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BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

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FOR LATEST 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.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington, Jan. 2, 1848.

The chaplain of the Senate, Rev. Mr. SLICER, preached a sermon to-day upon the death of Hon. JOHN FAIRFIELD, late U. S. Senator from the State of Maine, and from the text, "Work while the day lasts, for the night cometh when no man can work." The audience was very large, and the sermon, a very plain one, and probably not very palatable, as dancing and worldly amusements were denounced in the presence of a multitude, four-fifths of whom were fashionable people. There was a general staring among the crowd as the preacher gave utterance to the sentiment that "dancing was a silly vain and mischievous practice." The President and lady, the Heads of Departments, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Members of the two Houses of Congress were present. John Quincy Adams was also present, the oldest person in attendance and always one of the most punctual upon the Sabbath as other days.

From the statement made by the preacher it appears that five Senators, in a body of sixty members have died in less than a year, and a larger number of the members of the House in the same period of time, not many of these died at the capital and the deaths was not therefore, in consequence diseases contracted here. Washington City is unusually healthy, but the new habits of life, the different hours of business, beginning legislation at noon, dining towards evening, throwing business or dissipation into the night, might well make inroads upon the stoutest constitutions. There are, however, some physical giants here who can endure all this and not suffer.

The Hall of the House of Representatives was thrown open this afternoon to the Society of Friends where one of the members, Mr. Taylor preached to a small audience. E. B.

POLITICS AND BUSINESS, THE WAR WAR MEASURES, &c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3,—Monday night.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES have passed affirmatively upon the proposition that the War with Mexico was *"unnecessarily and unconstitutionally commenced by the President."* The vote was 85 to 81,—pretty close voting, as it would have been, had the House been full. The Whig members voted upon this proposition, not in the form of a Resolution, but oddly enough upon the amendment to an amendment, offered by Mr. Henley, (see the reported proceedings.) Mr. Henley of Ia., was summarily pulled down by this amendment to his amendment, not dreaming that in the play of plot and counter plot he was to be so essentially overreached. He, nor his friends, were willing that a simple vote of thanks should be adopted to General SCOTT, but as with the thanks to General TAYLOR, after the battle of Monterey, to couple it with extraneous matter. In both cases the party was filled, but the vote to-day was marked and important. In the opinion of the House of Representatives, the war with Mexico was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally commenced by the President.—This is progressing to some purpose, and a sufficient answer to the libel of the last Congress, originating in the House of Representatives and with Linn Boyd, that the war was brought on by "the act of Mexico." The change of public sentiment which has wrought this change of opinion, since the commencement of the war, ought to learn the President this unnecessary and unconstitutional war is also unpopular. Could Congress have been consulted early in May, 1846, when this war broke out, or in the previous month of January, when the order was given to march our troops to the Rio Grande or could this Congress by any possibility of a revolution backwards be called upon to have given an opinion of a war thus begun, there would have been an overwhelming majority of the Representatives of the People, as there ever has been of the people against it. There are many opinions among Whig members and others as to the best way to get out of this war, but there is no differences as to its origin, none as to the manner of its progress, none as to the ambitious views of the Executive. But there are questions of real difficulty involved in these issues. All feel that the claims upon Mexico for spoliations ought to be paid. But all must agree that pecuniary claims are not good causes of war, particularly when there is a palpable inability to meet pecuniary obligations. Repudiation as a cause of war, an American may well hope never to see incorporated into the laws of nations. Misfortune is esteemed a crime in some, but civilized nations ought to find some better reason for coming to blows.

Mr. Hudson's Resolutions offered to the House to-day attracted some attention, and a good deal of sparring. The Locofocos pounced upon it at first with a determination to lay the Resolution upon the table but finally after a little whispering, and winking debate, an attempt was made to drive it from the House by defeat, as it was found not to be palatable to all the Whig members. The first struggle of the party was an attempt to overrule the decision of the Speaker, who in conformity with many precedents, had decided that a motion to lay upon the table was in order, after the previous question had been moved. The Speaker was sustained by a close party vote, and the Resolutions, after a good many assaults in front and rear were rejected by a vote of 137 to 41. They are as introduced by Mr Hudson as follows,—but in introducing them it is due to the movers and the Whig members to say that there had been no consultation or concert of action of any kind among the Whig members before they were brought forward.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of requesting the President of the United States to withdraw to the East Bank of the Rio Grande our Armies now in Mexico and to propose to the Mexican Government forthwith a treaty of Peace on the following basis:

That we relinquish all claims to indemnity for the expenses of the War, and that the boundary between the United States and Mexico shall be established at or near the desert between the Nueces and the Rio Grande.

That Mexico shall be held to pay all just claims due from citizens at the commencement of the war, and that a Convention shall be entered into by the two nations provided for the liquidation of those claims and the mode of payment.

The Locofoco members regarded action upon these Resolutions as a great triumph, but they were subsequently non-plussed in the action first announced.

Many miscellaneous questions were brought before the House during the day, and some of marked importance. One proposes an inquiry as to the expediency of allowing a drawback on *Canadian Wheat*, after it shall have been ground into flour for shipping purposes of export. Another, which was in the form of a bill, to a revision of the present consular system. A third Resolution was a characteristic inquiry upon the President as to the fact whether the Secretary of State here, or the Minister abroad, had made any reply to an assault upon our public faith on the part of the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Parliament. Mr. Ingersoll in this Resolution is only seeking public notoriety by the novelty of his inquiry.

In the Senate there was a very spicy debate upon a question of courtesy, and upon the ten regiment bill. Mr. Cass delivered himself of another bunkum speech, and another public bid for the Presidency. The praise he bestowed upon the Army was next, and would have been well enough, had not the obvious reason of it been an expected *quid pro quo* in the form of votes for the Presidency.—The speech was a written one, and it was written with care. The hard labor of it, however, was borrowed from the Adjutant General's office. It was stated that there were 43,560 men now in the field, 32,000 of whom were under Scott; 6,700 under Taylor or Wool, and the balance scattered over New Mexico and California. All this is much less than the force authorized by Congress, notwithstanding which, however, thirty additional regiments are asked for. Mr. Cass's speech had the merit of brevity, and though an attack was disarmed upon the opposers of the War, a challenge was thrown down for the Whigs to pick up, by the declaration that the war was just, and the course of the Administration correct. So thought not the House in their vote.

Mr. Calhoun signified his desire to be heard to-morrow upon his Resolutions, and a very spicy debate arose as to whether he should be heard or not. The Senate has always been, through all the storms of party, a courteous body, and a departure from its accustomed urbanity was threatened to day.

Mr. Cass seemed to be the leader, but after two hours, was stormed out of his intention. More conspicious still was Mr. Foote of Mississippi, a new Senator who has not yet learned to distinguish between the stump speaking of Mississippi and the Senate Chamber. Time will teach him the difference, if Senators do not. To-day Mr. Badger of North Carolina, one of the most able and distinguished members of the Senate, administered a rebuke so graceful and yet so pointed, that the Senator will hardly forget it for a time. Mr. Douglass of Illinois, too, made his *debut*. He, too, has something to learn of the quality of forbearance and mutual respect relative to the body of which he is a member. Mr Jefferson Davis, the new Senator from Mississippi, complained of the injustice done to the Army, by "the law's delay," in public bills, but the answer recoiled upon him at once, in the question put by Mr. Crittenden, if Congress had not upon one day, voted fifty thousand men, and ten millions of dollars, and beyond all this, all the estimates of the Departments. All of those men could have been called into service nineteen months since, and yet the last of them are not all now in Mexico.

Mr. Clay is expected here to-morrow, and will remain for some time. On the 17th he will preside at the Annual meeting of the American colonization Society. E. B.

Governor Shunk's Message.

We gave yesterday the last "state paper" of Governor Shunk, which accomplishes what has been deemed hitherto impossible, his previous efforts in stupidity and "enthusiasm" which we believe is the most approved term for describing the character of Locofoco "state papers" at the present day. Upon one point only is the message worth reading and that relates to our finances, and the State debt, which last, strange to tell has not increased. The increase of business on our public works added to the vigorous collection of our heavy taxes, has at last enabled the state treasurer to say he can meet his payments without a loan, an achievement that could not have been accomplished under a loco Treasurer, and which has in fact been done against the opinion of Mr. Shunk, though he now notices the fact so complacently. In relation to relief notes he gives an opinion that they should be funded at a fair rate of interest and thus remove from circulation this depreciated currency that reduces to the public creditor the amount of interest we promise to pay. He recommends economy in the expenses of the government and a revision of the canal and rail road tolls, and other sources of revenue to obtain means to form a sinking fund and to free the citizens from heavy taxes.

With perfect rabidness he denounces all corporations as the relics of the dark ages, and argues that they *take away the rights of the people*, forgetting that in a previous clause he argued that corporations were originally established *to give the people their rights*. Free Banks are denounced and "examined" with a sagacity, that is most worthy of commendation. The Governor has arrived at the conclusion that the Stocks of New York and of Ohio are not money, and that they are valueless, not being gold or silver. It is not to be expected however, that he should know much about the banks of other states, after showing his utter ignorance of those of our own. In relation to our own banks, he retommends more of the absurd and cheating policy, by which they have before been shorn of the usefullness, by the citizens. He proposes that after the ragged relief notes are got rid of, the banks shall not issue a note of less value than $10. The result of this change will be to give the people ten ragged notes, issued by our neighbors, in place of ten Pennsylvania notes able to command ten silver dollars. But we need not enlarge upon this, every man knows the folly of excluding the notes of banks we know to fill the business channels, with our present trash. He argues that caution must be exercised in relation to increasing bank capital, as owing to our large increase of specie receipts, the people might get to overtrading. All banks who want their charter extended, must be examined, and if they have made "panics," "expanded" or "contracted," they are to be allowed to expire. He makes an allusion to other and less important topics, and concludes with a tirade against what he calls special legislation. He says "we are all Pennsylvanians—we have the same constitution of government—the same common rights—then why should we not have the same common laws?"

Were all the people indolent and content with general laws, under which "human vegetation" only is practicable, we know of no man so fitted to be their governor, as the one who now is honored above his merits, in occupying the chair of State in this Commonwealth. The people of Pennsylvania, above all, need the special legislation their Governor opposes; nor is any one part of the State more urgent for it than Pittsburgh. We are at a loss how to classify his statement in relation to special legislation, whether it is knavish or foolish. The general tenor of his Message makes it belong to the former class; still it can be called foolish, for who does not know and feel that corporations, the result of special legislation, are the most democratic of all things. Who does not know that under such laws the capable and energetic poor man is able to unite and partake with the rich man in the profits of manufacturing. There are now in Pittsburgh journeymen who will at once go into business if a charter can be obtained, as under it they can secure the aid of capital. If the charters are refused, they must toil on as journeymen still, leaving the profits of their labor where they now are, in the hands of those who have capital.

Under our present Executive, we may well feel that Pennsylvania is unfortunate. With citizens full of enterprise, territory ample, and abounding with all that makes a great agricultural and manufacturing people, our progress suffers, in comparison with other States, because we are retarded by the legislation of pot-house politicians, unable to wield efficiently the government of the State.

Governor Shunk has not drivelled over so much space as Mr. Polk, but he has attained the same point. Instead of a State paper, he has used his official station to promulgate, as sound principles of government, theories that could only originate in the most deplorable ignorance. "Truth is omnipotent, and public justice certain." Feeling this, we hope yet to see Pennsylvania with a Chief Magistrate worthy of her magnificent territory, her boundless resources, and her energetic people.—Under no Shunk pilots can our progress be any thing but flattering to the State pride, but no one can check the feeling within him, that whispers, had we a head as energetic and wise as the body politic is powerful, no rank in the confederacy claimed by other States, could overtop us. We should be, indeed, the Key Stone State, a claim our neighbors may well doubt, so long as its most honorable officer is filled with such vagaries as these of which our present Governor has been delivered

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OUR WESTERN CONQUEST.—It will be observed, by the telegraphic despatches, that our military force in Santa Fe has become mutinous, and that what Mr. Polk calls American territory, is the scene of riot on the part of a military mob. Why the people may well ask; was Gen. Kearney and Col. Fremont called home? Whose incapacity caused the looseness of instructions under which officers acted that made it necessary for them to repair to Washington to have their collisions adjusted? Are our soldiers to murder Indians, as at Fort Mann, and are we to hear of outrages committed at Santa Fe, and not ask who caused it? These things may be for the present unanswered, but there is a time at hand when these disgraceful acts will be stamped so clearly upon their authors, that he who runs may read.

THE NECESSITY AND CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE WAR.—The vote of the Hon. Moses Hampton upon Mr. Ashman's amendment has caused much remark and a universal expression of opinion that he has acted directly against the sentiments of his constituents. While the whigs of his district are strenuous for an honorable peace, he will find them as ever, true to their principles, and firmly fixed in the opinion that the war was unnecessary and unconstitutional.

UNITED STATES FINANCES.—According to the monthly statement of the Secretary of the Treasury there was on deposite in the various Government depositories on the 27th ult. subject to his draft, the sum of $4,200,399,90.

The following are the transfers ordered:

To Assistant Treasurer, New York	$125,000 00
To Assistant Treasurer, Philadelphia	125,000 00
To Assistant Treasurer, New Orleans	75,000 00
	$325,000 00
From Assistant Treasurer, New York	125,000 00
From Assistant Treasurer, Philadelphia	375,000 00
	$500,000 00

Local Intelligence.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

The annual election was held last evening, at the rooms of the association, at which there was a large attendance, the President of the Association, Thomas Bakewell, Esq., in the chair, with Mr. Harper as Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Jas. Marshall, the By-Laws of the Association were amended so that members of the Association only can be elected Secretary. The motion was carried unanimously, and is a reform much needed, as it will secure to the benefit of the Board valuable details in regard to their proceedings, which have been lost in some degree. On motion of Mr. W. J. Totten, Mr. Harper, the Secretary, was unanimously elected a member.

The report of the Treasurer being next in order, was read by Mr. James Wallace, and exhibited the most gratifying results. The receipts for the past year have been $1,018 75, and there is now a balance in hand of $755. The Association now comprises 217 members, a nett gain of 61. Eighty members have joined in the year, and 13 have resigned, removed from the city, or deceased. After the report was accepted, Mr. Marshall moved that two auditors, who would do their duty, be appointed to audit that and his previous report. The President named S. F. Von Bonnhorst and J. Carothers.

The annual election was next in order, Messrs. Wm. Larimer, jr. and W. H. Denny acting as tellers, and reported the following gentlemen as elected without a dissenting vote.

1848

BOARD OF TRADE.

PRESIDENT,
THOMAS BAKEWELL.

VICE PRESIDENTS,
N. B. Craig, F. Lorenz.

TREASURER,
James Marshall,

Secretary—John Harper.

DIRECTORS,

Wm. Barker,	Robert Bell,
J. Carothers,	T. S. Clarke,
J. Dalzell,	W. H. Denny,
Joshua Hanna,	R. Drizell,
James May,	J. McFaden,
W. R. Murphy,	J. Ogden,
Jos. Pennock,	C. Zug,
R. E. Sellers,	Jno. Shipton,
W. J. Totten,	S. F. Von Bonnhorst,
W. W. Wallace,	John Shiea,
Geo. Weyman,	

The President, on accepting the office he has ever filled so ably, briefly returned thanks for this renewed testimonial of confidence, expressing his readiness to promote the usefulness of the Association. He alluded to the annual report of the Treasurer, and congratulated the members upon the favorable state of affairs it showed, contrasted with previous years. A short time since, and it was seriously debated whether they should not dissolve; now, all was successful, and the accession of members assured them of the great interest felt in the objects of the Association. He noticed the project that was started last year of procuring a permanent and proper location, that would give them rooms more suitable for their purposes. He expressed the hope that the plan would not be allowed to fail. Other cities of smaller business than our own, had rooms where they could meet daily to transact business, and we should not be without similar facilities. We needed room for meetings upon subjects of general interest, which should be obtained not only for their benefit, but for that of the community at large.

The suggestions heralded yesterday, we are grateful to see, are in accordance with the opinions of those best informed. As the business men of the city are united in their opinions, there can be but little doubt that the Board of Trade will soon be in possession of a building creditable to the business of the city.

TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION.—This body met on Thursday evening. There were but few members present, owing, no doubt to the disappointment of the public in their expectations of an address on the subject of education, and the importance of an assimilation of views among those entrusted with the instruction of the youth of our city, from a gentlemen favorably known among the literati of the West.

The importance of teachers mingling together at stated times, and examining, and reviewing old lessons, is of the utmost consequence, in refreshing the mind and improving the capability to impart instruction to others, as well as to prevent impositions on the public. Education is the basis upon which rests the security, prosperity and happiness of citizens of a government such as ours, and it should be cherished and promoted by all. We hope to see a lively interest manifested in the attendance of teachers, and others interested. At the stated meetings of the Association hereafter. They can, and will be deeply interesting by public lectures, examinations, &c, if encouraged by the public.

MEETING.—The Young Whigs of Pittsburgh will meet at Temperance Hall, on Saturday, evening. As this will be the last meeting prior to the election of Mayor, we hope every whig will be present. Business of importance will be laid before the meeting.

The approaching election is important, not only to the municipality of Pittsburgh, but as its bearing upon subsequent elections both at home and abroad. We not only want to reelect our good Mayor, and thus have an efficient Executive officer for the next year, but we wish to do so by a majority that shall compare favorably with the tremendous majority we are determined to give to the next nominee of the whig party for President of the United States.

INTELLIGENCE FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—The bark Isabella Heyne, Captain Dewing, arrived this morning from Rio de Janeiro having left that port on the 3rd November.

The United States frigate Brandywine, after a long passage from Norfolk, was going into Rio when Captain Dewing left. The accounts of the recent failures in England partially affect the Brazilians who dealt. Richmond, $19; Baltimore $17 to 19; coffee plentiful; exchange, 17½; freights, $1 to New York, and $1 10 to New Orleans.

Intelligence from Buenos Ayres reach the 24th of Oct. By a decree of Rosas, all port was to be Closed to vessels arrivals after Nov. 20, and only vessels of 220 tons admitted, which would be forced to give bonds not to touch at Montevideo on departure.

Licences were granted by Rosas for the importation of 15,000 bbl. flour at $15 duty, and 5,000 bushels of wheat.—*New York Herald Jan. 2nd.*

LOCOFOCO DOCTRINE.—The following significant paragraph appeared in the Washington Union. It is extracted from the New York correspondence of the Government organ, and is evidently only a foreshadowing of the evils which the policy of the Administration is destined to fasten upon the country—*standing army and direct taxation!*

—Both the democratic papers of this city—the Globe and Evening Post—have exposed with the utmost warmth the recommendation of the Treasury in favor of a tax on tea and coffee. *There can be no doubt that Direct Taxation is now popular with a democratic*, and has only to be brought before *the people* to find favor with the majority."—*Phil. Sun.*

LEAP YEAR.—Our readers are aware, we presume, that the year we have just entered is Leap Year. Every fourth year contains 366 days, one day more than ordinary, added to the month of Feb. 365 days, one day more than ordinary, added to the month of Feb. The calender of the Roman Emperor, Juna, made the year 365 and one fourth days. It was found however, there were some minutes less, which in the course of centuries had made a difference of three astronomical equinox of about ten days. Pope Gregory XIII, in 1582, corrected this error by suppressing ten days in the calender, and to prevent such a discrepancy in future, he established the rule of adding one day every four years. This is why it is called Leap Year.

COL. JACQUES, well known as having much experience, and being a strict observer in regard to all kinds of animals, says that the age of poultry may be ascertained by the form of the *rump piece*, or that part which contains the oil glands. When the fowl is less than a year old, this part is quite small where it joins the rump, but after it is over a year, it begins to fill up at the junction, and so continues as the fowl grows older, till it becomes quite hard and fat and fleshy, where the *rump* piece joins the body, whereas in young fowls it is small, as though a thread had been tied around.—*Exchange paper.*

GLORY.—Millions of bushels of human bones have been transported from the continent to Hull for agricultural purposes. These, which were collected on the plains of Leipsic, Austerlitz, and Waterloo, were the bones of the bold, the brave, and the chivalrous, who fell fighting their country's battles. With them were mixed the bones of the horses, and both were conveyed to Yorkshire, where they were ground to dust, sent to Doncaster, and sold for manure.—*Yorkshire paper.*

"NOTIS VERONS."—The Alexandria Gazette says that Mr. Polk, told us in the message of last year that it *remained to be seen* whether the admission of Santa Anna to Mexico would or would not prove advantageous to the United States. He forgot to tell us in his late message what he has *seen*. Cannot he give a special message upon the subject.

MR. CORWIN AND THE PRESIDENCY.—It is currently reported on the authority of the Cincinnati Gazette, that the gallant "Wagon Boy," has resigned all pretentions to the Presidency, in favor of Judge McLean, a citizen of whom Ohio and the Union may well be proud.

THE amount of Treasury Notes outstanding on the 1st instant, it is officially stated, was $14,937,339,31.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington, Jan. 6—9 P. M.

The Senate was called to order at the usual hour—prayer by Mr. Slicer.

Hon. Dixon H. Lewis appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Petitions were presented by several Senators, on a variety of subjects, and were referred to the appropriate committes.

The Vice President, as Chairman of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Bequest, laid before the Senate their annual report, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Mason offered a resolution to restore Mr Ritchie, the editor of the Union, to the privileges of reporter in the Senate.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, asked and obtained leave to introduce a joint resolution for the payment of claims under the Mexican treaty of 1839; which was read a first and second time, by unanimous consent, and referred to the appropriate committee.

Mr. Webster opposed the passage of the ten regiment bill, as also did Mr. Hale, with decided ability and force.

HOUSE.—After the presentation of petitions and remonstrances, on motion, of Mr. Jones, the House went into committe of the whole, on the matter of the Richmond mail route, Mr. Smith of Indiana in the chair.

Mr. Murphy favored Mr Meade's emendment, and wished the rates fixed by law.

Mr. Meade urged the adoption of his amendment and spoke for some time in its favor.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

St. LOUIS, Jan. 6th, 1 P. M.

We have one week's later advices from Santa Fe. It is of little interest, other than in the mortifying reflection, that the capability of the officers in charge, is inadequate to preserve order and military discipline. The troops are in a most deplorable state of insubordination, and difficulties of a serious character are frequently occurring.

The Mississippi is [illegible] of ice, above and below this city, and steamers are now freighting for the upper Rivers as usual. There is 6 feet of water in the channel at Cairo.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Philadelphia, Jan. 5, 7 p. m.

The mail has arrived at Petersburgh, but brings nothing important from the army.

Private letters from Europe, confirm the news received from Europe by Telegraph.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6, 5 P. M.

The markets generally are without change in any important particular. Prices remain nominally as before the steamers arrival. I may remark the same in regard to the Baltimore market.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 6, 4 P. M.

Flour—The market is steady but not active. 1 hour of sales of 2000 bbls, at former quotations. There is a demand for shipment, but at lower rates.

Wheat—Sales of 3000 bu prime Red at 125 ⅌ bu.

Corn—Prime white is selling at 67c ⅌ bu. The grain market is at a stand.

Provisions—The market is heavy for Pork, and I hear of no sales; lower offers would be accepted. Lard is selling at 7½c ⅌ lb.

Whiskey—Moderate sales are affected at 27½c.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6, 6 P. M.

Flour—The markets is steady, with no change in prices.

Sugar—Sales of N. O. at 4¾@4¾c ⅌ lb.

Molasses—Sales to a moderate extent at 22½@23c ⅌ gall.

Mess Pork—Sales of 2000 at $9 37½@9 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Provisions—There is nothing doing, excepting in Lard, in which the market is active, with sales of 1300 bbls at 6½c ⅌ lb; and 1000 kegs at 5½@6½c ⅌ lb.

Whiskey—Sales at 17c ⅌ gall.

In regard to money, I would remark that the market is exceedingly tight.

FROM LIBERIA.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,
Washington, December 14, 1847.

By the arrival of the I. B. Gager, at New York, we have received despatches from Liberia to the 11th October.

On the 25th of August the new flag adopted by the Republic was hoisted, and the day was celebrated with much enthusiasm. On the 18th of September the United States brig Boxer, Lt. H. Hall, Esq. commander, saluted the flag of the Republic with twenty guns. Captain Murray, of Her Majesty's ship Favorite, on being notified of the change in the political relations of Liberia, the formation of the new constitution and government, and the adoption of the new flag, informed the authorities that "the flag of Liberia will be temporarily recognized by her Britannic Majesty's ships on this station until further instructions from her Majesty's Government."

We record the fact with pleasure that his Government was deeply interested in their welfare, and, in his opinion, would not hesitate to acknowledge their independence. After, however, the new flag was raised, Captain Murray came into port again, with a letter addressed to the new flag, informed the authorities that British Government would not interrupt the Republic of Liberia if the people of Liberia would not interfere with British commerce on that part of the coast of Africa; and Captain Murray then saluted the new flag of Liberia, which he had before promised to do.

The Commissioners appointed for the purpose were prosecuting the purchase of territory, having lately secured all the Little Cape Mount region. Intelligence was received in prospect of their being able to purchase New Cestos, the site of the only remaining slave factory. Gov. Roberts says:—We shall not be able to secure it, except at a very extravagant price, as long as the slavers continue their evil practices. Within the last three weeks they have succeeded, notwithstanding the vigilance of the officers of the men-of-war, in shipping two cargoes of slaves—one, I am told, by a French officer in an American vessel; rather she was American built, but sailed under the slavers flagged. This success has so elated them that they now openly avow their determination to prevent any negociation for the territory, and have recently made large presents to the chiefs on condition that they will not transfer their country to the Americans.

One of the vessels alluded to above was the brig Bridgeton, of Philadelphia, Captain James A. Gilmore, who, having landed a cargo of goods at New Cess, went to Monrovia on his way to the United States, via Brazil, and stopped to take in ballast, and he, being sick, was taken on shore. The vessel remained there some two or three weeks, during which time she was boarded by the United States brig Dolphin, and every thing appeared as far as to remove all suspicion from the mind of Captain Pope. Soon after she sailed for New Cess took in about 500 slaves, and left the coast!

Ought not that factory on shore to be broken up? If the authorities of Liberia are not successful in purchasing the territory, the slavers will have to depart very fast.

We would take this occasion to appeal to our friends for funds to aid us in sending two expeditions to Liberia in January—one from New Orleans, in the schooner Hunter, and the other from Baltimore (with about 60).

W. MCLEAN.

NEW YORK SPECULATION.—A mercantile house at Belgium has contracted with all the railway companies of Germany to supply all their carriages with silk blinds for lighting. They simply propose to reserve to themselves the right of changing the blinds as often as they please, and they require the company to engage themselves not to accept, during fifty years, either for money or gratuitously, any blind but theirs. Their object is to cover the blinds with advertisements.

SUPERSTITIOUS BIGOTRY.—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 Canada side; a clearing having been made down the river some distance back. There can now be no doubt, of the prosecution of the work as rapidly as possible.

News Items.

A paper has been started in Princeton, Bureau county, Illinois, on a novel plan. It has three editors—a Democrat, a Whig and an Abolitionist each of whom controls his separate department.

COMMERCE OF BOSTON.—In the year 1847, the number of vessels which have arrived at Boston, port from foreign ports is 2,739. Last year, 2,090. Increase, 649.

ARRIVALS AT NEW YORK.—For the year ending January 1st, 1848, the number of vessels which have arrived at New York from foreign ports is 3117. Passengers arrived during the same period 105,110.

NAVIGATION OPEN.—The Delaware is as free from ice, from the city to the Capes as in the month of July. Business was quite lively along the wharves, this morning.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

INTELLIGENCE.—A mere child—a girl named Mary Ann Gerry, only 12 years old—was found in the streets of Boston, on Friday last in a beastly state of intoxication. The mother of the child is dead, and the father is absent with the army in Mexico.

SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—The Protestant Episcopal Mission for Seamen in the City of New Orleans, is about to erect a church, at a cost of ten thousand dollars. Attached to it is to be a library for the use of seamen.

MIAMI CANAL.—Navigation is again resumed on this level, and will doubtless be as far as Dayton in a day or two.

☞ A YOUNG MAN from 15 to 17 years of age, who writes a good hand, can hear of a permanent situation by applying at this office, immediately. ja7:2

THE FARMER'S SONG.

Success to the jolly old farmer,
Who sings at the tail of his plough—
The monarch of prairie and forest,
'Tis only to God he may bow!
He is surely a fortunate fellow—
He raises his bread and his cheese,
And though hard is his labor in Summer,
In Winter he lives at his ease.

When the reign of Winter is broken,
And Spring comes to gladden and bless—
When the flocks in the meadow are sporting
And the robin is building her nest—
The farmer walks forth to his labor,
And manly and firm is his tread,
As he scatters the seed for the harvest,
That yields to the nations their bread.

His banks are all chartered by nature,
Their credits are ample and sure—
His clerks never slope with deposites,
Pursued by the curse of the poor;
His stocks are the best in the market,
His shares are the shares of his plough—
They bring the bright gold to his coffers,
And pleasures and health to his brow.

When his fields with rich harvests are teeming,
And the reapers go forth to their toil,
None so happy and free as the farmer—
Possessor and lord of the soil:
He sings while he roams his broad acres,
As none but a farmer can sing,
And would not exchange his condition
For the splendor and pomp of a king.

When his crops are all gathered and sheltered,
And his cattle are snug in the fold,
He sits himself down by the fireside,
And laughs at the tempest and cold:
A stranger to pride and ambition,
His duty he strives to fulfil,
Determined, whatever betides him,
To let the world jog as it will.

His trust is in Him who has given
The seasons, the sunshine, and rain—
Who has promised him "seed time and harvest,"
So long as the earth shall remain,
And if from his duties he wander,
Led on by his venturesome will,
Through life and his changing relations,
God's providence follows him still.

ABDUCTION OF AN INFANT.—A most striking instance of female depravity has been disclosed, lately, in the case of one Caroline Smith. It appears she stole the child of a respectable family in Albany, and travelled with it through the length of the Albany and Buffalo railroad, pretending it was her own child, drugging and abusing the innocent babe, in order, by its forced sickness, to work upon the sympathies of the people in the different cities in which she stopped, in order to draw money from them. She has been arrested and is now in jail, while the child has been safely restored to its own joyful parents.—*North. Chris. Adv.*

THE HEROINE OF TAMPICO.—Mrs. Ann Chase has signified to the American Tract Society her desire to receive and distribute, by sale and gift, as many of the Society's publications as they may see fit to forward to her at Tampico—thus to become a voluntary Colporteur for that city. At her suggestion, some thousands of Spanish tracts have been issued by the Society.

☞ THE CLIMATE is strangely destructive to the human cuticle, (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—then thus the ancient Roman Philosophers cured all diseases—they computed that more of the pores of the skin, than any other portion 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; it have seen it cure the worst and oldest cases of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Old Sores, Barber's Itch, Sore Heads, Ringworm, when every other internal and external remedy had failed—its effect rendering the skin white, clear and soft, though it be yellow and coarse, is wonderful—it removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Morphew, and disfigurement of the skin—but persons must be particular and ask for Jones Soap—to be had in Pittsburgh at WM. JACKSON'S, agent for Pittsburgh, 57 Liberty st. Price 50 cents. novl9d&wly

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☞ 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. 21 Courtland st. N Y, is the greatest wonder of the 19th century. Its effects are truly miraculous. All pains are instantly burned, scalds, &c., and all external sores, in a few minutes after its application; healing the same on the most delicate skin, leaving no scar. It is equally beneficial in all kinds of inflammatory diseases, such as sore Nipples and Eyes, Sprains, Rheumatism, White Swelling and Tetter, Burns, Bums, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Bites, Tic Doloreaux, &c. We might add as proof to all we say, the names of many eminent physicians who use it in their practice, and hundreds of the clergy who praise it to their people. Kind parent keep it constantly on hand, in cases of accident by fire, life may be lost without it, but by its use all burns are subject to be cured, unless the vitals are destroyed. Caution—Remember and ask for Connell's Magical Pain Extractor, manufactured by Comstock & Co. N Y, and no other.

Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent for Pittsburgh, 59 Liberty st., head of Wood. novl9d&wdm1T

☞ 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 lost their hair for 20 years have had it restored to its original perfection by the use of this balm. Age, state or condition appears to be no obstacle whatever; it also causes the hair to flow with which the deficient hair 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 unequalled; it holds three times as much as other hair hair restoratives and is more edectual. The genuine manufactured by Comstock & Co., 21 Courtland street, New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh, only genuine, by WM. JACKSON, 59 Liberty st., head of Wood; in Washington, Pa., by Sweeny & Son, in Brownsville, by Leonard & Lancaster; in Canonsburg, by Dr. Vosel; also, by our agents in every town in Pa., Ohio and Md. novl9d&wdm1T

☞ Does your hair fall off, does your hair turn gray is it harsh, is it dry, or dirty, I pray?
It's this, you can make it soft, silky and fine,
Dry and healthy, and beautiful as this hair of mine.
And to have this, you have but three shillings to give
For a bottle of Jones' Hair Restorative.
Header, if you have bad hair you would really be astonished at the lovely effect a three shilling bottle of Jones' Coral Hair Restorative has on it; it works like a charm. Sold at 59 Liberty st. novl9d&wly

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☞ Yellow Teeth and putrid breath,
Spongy gums and loose roots make
Is repulsive and disgusting.
All could have teeth as white as pearl,
Sweet breath—hard gums—nice 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 59 Liberty st. novl9d&wly

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BIBLE SOCIETY.—The "Annual Sermon" of the Female Bible Society of Pittsburgh and vicinity, will be preached by Rev. B. H. Riddle, in the 1st Presbyterian Church on to-morrow evening, 23 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 8½ o'clock, P. M. The ladies of this congregation friendly to the Bible cause, are respectfully invited to attend. jan1dit*

GAZETTE JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
THIRD STREET, CORNER OF FORT DUQUESNE.

We are now prepared to execute in a superior and expeditious manner, all kinds of JOB PRINTING, such as large Posters, Steamboat Bills, Bills of Lading, Letter Sheet Circulars, Handbills, Cards, &c. &c.

BOOK AND PAMPHLET PRINTING

to any extent executed in the best manner, and all kinds of Printing done with accuracy and at the