THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:

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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, 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.

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH; REMARKS, Speculations, &c., &c.

Washington; Jan. 4,—Tuesday night.

THE PROCEEDINGS in Congress are becoming more and more interesting. Mr. Calhoun's speech, a brief sketch of which I send you, drew an immense crowd to the Senate chamber. The audience was immense for its numbers and highly intellectual and fashionable. The ladies crowded their own circular gallery till there was no room for ingress or egress,—and the privileged seats below were also filled with the admirers of the distinguished Senator. It would hardly be extravagant to say that the Senate chamber was wreathed in smiles and beauty. The dressing too was much of it gorgeous. Any man, no matter how aged, or sober, might well be proud of drawing forth such a concourse of people, and indeed there are but few men who could thus fill the chamber. Mr. Calhoun's manner of speaking is strong and affective, without being pleasing. He never aims at ornament and rarely gives utterance to metaphor, comparison, or a figure of speech of any sort. In his remarks to-day, I remember but one and that an appeal to Senators, when speaking of Mexico that they would not chain our living body to a Mexican corpse, by annexing Mexico to the United States. There is no prelude or perogation to what Mr Calhoun says. He jumps at once into the very being of his subject, and when he has closed, you have the end of his speech. His speech to-day is not an easy one to answer, and must add great weight to the general opposition to the war. "I cannot approve nor can I support it," said Mr. Calhoun, "regarding it as a war unnecessarily commenced, as one which could have easily been avoided, and as greatly endangering our free Institutions!" An opinion like this, from a man so eminent as Mr. Calhoun, it seems to me should have great weight with his political friends. The Administration was addressed with great earnestness and effect,—and the question put to the party Senators how they could, disavowing a war of conquest, as they did, push the Government into the inextricable embarrassments into which it was placed by the war. "Where" said Mr. Calhoun "are your professions for free trade, when thus you propose measures which are to increase the amount of taxation, where your regard for a metallic currency when thus you find it necessary to issue paper money,—where your horror of a National debt, when you are by an unnecessary war piling up a debt which the present nor the next generation can extinguish."

Calhoun's habit without notes, or even a reference of any sort. Such is Mr. Calhoun's custom, and to-night or to-morrow, he will probably dictate it to some friend in nearly the precise words in which he delivered himself to the Senate.

I cannot suppose the speech has had much effect among men in power here, for that is not come, but may yet serve to confirm those who have been inclined to similar opinions, and who may have been wavering in their judgment. It will, however strengthen the Peace men abroad, and impart among men, whose judgment is worth the having, and whose opinions tell upon their own and coming time a new impulse to peace principles, and to tary Glory, if it is the enthusiasm of the moment, will prove the bane of the Republic. Nothing by tory" says a wise man, "is Philosophy in the sad example," and the world abounds of conquest, consequences growing out of gratuitously commenced. [illegible] lay upon the table for a time,—perhaps for [illegible] no probability of their call them up until [illegible] representatives have administer adoption. The House to the Executive to-day, and by and another than every. Though the last Congress a stronger impossible to obtain the correspondence given to the return of Santa Anna to Mexico after leaving visit to Havana. Resolution after Resolution was then offered, but to no purpose. Now however, the Whigs are determined that there shall be no concealments in regard to the War—Whatever is hidden in the Departments, should be brought to light, and particularly where there are men in Congress and out of Congress too, so blind and willful as to shut out and deny all truth in regard to the origin of the War. The House calls both for the correspondence leading to the return of Don Lopez de Santa Anna, for the facts attending the return of Paredes, and for the instructions given to Mr. Slidel. We shall soon see how much "aid and comfort" Mr. Polk and his friends have given to the Mexican generals.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs have reported a bill appropriating five millions of dollars, in five per cent. Stock, for French Spoliations committed prior to 1800. There is an ascertained majority in favor of this Bill in the two Houses of Congress, and if it is not doomed to a second veto in the person of Mr. Polk, it will relieve many hearts and cancel an obligation, or rather perform a public duty which ought long ago to have been discharged.

The military Bills will be pushed through the Senate as soon as practicable, but I foresee a months discussion at least and probably more upon these ten and twenty regiment bills.

Mr. HAMPTON you will see has offered a series of Resolutions looking to the admission of Mexican Provinces into the Union, by their own consent as free territory. Mr. Dickey, a neighboring Representative has also offered a series. There are now some dozen sets before the House and two before the Senate,—those of Mr. Calhoun and those of Mr. Dickenson.

This city is thronged with strangers and fashion and amusement attract the crowd. To-night there is a grand Assembly, one of the winter series, "patronized" as they say in England by the Secretary of State and the leading men, Ministers, Heads of Departments, Senators, Representatives, &c. It is a little world of glitter and gewgaws, where the night is illuminated with other stars than those set in the skies, a great place indeed, as all ball rooms are for catching colds, beaux, husbands and wives. E. B.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The organization of the House of Representatives was given to our readers by Telegraphic dispatch, on Wednesday morning. The printed proceedings have reached us by the "Daily Intelligencer," and we find little of interest unreported. The oath to support the Constitution of Pa., &c., was administered to the Speaker elect, by George Ladley, Esq., the Whig candidate for Speaker.

On motion, the hour of meeting was fixed for the present at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Senate met at 3 o'clock P. M. The Secretary of the Commonwealth being introduced, presented the credentials of the newly elected members.

Ner Middleswarth, elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Jacob Wagonseller, was first sworn. Next in order was the qualification of Mr. Small of Philadelphia county, elected last year, and vacated his seat for the purpose of a Mexican campaign. The newly elected members were then qualified, and took their seats.

On motion, the Senate proceeded to the election of Speaker,—whereupon it was ascertained that William Williamson, late Speaker, had 16 votes, and Samuel Hill had 13 votes. Mr. Williamson was thereupon declared duly elected.

The rules of last year were then adopted, and the usual Committees, to inform the House and the Governor that the Senate was duly organized, &c. were appointed, after which the Senate adjourned.

CINCINNATI RELIEF.—The resolution of our city councils for the relief of the sufferers by the late disastrous flood at Cincinnati and Louisville, has been promptly met, and the efforts and wishes of our citizens in Mexico, the following, (submitted by the Hon. Moses Hampton, the Representative from this District,) is not the least interesting. The position was submitted on Monday last, but was laid over for future consideration.

We are pleased to see such ground as this occupied by Mr. Hampton, because it virtually sustains all the leading principles contended for by the most sterling Democrats. The following is the preamble and resolution referred to:

Whereas, in pursuance of the existing war with Mexico, a large portion of the territory of that republic has been reduced into our possession by the army and navy of the United States, and for this and other causes, it has become difficult, if not impracticable, to restore a permanent and honorable peace, by any treaty that could be ratified by any constitutional authority in Mexico, which would be recognized and observed by the people and States of that Republic, and sanctioned by the President and two-thirds of the Senate of the United States; and as a protracted war, will necessarily be attended with a vast expenditure of blood and treasure on the part of the United States, and probably result in the complete conquest and permanent subjugation of the whole of Mexico, and as the said territory is now *free*, and should remain so until its character be changed by local laws enacted by the citizens thereof:

And whereas it is believed, that the people of that country are anxious to secure for themselves, and their posterity, that degree of tranquility, liberty, and protection, which we enjoy; and that the prosperity of the people of both countries, and the cause of humanity, peace and civilization would be promoted by their voluntary union under one confederacy, and the consequent vast enlargement of our home market, and free interchange of their staples and specie for our products and manufactures:

Be it therefore resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any of the States or Territories, within the limits of the republic of Mexico, now occupied by the armies of the United States, or under the military government thereof, may be admitted from time to time, as States or Territories of the American Union, upon the free and voluntary application of a majority of the people of such State or Territory for that purpose, and the presentation by them to Congress of a Republican constitution or form of government, in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

[illegible]

Thanks to Gen. Taylor—The Beginning of the War.

We copy from the National Intelligencer the following report of proceedings:

Mr. Houston, of Delaware, previous notice having been given, introduced the following joint resolution of thanks to Major Gen. Taylor:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are due, and they are hereby tendered to Major General Zachary Taylor, and through him to the officers and soldiers of the regular army and of the volunteers under his command, for their indomitable valor, skill, and good conduct, conspicuously displayed on the 22d and 23d days of February last, in the battle of Buena Vista, in defeating a numerous Mexican army, consisting of four times their number, and composed of chosen troops under their favorite commander General Santa Anna, and thereby obtaining a victory over the enemy which for its signal and brilliant character, is unsurpassed in the military annals of the world.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be struck a gold medal with devices emblematical of this splendid achievement, and presented to Major General Taylor, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his judicious and distinguished conduct on that memorable occasion.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to Major General Taylor in such manner as he may deem best calculated to effect the objects thereof.

After some discussion. Mr. Henley moved to amend, by adding an instruction to the committee to add the words "engaged as they were in defending the rights and honor of the nation." On this he asked for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Ashmun moved to amend the amendment by adding the words "in a war unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President of the United States." On this amendment to the amendment the yeas and nays were called, and it was carried by a vote of 85 to 81. Every Whig in the House voted for it except Hon. Moses Hampton, the Representative from this district, whose name is recorded, with 80 Locofocos, in the negative. I have no remark to make upon this strange vote, except that I am greatly disappointed. I sincerely supported Mr. Hampton, believing that he would truly represent the Whigs of this district. Whether he has done so, I leave your readers to judge, but I cannot think that in regard to the war, he differ from their brethren throughout the Union. W.

The sentiments expressed by our correspondent, are but an embodiment of the feelings of every Whig who has heard of the defection of their Representative, at the commencement of a career that might have been an honorable one. Its not alone a feeling of anger that has been caused by this unexpected desertion of a Whig Member, but there is one of deep sorrow, that he in whom confidence was entire, should thus deceive his friends. Had there been a shade of doubt about the course of Mr. Hampton, his desertion would have been less felt, but to have one who, a few weeks ago, with manly independence, said that had he been in Congress when the attempt was made to declare that War existed by the act of Mexico, he would have voted nay, reversing his opinion so soon, may well cause Whigs to ask, Who among us is true? The indelible stain that never fails to mark one who thus abandons his constituents, is all his own. It is not the Whigs of Allegheny County who have stultified themselves and abandoned their honor. They still can look their brother Whigs of the Union in the face, and say we have not done this—we are still the keepers of our own honor, and leave our Representative in the hands of the party whose dishonor he has made his own.

While the Whigs regret the apostacy of their Member, upon this cardinal point, there is reason for congratulation that he has declared himself so early in the Session. During his continuance in Congress, they will feel their district is misrepresented, but it will make them more cautious for the future. The next Representative will be a man with a head so clear, and a heart so honest, that the end of a short journey, and the change of scene, will not cause him to forget that he was sent by an honorable Whig constituency, whose principles are alike in all places, and under all circumstances.

In continuation of the history of Mr. Hampton's abandonment of the Whigs upon one vital point, we copy from the Post of Friday, the warm welcome its conductors give their new ally. Like other men who feel called upon to abandon their political principles, he has found it necessary to go farther than the farthest, and attempts to make up for age in service, by "brilliant deeds" at the commencement of his servitude.

The War with Mexico—Mr. Hampton's Position Defined.

Among the various propositions that have been presented to the House of Representatives at Washington, on the subject of, or connected with, our affairs in Mexico, the following, (submitted by the Hon. Moses Hampton, the Representative from this District,) is not the least interesting. The position was submitted on Monday last, but was laid over for future consideration.

We are pleased to see such ground as this occupied by Mr. Hampton, because it virtually sustains all the leading principles contended for by the most sterling Democrats. The following is the preamble and resolution referred to:

Whereas, in pursuance of the existing war with Mexico, a large portion of the territory of that republic has been reduced into our possession by the army and navy of the United States, and for this and other causes, it has become difficult, if not impracticable, to restore a permanent and honorable peace, by any treaty that could be ratified by any constitutional authority in Mexico, which would be recognized and observed by the people and States of that Republic, and sanctioned by the President and two-thirds of the Senate of the United States; and as a protracted war, will necessarily be attended with a vast expenditure of blood and treasure on the part of the United States, and probably result in the complete conquest and permanent subjugation of the whole of Mexico, and as the said territory is now *free*, and should remain so until its character be changed by local laws enacted by the citizens thereof:

And whereas it is believed, that the people of that country are anxious to secure for themselves, and their posterity, that degree of tranquility, liberty, and protection, which we enjoy; and that the prosperity of the people of both countries, and the cause of humanity, peace and civilization would be promoted by their voluntary union under one confederacy, and the consequent vast enlargement of our home market, and free interchange of their staples and specie for our products and manufactures:

Be it therefore resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any of the States or Territories, within the limits of the republic of Mexico, now occupied by the armies of the United States, or under the military government thereof, may be admitted from time to time, as States or Territories of the American Union, upon the free and voluntary application of a majority of the people of such State or Territory for that purpose, and the presentation by them to Congress of a Republican constitution or form of government, in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

[illegible]

grounds taken by Clay, Corwin, Webster and most of their distinguished leaders, or give to Mr. H. the *cut direct*. He admits, in view of the state of affairs in Mexico, the utter improbability of a treaty with that country, which would be satisfactory to our citizens; recognizes the fact of our possession of a large portion of the Mexican territory, and the probable subjugation of the whole country; and clearly points to the admission of the whole of that country into the American Union, as a body of *free States*. Mr. Hampton is sufficiently well versed in international law, and the constitution of our country, to know, that the States which may be formed of that territory, can not be any other than *free* States from the facts that slavery is not recognized among the people of Mexico; that a conqueror has no right to change the organic laws of a conquered people; and that if this right were recognized, our Constitution gives to Congress no power whatever over this subject. His preamble and resolution, in addition to other commendable features, clearly opposes the Federal heresy more recently known by the name of the *Wilmot Proviso*. Let Mr. H. but adhere, throughout, to the principles clearly deducible from his proposition, and he will find himself acting with the great body of the Democratic party.

Comment is unnecessary. Within the united forces of loco focoism failed to do, has been accomplished by the one who was selected to fill the post of honor. A loco foco member has been elected by whig votes. He has shown his willingness to sacrifice the honor of the Union, and of the whigs, to the loco locos upon a cardinal principle, and we have no guarantee that he will not abandon the honor and interests of his constituents when internal policy is the subject of debate. The tariff for will abandon, no doubt, with the same facility with which he has abandoned the whig position on the origin of the war, and in relation to the conquest of Mexico.

Sketch of Mr. Calhoun's Speech.

Mr. Calhoun on the 4th inst, made the speech so long anticipated, in relation to our Mexican policy. His Resolutions having been read, he said, in substance, that in offering to Senators these resolutions he had been governed by the reasons which induced him to oppose the war. His original opposition to the war he did not intend further to allude to than to explain his present position. He opposed the war then, because he thought it unnecessary, and could have been easily avoided. After the war had been sanctioned by the Government, he endeavored to give that direction to it which would as much as possible avert the calamity. The motive which prompted these Resolutions was neither to strengthen the Executive or the opposition. He should speak with freedom and independence, and as became a Senator who had nothing to ask from the Government or from the people.

He wished now, as at the last session, to advocate only a defensive line. He proposes a defensive line as best to end the war, and to preserve the institutions of the country. The President went for conquering a peace, and for making the Government of Mexico subservient to our interests. He had been victorious at every turn, from the storming of the castle of Vera Cruz to the opening of the gates of the city of Mexico to our victorious arms. The skill and bravery of our troops had done all that men could effect. We had been sinning at indemnity in a wrong way.—All that we have won is the military glory incident to the war, and lost many thousand lives, and at least forty millions of treasury.

Mr. Calhoun alluded in some detail to his proposed defensive line, and the good results which would grow out of it. The men who had lost their lives would have been sufficient to have secured all the line, and the interest of the money expended would have paid the cost. Mr. Calhoun argued that this would be the policy of the Government now, and that there were stronger reasons than ever for its adoption. Last year the Government was in a flourishing condition. The money market was easy; our breadstuffs were shipped to Europe in consequence of the famine, but the fact was different now. We might get men, but we could not get money.

Mr. C. said he had conversed with an intelligent gentlemen who ought to know, and his opinion was that for a Loan of forty millions, we could not get more than ninety, which was equal to seven per cent. If a war of conquest was disastrous, then it was certain the more successful the war was the more certainty there was that there would be conquest.

The vigorous prosecution of the war would defeat all we discovered. We disavow the unlimited sympathy—the seperate existence of Mexico. The sovereignty of the people would be transferred to us, and Mexico blotted from the list of nations. The President proposed that all the factions in Mexico should be put down, and the effect of this was destruction to Mexico.

Mr. C. said that a free and independant Republican Government could not grow up under a conquered people. It might under a kingly power, an aristocracy, or a despotism, but not under a free Republic. He thought the process of opinion was deemed an obsolete idea. He protested utterly against building up any Government in Mexico with a pledge of protection. As Hindostan, had fallen into the hands of England, from a mistaken policy, so Mexico would fall into our own hands. This was the inevitable consequence of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the President of the country was quoted to prove this. All who went forward in this war of conquest would be unwilling to come back. But if we meant indemnity, why not take it now,—without expending forty millions and a future revenue? It would be in the people of Mexico, and what would avail us in securing them? If the war continued, it would create burdens upon the people which neither the present nor a future generation could wipe out.

But, continued Mr. C. should we desire conquest? Every message disavowed it, and the progress of the war, therefore, impeached the intelligence, or the sincerity of the Government. He thanked the Army sincerely for what it had done, but he feared our thanks would be confined to our arms. But, as much as we had gained by arms, we had lost in our civil and political rights. He was sorry that our Government should lose any of the reputation for moderation, justice and wisdom which distinguished it in its early times. We had never before incorporated into our country any foreign Caucassian race. If we took the Mexicans, we should, and for the first time, take into our race among us. We proposed to take them into the Union, and to place them upon an equality with the other race. He protested most solemnly against it. How could we associate with our people this mixture of Indians and half blooded? if the thing was done it might be the end of our race.

Before so sensible a body as the Senate, he need not prove that the conquest of free States was hostile and dangerous to our institutions. All principles proved that the people who conquered free States were themselves in turn conquered. The Union would become imperious, and its patronage overwhelming. All power would be lodged in the Executive, and in the end the Executive would conquer us.

Mr. C. predicted that this executive power would inevitably slide into anarchy. England did not prove an exception to this. She could bear more patronage than all other powers. I remembered the fact, that her higher branches of government were hereditary.—The Roman government had no such power to hold conquered territory. As soon as Rome passed Italy, beyond the Alps and the Mediterranean, she decayed, and her power became a rubble. But England had not escaped. There was a superincumbent power resting upon a power which threatened. Her provinces of Hindoston and Ireland taxed her people to the utterment, and threatened her existence.

What, asked Mr. C. would be the cost of annexation to us? There was territory to be bought and paid for—civil Government to be established, and all the expenses of territory. But in Mexico we could only have provisional government. The Mexicans had old Castilian, Gothic blood in their veins, quite equal to the Anglo Saxon, and would not yield to us.

Nor were they fit companions for us—not as good as a Cherokee—not capable of governing wisely. Nor was it in our power to make a constitution. It was one of the most difficult things in the world, and this admirable Constitution of ours was only the consequence of pressing circumstances and the peculiar men who made it. There was not a State Constitution which could compare with it. Public liberty was not less appreciated now than it once was, but it was turned into a different direction. Military glory was the theme of admiration now. With these impressions he could neither approve nor support the war. Terrible would be the calamity, fearful the responsibility of going on as we had begun.

There was not the smallest chance of success except in a defensive line, and the sooner we took a line the better. His opinion was that Congress at the start of this war, should have expressed our views. We should have been content, at most, to have seized upon the territory contiguous to us. What the defensive line now should be, he would not say. We should, however, fall back from the central position of Mexico and give up this part of the country. By doing this, we can disentangle ourselves. We were tied to a dead corpse and should get rid of it as soon as possible.

Mr. Calhoun said he was an old man, and found himself among strangers. If he did find sympathy with his young friends here, he put it down to the old feelings of which he could not divest himself, and with which he came into public life, thirty and thirty-five years gone by. This was not the first time he had risen in his place to oppose a war. He did so alone when General Jackson recommended reprisals, and happily a war was then avoided.

Mr. Calhoun addressed himself mainly to the Administration to take the back track—to prevent a large public debt,—to says the country and to do right.

The Whig Senators were blamed for voting supplies, to get so much territory which they did not want, and for the support of a war which they deprecated.

In conclusion, Mr. Calhoun said he should not propose nothing; but if he should be sustained hereafter, he should try to raise a committee who would, after investigation, report as to the best line, and with an earnest endeavor to secure it. It might not secure peace, but it would secure us from an embarrassment, which threatened the country, and the end of which could not be foreseen.

Mr. Sevier moved to lay the Resolutions upon the table, disavowing any intention to prevent debate.

Several of the Whig members voted no, but Mr. Calhoun desired that this course should be taken, and the Resolutions were so disposed of.

☞ 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. 1872t

HIGH WATER in each month.

month	depth ft.	in.	month	depth ft.	in.
January	25	10	July	0	0
February	25	6	August	0	0
March	11	11	September	0	0
April	11	11	October	0	0
May	26	6	November	0	0
June	28	6	December	0	0

Ft. and Flat Boats.

month	Arrivals ea. mo.	Tonnage ea. mo.	Money levied ea. mo.
January	11	170	6 50
February	17	300	17 00
March	35	473	35 00
April	37	460	25 50
May	11	173	5 75
June	14	200	10 00
July	11	173	5 75
August	6	75	4 25
September	7	85	4 25
October	19	355	17 75
November	19	310	10 50
December	10	115	7 25
Total	177	2525	140 50

Keel and Canal Boats.

month	Arrivals ea. mo.	Tonnage ea. mo.	Money levied ea. mo.
January	15	150	7 50
February	21	300	3 00
March	14	370	18 50
April	23	500	25 00
May	49	1220	61 00
June	23	1000	15 00
July	52	1510	75 50
August	50	1350	67 50
September	60	1630	81 50
October	93	2650	132 50
November	10	250	12 50
December		250	12 50
Total	360	10180	509 00

Pad. Priced Steamers.

month	Arrivals ea. mo.	Tonnage ea. mo.	Money levied ea. mo.
January	91	2761	159 14
February	175	5715	285 75
March	152	4761	238 05
April	178	5561	278 05
May	201	6261	313 05
June	230	7161	358 05
July	229	7161	358 05
August	179	5461	273 05
September	217	6761	338 05
October	231	7161	358 05
November	219	6761	338 05
December	172	5161	258 05
Total	2365	73761	3688 05

Pad. Priced Steamers that arrive more than once a week.

month	Arrivals ea. mo.	Tonnage ea. mo.	Money levied ea. mo.
January	101	10263	512 63
February	135	13763	688 13
March	175	15715	785 75
April	152	17661	883 05
May	178	17661	883 05
June	230	21861	1093 05
July	229	21861	1093 05
August	179	14805	740 25
September	217	18193	909 65
October	231	19231	961 55
November	219	19231	961 55
December	172	15143	757 15
Total	2329	188418	9420 90

month	Cash paid to City Treasurer	Counterfeit Money on hand	Wharfage lost for the year	Balance uncollected for the year 1847	Lost wharfage as per Inspector's docket for 1847	Balance for amount of uncollected wharfage at settlement for the year 1846
January	1031	25	1875	1875	1875	1875
February	1195	50	1875	1875	1875	1875
March	1195	50	1875	1875	1875	1875
April	1195	50	1875	1875	1875	1875
May	1195	50	1875	1875	1875	1875
June	1195	50	1875	1875	1875	1875
July	1195	50	1875	1875	1875	1875
August	1195	50	1875	1875	1875	1875
September	1195	50	1875	1875	1875	1875
October	1195	50	1875	1875	1875	1875
November	1195	50	1875	1875	1875	1875
December	1195	50	1875	1875	1875	1875
Total	14340	600	22500	22500	22500	22500

Water in the Canal and Lake for each month.

month	ft.	in.	month	ft.	in.
January	3	6	July	3	6
February	3	6	August	3	6
March	3	6	September	3	6
April	3	6	October	3	6
May	3	6	November	3	6
June	3	6	December	3	6

Extra wharfage and wharfage on boats when laid up and hauling.
Wharfage on the dry dock, landing for one year.
" " Saw Mill Run and Manchester Ferry Boats.
" " Birmingham Ferry Boats.
" " Coal, Brick, Stone and Lime Wharves.
" " Lease of Manchester Ferry.
Balance for amount of uncollected wharfage at settlement for the year 1846.

THOMAS McFADDEN, Wharf Master.

Respectfully submitted to Messrs. S. C. HILL, A. G. ROGERS, A. FRANKLIN, Committee on Accounts, by

THOMAS M'CANDLESS, Chairman of Committee of Wharves.

A RECAPITULATION OF THE BUSINESS OF THE MONONGAHELA WHARF, PORT OF PITTSBURGH, FOR THE YEAR 1847, AS CAREFULLY EXHIBITED ON THIS SHEET.

DIED,

At Mount Carrol, Ill., Dec. 21st, Mrs. MARY IRVINE, wife of John Irvine, Esq., late merchant of this city, in the 52d year of her age. She died in full hope of a blessed immortality.

On Friday evening last, Mrs. McGINNIS, consort of James McGinnis.

The funeral will take place at their residence on Boyle street, near Phillips' oil-cloth factory, Allegheny city, at 2½ o'clock this afternoon.

EAGLE SALOON.

Celebration of the 32d anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, by the American army under General Jackson. A splendid variety of Patriotic songs, viz: Hail Columbia, Star Spangled Banner, Rough and Ready, etc., together with Comic, Sentimental, Operatic and Ethiopian extravaganzas, by the talented troupe Miss C. Brione, Mrs. E. Thorpe, and Mr. Nelson Kneass. The Saloon will be comfortably warmed.

Admission 25 cents. See programme. jan8

Office of Pittsburgh & Connellsville Rail Road Co.
January 5, 1848.

WHEREAS it will plainly appear to the public from the following section of the act of Incorporation that no one *Director* of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company has any right to give notice for holding the annual, or any other meeting of the Stockholders, and that therefore any election and other proceedings, had in pursuance of any such notice, are null and void in themselves:

Sec. 4. The aforesaid Commissioners, or any ten of them, shall, as soon as practicable after the said letters patent shall be obtained, give at least *fifteen days previous public notice* in the newspapers herein before mentioned, of the time and place by them appointed by the subscribers or stockholders to meet, for the purpose of electing twelve Directors, as provided for in the preceding sections, and that annually thereafter, they shall meet on the first Monday of December, for the purpose of electing Directors as aforesaid, *upon a like previous notice, to be given by the Directors for the time being*, in such newspapers as they may *deem advisable: Provided*, That if from any such cause, such election shall not be held at the time specified therefor, the same may be held at any other time, on notice, as aforesaid, that until such election be held, the Directors of the preceding year shall continue to act; and that this charter shall not be avoided: *And provided also*, That in a case of vacancy, from death or resignation, of any Director, his place shall be filled by the Board of Directors.

And whereas certain persons claiming to be directors, chosen at an election held on the 6th day of December, 1847, in Franklin hall, in pursuance of a notice given not 15 days previously, viz: on the 23d day of November, 1847, and without any authority from the Directors, by Wm Larimer, jr., have as appears from certain publications, proceeded to enter into a contract, and to commence, as is alleged, the construction of a Railroad, on behalf of, or as the act of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad company:

Therefore, Resolved, That this Board, being the only legal representatives of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, hereby disclaim all such contracts and proceedings, and forewarn all persons whom it may concern, that this Board will not be held responsible for any such illegal acts done or authorized by any other persons claiming to be a Board of Directors, under the proceedings of the meeting held at Franklin Hall, on the 6th December last.

Extract from the minutes and published by order of the Board of Directors.

jan3 JESSE CAROTHERS, Secretary.

Office of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Rail Road Co.
January 5, 1848.

WHEREAS it is alleged that a number of shares of Stock in the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Rail Road Company, were subscribed in Westmoreland and Fayette counties, since the 1st of May, 1847, and whereas the first instalments on these shares have either not been paid, as the charter provides, or have been paid to an agent or agents who have made no report or acknowledgment of such payments; And whereas this Board, in a spirit of accommodation, and in a disposition, even at this late day, to recognise, as legal stockholders, all subscribers who may now pay, or show that they have heretofore paid up their instalments, and for other reasons, have authorized the following notice to be published:

NOTICE:

In order that the Directors may be enabled, as soon as possible, to make a complete and exact statement of the financial condition of the company, and prepare for a final settlement and close of its affairs, notice is hereby given to all persons in Westmoreland and Fayette counties, who became subscribers since the 1st of May last, to the capital stock of this company, to pay over on or before the 20th January inst., an instalment of two dollars and fifty cents for each share of stock thus subscribed, to W M Lyon, Treasurer, at the office of the company, on 2d st., or exhibit to him receipts for the same from some authorized agent or agents of this Board. Signed from the minutes.

jan3t JESSE CAROTHERS, Sec'y Board Directors.

Highly Important!!

SCROFULOUS CANCER CURED.—The following certificate from a highly respectable lady, has been sent to Dr. Jayne, by his agents, Messrs Jason Ham & Co., Centreville, Ia., March 19th, 1847.

MR. JAYNE—Dear Sir—Duty to my fellow creatures demands that I should add my testimony to the well established efficacy of your ALTERATIVE. I have had what the doctors all pronounced an incurable, Scrofulous Cancer of three years standing. After a faithful trial of the remedies of the profession, and my patience in their use, and hopes in their efficacy were completely exhausted, I commenced taking your Alterative. After I had taken it about six months, I was not only cured by it, but my Cancer was literally rooted out and healed up. I am now completely and permanently cured, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the most efficacious constitutional remedy extant. I have recommended it to my neighbors for its undeviating virtues and commending it to all similarly afflicted.

Respectfully yours, NEWT FARIS.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir—We enclose you a certificate from Nancy Falls, of an important cure performed on her by your Alterative. The facts stated by her are known to be true. Yours, Jason Ham & Co.

Centreville, Ia., March 19, '47. Per C J Woods.

For sale in Pittsburgh at the Pekin Tea store, 72 4th street, corner of wood.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By last nights mail we have the following additional news by the Caledonia:

The French steamer Union put into Cherbourg on the 1st of December, leaky and pumps choked.

The New World will sail on the 21st, with full cargo and a full complement of passengers.

The French steamer New York put back to Havre, on the 12th ult., with six feet water in the hold.

The English Parliament, since opening, has been chiefly occupied with affairs of Ireland.

Lord Palmerston has denied that Lord Minto was charged with any diplomatic mission to the Court of Rome.

The Celebrated Father Thomas Maguire, the Roman Catholic Universalist controversialist, died the week before last, in Ireland.

Within the last fortnight or three weeks, the British Islands have been visited by a succession of tremendous gales, causing the most appalling loss of life and property on the coast. Several vessels have been wrecked, either with the whole, or a considerable portion of their crews. Among other ships from Liverpool that have shared in the casualties is the Franklands, for Callao, whose master, and twenty of the hands, were drowned.

Father Mathew will proceed to America in the New World, early in April next.

Mr. Liston, the eminent surgical operator is dead.

The commercial news from India is highly gratifying. Trade has suffered nothing from the embarrassments of England, and is represented as being in an exceedingly flourishing condition.

Agrarian disturbances have somewhat subsided in Ireland.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15,—evening

Best Western Canal Flour,	29s 3d	
Richmond and Alexandria,	28s 9d	
Baltimore and Philadelphia,	28s 9d	
Ney Orleans and Ohio,	27s	
Canada,	27s 3d	28s. 6d.
United States and Canada, sour,	26s 3d	27s. 6d.
Wheat, U. States and Canada, white mixed, per 70 lbs	7s. 0d	7s. 6d.
Red do	6s.	6s. 9d.
Corn, per quarter,	32s 3d	33s. 6d.
Corn Meal, per barrel,	14s	15s. 0d.
Oats, p 15 lbs.	2s. 6d	3s. 6d.
Oat Meal, p 240 lbs.	25s.	27s. 6d.
Barley, p 60 lbs.	3s.	4s.
Rye, p 56 lbs	3s.	3s. 7d.
Peas, p 504 lbs.	28s.	28s. 6d.

THOMAS CORWIN.—A member of the Ohio Legislature, on the 4th inst, presented a memorial from one *Andrew Foust* and others, of Fairfield county, Ohio, reflecting upon the course of Thomas Corwin in the Senate of the United States. *Foust* attempted to represent his district in the Legislature of Ohio some two years since, was found totally unqualified to the task, and has since slunk back into that insignificance, from which impudence alone called him forth.

He is the same man who, while in the Legislature, altered and falsified a memorial entrusted to him, relative to the erection of a new county, whereby the petitioners were made to ask for that which was directly contrary to their desires.

He would have still been unnoticed were it not that a miserable curbike demagogue required his aid in a vain attempt to manufacture political capital out of the views of others, in relation to the existing war with Mexico.

The legislature, we are pleased to learn, not only maintained its dignity, but administered a severe rebuke both to the petitioners and the member who presented it, by rejecting the memorial. The vote stood 41 to 21 for rejecting.

NEW ORLEANS papers to the 25th have been received. Counterfeit $500 Treasury notes, various, by endorsed, were offered in Mobile on the 27th ult.

The remains of Lieut. Col's. Dickenson and Graham; Col's. Butler, Martin, Scott and Ransom; Capt's. Thompson and Taylor; Lieut's. Williams, Clark and Adams; Sergt. Madison, Dr. Slade, and several privates had arrived at Orleans from Vera Cruz.

The barque Brazil had not arrived at Vera Cruz on the 25th; She is supposed to be lost.

A number of Mexicans who considered the Rio Grande the boundary between the United States and Mexico have recently emigrated to Texas.

DECLINATION.—Robert Davis, one of the Whig and Antimasonic nominees for Common Council for the fourth ward of Allegheny city, having declined: the President of the nominating meeting, by virtue of powers invested (with the advice and consent of the secretary,) has placed the name of Joseph Craig upon the ticket. Mr Craig was the next highest in vote for nomination.

An ordinance to increase the city regulator, was read and after some discussion was laid upon the table.

The above appeared in our report of the council proceedings, and is an error. It is proposed to increase the Salary and not the officer, who we know has been proved equal to the duties of his position, and would have been were they doubled.

BOARD OF TRADE.—The name of the Treasurer yesterday should have been James