THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1848.

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☞ Advertisers are earnestly requested to hand in their favors before 5 P. M., and as early in the day as practicable.

For latest Commercial Intelligence, Domestic Markets, Erie 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.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1847.

Serbonian fog has overshadowed the city to-day, which is something unusual in the District. One might almost fancy "the heavens hung in black" over the expiring year. I looked into the Capitol for a moment this morning. The Senate Chamber and Hall of the House presented "a beggarly account of empty boxes," and the only smiling faces were the clerks, messengers, pages and laborers, drawing their monthly pay. Salaries at the Capitol run thus, by way of an item of news, interesting to those who would know all that is going on here:—Chief Clerk $3,000, Assistants from $1,500 to $1,800, Messengers three dollars and two dollars and fifty cents a day, and the Pages $1,50 per diem. The Chaplain receives five hundred dollars for the session, long or short, but $250 is usually voted to him and the Clerks at the end of the session, with extra compensation for all subordinates.

The Supreme Court was in session to-day, with a case of great maratime interest pending, and involving the right of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in a case brought for the recovery of Specie lost on board the Lexington steamer, when that vessel was destroyed by fire. In cases of Admiralty, as is well known, trial by jury is not allowed, and the consequence has been a frequent collision between the Admiralty and Jury Courts. A world of precedents have been thrown before the Court *pro* and *con*, and legal learning enough produced to confound even a Bench of Judges. The Admiralty Courts, so far from giving satisfaction to persons, have been the subject of frequent complaint in consequence of the high powers assumed by the Judges. The Chancery Courts, however, particularly in England, are a little world beyond Admiralty Courts in the exercise of extreme authority. Both, however, have been acquiesced in and deemed necessary, and it is almost a new thing for the Supreme Court to have its jurisdiction denied in cases of this sort. The precedent either way will prove important, and hence the Court at the last term ordered a re-argument of the case. E. B.

NEW YEAR'S DAY AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1848.

The Sun refused to shine to-day, which marred the festivities of the season. The crowd, however, were early in motion and the hackney coachmen the happiest and busiest men of the day. The President, as usual, advertised, open house at noon, and for three hours the multitude were upon the wing, to and fro. The Capitol was closed, and all the public offices.—New Year's day being a holyday in the city. There were perhaps more than the usual number of strangers in the city, and even more than the usual number of visits to be made by the multiplication of persons who kept open house for the reception of company.

The Foreign Ministers appeared at the President's House in their gorgeous orders and decorations, at half past 11, and were presented, not according to the rank estimated, where a point of etiquette is a point of honor, but according to the term of service at the Court when presented. The Russian Minister and lady,—the Union of the Empire of the Czar Peter with Brother Jonathan, the French Minister, with his wife, also an American lady, the Chilian Minister, also with an American wife, and the Spanish Minister, with a wife more American than anything else, were among the chief attractions of the Diplomatic corps. I believe there are other bonds of union between the Diplomatic representatives and our fair country women,—and these "silken cords which bind two willing hearts," must be as hooks of steel to the good intercourse between our own and the Governments represented.

At noon the doors of the White House were thrown wide open to the populace. The Vice President and Heads of Departments preceded the crowd. The National Band, with their National airs, infused a cheerfulness and *howsishness* of feeling through the crowd. The officers of the Army and Navy were out in full uniform, and the fashionable multitude were decorated in all the plumage and gew-gaws of high life. There were all sorts of people mingled with them, and in all sorts of dresses. Young children stood side by side with "second childishness and mere oblivion," and the whole "Seven Ages of Man, from infancy in the nurse's arms to extreme old age, were huddled together. There was a simple introduction to the President and his lady, in the reception room, and the crowd passed on through the once famous Green Room to the always famous East Room, the most spacious and beautiful apartment of the Executive Mansion. This was the round for three hours, with but little intermission, each one seeing and being seen, and if possible seeing sights enough to last another year or more.

Mrs. Madison, the venerable lady of the deceased President, received her friends also, a thousand of whom called upon her at least. Passing years seem hardly to imprint an additional wrinkle upon her brow. She has the vivacity of youth, all the grace of womanhood, and all the experience of age, to impart ease, cheerfulness and contentment in the circle where she moves.

John Quincy Adams received his friends also, and from ten to three his dwelling was much crowded. The members of the House called on him almost without an exception, even Charles J. Ingersoll among the rest, who has abused Mr. Adams more than any forty of his party together. But this, according to the good old Knickerbocker custom, is a day of forgiving and forgetting, and I will not revive the past. Mr. Adams is in his 81st year—very feeble in body, but a treasury of knowledge, which he is ready to impart to all men, and, indeed, if he spoke at all, he could not well help imparting to those around him.

The Mayor of the city, Colonel Seaton, of the Intelligencer, also had his reception, numerous and pleasant, as the city was all bustle and gaiety from one extreme to another. A Washington winter society shows out in all its phases at a President's Levee. Those old customs of differing and extreme sections of the Union appear conspicuous in the crowd. One is alternately surprised and amused by the odd things seen about the city—There is now a grotesque equipage, and now again something uncommon for its attraction. Here there are stars and foreign orders decorating the representative of Kings and Princes, and there, in persons of higher official position, the plainness of the extremest Republican simplicity. Ministers from abroad represent the customs of the country they come from, but, excepting John Adams at the Court of France, I do not know that any of the Ambassadors from the United States have been careful to observe the customs of the country. Moreover, there is a Court dress prescribed by the State Department, where,—Governments, even nominally Democratic, you see, will meddle in these small things,—you may see a pattern coat and dress for a full Minister, a Charge des Affaires, a Secretary of Legation, an Attache, or for an official office of any grade. Attention to these things is deemed matters of great import abroad, and a Court dress only can gain one admittance to the presence of Royalty. What a contrast here, where all do not deem even a decent appearance necessary to salute the President by the hand. At Court too, one may not turn his back upon the King, and having once approached in his presence, he must "back out," at the expense of breaking his neck, but here one is introduced to the President, and feels as equal in his presence, and something more sometimes, when he knows that it was his vote which put him where he is. Nothing puzzles a foreigner so much as the Executive Mansion upon a day like this, where there is the greatest freedom of public intercourse, with the most perfect order and complete public security. Abroad there are the Guards of the King surrounding the palace, but the guards here are the People some of them enemies, and strong enemies it may be, to the principles of the man, but all of them respectful to the office and jealous of its power and security. Of course there are many who do not call upon the President, even when the visit is one of mere official intercourse. Where the personal relations forbid the association, the visit of respect and of custom is not paid, and usually, indeed, the visit is omitted by many who feel that there should be no marked courtesy where there is no sincere respect. But enough of this, you will say, and so adieu. E. B.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1847.

A new year has dawned upon us, and one which is pregnant with great political events. The country yearns for Peace, while the Rulers proclaim War, and that kind of war which shall reach and penetrate the vital parts of the enemy's country. The Peace Societies and all Peace Men, the spirit of an enlightened Civilization, the Christianity of the world, and much more, that of the Prince of Peace himself, demands that nations should learn war no more,—but all such preaching seems vain and futile, uttered in the ears of those who sway the sceptre of the country. Having eyes they see not, having ears they hear not, and will not understand. I do not propose, however, to moralize upon this state of fact. Before the month expires, the war of words will reach you from those high in authority, and the year will give utterance to more than a million of sermons and solemn addresses against all war, and especially against the one which is not in accordance with the Spirit of Liberty, nor of justice, nor of humanity. The old classic deity represented the god of war in a picture so true to life, and so forbidding, that one of even the commonest sympathies of life might well shudder to avoid the worship of such a divinity. Behold him in his chariot drawn by the furies of Flight and Terror—or upon his blood-stained altars, or feeding with vulture like voracity upon birds of prey, or, out of battle, debauched and false, till at last he too is wounded by the unerring hand of the sure marksman. How different is the picture of Peace, bearing the Olive Branch and the horn of Plenty, with wisdom for their handmaids, learned men for their worshippers, and worth and justice the common counsellors of all. Truly, as said the Senator from N. H., this war does stamp the age in which we live as barbarous. May the morning of the year upon which we have entered see it closed, and the People be permitted to swell the triumphs of Peace, by returning to those fruitful and joyous pursuits of civil life, which alone can make a nation truly great. E. B.

One Hundred Millions of Dollars.

Washington, Jan. 1, 1848.

The estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year for the support of all departments of the Public service, are put down at $55,000,000. A truer estimate would have been one HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. The whole sum necessary may be stated as follows, if the war continues.

Expenses for present service.....	$55,000,000
Deficiencies in former appropriations..	14,000,000
Ten regiments of regulars.....	10,000,000
Twenty of volunteers.....	20,000,000
	$99,000,000

And if the deficiencies are as much for the next year as for the present, the full sum will be from fourteen to twenty millions additional. If all this is not a prelude to the visits of tax-gatherers and heavy internal taxation, then there is no judging of the future from the past,—no truth in history, nothing in the great past to learn nations future wisdom.

Mr. Polk has but to suggest an honorable Peace, to secure all its blessings. Many of his friends in Congress would even gladly take the initiative in a peace movement, if the President would but sacrifice his individual obstinacy to the public good.—The Government is now paying the sacrifice of its best blood and treasures for making Mr. Polk a consistent man. He who could be "every thing by turn and nothing long" to secure the Presidency—who won Pennsylvania and a portion of the North to his interests by false professions upon the tariff, and the South to his person, by his known attachment to free trade, must forsooth keep the nation at war, to vindicate his mere personal opinion.

There is no Congress or Supreme Court to day. All the world will be at the White House anon.

"Black spirits and white,
Blue spirits and grey."

I reserve a description of this truly Republican exhibition for the evening, in the mean time I wish all my readers, "A HAPPY NEW YEAR." E. B.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 31, 1847.

Holiday dullness in business is upon us, and with the exception of a small panic in some of the country bank paper, all is quiet. To give a full history of the rumors, would take too much room, suffice it too say, the Atlas Bank, the Susquehannah Bank, at Montrose, Pa., and the Delaware Bridge Co., of New Jersey, are the only bankrupts; All bank circulation secured by New State stocks, is as good as gold, continually paid holders should not be in a hurry to believe the rumors of the street, which are got up for the benefit of note brokers. As a general rule, notes that brokers will give 90 per cent. for are worth their face.

At our Navy yard all is bustle and the workmen abundant. The steership Fredonia, Lieut. F. A. Neville, commanding, has received her crew, and is expected to sail for the Gulf of Mexico at once. The ship of war Plymouth is ready, and will proceed to the East Indies. The brig Dolphin will proceed to the coast of Africa as soon as possible. The other vessels at the Yard are the sloop of war Vincennes, and frigates Macedonia and Savannah, laid up in ordinary; brig Washington and steamer Legare, laid up for the Winter, and the receiving ship North Carolina and steamer Fulton.

An interesting scene was enacted on Christmas day, at the annual meeting of the friends of the Sunday School attached to the Methodist Episcopal Church on Pacific street. Mr. Kirk, in an exceedingly neat and appropriate speech, presented to the pastor, Rev. A. M. Ostrom, on behalf of the Church, a Christmas cake, on lifting the frosted cover of which it was found to contain five eagles and ten half eagles being of standard gold. This present was unexpected by the pastor, who in very feeling terms acknowledged this token of the affection of the people over whom he was placed in charge.

The last curiosity is some trained birds, who are perfect and act the part of waiters, and go through various other curious evolutions. They have been ten years in training.

In relation to our German Newspaper the Trilisme of to day says—The *Schnellpost* newspaper, including type, printing materials, subscription list, right, title, &c, was sold this morning at public auction under the auspices of James S. Thayer, Esq., public administrator. It was brought by Herr Wagenitz, of the firm of Helmich & Co, German booksellers, for $1,000 cash. We presume that its editorial conduct will be confided to Charles Heinzen, a well known German republican, and intimate friend of the late Editor, whose arrival here is daily looked for. Herr Heinzen is a man of eminent vigor and ability as a writer and under his charge the paper will be as little liked by the absolute Governments of Germany as before.

It was stated at the sale that the circulation of the *Schnellpost* was 1,300 weekly and 700 semi-weekly

Captain Ryrie, of the steamship Hibernia, was yesterday introduced to the merchants of New York, at the Exchange. Captain Ryrie was introduced by John Griswold, Esq, and addressed by Deputy Governor Ogden on the part of the merchants.

"AM I MY BROTHER'S KEEPER."—The Gazette must decline the publication of an advertisement, headed $100,00 Reward. We are not aware that such a paltry sum would tempt a reader of the Gazette to catch a boy about ten years old, rather spare and delicately made, with black eyes, hair straight, though somewhat inclined to curl." Nor would any proposition of that amount induce them to harm a woman twenty-six years old, who is said to be very respectful and pleasant when spoken to." No one would harm her when we say she is the mother of the "delicately made" boy, and of two other children also with her.

It is to be hoped that no one who reads the Gazette is so poor that he can be tempted to gain his bread by money thus earned. Famine alone in its most horrible form could tempt a man thus to sell his manhood, by turning an informer. No man who has read the Gazette, could eat bread which would be literally soaked in the bitter tears of a mother and her little ones, who will their hopes of freedom blighted, would be by his act, given once more to the hands of their taskmasters. If this family, is now within the limits of free Pennsylvania, we hope for the honor of the press, the State and of humanity that no trace of them will be found through the medium of "the press". We are sure the advertisement has been sent us for one who does not read the Gazette, for no one who does, could thus insult its conductors and readers.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—This stupendous undertaking, appears to those at a distance like a Fairy tale, or one of Aladdin's wonderful exploits, rather than like an actual matter of fact enterprise.—Nevertheless, the work goes on, as will be seen by the following paragraph from the Niagara Democrat of the 23d ult: Upon a visit to the Falls during the past week, we noticed that the work of preparation had made a visible beginning upon the Canadian side; a clearing having been made from the river some distance back. There can now be no doubt of the prosecution of the work as rapidly as possible.

LADIES IN COURT.—At Debham, Mass., the ladies attend the sittings of the Court of Common Pleas. Recently there were counted twenty-three women in the galleries, who, while their ears and eyes were open to the proceedings of the Court, employed their fingers nimbly with their knitting and sewing.

CONVENTION TO FRAME A CONSTITUTION FOR WISCONSIN.—The Constitution offered to the consideration of the people of Wisconsin having been rejected by them, a new Convention has been chosen, the members of which assembled at the Capitol in Madison, on Wednesday the 15th ult.

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The dispatch below informes us that our State Legislature at Harrisburgh has organized and is ready for the business of the Session. The Speaker of the lower house is well known to the people of the State as a Canal Commissioner for several years and identified with the Buchanan and Porter School of politicians. He was also one of the editors of the old Harrisburgh Key Stone, and a Locofoco politician by education as well as inclination of the rankest kind. We have engaged an able correspondent who will keep us well informed of all the doings at the Capitol, through the medium of the mails as well as by telegraph.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburgh, Jan. 4, 1 P. M.

The Representatives assembled in the Hall of the House, at 12 o'clock M. in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, and were called to order by the Clerk, Mr. Fleming.

On motion the Clerk proceeded to open and read the returns from the respective counties of the states, when it appeared that ninety eight members were present, and were sworn in, according to law and took their seats.

On motion, the House proceeded to an election for Speaker—whereupon Wm. F. Packer, (Locofoco) of Lycoming county was elected over George Ladley, Esq., (Whig) of Chester county, by a vote of 63 Yeas to 33 nays.

On motion a committee was appointed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives were organized and ready to proceed to business.

Also, on motion, the customary committee was appointed to act in conjunction with a similar committee of the Senate, to inform the Governor that the Senate and House of Representatives were duly organized and ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make—after which the House adjourned.

THE COMMERCIAL CAPITAL OF PENNSYLVANIA.

We give below a comprehensive abstract of the business of Philadelphia, for the year 1847. We are soon to be connected with our sister city, by means of a continuous Railroad, in addition to our Canal, and naturally watch her progress, which has indeed been rapid, for the past year. We copy from the Bulletin which speaks of the business of Philadelphia in the true spirit of State and city pride.

"Having entered upon a new year, it may be well to turn back and take a review of the one just closed. In this retrospect there is every thing to gratify the feelings of our inhabitants. In the first place we have been exempted from any epidemic. Then, the business of our city has far surpassed that of any former year. During the last spring in the dry goods trade to the west and south-west, we enjoyed the lion's share. In the unexampled activity in Breadstuffs for export to Europe, our city came in for her full proportion of the increase, and our commerce, both foreign and domestic, has received an impetus that will be felt for years.

The great thoroughfare, which is to unite our city with the fertile west by an iron band, is in rapid progress of construction, and is destined to produce the same effect upon Philadelphia, which resulted in New York on the completion of the Erie Canal, namely to make Philadelphia the leading city in this great confederacy. The inexhaustible resources of our State are sure guarantees for the accomplishment of this object. Our Wheat trade in twenty-seven years has risen from 365, to *three millions of tons*, worth at tide water *twelve millions of dollars*. The *Iron trade* has increased within the last four years even in a more rapid ratio, and it now equals that of all the rest of the Union united.

Manufactures are springing up around us, as if by magic, and the sound of the Hammer and the Steam-engine vibrates on the ear from all quarters. Our population is increasing rapidly, and they all find employment at remunerating wages. Notwithstanding the great increase in business, and the unexpected stringency in the money market, but few failures have taken place, and among the Dry goods houses engaged in the Western trade, not a single *suspension* has taken place. These are some of the retrospections in reference to the past year; now let us exhibit some of our proofs in detail of the increase in business.

EXPORTS OF FLOUR MEAL AND GRAIN.

	FLOUR.		
1846	bbls. 366,610	1847	bbls. 429,654
	CORN MEAL.		
1846	bbls. 144,857	1847	bbls. 360,531
	RYE FLOUR.		
1846	bbls. 19,730	1847	bbls. 20,107
	WHEAT.		
1845	bu. 86,089	1846	bu. 245,136
1837	bu. 523,538		
	CORN.		
1845	bu. 129,256	1846	bu. 279,920
1847	bu. 1,102,610		

The comparative value of the exports of the above five articles in 1846 and 1847 was as follows:

In 1847, $6,101,729.—In 1846, $2,761,962. Excess of 1847 over 1846, $3,337,137, or upwards of 60 per cent *increase*.

In grain the measurement, by the public measurers has been as follows:

	1847.	1846.	1845
Wheat, Bush.	947,918	98,393	792,582
Corn "	1,093,261	665,178	763,187
Rye "	78,972	30,829	43,357
Oats "	360,131	320,924	357,677

In Cotton, the following is a comparative statement of the receipts in 1846 and 1847.

Bales.—In 1846, 43,421—In 1847, 39,665.

Leather—The import shows a large increase this year over any former year.

This result is gratifying, but in pay lead it is more so, as will be seen by the following table

Pigs. In 1845, 116,595—In 1846, 109,005—In 1847, 118,005.

Hides—The comparative supplies in 1846 and 1847 is as follows:

In 1847, 151,957 Hides against 99,257 in 1846.—In *Naval Stores*, the increase is very large.—The following statement varies materially from our morning contemporaries, in the article of Pitch alone superseds of 10,000 bbls.

Rosin.....	68,377 bbls.
Tar.....	3,700 "
Pitch.....	1,117 "
Spirits of Turpentine.....	10,628 "
Turpentine.....	1,188 "
Total.....	84,591

The comparative imports of Coffee, Sugar and Molasses, from foreign ports have been

	Coffee.		Molasses.	
	bags	tcrs	hhds.	
In 1845	72,105	0	0	1,625,941 gall.
1846	126,697	0	106	2,292,852 "
1847	72,501	4	18	2,475,738 "
	Sugar.			
	boxes	hhds.	bbls	bags cases
1845	14,000	5,268	5,952	25,027 80
1846	27,369	3,521	9,357	15,281 "
1847	54,267	15,808	7,966	32,572 0

Showing an increase in Sugar of more than one hundred per cent compared with 1846.

We now come to the Coal Trade—which employs annually several hundred thousand tons of tonnage more than the whole tonnage arriving at the port of New York from foreign ports. The quantities sent to market in 1847, have been as follows, omitting the Shamokin region.

Of this quantity there were shipped 956,062 tons from Port Richmond alone. The clearances from that place comprised in 1847—2 ships, 36 barks, 661 brigs, 4771 schooners, 771 sloops, and 5200 boats and barges. Total, 11439 vessels.

Total from the Lehigh Mines.....	613,612 tons
By Schuylkill Canal.....	222,513 "
" Railroad to 30th inst.....	1,317,983 "
" Lackawanna.....	389,000 "
Total Wyoming.....	281,268 "
" Pine Grove.....	91,233 "
Total as far as ascertained.....	2,917,563

Foreign Coastwise Table.

If our space permitted, we would give additional evidences of our increased prosperity.

The number of arrivals at this port during the last six year have been as follows:

	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Total
1846.....	159	601	6177
1847.....	668	1,053	7,450

During the past season, the Tow-boats belonging to the Philadelphia and Havre de Grace Steam Towing Company towed between this city and Havre de Grace, *Four Thousand Five Hundred and Sixty Boats*. A number of boats were also towed from Havre de Grace to Delaware City, laden with iron, &c., in addition to the above numbers.

Examine these tables carefully as we may, we find no item to disappoint us, and make us say, here in a vital point the trade has diminished. In all parts the report speaks of prosperity and increased strength to Philadelphia, which under all circumstances, must remain the point of primary interest to our city. The North American gives us, besides, the names of forty new firms that commence with the new year, which does not indicate any decline of strength. We are in the receipt of a part of the Statistics of other commercial cities of the East, and shall show them in contrast to the report above.

The Public Works.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Canal Commissioner's Office.
Harrisburg, Jan. 1, 1848.

As many erroneous reports are in circulation, and as numerous inquiries have been made, in relation to the opening of the Public Works, the Board of Canal Commissioners deem it proper to state that all the repairs to the main line of Canal and Railroad, between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, will be completed by the middle of February, and that the navigation will be resumed at as early a day in the Spring as the weather will permit the water to be let into the Canal. By order of the Board,

THOMAS L. WILSON,
Secretary.

TAYLOR AND WEBSTER.—The New York Courier and Enquirer, predicts that Gen. Zachary Taylor will be the next President, and that Daniel Webster will be the Vice President, and that Daniel Webster will succeed Gen. Taylor to the Presidency. Dated at New York January 1st 1848.

FROM MEXICO.

By our Eastern mails, we are in possession of later intelligence from Vera Cruz.

The Arco Iris of the 16th, states that a revolution had taken place at Tabasco, which had for its object the deposition of the present Governor.

The Mexican Government have proposed the exchange of Gen. La Vega and Blanco. The papers of the interior are bitter in their denunciations of the State of Zacetecas, because it chooses to take no steps relative to the war.

Gen. Marian, has resigned his command for the reason that Government had refused to sanction the manner in which he had provisioned his troops, and because the troop of cavalry sent him by Santa Anna, had shamefully deserted him.

MEXICAN CALCULATIONS.—The *Razonador*, a Mexican print, estimates our loss during the campaign which embraced the different affairs at Contreras, San Geranimo, Churubisco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec and the Garitas, with the causalities in the capital, at 2699, killed, wounded, and missing.

REPLY OF THE CONGRESS TO PRESIDENT AMAYA'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.—If in the middle of the disasters now destroying the very existence of our unfortunate country, and when in it, the groans of profound tribulation are incessant, it is permitted us, unhappy Mexicans, to enjoy any sensations consolatory or flattering, it is at the present moment in which the supreme executive power of the federation appears re-organized in conformity with the rules and regulations of our fundamental code. Without this important event, the most shameful anarchy was about to complete the humiliating work of our destruction, ready so far advanced by the Government of the United States which is converting it to its own exclusive profit. This result was unavoidable, because the administration having been suddenly abandoned, ominous symptoms of utter dissolution presented themselves in the most vital parts of the Mexican confederation. The recent re-union of the national representation has been, therefore, an important event in our critical situation, because without this re-organization already accomplished, it would have been impossible to elect, as we have done, an executive.

Behold! already arrived an epoch consoling in its perspective, that re-animating the drooping spirits of the people, may make them superior to their unfortunate and humiliating position. They only wait the bold direction of their compatriots, when they have a chief with power to act, and if they receive it, active, decided and loyal, it may be foretold that the vital spirit of the nation will yet revive sufficiently to resist new attacks from our triumphant adversaries, become strong within themselves, and appear, perhaps, at a future period, victorious, recovering their tarnished glory, their now sullied name, and their proud title of freemen. But if, on the contrary, a false policy prevails, not having for its basis the noble intent of repairing the ills caused to the nation by immorality and egotism, annihilating virtue the foundation of a liberal system—if such an erroneous policy, we repeat, is going yet to direct us during this terrible conflict, there can be no salvation, but on the country certain ruin and shame to the unfortunate Mexicans, whose nationality will be forever lost.

The solemn oath your Excellency has just taken, in the bosom of the national representation, binds you in honor to follow invariably the path you have laid down; for the ideas you have just promulgated, as the programme of your administration give us the satisfactory hope of a brighter future.

Your Excellency comes into power invested with ample facilities to bring forward all kinds of patriotic efforts in behalf of your fellow-citizens, and if there is any thing depending on the legislative power, your Excellency need not doubt its loyal and decided cooperation, because, among its members, the conviction predominates that unanimity, constancy, honor and virtue, alone are able to save the country. Undertake, then, your Excellency, the grand work of regeneration, be firm in establishing and everyone into effect a policy that, instead of bringing upon you the dislike and enmity of your countrymen, will cause them to surround your person with their sympathies and blessings.

Your administration will acquire an imperishable renown, the people will heap upon you the rewards of glory you will have obtained as the illustrious champion of the independence and liberty of your nation.

Local Intelligence.

THE Anniversary of the Catholic Institute took place at their Hall, in St. Paul's school buildings on Fifth street, on Tuesday evening. The audience was large and respectable although the evening was unfavorable. The Exercises were highly interesting to the literati of our city. The address of Mr Fetterman was well chosen, distinctly pronounced, and replete with argument, and profitable views. The essay of Mr. Carroll we were precluded from hearing, for want of time, but have heard it highly spoken of by those who were present, as also the Anniversary address by Mr. Shannon.—Altogether, the performances were creditable to the Institution, and instructive and interesting to the audience

CITY ELECTIONS.—The election for officers of the General Election, Aldermen, Constables, School Directors &c., in the respective wards of Pittsburgh came off on Tuesday, and the Whigs carried every ward but one,—the Fifth.

TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. Dr Riddle is to address the association of teachers in our city, on Thursday evening next. From the well known literary character of Dr. Riddle, the public may expect a lecture replete with useful instruction. Let those interested in education by all means attend.

THE GOVERNORS MESSAGE.—We shall publish this document in the course of the afternoon in an extra, which the subscribers of the Gazette can obtain gratis by calling at the office.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.—In our office box has been placed a letter addressed to "Youngstown," probably Uniontown.

TERRIBLE EXPOSURE OF A KITCHEN RANGE—LOSS OF LIFE.—The Baltimore Patriot of Monday, says a kitchen range, or water boiler, in the back part of the extensive refectory establishment of Mr. Luther Fox, in Light street, exploded about nine o'clock, producing most lamentable and fatal results. The Parent had been placed in the furnace a short time before, and when it attained a certain heat, the Range or boiler, which had been made of cast-iron, burst into a thousand fragments, leaving down the brick wall in which it was placed, scattering the bricks and pieces of metal in every direction with terrific violence.

At the time of the explosion, three white women and a colored girl, were standing immediately in front of the boiler. They were all blown with great violence to the opposite end extremity of the kitchen literally buried up with bricks, fragments of the boiler and other missiles, added to which was a large quantity of boiling water. When the rubbish and fragments were removed, on of the unfortunate victims, Mrs Mary Ann Roden, an elderly widow lady, was found to be dead. A brick or some hard substance had struck her head and fractured the skull. Sarah Heasly, a young girl, was found to be dangerously if not fatally injured. She is scalded and much bruised. Nancy Quinn, another of the victims, was considerably injured, but hopes are entertained of her recovery. The colored girl, Ann Tracy, is much injured from scalding and bruises, she also complained of severe internal pain. Her case is doubtful. A colored man named Nelson Smith, was just entering the kitchen at the time of the explosion. He was struck with some of the fragments, and considerably bruised, but his escape may be considered fortunate.

THE INDIAN MISSION CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, was roughly held at Jacksville in the Cherokee nation, on Friday. The Conference had disposed of its regular proceedings, the fourth anniversary of the Indian Mission Conference was held. This was a meeting of much interest. The speakers were Revs. J. W. McKinney, Rev. Thos. A. Hurlburt and a native Potawatomie the Rev. M. Boshina. Forty-five members paid their annual subscription of one dollar each; thirty-two persons were made life subscribers, by the payment of five dollars each. A public collection was made, which amounted to twenty-six dollars. Three natives gave each one bale of cotton, and were thereby constituted members for life of the parent society. The total amount raised in the Indian Mission Conference the past year was six hundred and seventy dollars thirty-six cents.

TENNESSEE.—It appears from the Report of the Comptroller of Tennessee, recently laid before the Legislature of that State, that the total liabilities of the State, drawing interest on the 1st Monday of October last, were $3,337,850,60 and that the total productive Stocks of the State drawing interest, were, at the same time, dols. 4,509,120,01 cts. By this it will be seen that the balance of assets over liabilities is dols. 1,199,573,98 cts. The total receipts into the Treasury of the State during the last two years, including the balance on hand at the commencement of the period named, were dols. 819,596,05cts. The disbursements in the same time amounted to dols. 612,314,12 cts—leaving a balance in the Treasury of dols. 177,261,73 cts.

LIBERAL BEQUEST.—Martha C. Hall, late of Portland, bequeathed all her property to the First Parish of that city, (Dr. Nichols's) the income to be appropriated, under the direction of the pastor and trustees of the Charity Fund of said church, to promote the cause of religion, charity and good morals, the amount of the gift is abut $5,500.

MR. JAMES PEACOCK, late of Harrisburgh, advantageously known in years gone by as an efficient and intelligent newspaper Editor, and more recently as Postmaster at Harrisburgh in this State, has purchased an interest in the Philadelphia Bulletin and will henceforward be associated in the Editorial and business management of the paper.

TENNESSEE.—A bill to exempt the home of a family from sale on Execution was indefinitely postponed in the Legislature of Tennessee on the 21st ult. by a vote of 50 to 13.

JOHN B. GROVEY, Esq., is the delegate to the Whig National Convention from the 7th Congressional District of New York, instructed for Henry Clay.

JOHN A. CORWAN, Esq., is the delegates to the Democratic National Convention from the 8th Congressional District of Ohio, instructed for General Cass.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 4, 10 P. M.

In the Senate the all-absorbing matter was the discussion on Mr. Calhoun's resolutions.

The galleries were filled at an early hour to hear the discussion.

Mr. Calhoun referred to his remarks in opposition to the war at the close of the last session of Congress, and said he was opposed to it not only because it was unjust, but because he believed it was unnecessary and might have been avoided, but from high considerations of national policy, he believed he had reason to predict that serious consequences would result to this Union. To avoid, as far as possible these evils he had offered his resolutions.

Several other Senators advocated the resolutions and after a dissultory discussion of some length upon various points suggested, the resolutions were postponed, and the Senate went into Executive session.

In the House, Mr. Botts called up the resolutions relative to the Richmond mail route, and after some slight discussion they were postponed for the present.

The House then went into committee of the whole for the purpose of resuming the consideration of the President's Message. A motion was made to refer certain portions to a select committee, and upon this, quite an animated discussion arose, which resulted in the prevalence of a motion for the committee to rise.

Bills were reported for the construction of a dry Dock in New York, and for the payment of French Spoliations prior to 1801, and making further provisions for the widows of revolutionary soldiers.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Baltimore, Jan. 4, 5 P. M.

The Southern mail is in, but contains no news from the army.

Gen. Taylor arrived in the city of Natchez, on Wednesday the 19th ult. Great preparations were made for his reception, and he gave quite an eloquent and modest reply to the speech delivered on behalf of the city and surrounding country welcoming and tendering to him, the hospitality of the city. The exercises were highly interesting, and the cheers in honor of the hero of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista were loud and oft repeated.

MORE COUNTERFEITS.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Baltimore, Jan. 4, 6 P. M.

Counterfeit $400 Treasury notes, well executed, have been detected in circulation in the city of Mobile. The public should be on their guard, as they are well calculated to deceive.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Philadelphia, Jan. 4, 1848.

The Southern mail is in, but brings no news from the seat of war.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Cincinnati, Jan. 4, 1848.

Navigation is open at St. Louis, and the weather very pleasant.

The steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston last evening. We have not received her news, by reason of some interruption in the transmission of telegraphic news, on the line east of Philadelphia. Our readers may expect the news to-day.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 4 P. M.

Nothing is doing worth reporting. The markets generally present no material change.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 4, 4 P. M.

Flour—The market is very quiet, and the tendency downward.

Grains—There is less doing in corn, and the market has a downward tendency. Rye is heavy and inactive. New prime White Corn is selling at 65@ 66c ⅌ bu.

Provisions—There is a better feeling in Pork, but I can quote no improvement in the prices—This improvement is owing to the rise in New Orleans. Dealers are holding off for foreign news.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4, 3 P. M.

Flour—There is no material change in the market from yesterday, but the market is of any thing duller; Sales of Howard street brands have been effected at $5,87½ ⅌ bbl, and of City Mills at 5⅞ ⅌ bbl.

Grocries—Coffees have yielded, which has produced an active business. Molasses and Sugar are without change.

Wheat—Sales of Prime Red at 132@135 ⅌ bu.

Corn—Prime White is selling at 56@58c ⅌ bu; and Prime Yellow at 59@62c ⅌ bu.

Provisions—For Pork and other hog products, the market has a downward tendency.

Naval Stores—There is more activity in the market, with an upward tendency

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4, 6 P. M.

Flour—Moderate sales were effected to-day at $4,81½@4,95 ⅌ bbl.

Whiskey—Sales of Raw at 17½c ⅌ gall.

Sugars—Sales of 40 hhds N. O. at 4½@5 ⅌ lb.

Molasses—Moderate sales of N. O. are effected at 22c per gall.

Killed Hogs—Sales are quoted at $2,75@2,50 ⅌ lb. 257,415 hogs have been packed this season.

Provisions—There is nothing excepting in Lard of which we notice sales of prime 5½@5¾ ⅌ lb.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY DEPOT.—The books published by the Society number in variety about one thousand, in English, German, French, Spanish, Portugese, Italian, Dutch, Danish, Bohemian and Welsh. The Parent board are now turning out about 6000 volumns of books per week, and employing 100 colporteurs to circulate the same.

INDICTMENT OF MILLER FOR FORGERY.—A telegraphic dispatch, dated Boston, Dec. 27, states that George Miller was held to bail in $15,000, which he obtained. The Grand Jury found six counts against him for forgery of three notes of $2,000 each on Belknap, which he held or passed.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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