortunately with no loss, though the officer wishes a thousand times that Uncle Sam and his money were literally in Guinea, before he had been sent upon any such luckless errand. After much delay, the $48,000 is put upon "the wells" of the capitol and placed under more locks than a States' Prison. It is counted, when it is found that the New York sub-Treasurer General, has been palming off foreign coin of under weight and value for the Simon Pure eagles of the mint. In the way of exchange there is an additional loss of between thirty and forty dollars, and the Committee on Accounts in the two Houses of Congress are called upon to allow the loss to its contingent fund!

The operation of the law as connected with the public service here abounds in such incidents. The sub-Treasurers are a marked, if not a miserable people. One carries the strong box in his breeches pocket and another, like the Turnkey of a Prison house his bunch of keys,—and such men, I think should either have additional compensation for the risks they run, or with the precedent of the great Marcy of New York, to guide them, should be allowed to charge the state for the damage done to their unmentionables by reason of the loads they carry about them. We have yet to see the first man, beyond the mere politician, who approves of the practical operation of the sub-Treasury law, and when as now, the Government is borrowing more money than are the people in the country, and issuing more paper money than all the Banks together, the scheme becomes as ridiculous as it is inconvenient and oppressive.

Z. Z.

CHRISTMAS AT THE METROPOLIS.

Washington, Dec. 24,—Christmas Eve.

The city is in its best holy-day attire. The Slaves even are free just now, and enjoy something of a Roman Jubilee. You see them merry, frolicsome light hearted, dressed to excess, and even to grotesqueness, romping, jumping, and enjoying their gifts like children of a joyous age, and like children, too, forgetting all care and all thought of the morrow. It is to such *the* holy-day of the year, when master and Slave occupy something like just relations towards each other. The fourth of July is a biting sarcasm upon that National Jubilee day as it is called, and a reflection too pointed to be tolerated by those who have fresh remembrances of the Declaration of '76 and the practices of '47.

All over the Southern country Christmas partakes much of the Thanksgiving Festival of New England. The churches are open half of the day, and it is a day of feasting, giving and of receiving gifts at home.

Christmas comes but once a year
And when it comes it brings good cheer,

Blessed anniversary days are these which open wide the hearts of men, giving freely, partaking freely, blessing largely, and making the solitude without, pleasant as a summer's sunshine, and the heart within joyous with glad abundance. The day of all days in the year, remembered as it is as the visit of him who was all goodness, all perfection, all wisdom, is the fittest day of all the year, for some of the bright examples of the Prince of Peace who is thus remembered. There is beauty now in all this inner world of the heart, no matter what the seasons without. But winter has its natural beauties as well as Spring and Summer. Rightly sings the poet of the Seasons

"——The cherished fields
Put on their winter robes of purest white
'Tis brightness all; save where the new snow melts
Along the moving course of the brook.
The shepherd goes forth on the hill where oft
Before the mid-day sun has smote the snow
Into the context fleece, he numbers his fold,
And counts the rising multiplied lambs,
The wintry sun, slant over the south,
Scarce spreads the day, snatched instant from the grasp
Of the dun night. The horizon round
It girds with one relentless sweep, invades
Each statelier mansion of the skies; till, near
Beneath his alternate sway, tumbling mass
Of mingled vapour, rising heavy, choke
The whole aerial way."

But true it is again, and all the better for the change of the season that:

"The storms of wintry time will quickly pass,
And one unbounded spring encircle all."

Through all the rolling seasons, and all revolving years, truly do I wish my readers at home "a merry Christmas."

THE WAR.—THE PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT MAKING.

Washington, Dec. 25.

The war with Mexico is the burden of speculation. The old year is going out with no signs of its close and the New Year coming in to celebrated the anniversary of the fatal day in January 1846 when the order was given to march our troops from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande.—In point of time two years have passed since the order given to take up the line of march and practicaly to commence the war of conquest in which we are engaged. This is "the bloodless achievement" which was the fruit of the annexation of Texas,—"the short war," which was not to occupy a single campaign, "the vigorous prosecution of the war," of which we have heard so much and seen so little. The President intends to hold Congress to the possession of the whole of California and New Mexico, and such other provinces, in the possession of our arms, as may seem to him best. I hear men gravely saying that since the Executive will do thus and so, resistance is not worth while, and many there are who would submit to Executive power as an imperative necessity, because if Congress does not walk in accordance with his will, he will take the legislative power into his own hand, and resist the Representatives of the people. Napoleon understood this business of usurpation pretty well, and so did Oliver Cromwell, and borrowing courage from such illustrious examples, the Executive seems ready to launch forth into the indulgence of new innovations. Congress, from time to time, has sanctioned, not only in the repeated exercise of the Veto Power, which has not been practised in the monarchical power of England for more than two hundred years, but he has exercised the war power, and the taxing power, in his own person. He has regulated imports in Mexico and made war upon Mexico, and made laws regulating the introduction of neutral vessels and of neutral commerce,—all unadvised by Congress. I understand now he will not be guided by the will of Congress, if Congress in its wisdom should deem it desirable to the public interest not to bring Mexico into the Union. The veto is threatened, and the Representatives of the people are warned not to provoke it. Those who fear the One Man Power in the White House, or who have favors to ask of it, may act accordingly, but it is to be hoped that no true Representative, or his constituents, will act in anticipation of such threats. The nation might as well resolve itself into a despotism at once, as to be governed by such a display of tyranny.

There is a good deal of President making at the Capitol, on both sides. Mr. Case's friends have had one meeting, and adjourned to await the course of events. Mr. Dallas is as busy for the office as the Michigan Senator, and the Secretary of the State himself not idle. Two candidates from Pennsylvania, however, are likely to destroy each other,—and both the Pennsylvanians, therefore, may go by the board. Mr. Polk's few friends,—for never did a man in power have so few, Mr. Tyler excepted,—do not despair of his second nomination, and look upon the continuance of the war to aid him in a possible re-election. War has often continued to the perpetuation of the power of the party bringing it on, as it enables the Administration to raise the bugbear cry of enemies within and as well as enemies without. Mr. Polk started the hue and cry of "aid and comfort to the enemy," and this has since grown into the cry of treason and traitors. William Pitt, in the same way, was called a traitor at home, when he said, that if he were an American, as he was an Englishman, he would never lay down his arms, never, never, never!" Patrick Henry, nearer home, had the cry of treason against him, when but lisping in the name of George the Fourth. I do not think the sound sense of the numerical force of the nation is capable of being seduced by such appeals,—nor do I think the nation bound to suffer from the re-election of James K. Polk. The country could hardly fare worse.

Absorbing as this Presidential question is, however, and with only ten months of intervening time between this and the time of the election there is hardly anything more uncertain than the nominee of the Democratic party.

It is certain that political opinion with the Whigs is setting Taylorward, though the idea expressed by some, that he could be elected without Whig support,—and I will add, a nomination in a Whig National Convention, is preposterous. That he may receive such a nomination is probable, and if nominated, an election by the People follows almost as a matter of course. With the ordeal that the measures of this Administration is to pass through, and the blow the country is receiving and is to receive, in consequence of this war, and the new tariff, public opinion will become so concentrated against the dominant party, that, with proper spirit on the part of the whole Whig party, any good Whig could be elected.—Henry Clay, Judge McLean, or John J. Crittenden, as well as the brave and generous hero of Buena Vista. But the politicians do not all think thus, and the friends of General Taylor are by far the most enthusiastic and active, particularly from the South, though Northern Whigs will fall in in the full belief that General Taylor is a true Whig, and will seek to execute the laws of Congress, rather than make Congress tributary to his own will.

"General," said one of Taylor's officers, now in public life, "tell me if you are a Whig or a Democrat. Some say you are the one, and some the other, which is true!"

The response was characteristic enough. "As an officer of the Army in the public service, I am neither. But when the question is plumply put to me, as now, *I am a full blooded Whig, and one quarter over.*"

The Loco Focos would jump to the support of General Taylor, but for this, on their part, unquestioned Whigism of his, but as it is, he is assailed in front and rear, far off in Mexico, and here at the Capitol, and if nominated, will bring out the uncompromising and bitter opposition of the great body of the Loco Foco party. As it is, he has been treated most unhandsomely by the Executive and all who hold it their highest virtue to obey the Executive behests.

Z. Z.

Washington, Dec. 26.

Since my last letter the death of Senator Fairfield of Maine, has been announced." At noon on Friday he was in his usual health, and at early evening he was dead. The cause of his death I have not heard stated. An operation was performed on one of his knees, a few hours before his death, for something like dropsy in this limb, but his death it is said by attending physicians, had no immediate connection with this operation.

Mr. Fairfield was an active member of the Senate, and Chairman of the committee on Naval affairs, which place he also filled during the last Congress. Previously he had served for two terms in the House of Representatives, and between the service in the two Houses of Congress, he was elected Governor of Maine where he presided during the memorable border difficulties between Maine and New Brunswick, and which hastened the treaty of 1842 made by Mr. Webster, and Lord Ashburton.

His death has amazed all here from its suddenness. The deceased was but in the meridean of life and with the promise of a good old age before him, but who can tell what a day may may bring forth.

This death will probablylead to a postponement of all Legislative business for the next two days. Honorable mention was made of Mr. F. at the Unitarian Church where he worshipped, and an occasion discourse will be preached to day.

E. B.

Sufferers by the Flood.—In the report of the citizens meeting to afford relief to our neighbors on the river below, there is an error which we hasten to correct. The resolution as furnished to us, would seem to imply that five hundred dollars left of funds sent to our relief after the fire, was alone to be sent those who have lost their all by the floods. The kind thought of the meeting was to send $500, remaining of this fund, as *instant* relief, that the really destitute could be relieved, while the ward committees act in raising a contribution that shall be worthy of Pittsburgh.—Our city is more ready to give of her abundance to relieve her neighboring river towns that have been ruined by the waters, than she was to receive the aid of those who came to be assistance when scathed by fire: The $500 is but an earnest of what she will do.

A hint for Pittsburgh.—"A New York paper says.—"The earnings of the Erie Road are very satisfactory. The passenger receipts are nearly double what they were last year at this time. The extension to Port Jervis, 13 miles, it is reported, will be opened next week." We hope soon to say that the receipts on the Western Central and Eastern Central Roads are satisfactory. Let us have our Western Charter at once, let us pay interest upon instalments, as the Erie, the Hudson River, and all well managed roads are doing, and let us push steadily for the West. We want no violent action, but the unremitting industry that never fails to secure its object.

Analysis of Coal.—The following is Prof. Chilton's analysis of Lackawanna and Lehigh Coal.

LACKAWANNA.			
Silicia	45,00	Oxide of Iron	5,35
Lime	6,35	Magnesia, &c.	1,00
Alumna	42,50		
		Total	100,00

LEHIGH.			
Silicia	54,51	Oxide of Iron	3,45
Lime	3,63	Magnesia, &c.	2,25
Alumna	38,00		
		Total	101,84

American Bible Society.—A report has been in circulation, that the above noble institution had in part suspended its operations. True, indeed it is in great need of funds, but I am instructed by a letter received to-day from the institution, to say that the report in circulation is untrue, and that it is going on as usual.

M. Allen.

December 28.

The Governor of Florida in his Message, recommends the election of Judges by the people

Western Central Rail Road Meeting.—The following are the resolutions adopted on Friday night, and of which we have before given the substance.

Resolved, That this meeting cordially approve of the acts of the Hamilton Convention; and will take immediate steps to obtain from the Pennsylvania and Ohio Legislatures, a joint charter, and organize a joint Company, to construct a Rail-road from the city of Pittsburgh to Mansfield, Ohio; to be called the *"Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company."*

Resolved, That this meeting looks to the speedy construction of a branch of said Railroad to the North; terminating at Cleveland, and another to the South west, in the direction of Newark, Columbus, and Cincinnati; as imperatively demanded by the increasing trade of our city, and the interests of the Railroads centering here.

Resolved, That, as citizens of Pittsburgh, we pledge ourselves to the extent of our ability, to contribute our proportion of the means necessary to construct the said Western road and branches, if liberal charters shall be granted for the same.

We were unable to obtain a copy of the above at the time, the Secretary objecting to wait while we could make a copy, giving as a reason, that he would make a copy, and supply the press, as soon as possible, when the reporter of the Journal suggested, that the "Post" could take the matter, and send proofs, to which we did not object. The slip of the Post, however did not reach us, having been prevented by an accident, not necessary to explain. The omission is a trifle, the resolutions were known in fact, to our readers three days before.

The Journal of Tuesday, says:—"

After the adjournment of the meeting, an agreement was made between the Secretary, Mr. Clark, of the Gazette, and ourselves, that the Secretary would hand copies of the address and resolutions to all the papers at the same time. We were perfectly satisfied with this arrangement. We were surprised and annoyed, however, on Saturday, to find that a morning paper, (the Gazette of course) had published the address in violation of the plain agreement with the Secretary. We applied to that officer for an explanation, which he was unable to give; as he had not given the copy to the Gazette. We could only infer, therefore, that the Gazette had procured a copy of the address *in advance of its being submitted to the meeting*—and of course it could not have done so without the connivance of the gentleman who read the report, or of other members of the Committee."

The Gazette made no arrangement whatever with any person, about the Railroad proceedings; and any assertion that we did so, is nothing but an attempt to apologize for the omission, to give the proceedings of the meeting promptly, and before they, were matters of history.

If the Journal chooses to delay the publication of matters of interest, we have no objection, for it is none of our concern. As for the Gazette, its constant aim will be to give all these things its careful attention, and to spread them before our readers, as soon as possible.

The Gazette did have the report before it was presented, and regrets to see the Journal and Post insinuate that gentlemen of the Committee aided us unfairly. In justice to them we must in the fullest terms vindicate them from imputations as false as unfounded. By our request, we were allowed to copy the report to enable us to present it at an early period, as a matter of great public interest. No one "connived," as the Journal asserts, nor did any one "hand" it to us as the Post says We ascertained who had the report, asked for it as a mere matter of business and got it, not thinking we had accomplished any wonderful feat, but that we had taken proper measures to give our readers what they have a right to demand, an early account of all matters of interest. Had the Journal been equally attentive, the same results would have been seen in its columns.

And now in regard to future meetings, we beg leave to say, that we shall spare no pains to keep our readers promptly informed. We shall not keep back important matters in order to appear simultaneously, but shall exercise such attention to the details of business, that the public may as heretofore, take up the Gazette assured that they will find a newspaper, and not a record of matters already known to them by verbal report. While we shall ever be ready to extend to our neighbors the courtesy due them in the exchange of proofs of matter furnished by officers of public meetings we shall be the last to allow them to say at what time we shall print news, and give details obtained by our own industry, and wish it to be distinctly understood that our whole exertions will be given to printing at the earliest period all proceedings like these in question. The fault of "punctuality," we hope will be excused in us as freely as "tardiness" is palliated in those of our neighbours who choose to exercise such an obsolete virtue.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I shall ask permission through your columns, to make a few suggestions on the subject of primary meetings.

The object of these meetings as is well known, is to enable the qualified voters of the respective parties, to ascertain the will of the majority in selecting candidates for the different offices. We believe the present system, if carried out according to its original design would afford general satisfaction. The manner, however, in which these meetings have been conducted for several years past, renders the necessity of a change in the system apparent to every attentive observer. It is well known to every man who has been in the habit of attending them for the last two or three years, especially that they are no more expression of the opinion of the citizens of the ward or district, than would be had by the toss of a copper. We have no allusion, in these remarks to any of the present candidates, or the manner in which they in particular, were nominated, nor is this article intended to have any political effect, other than to work a change in the present system, which is a burlesque on the popular franchise, as well as a fraud upon the rights of our citizens.

What are the facts in relation to the conduct of these meetings? Why the whole proceedings of the meetings are arranged a week or two before hand by one or two who workers in the ward or district, the persons to be nominated are fixed upon and the polls are either to be opened or closed before one or after the proper time as will best suit their purpose.

The next thing to be done, is to drag up every man in the ward, who will vote to suit these politicians—be he Whig or Democrat, Allen or citizen—and should it be necessary to the success of a particular candidate, have these persons whether entitled to vote or not—mark two or three times. That this is the manner in which these meetings are conducted, will be admitted by every honest man, who has ever been one of them.

Thus it is, that the political tricksters, and Wire workers, of the cities especially, control our nominations—and then they call upon the people to support the man of *their* choice—and the citizen who refuses to be gulled in this way, is denounced as no whig or democrat, as the case may be. Many honest men of both parties, have become disgusted with these meetings, and refuse to support the regular nominated candidates of the party, and until the system is reformed—the honest and orderly portion of our citizens, will cut loose from party nominations and vote for citizens' or Volunteer candidates.

That reform is necessary, cannot be denied, and unless we have it soon, we will see the present System discarded altogether—and be subjected to another evil, arising from too many candidates in the field, rendering it almost impossible to have a majority of the votes of either party, in favor of any one of them. We believe in the propriety of Primary meetings, and that the will, if the majority of a party, should prevail in selecting candidates—but abhor the present system—which is so liable to abuse. Let us have our meetings hereafter in the afternoon instead of at night. Let us have a board of Judges, who shall preside and receive the votes of none, but those entitled to vote at the meeting—and a clerk or two, to take down the names of the voters—to prevent this pernicious practice of voting two or three times.

Individuals have been known to vote in the same evening, in several Wards, for the same persons—others who are not entitled to vote at all, have voted in these meetings—and citizens who are entitled, have been prevented from marking by others who crowded around the table, and prevented those from voting, who they knew, or believed—would vote against their man.

I have been induced to trouble you with those remarks—from a desire to see "things done decently, and in order"—and as it is not unlikely that this article may be charged upon some of the disappointed—I repeat, that it is not designed as an imputation of the unfairness of any of the recent nominations—but intended to bring this subject before the citizens, that we may have some action as soon as possible, which will relieve us from the present system, which is so objectionable.

Citizen.

Six Mississippi Editors were candidates before the people at the late election, and were all beaten.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

Washington, Dec. 27, 1847.

House.—Hunt, of New York, gave notice that he should ask leave to-morrow to offer a joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Scott and his officers.

Mr Sawyer, of Ohio, offered a resolution, reflating matters of intercourse and trade between the whites and Indians.

Petitions were announced in order, and after the presentation of a large number, on various subjects, Caleb B Smith, of Indiana, concluded his speech on the subject of abolishing Slavery in the District of Colombia, and moved to refer the petitions to the Committee on that District.

Mr Cabell, of Florida, moved to lay the petitions on the table. The yeas and nays were called on this motion, and stood seventy six to seventy.

A message was received from the Senate, relative to the funeral of Mr Fairfield, and on motion of Mr. Williams, the House adjourned.

In the Senate, a resolution was adopted to attend the funeral at Mr Fairfield's lodgings, and appointed Mr Clarke to escort the corpse to the residence of the deceased, in Maine. Adjourned without further action.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia, Dec. 29, 6 p. m.

Flour—Sales of Western at $6,50a6,62 per bbl. The demand is entirely for the East and home use.

Rye Flour—Moderate sales at $4,75 per bbl.

Cornmeal—Sales at $3,75 per bbl.

Wheat—Prime Red is held at 140c per bush, without sales.

Corn—Sales of prime Yellow at 60a64c per bush.

Provisions—There is less inquiry in the market.

Mess Pork—Western No. 1 is held at $12,50 per bbl.

Prime Pork—Moderate sales at $8,50a9 per bbl.

From the Plains, Outrage upon the Indians.

Letters from Fort Mann Arkansas, published in the St Louis papers, of Dec. 16th, fully sustain in its worst aspect, the account published in our telegraphic despatch of last week, in reference to the cold blooded outrage, lately committed upon the Indians, at that military post.

Capt. Pelizer, the commander of the Fort at the time, was the principal actor in the butchery and the one who should be held responsible for this foul blot upon the American Escutcheon.

The Indians approached the Fort with a flag of peace in their hands. The chief and some of his men were met by Captain *Pelizer*—cordial salutations of friendship passed between them—the pipe of peace was smoked by each party, and the Captain entertained his visitors with a display of the arms and the strength of his position. After a while, the whole party of Indians were invited into the Fort—They entered it, and the dasterdly design was then formed, of making these men prisoners! They gave no cause of offence, and we have seen no solitary reason to palliate the perfidious conduct of Captain Pelizer. The Indians saw and watched the movements of the troops, and became alarmed. They attempted to make their escape by flight, and were, by the orders of the commanding officer, shot down and murdered in cold blood. Unresisting men, in his own quarters, and by the order of this Capt Pelizer, were deliberately murdered—that is the proper term for it, and that is the crime for which he is responsible. We are glad to say, that Capt. Kosclaiowski and Lieut Tuttle expressed their disapprobation of this unmanly act of warring upon unresisting men, even though they were Indians, and we have no doubt that the same feeling animated the soldiers.

American Art Union.—The Annual distribution of pictures, engravings and models, was made at New York, on Friday night last. As Pittsburgh, with the rest has come in for a share, we copy such of the report, as is of interest.

Distribution of pictures.

Christian and the Cross, Pilgrim's Progress, by Talbott.

H H Lagbter, Ohio.

Landscape, by Innes Zanesville, Ohio.

Hunters lunching—a scene in Dutchres Co. by Jewett—Dr E Desbach, Ohio.

Mabie's Mill, Rockland Co N.

Y. by Wothe spoon J B Cushing, Ohio.

Scene in the Campagna, near Rome, by Waugh. Wm Rossean, Ohio.

Landscape by Tait, A B Fraser, Ohio.

Morning Offering, by Fuller A S Barry, Illinois.

The Novice, by Mount W B Lent, Indiana.

Sea shore scenery, by Hamilton J C Atcheson, Wheeling Va.

The following named persons drew silver Medals:—D J Brooks, Pittsburgh; W W Nelson, Pittsburgh; L C Clark, St Louis; O Ball, Jr, Ill J McKnight, Pittsburgh;——Barlow, Zanesville; H J Lawrence, Mich.

The distribution was made at the Tabernacle, which was crowded to excess. The President stated at the meeting, that the number of subscribers for the year 1846, was four thousand four hundred and fifty, being an increase on the list of the preceding year of one third. When the books closed this year, they exhibited a noble aggregate of nine thousand nine hundred and sixty-six members.

At a meeting of the Whig and Antimasonic, Citizens of the Second Ward, held on Monday evening, 27th Dec., 1847, at Murdock's Hotel, James Crossan, Esq. was called to the chair, and John S. Cosgrave appointed Secretary.

On motion of James B Murray, Esq, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Whigs of the 2d Ward are not willing to pledge themselves to support the nomination of any candidate for the Mayoralty, who is afraid or unwilling to have his name presented at our primary meetings.

The meeting then proceeded to select candidates for Ward officers, which resulted as follows:

Common Council—David McClelland, John J Roggen, Isaac Jones.

School Directors—Minns Tindle, James W Baxter.

Judge of Elections—James Crossan.

Inspector—Robert Mackey.

Assessor—John McKee.

Constable—Robert Hague.

Household Weights and Measures.—As all families are not provided with scales and weights referring to ingredients in general use by every housewife, Dr. Browne subjoins a list—as follows:

Weight and Measure.

Wheat flour, 1 pound is 1 quart,
Indian meal, 1 pound 2 ounces is 1 quart,
Butter, when soft, 1 pound 1 ounce is 1 quart,
Loaf-sugar, broken, 1 pound is 1 quart,
White sugar, powdered, 1 lb. 1 oz. is 1 quart,
Best brown sugar, 1 pound, 2 ounces is 1 quart,
Eggs, average size, 10 eggs are 1 pound.

Liquid Measure.

Sixteen large table spoonfulls, are ½ a pint,
Eight table-spoonfulls are 1 gill,
Four table-spoonfulls are ½ a gill,
A common-sized tumbler holds ½ a pint,
A common-sized wine glass holds ½ a gill.

Serious affair at Yale College.—A serious affair occurred on the 23d, between two tutors and two students, resulting in the stabbing of one of the tutors with a sword cane. The stab, however, is not likely to prove fatal. The other was knocked down with a bar of iron. This case it is feared, will prove fatal. The names of the tutors are Emerson and Goodrich, the latter a son of Professor Goodrich, of Yale College. The names of the students are Tower, of Philadelphia and Ewen, of Tennessee. The students were arrested and held to bail in $4000 each. They found bail, and were discharged. The affair produced a great excitement. Goodrich is not expected to survive.—*New Haven Courier.*

Serious affray.—A serious affray occurred on Tuesday night, between two young men named John Cochran and Alexander Kelly, in which the former received a wound in the side from a knife, of which he died. Kelley was seated at the stove in the Columbus House, when Cochran came up and made use of some severe remarks pertaining to an old grudge, and stepped Kelley two or three times in the face. Kelley got up and left the house, and had proceeded a short distance up Broadway, when he was overtaken by Cochran, and by him attacked, whereupon Kelley drew a knife, and in the scuffle plunged it into the side of his antagonist.—*Cin. Com.*

A Decisive Test.—It is proposed as a final test of the Salamander Safe (they having withstood every other ordeal) that one of them shall be put in a furnace filled with that celebrated combustible described by the Argus as the "Wilmot firebrand." Edwin Croswell and John Van Buren are to be enclosed in the safe, and if there is not a *blow up* within twenty-four hours, the safe shall be considered a secure depository for gun-cotton under any degree of heat recognized by the thermometer.—*New York Tribune.*

The following table shows the number of palm leaf hats, braid bonnets, straw braids, &c, manufactured in Massachusetts during the year 1845:

	Number	Value.
Straw bonnets and Hats,	1,046,954	1,057,893
Volus of Straw Braid,		102,367
Palm Leaf Hats,		480,337
		$1,640,596

☞ All this by females, mostly farmer's daughters Worcester, Hampshire and Franklin counties. do the most. Are not such industrious girls worth going after!

The Paintings of the Battle Scenes in Mexico were well attended on Tuesday evening, at Philo Hall, and we understand the audience were highly pleased.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE

December 30—contents in part.

Slavery question before Congress—More Troops, &c.—Supreme Court—Commerce, &c.—The Mexican War—Great Destruction of Life—Philadelphia Menagerie—Meeting in behalf of the Cincinnati sufferers—Ward Meetings—Improvement in the English Money Market—News by the Hibernia—The War—The President and President making—Sub-Treasury—Christmas at the Metropolis—News Items—Primary Meetings—Estimates of the Treasury Department—The War—Commerce—Supreme Court, &c—The Great Central Western Rail Road—Gen. Taylor—Whig Convention—New Books—Steam Boat Accident—Scotch Relief Report—New England Society—Still Later from Mexico—Shoe Making February Interest—From Santa Fe—From Iowa Report of the Committee who attended the Rail Road Convention at Massillon—Slavery—War, &c—New York Correspondence—News Items 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.

Subscriptions two dollars a year in advance

☞ The Climate—is strangely destructive to the human article, (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—'twas thus the ancient Romas Physicians cured all diseases—they compelled that more diseases and unhealthy vapors to issue 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 it cure the worst and oldest cases of the Itch, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Old Sores, Barber's Itch, Sore Head Ringworm, when every other internal and external remedy had failed—in all cases rendering the skin white, clear and soft, though it be yellow and coarse, as a wonderful remover 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.

nv18dawly

☞ Salter's Glassene Panacea.—Medical Humor—We beg leave to call 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 Member of the State Legislature, It is cheering than 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 Glassene Panacea, and, so far, am well pleased in its effects in Catarrhal and Bronchial diseases. Please to send me half a dozen bottles—put them as low as you can; as I expect if it continues to render as perfect satisfaction as it has heretofore, to keep it constantly on hand. Respectfully, apl7 Wm. Dean, M. D.

☞ Balm of Columbus—Hair Tonic—To the Bald and Grey—If you wish a rich, luxuriant head of hair, free from dandruff and scurf, do not fail to procure the genuine balm of Colombia. In cases of baldness it will more than exceed your expectations. Many who have lost their hair for 20 years have had it restored to its original perfection by the use of this balm. Age, state or condition appear to be no obstacle to which it also causes the fluid to flow with which the delicate hair tube is filled, by which means thousands (whose 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 if only are necessary to keep the hair from falling out. It strengthens the roots, it never fails to impart a glossy appearance, and as a perfume for the toilet it is unequalled; it holds three times as much as other misnamed hair renovators and is sworn evidence to be genuine manufactured by Comstock & Co, St Courtland st, New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh, only genuine, by WM JACKSON, 68 Liberty st, head of Wood; 18 Washington, Pa, by Sweeny & Son; in Brownsville, by Bennett & Crocket; in Connellsville, by Dr. Vanmeter; also, by druggists in every town in Pa, Ohio and Md. nv18dawtf

☞ 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 Comstock & Co, 52 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 same on the most delicate skin, leaving no scar. It is equally beneficial in all kinds of inflammatory diseases, as Rheumatism, Gout, and Eyes, Sprains, Rheumatism, White Swelling and Ulcers, Diseases, Burns, Children's Erysipelas, Ealer, Tetter, Toothache, &c. We might add a period of time, but the names of many eminent physicians who use it in their practice, and hundreds of the clergy who praise it for its purity, are sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical.

The following named persons drew silver Medals:—D J Brooks, Pittsburgh; W W Nelson, Pittsburgh; L C Clark, St Louis; O Ball, Jr, Ill J McKnight, Pittsburgh;——Barlow, Zanesville; H J Lawrence, Mich.

The distribution was made at the Tabernacle, which was crowded to excess. The President stated at the meeting, that the number of subscribers for the year 1846, was four thousand four hundred and fifty, being an increase on the list of the preceding year of one third. When the books closed this year, they exhibited a noble aggregate of nine thousand nine hundred and sixty-six members.

☞ Does your hair fall off, does your hair turn gray; is it harsh, is it dry, or dirty. I pray!
If this be true, you can make it soft, silky and fine,
Dark and healthy, and beauteous as the 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 hair you would still be astonished at the lovely effect a three shilling bottle of Jones' Coral Hair Restorative has on it; it needs but one trial. Sold at 89 Liberty st. nv16dawly

☞ Yellow Teeth can patrol breath,
Spongy gums like rotten death,
Is repulsive and disgusting.
All could have teeth white as pearl,
Sweet breath—hard gum—calm or girl.
Why delay?—Nay, quickly haste
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 89 Liberty st. nv19dawly

☞ Don't have yellow dark Teeth—they can be made clearly white by one time using a box of Jones' Coral Tooth Paste. It hardens the gums, sweetens the breath, &c. Sold at 89 Liberty st. nv19dawly

☞ Piles, Sores, &c—The Genuine Hays' Liniment, is an article more justly celebrated as a cure for the above than any or all others. Its cures are almost innumerable. Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent for Pittsburgh. nv16dawtf

☞ Ladies who use Jones' spanish Lily White, have always a fine white transparent skin. Of this a trial will surely any one. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at 89 Liberty st. nv16dawly

☞ Message. 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.

dec29 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 89 Liberty st. nv16d

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

Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent for Pittsburgh.

nv16dawtf

DIED,

Of scarlet fever, on the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., Marion Gkan, daughter of Rev. Thomas Sproull, in the 3d year of her age.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at December Term, 1847. No 14.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNA. ex rel Wm King, } Petition of
vs } committee for
Jane King (a lunatic.) } discharge

And now, December 28, 1847, the foregoing petition presented and on motion of A. H. Miller, Esq., the court order that Ja's Shannon be discharged as the committee of the said Jane King on the 15th day of January, A D 1848, upon his paying over to his successor the balance due on his account, and the order that notice be given to all parties interested, by publication in the Weekly Pittsburgh Gazette, by three insertions in the same.

By the Court, HIRAM HULTZ.
dec30-3tF Prothonotary.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership subsisting between the subscribers, under the style of Poindexter & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 15th inst; and the business of the concern will be closed by R W Poindexter and C H Grant.

R W POINDEXTER,
A CULBERTSON,
C H GRANT.

dec29 Journal copy.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers will continue business at the old stand, No 41 water street, as usual, under the style of "Poindexter & Co."

R W POINDEXTER,
C H GRANT.

dec29 Journal copy.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The two story Brick House, 153, Liberty street, in the mid dle of the clothing square, next to the Three Big Doors, (the right place for selling clothing) occupied at present as a Carpet warehouse, by the subscriber. For further particulars apply to John Thompson on the premises.

dec29:6t

BUTTER & LARD—5 bbls butter;
42 kegs and 1 bbl lard, landing from str New England and for sale by
JAMES DALZELL,
dec29 water st

CANTON FLANNEL—Two bales heavy un bleached—long—sap—just received and for sale by
SHACKLETT & WHITE,
dec29 19 wood st

SAL SODA—4 casks English Sal Soda, just received and for sale by
BRAUN & REITER.
dec29

MURIATIC ACID—5 carboys just received and for sale by
BRAUN & REITER.
dec29

RICE—8 tierces fresh Carolina rice in store and for sale by
LOUIS HUTCHINSON Co.
dec29

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES—31 bbls S H molasses received per str Niagra and for sale by
LOUIS HUTCHINSON