THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

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☞ Advertisers are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 8 o'clk., and be early in the day as practicable.

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

Whig and Anti-Masonic Nominations.

FOR MAYOR OF PITTSBURGH.
GABRIEL ADAMS.

FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY.
HENRY CAMPBELL.

☞ The Governor's Message.—The Managers of the Eastern line of Telegraph have signed a contract with the Gazette to furnish the Message of the Governor over their line. We hope to spread it before our readers early on the morning after its delivery.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WAR MEASURES.

Washington, Dec. 29, 1847.

Another Message of death to the two Houses of Congress, has interrupted the proceedings of the day. The member deceased was Edward Bradley, of Michigan, one who died in the recess, a very worthy member. Some twelve communications have now been made to Congress during the brief month of December, or in little more than three weeks. The messages are all told now, I hope, though there remains some of the members upon the sick list,—and one Mr. Hornbeck, of Pa., very ill.

A Bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs to-day, authorizing the President to call out twenty thousand volunteers, in addition to the force already in the field,—this force to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged, and under any circumstance not to be retained in the service longer than three months after the ratification of a treaty of Peace. The troops are to be composed of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery, and be officered according to the regulations of the Volunteers already in the service. There are, I believe, no other peculiar features in the bill, and in regard to the war it speaks for itself, indicating clearly enough, that it is to be prosecuted as long as the President wills it so. Upon this bill must legislatively come the ing of war in debate. Many, not a majority in either House, will vote against it, and with reasons sure in advance to meet the approbation of their constituents. Fresh as this Congress is from the People, I believe the people are ahead of it in opposition to the war. Every body I see, wishes it at an end. All admit that it has been prosecuted long enough. The Executive says he does not mean a war of conquest, though we all know better, but upon the ground of pre tension, why not bring it to a close? The reason is too plain. Men are afraid to do right, afraid of each other, afraid of human consequences, and not afraid to sin, afraid of doing wrong. If James K. Polk would be advised by his own intelligent and patriotic political friends, I believe he would take measures to bring the war to a speedy close. But the Executive is not the man to do right. Like Macbeth, he seems to feel in regard to the war that he is "so far stepped in," that to

"Retreat were as bad as to go on."

It may not be wise to anticipate results, but as it is true, it may as well be said here, that the Whig members will not throw a united vote upon the war bill. The Whigs all believe the war to have commenced unjustly and unnecessarily. All of them wish to bring it to a speedy close. But how? By its more vigorous prosecution, says one wing of the party! By withholding supplies for a war of conquest, says another. Which is the true, the just, as well as the expedient course of action, intelligent men must judge for themselves. Twenty thousand men in addition to the force already in the field, will make a Standing Army of no inconsiderable magnitude, add it may prove a more difficult task to unmake it than to create it.

The House bill, granting one million of dollars in part supply for the deficiencies in the War Department during the present year, has passed the Senate, upon the usual appeal of all bankrupts,—a pressing necessity. There is not, said the Commissary General, many days ago, but sixty thousand dollars at the disposal of this branch of the service, and all this is needed for recruits. The one million granted is but a part of $3,997,000 also necessary to meet deficiencies during the present fiscal year.

Among the visitors to the Senate Chamber to-day, were Gens. Quitman and Shields. They were the observed of all observers. Both bore some marks of service,—General Shields by carrying his arm in a sling, and General Quitman by looking the very personification of one who had not only smelt of gun powder, and made a meal of a live Mexican. The gallant Colonel May, when quite young, applied to General Jackson for a commission. "Can you ride a horse?" said the General. "Yes, sir, and eat him too upon an emergency." Some of our returning heroes, look as if they had both seen the elephant and eaten him too. R. B.

A TAYLOR MEETING.

Pick your flints and try it again

Washington, Dec. 29—Wednesday night.

There was an amusing, spirited and spicy meeting held this evening, at Coleman's Hotel. It was called by Duff Green, in a notice left at the Intelligencer. This being known, it gave rise to a spirit of opposition,—and long before the hour of meeting, there were a few persons present preparing officers and Resolutions for the meeting. All this was done, I am assured, under "lock and key,"—but as soon as the doors were opened, the populace reigned, and not the few. The following Resolution was one of those offered:

"*Resolved*, That however favorably disposed we may be to the nomination of General Taylor to the Presidency, still we regard the call of this meeting as premature, because it may be construed into an attempt, on the part of this District, to dictate to the people of this country who they should select for that high office, Therefore, Resolved, That no further action be now taken upon the subject."

This Resolution gave rise to a spirited debate, in which Messrs. Sherman, of Washington, Gentry, of Tenn., and Goyle, of Ala., participated, and of which more anon.

The meeting adjourned without action upon the Resolutions, and without a nomination. R. B.

Debate upon the War in the Senate, &c.

Washington, Dec. 30—Thursday night.

It is found hard to restrain the inclination to rush into debate, which will be heard from all quarters upon the opening of the new year. To-day there was a discussion in the Senate, unexpectedly, upon a motion to take up the Bill providing for twenty new regiments of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery, to act as Volunteers. Some of the ultra partizans in the Senate would have crowded the Bill through at a single sitting, if they could have done so with any hopes of success. The motion to consider the Bill at this time, gave rise to debate, in which Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Hall, the independent Senator from New Hampshire, participated with great spirit. Mr. Calhoun seemed to regard it as little less than a personal wrong, that attempts should be made to push the Bill into a position which would give it pre-eminence over his Resolutions. It was said that his Resolutions were in opposition to the Administration. *He did not care if they were.* They called upon the Senate to discuss matters preliminary to an increase of the Army. What was the object of the war,—what the policy of the Administration in regard to the war,—what were the results to arise from a continuance of the war. These were the important questions to be considered before twenty regiments were granted to the Executive for the continued prosecution of the war.

Mr. Hale spoke with unusual plainness and bluntness, though with no discourtesy to any person or party. The war, he said, originated in falsehood and fraud, and one object designed by its commencement, was the perpetuation of the Institution of Slavery. The President was acting the part of the Spanish physician, whose prescription was the letting of blood." The people got worse under this treatment, and to cure them, more blood was spilt. It was the same in regard to this war. More blood must be shed to obtain a peace. The Spanish doctor had written a book in defence of his theory, and therefore could not cease to ply blood letting and warm water. Our President too, has written a book, (laughter) and to make good his theory, the prescription is more Mexican blood. He believed that the Institutions of Mexico were in less danger than are ours in consequence of the war. For himself he would not vote for one dollar for the further prosecution of the war. If the President would tell him what was the cheapest and shortest way to bring the Army home, he would vote what was necessary to accomplish this. There had been two sets of Resolutions offered to the Senate, the one by the Senator from S. C. (Mr. Calhoun) and the other by the Senator from N. H. (Mr. Dickinson.) Mr. Calhoun's he would have first considered, because they proposed to settle the question how much land we shall steal, while the others made provision for the disposition of the land after it had been plundered.

The People, and Mr. Hale, are beginning to appreciate the true character of this war. It was a war of plunder and of crime, and stamped the age of its existence as barbarous. It was miserable inconsistency to declare such a war wrong and continue to vote supplies for its further prosecution.

There were some sharp words between Mr. Cass and Mr. Hale,—as to the light of the one and the obliquity of the other, and the Senator from Michigan was at least taught that there is to be some old Democratic opposition to his War bills, for twenty additional regiments of volunteers and ten of regulars.

The Senate was not full, and this was given upon the Whig side for not pressing action upon the bill at this time. There were, however, singularly enough, an equally divided Senate upon the motion to act upon the Bill now. The vote stood upon the yeas and nays, 19 to 19,—and *the Vice President was his vote in the affirmative.*

Messrs. Calhoun and Butler, of S. C., Yenlee, of Florida, and Hale, of N. H., all voted with the Whigs, in favor of consideration at some future day.

The Bill being before the Senate, Mr. Mangum, of N. C., expressed the hope he had had, that some expression of opinion as to the policy of the Government,—some previous action on the part of the Senate, would have preceded the consideration of this bill. Whatever the real exigencies of the country were, the majority of the Senate, he presumed, would provide for, but he hoped there would be no hasty action upon the bill.

It was then postponed as unfinished business, until Monday next. A long debate will take place in both Houses of Congress, before this bill can become a law, though it will probably pass, throwing the responsibility upon the framers of the act, and the Administration, which is responsible for the war.

Petitions are coming into Congress as a cloud, in favor of Peace, against the further effusion of blood, and against the Institution of Slavery. This is the popular sentiment of the Free States, and politicians of the "dough face" school must yield sooner or later.

The House will not act at present upon any of these Anti-Slavery Petitions. They are, however, laid upon the table, which is something gained in the many things lost.

Mr. Upham, of Vermont, presented two memorials from citizens of Ohio, for a Mail route from *Pittsburgh to Mansfield.* A similar memorial was presented to the House of Representatives, and all referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. It is to be hoped, that proper and seasonable attention will be given to these memorials.

The Vice President has named Jefferson Davis, of Miss., as one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, in place of Lewis, resigned.

The President has nominated Judge Rowan, of Ky., as *Charge des Affaires* to Naples.

Washington, Dec. 31.

Good bye to 1847,—a year most memorable in our political existence,—memorable for the battles fought, the victories won, the soldiers slain, the ravages of disease, the wounded in body, the wounded in spirit,—memorable, too for its internal prosperity, and for distinguished marks of favor, on the part of Him who overrules the destroying of Nations and for social blessings that have fallen down as snow from the clouds or manna from Heaven. Other nations have fared less propitiously than this. It has been our lot to feed the hungry,—to contribute in the exercise of a liberal charity, to the necessities of the destitute, to remember our fatherland and its kindred isles with becoming affection and respect. Abundance to fullness and repletion has been ours as a nation, but the great stream of time it is due to truth to add, has borne many bitter waters. There have been homes made desolate and lonely by the conflicts of battle

"Good men's lives like flowers in their caps,
Dying ere they sicken."

Have expired. Too truly, has the battle field illustrated that kind of Providential visitation which says that 'the one shall be taken and the other left." The hair breadth escapes from death, the postponement of that final destiny which is the common lot of all to some other, are also among the incomprehensible ways of Providence which we may not fathom. We know only that the year just now in its last expiring hours, has by war alone, sent from this land ten thousand victims. More than ten thousand hearts at home have been made to bleed with a living death at this terribly slaughter of the brave and the loved. To many thousands, the year 1847 will be memorable for affections, which both the wife of the husband, the child of its father, the sister of a brother, and which break in upon, and break through those icicles of the heart which seem to have been weaved and bound around by by the strongest ties of human affection. This has been the year of War and Passion. May the next be the year of Peace and Justice. May the sword be beat into the plough-share, the spear into the pruning hook, and nations learn war no more.

R. B.

Western Central Rail Road.—As this road has become among the most prominent in public estimation, we give in support of the good judgment that named Mansfield as a Western terminus, the following statistics of the trade of that flourishing town, that wishes to make our city its Eastern market for the sale of produce, and its storehouse, from which to buy her manufactures, and a good share of articles now bought at seaboard markets. Mansfield could have seen six million of dollars worth of goods over a road during the season just ended, as will be seen by the following letter:

Mansfield, Dec. 20, 1847.

Presuming your citizens would feel interested in the subject, and that it would be matter of encouragement to the friends of the projected Rail Road from your city to this place, I have thought proper to send you the annexed statement showing the business of our town, for the year ending August 1, 1847. Since this statement was made up, it has been ascertained, that it falls very considerably short of the amount of Exports, in the articles of flour, wheat, wool and butter. It is matter of regret that it was impossible to find out with any degree of certainty the amount of exports of Dried fruits, eggs, &c., as it would have shown a very handsome trade in those articles.

It must be borne in mind that this was the first years, trade after the opening of our Rail road to Sandusky city, and the facilities for doing business (to wit: ware-housing, and cars and machinery, on the road, were so limited as to prevent our business men from doing any thing near the trade which would otherwise have been done, and a great amount of produce offered for sale here was forced in consequence to seek a market at Milan and other points.

Amount of exports of produce from Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio, for the year ending Aug. 1, 1847.

Wheat	268,573 bush.	Flour	63,250 bls.
Corn	13,004 "	Pork	3,563 "
Oats	9,288 "	Tobacco	1,160 "
Cloverseed	9,639 "	Lard	67,000 "
Timothy seed	1,834 "	Wool	245,900 lbs.
Flax seed	1,576 "	Butter	355,000 "
Ashes	1,371 bls	Leather	84,000 "

valued at $1,025,200 together with an indefinite, yet large amount of smaller trade, viz: High wines apples, peaches, eggs, beans, &c. &c.

Imports.—During the same period of time, the imports, by Railroad to this place were 12,000 bbls of salt, and 14,664 Tons of various merchandize.

The transportation of the above articles was for those sent from this port over Railroad to Sandusky city ..... $72,420.37.
on those rec'd by Railroad here ..... 29,035.00.

$112,055.37.

which would be, 0 per cent. on a capital of $1,507,563—and which is over 22½ on the actual cost of the road.

Our delegates to the Massillon Convention of the 13th, returned highly delighted and encouraged by the feeling manifested there, and with a firm conviction that the road must and will be built. Petitions are in circulation, and are universally signed by the citizens of our county, praying our Legislature to grant a charter for the road, and the project meets with universal approbation on all sides. In short it is the most popular project with our citizens that has ever been brought forward. Very truly, Yours &c.

We hope citizens of other towns will collect the statistics of the trade of their locality. We want all the small places that people overlook in most estimates. These small towns give an aggregate of business that is of the utmost consequence to a road, and exceed, in a majority of cases the large items paraded at the end of large places. Let all the towns along the proposed road speak out, and show what they can do, be it large or small, and show to capitalists and active men of business how rich the field is that is to be opened to them by this Great Western Road that will ere many years have passed, be as much a source of pride and profit to the Iron City, as the Great Western Massachusetts road is to the citizens of Boston.

Henry Clay is expected in Washington every day, to act as counsel with Reverdy Johnson in an important case. There will be hardly room enough in the Capitol to hold his troops of friends. He passed through Wheeling on Friday.

By Request.

In compliance with the request of persons in various parts of the country, we publish the extracts of letters written by Col. Duncan, and printed in the Post of this city, which were the cause of his arrest by Gen. Scott.

ORIGINAL ACCOUNT OF THE
Battles of Contreras and Churubusco.
EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS, DATED

Tacubaya, Mexico, August 27, 1847.

The whole force which moved from Puebla, amounted to ten thousand men, more or less—marching in four columns, on successive days, in the following order, viz: Twiggs, Quitman, Worth and Pillow. In approaching the city of Mexico by the main highway, you go directly on to the height of El Penon, which is a strong position and excessively fortified. Before leaving Puebla it had been considered whether the main road could not be avoided, and El Penon turned, by passing round to the south and left of Lakes Cealso and Joclimilco. The engineer officer, serving immediately at general head quarters, had questioned a large number of persons, (including spies and agents sent especially to examine the route,) and the mass of testimony was entire to the boggy, mucky and perfectly impracticable character for wagons and artillery of the road leading in that direction. It was therefore in contemplation to turn El Penon, by forming the enemy's lines at Mexicalzingo, although the ground was difficult, and the batteries known to be numerous. This route, you will observe, is to the north and right of those lakes.—The reconnoissances of the engineers were consequently directed to this end. In the mean time, Gen. Worth, whose division had been left at Chalco (while Gen. Scott, with Twiggs' division had gone on to Ayotla,) sent Col Duncan, with a strong party, to examine the denounced route.—Col. D. found it just the reverse of what it had been pronounced to be;—it was firm, rocky and quite practicable, requiring, to be sure, a little labor here and there. Gen. Worth instantly sent Col. Duncan with this information to Gen. Scott, and urged the movement of the whole army to the left of lake Chalco. This recommendation instantly prevailed. The direct attack was abandoned, and the next morning the whole army was in motion, Worth's division, in the rear, (now by the change of the line of operation become the front,) took the lead, and the whole mass filed to the left of the lake to San Agustin, which is on the great Acapulco highway to the city of Mexico, and about nine miles from it. This is the history of the strategy of the business.

We arrived at San Augustin on the evening of the 17th. The first position of the enemy was at San Antonio, 2½ miles off in advance. General Worth sent an engineer officer the next morning to reconnoitre. Capt Thornton of the Dragoons, escorting him. He went to about 1000 yards of the enemy's battery leaving the company some hundred yards in the rear. When the engineer officer began to examine the battery with his spy glass, a gun was fired at him. The ball passing over him, struck Capt. Thornton from his horse, tearing away his whole breast and ribs. He survived his fall but two days to live! he was so fearlest he could scarcely sit in his saddle. Physicians and friends had remonstrated against his going out; but he had, I doubt not, made up his mind that nothing but death itself should take him from his saddle. He had been troubled and pestered in many ways, but he was as pure and honorable a man as ever lived. This reconnoissance resulted in the intelligence that the position of San Antonio could be turned by its right, our left. Another reconnoissance was directed by Gen. Scott, to ascertain whether, by branching off on San Augustine and taking a wider circuit to our left, we could not gain the Tacubaya road and turn all the enemy's works. The engineer officer went about a league on this road, where he came upon a ravine occupied by the enemy in force on the opposite side. The ground was found to be rough and broken beyond description, still practicable for infantry, and with labor doubtless could be made for artillery and cavalry. Accordingly this was decided upon as the route on which the army was to move. On the morning of the 19th, working parties were pushed forward to repair or rather make the road. Pillow's division, supported by Twiggs, were to dispossess the enemy of the ravine before mentioned. Upon trial it was found that the enemy could not be brushed away. He was strongly fortified, in great force, with upwards of 50 pieces of artillery. A battle had therefore to be fought before the road could be cleared. As our troops approached the position, the enemy opened a distant cannonade, which he kept up from one or two o'clock until dark. The mountain howitzers and Magruder's battery were posted as *reserves* to Pillow's, but as the enemy's guns were 18 pounders, 24 pounders and such like, behind parapets, or at any rate in commanding positions, you can readily imagine who got the worst of it. When will such follies cease?

Our troops took up positions during the night, for the attack of the enemy's lines next morning which they did in handsome style, and with complete success, killing many hundreds, taking many prisoners, upwards of twenty pieces of cannon, a number of which were taken from Gen Taylor at Buena Vista, small arms without number, and a great abundance of cannon ammunition, which we were much in need of. Among the prisoners were several officers of rank, including the late acting President, Gen. Salas, the author of that infamous paper, exhorting the guerillas to "wage war without pity." In the mean time, Worth's division began operations, on the 20th, around San Antonio, over the ripple that had never been reconnoitered by the engineer officer, who led Smith's light battalion and Clark's brigade around this position. As soon as the enemy discovered our troops in motion he began to abandon his works, and to retreat on the main road in the direction of Coyoacan, with Worth in pursuit. He reached the road in time to pierce the retreating column about its centre, killing and capturing some and dispersing the rest in all directions. The remainder of the division passed through the village of Coyoacan, Clark's brigade the whole division pressed on along the highway in hot pursuit of the retreating enemy up to the village of Churubusco, where our troops came across another strongly intrenched position. The defences consisted of a regular bastion field work, with wet ditches. It served as a bridge head, and was thrown across the road; to its right and somewhat in advance of it, is a strong stone church, with field work in front. The flanks of the church were connected with a high stone wall, which enclosed the church.—To the rear of the church and bridge head there is a deep wet ditch, running perpendicularly to the road, and extending far off to the enemy's left, and therefore, parallel to our front. Behind this ditch was an infantry line, stretching, from right to left, quite a mile long. When Worth's division came within reach of the bridge head, it was formed on the right (our right) of the road, and moved forward through the ditch before the fire of the enemy's lines. The infantry troops behind the ditch before mentioned, soon gave way and fled to their entrenchments. As our troops approached the enemy's entrenchments, the most terrific fire that you can possibly imagine was poured upon them. Suffice it to say that the bridge head was forced, and the enemy's left completely routed. Twiggs' and Shields' troops and some of Pillow's approached the right of the enemy's lines, where they suffered severely. Frank Taylor's battery was brought up to counter batter the field work, and most gallantly served, but being directly opposed to heavier metal, was cut to pieces. Duncan's battery was established in a position which enfiladed or took the enemy's works in reverse; it therefore did great execution, and not being opposed to the enemy's heavy guns, suffered but little. Our loss was severe—probably it will exceed a thousand killed and wounded.—The loss of the enemy, in killed and wounded, is much greater than ours, but cannot be accurately estimated.—We have 2700 prisoners, several hundred of whom are officers, of all grades, from generals to lieutenants. There is no obstacle to our entering the city at any time we choose.

From the Pacific.—The New Orleans papers contain important news from the West coast of Mexico and the Squadron in the Pacific. A bearer of despatches is ere this at Washington, Mr. Ward who sailed from San Francisco in July last, in the line of bettleship Columbus, bearing the flag of Commodore Biddle, from Valparaiso. From that port Mr. Ward took a steamer to Panama, thence crossed the Isthmus and took an English steamer for Kingston, to New Orleans.

The Columbus was to sail from Valparaiso on the 1st of November, *direct* for home. Hence she may be expected here in all the month of February.—Mr. Dorr, late Consul at Valparaiso, will come passenger in the Columbus.

Mr. Ward, Mr. Ward found Col. Burton, our new Charge to Peru, with his family. All well.—They expected to leave there in the English steamer on the 28th November.

At Cruces, between Panama and Charges, Mr. Ward found Commodore Jones and suite going over to the Pacific.

Guatmas—By late advices we learn that on the 20th ult. under Lavallette, commanding the naval force of the United States, and the port is now in possession of the United States. The forces under his command were the Portsmouth and the Congress, which fired upon the place for about an hour. The terms to which the place was subjected are very much like those granted in other places occupied by our forces, and we need not give the articles at length. W. A. Robinson had been appointed collector of the customs, and the duties were as follows:

"The duties of importation, until otherwise ordered, will be five per cent per ton, and ten per cent advalorem, the value in port to be determined by persons appointed for that purpose."

Until quarters shall be provided for the troops who were to garrison the place, the United States flag would be hoisted in some point in the bay from the United States frigate Congress.

The Cherokees.—Both branches of the National Council adjourned without day on the 24th of November having been in session from the 4th of October.—Among the business transacted, was an additional act for the regulation of a high school, now in the process of erection at Tahlequah. Messrs. Geo. Alcks, David Vann, Wm. S. Cooley, David Carter, and Wm. P. Ross, the last named, the editor of the editor of the Cherokee Advocate, were appointed directors of the school. Among the appropriations by Council were $2,500 for the purchase of books, furniture, &c. for the high school; $7,500 out of the general school fund for the support of the public schools; and $3,000 out of the orphans school fund for the support of orphans for the year 1848.

Messrs. L. Ross and R. B. Daniel were appointed delegates, to proceed to Washington to forward the settlement of the claims of the Nation.

Marietta College.—The annual circular and catalogue of this institution, shows that the College maintains its hold upon the public confidence. The catalogue gives the following summary, viz: Resident graduates, 2; Seniors, 7; Juniors, 15; Sophomores, 13; Freshmen, 12; Scientifics, 13—Total, Under Graduates, 62. Academical department, 107. Grand Total, 171.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company—Governors Message.—We give the following extract from the late message of the Governor of Maryland, which will be found to contain all of interest, in relation to this work. After a brief introduction, he remarks:—

But this great work, which by the express limitation of its charter and supplements was to have been completed in 1842, still has its Western terminus at Cumberland, and the great advantages which were expected from it have not been, and cannot be realized until it reaches the Ohio river, its contemplated western terminus. In suggesting the course which should, in my judgment be taken by you, to secure the completion of a work so momentously important to the State, I am conscious that I shall be misapprehended by some, whose habit it has been to vituperate all who have formed conclusions, or entertained and expressed opinions different from those which they have done the *world* the honor to enunciate. I shall however, fearlessly discharge what I conceive to be my duty to the State, leaving it to your judgment, and to time, and the sober reflection of the people to do me justice. You are aware that, for several years past, the public attention has been directed to two points upon the Ohio river, at the western terminus of this road; the one at Pittsburgh, and the other at or below Wheeling.

It is not my province to decide, nor do I intend to intimate a preference of one over the other of those points, as the proper terminus for this work. But looking to the struggle of our sister States to grasp the trade which it was the design of this work to secure to our commercial city, I start with the position, that possessing the power, it will be plainly your duty, before the privilege conferred by the legislation of Pennsylvania and Virginia to make the road to either point is lost to us, to determine that the privilege *shall be availed of*, to make the road to one or the other of those points. In the consideration of this subject, it must be also remembered, that the legislature will not again assemble for two years, and that your successors will not have the power over it which you now possess. If therefore you should omit to exercise the power with which you are clothed, and the authority to construct the road to the Ohio river should be consequently lost, the evil effects of that omission will be irretrievable.

I propose to present my views in a very few sentences by inviting your consideration first, of the power which you possess over this subject, and, secondly, of the object for which that power should be exercised. Your control over the subject embraces two sources. First, by reason of the non use of the State bonds appropriated by the act of 1835, chapter 295, for the completion of this work, within the time expressly limited in the charter of this company, and its supplements, you have now the legal right, to direct the application of those bonds to the construction of the road by any route to the Ohio river, which you may decide to be the best and most practicable. Secondly, your power over this subject flows from your right to withhold the directors to represent the State at the Board of the Company. This Board is composed of thirty directors, of whom eight are appointed by the city of Baltimore, twelve by the private stockholders, and ten by the State.

In a board thus constituted, the appointment by you of ten directors with the view to effect a particular object, and that object so vitally important as the connection of the city of Baltimore with the great Ohio river, by a continuous Rail road, would have a great weight. If, in addition to this, you should appoint directors whose opinions are known to agree with you in reference to the object you have concluded to effect, their united vote would be cast to effect the result determined upon; and the declaration by you that the bonds of the State now in the hands of this company should be applied only as prescribed by you, would ensure the concurrence of the board. The only object which you can desire to effect by the exercise of the power for which I have contended, will be the completion of this road to the Ohio river, without delay; and the only inquiry of vital importance will be, whether the company possesses the means to construct the road by either of the routes which they have the authority to take, or whether they have the ability to complete the road by one only of those routes.

The calamities which have heretofore befallen the State from the other estimates of the means, and under estimates of the cost of completing the various works with which the State is connected sufficiently demonstrate the importance of this inquiry to ensure its full consideration by you, and it only remains for me to suggest the manner in which the inquiry may be conducted to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. By the examination of the engineers, who have surveyed both routes, you can readily ascertain the relative cost of each; and by an examination of the directors on the part of the State a candid exhibit of the means possessed by the company to construct the road by either route. This information will enable you to decide, without difficulty, the all important question, whether the company possess the means of finishing the road by either or only one of these routes. Should you come to the conclusion, which I trust you may that the company have the means, with the aid of the bonds of the State now held by them, to complete the road by the more expensive of the two routes, (which is understood to be the route preferred by the board, as now constituted,) I would advise the continuance of such of the present directors as are known to be in favor of that route, and the substitution of others in the place of those who are known to be opposed to the adoption of that route. But, if upon a full investigation of the question, you should conclude that the means of the company, including the State bonds, are not adequate to the completion of the road by the route, I would respectfully suggest, that the power which you possess over this subject, and, secondly, of the object for which that power should be exercised. Your control 20 years have shown it to be of two sources. First, by reason of the non use of the State bonds appropriated by the act of 1835, chapter 295, for the completion of this work, within the time expressly limited in the charter of this company, and its supplements, you have now the legal right, to direct the application of those bonds to the construction of the road by any route to the Ohio river, which you may decide to be the best and most practicable. Secondly, your power over this subject flows from your right to withhold the directors to represent the State at the Board of the Company. This Board is composed of thirty directors, of whom eight are appointed by the city of Baltimore, twelve by the private stockholders, and ten by the State.

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To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Below I send you a Recipe for cooking a husband, by one who has tried it in such a way as to make an excellent dish of him. One which any Lady might be pleased to see often at the table.

By publishing this I think you will oblige the female portion of your readers, your friends, and your readers Lizzie.

She states honestly in the outset, that a good many Husbands are spoiled in the cooking. Some however, she says, go about it as if their Lords were bladders, and, blow them up. Others keep them constantly in hot water, while others freeze them by conjugal coldness. Some smother them in hatred, contention and variance, and some keep them in pickle all their lives. These women always serve them up with tongue sauce. Now it cannot be supposed that husbands will be tender and good, managed in this way. But they are, on the contrary, quite delicious, when well prepared. Mary points out the method as follows:

Get a large jar, called the jar of carefulness.—(Which by the bye all good wives have at hand.) Being placed in it, set him over the fire of conjugal love.

Let the fire be pretty hot, but especially let it burn clear. Above all, let the heat be regular and constant. Cover him well over with equal quantities of affection, kindness and subjection. Keep plenty of these things by you, and be very attentive to supply the place of any that may waste by evaporation, or any other cause.

Garnish with modes any becoming familiarity and innocent pleasantry, and if you add kisses, or other confection, accompanied with a sufficient portion of secrecy, and in mould not be amiss to add, a little prudence and moderation.

All good wives who try this recipe, may learn, if they know not already, how admirable a dish is a husband, when properly cooked and garnished.

Mere Factories.—The Zanesville papers says: Messrs. Case, and Cooper, are making all the necessary arrangements to commence the manufacture of White Lead, as soon as the next Spring opens.—They intend to put up all the fixtures &c., necessary for the production of at least 10,000 kegs of that valuable and necessary commodity, for which, or if need be, for far more, they will experience no difficulty in finding a profitable market.

☞ Balm of Columbia—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 Columbia. In cases of baldness it will more than exceed your expectations. Many who have used it, say that they never did find a remedy so efficacious. Your money will be returned to you if it does not do all this balm. Age, state or condition appears to be no obstacle whatever to its operation. The hair will flow with the delicate bale tube is filled, by which means thousands (whose hair was grey as the Asiatic Eagle) have had their hair restored to its natural color by the use of this invaluable remedy. In all cases of fever it will be found the most pleasant, wash that can be used. A few applications only are necessary to keep the hair from falling out. It strengthens the roots, it never fails to impart a rich, glossy appearance, and as a perfume for the toilet it is superior to all others. It holds three times as much as other mischief hair restoratives and is more effectual. The genuine manufactured by Comstock & Co., 21 Courtland st. New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh, only genuine, by WM. JACKSON, 68 Liberty st., head of Wood; in Washington, Pa., by Boreman & Son; in Brownsville, by Bennet & Crocker; in Canonsburg, by Dr. Vowel, also, by our agents in every town in Pa., Ohio and Md. nov18dawlyw

Bible Society.—The "Annual Sermon" of the Female Bible Society of Pittsburgh and vicinity, will be preached in the Rev. D. H. Riddle, in the 2d Presbyterian Church, on to-morrow evening, 2d January, at 6½ o'clock, P. M. The friends of the cause are invited to attend.

The annual meeting of this Society will be held in the lecture room of the 1st Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday, 4th January, at 9½ o'clock, A. M. The ladies and all other determined friends to the Bible cause, are respectfully invited to attend. jan1dit

☞ Yellow Teeth and putrid breath, spongy gums and rotten death,
Is repulsive and disgusting—
All could have teeth as white as pearl,
Sweet breath—hearty and gums—man 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. nov16dawly

☞ Does your hair fall off, does your hair turn gray or is it harsh, is it dry, or dirty, I ask?
If so then you can make it soft, silky and fine,
Dark and healthy, and beauteous as the hair of mine.
And how is this? you have but three alternatives to give:
1 For a bottle of Jones' Hair Restorative.
Reader, if you have had hair you would really be astonished at the lovely effects a three shilling bottle of Jones' Coral Hair Restorative has on it; it needs but one trial. Sold at 89 Liberty st. nov18dawly

☞ To the Half 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. nov16dawly

☞ Ladies who use Jones' Spanish Lily White, have always a fair, white transparent skin. Of this a trial will satisfy any one. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at 89 Liberty st. nov16dawly

☞ Piles, Sores, &c.—The Genuine Hay's Liniment is an article more justly celebrated as a cure for the above, than any other for all others. Its cures are almost innumerable. Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent for Pittsburgh. nov16dawlyw

☞ Don't have yellow dark Teeth—they can be made pearly white by one time using a box of Jones' Tooth Paste. It hardens the gums, sweetens the breath, &c. Sold at 89 Liberty st. nov16dawly

DIED,

Jan. 3d, at his residence in Lawrenceville, Mr. T. S. Dewstoe, in the 5th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Allegheny Cemetery.

Local Intelligence.

Dinner at the Novelty Works.—Before the board was spread at this now large and prosperous establishment, Mr. L. R. Livingston, the oldest member of the firm arose, and in a terse and comprehensive style, gave a brief history of the establishment of the firm, its difficulties, and its triumphs up to the present time.

The Rev. Mr. Williams was then called upon to address a Throne of Grace, which he did in a truly appropriate and pious prayer.

Full three hundred workmen and invited guests sat down to a dinner got up by those unrivalled caterers, Messrs. Thompson and Spears.

After the cloth was removed, Mr. W. D. Wood, book-keeper to the establishment, presented, on behalf of the workmen, accompanied by a chaste, eloquent, brief, and appropriate speech, a silver pitcher, described as follows:

"PRESENTED TO
Livingston, Roggen & Co. as a testimony of esteem for their sterling worth and integrity as men and employers—by their workmen."

On one side of the pitcher was engraved the American Eagle, holding a scroll, on which was engraved the names of "L. R. Livingston, John J. Roggen, and Calvin Addams."

On the reverse was inscribed the "Novelty Works," and beneath,

"*January 1st*, 1848."

The pitcher was of massive silver, 30 ounces in weight, and 14 inches high, furnished by John H. McFadden. The engraving was excellent,—such as would do credit to the best artists of the age, and was performed by a Pittsburgh artist, (the Novelty Works, nor their workmen, ever employ others, for such work.) Mr. Gillespie. It is a noble monument of his skill.

The offering was received, on behalf of the firm, by Mr. L. R. Livingston.

Mrs. J. L. Roggen responded to the operatives, on behalf of the firm, in a very eloquent, short, and touching address; one that done honor to her head, to the firm, and complimentary to those employed.

After the cloth was removed, toasts and sentiments were the order of the evening.

After some remarks from Mr. Addams, the room was cleared, and the merry dance of New Year's closed the festivities.

The German Brass Band was in attendance, and lent their aid to the entertainments of the evening.

Robbery.—The jewelry establishment of Messrs Sands & Reimann, No. 7, 5th street, was broken open on Saturday evening, by forcing the door with a crowbar. The object of the felons was money, being disappointed in which, they decamped without disturbing much of the property. Mr. Sands, had taken the precaution to place his watches and jewelry beyond the reach of burglars.

On Thursday last a man named Hayden, was arrested for burglary in Allegheny city. He accomplished his purpose in taking money from the dwelling, but the amount was but small.

On Thursday afternoon last, a public dinner was given to Commodore Stockton by the citizens of Philadelphia. The Mayor of the city presided, and Joseph R. Chandler, James Page, and other distinguished citizens, were present.

Accidents.—A boy, whose name we did not learn, had his finger blown off by the premature discharge of a pistol. Several other acc