THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 12, 1848.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Amistad case—War, Politics, &c.

Washington, Jan. 5.

Some warm debates have been going on in reference to the PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE in the House of Representatives and particularly out of the proposed payment of a claim of Montez and Ruiz, who claimed the ownership of certain slaves, stolen from Africa, carried into Havana and subsequently landed at Long Island where ship and slaves were taken prisoners of by Captain Gedney. These slaves were decided free by the Circuit Court of Connecticut, and by an unanimous decision of the Supreme Court. The Spanish Government, however, has set up a claim for the value of these slaves, in behalf of the owners, and the President has recommended the payment of the claim. The Committee on Foreign Relations have also from time to time reported in behalf of such payment but hitherto no Congress has been willing to make the appropriation, regarding it as unfounded in justice. The slaves on board the Amistad, it will be remembered vote against their masters, killed the Captain and Cook, and directed the owners to guide the vessel to Principe, instead of which they steered north and landed near Long Island where the vessel was discovered and taken into New Haven. Mr. Adams has been the counsel for these slaves from the first and argued their case before the Supreme Court,—his only appearance I believe in that body for many years.

THE TEN REGIMENT BILL, is passing through the Senate with much less than the expected opposition to this measure. The only debate thus far has been upon a proposition in favor of volunteers over Regulars. Mr. Crittenden proposed that the ten regiments should be all volunteers instead of regulars, making the two bills for the increase of the Army alike in this particular. There were reasons in favor of this, supposing an increase of the Army necessary, and some against it. Volunteers are much more easily called into service than regulars. There is a prestige, a rivalship, an enthusiasm in one branch of the service that does not exist in the other. Kentucky, Mr. Crittenden said, called out and equipped two regiments between October and November, and it would have taken two years to have recruited the same number of Regulars. During the last fifteen months but about 11,000 Regulars were recruited, or only 20,000 in all the regiments,—what is the dislike to enter this department of the military service, though there does not seem to be much reason for the prejudice. For vigorous service in battle; when danger is at hand, there can be no better troops in the world than volunteers, or what is the same thing; our State militia under good officers. They can be called numerously into the field, and towns, counties and states will quarrel sometimes as to who shall produce the greatest number of men, and who be foremost in the field. With Regulars there is more discipline, better police, readier obedience, greater endurance fewer expectations, and not as many attachments to home and social benefits, for the reason perhaps that the rank and file of the regular army seldom are possessed of these blessings. The debate to day called forth a good many deserved compliments to both branches of the military service for the battles which had been fought. Mr. Crittenden spoke of the battle of Buena Vista, fought with less than five thousand American troops against five times as many thousand, as unexampled, in modern or any warfare. The brillian victories of Scott attract almost equal admiration; and the succession of them day after day, in the very heart of the enemy's country, and at their very Capitol, astonishes all—but what are the fruits of all these victories,—of all the blood and treasure which has been expended, Mr. Calhoun told us yesterday when he said that at this very day we were further from Peace than ever, and will become more and more removed just in the ratio in which we carried out the policy of the Administration.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, son-in-law of Gen. Taylor, and one of the heroes of Buena Vista, made a more important concession to-day, as to the consequences of this War, when he said that the Mexican people, without exception detested the Americans.—They hated us cordially and without exception. The time was when the Northern provinces in the expectation of uniting their own forces, were hostile to the central power, but this had passed away and all were sworn united in hostility to our people and country. This has been the moral impression after two campaigns upon the people of Mexico. Mr. Cass adds to this, and it is true, that it is much more difficult to keep a country than to conquer a country, though it is certain, if a war of conquest is not meant,—and it is all the time disavowed,—no augmentation of our Army is necessary. The battle of Buena Vista was fought with 4,500 men and the great battles of Contreras, Chebrubusco and Chepultapec with less than ten thousand. All these battles were fought when Mexico was comparatively strong and united, but now anarchy and confusion reigns there, and we have under Gen. Scott, thirty two thousand men, under Gen. Wool seven thousand, in New Mexico between three and four thousand, in California between one and two thousand, with one regiment *en route* from Michigan and two battalions from the South. In addition to this there is legal authority to increase the Army eight thousand more, without any present legislation,—but not less than between SIXTY AND ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN, will satisfy the Administration. The Secretary of War as stated by Mr. Calhoun to-day, says that seventy thousand men are sufficient to conquer and hold the whole of Mexico and if so, and no war of conquest is meant, why ask for nearly one hundred thousand men. "I suspect," said Mr. C, "that more is meant than is avowed though I should be sorry to distrust the Executive but why those 90,000 men?"

And truly enough why? If 20,000 could fight the battles from Palo Alto to Buena Vista, and from Vera Cruz to Mexico, one would think that it was no very difficult matter to keep possession of the ground over which our troops have marched.—But the truth is, new incursions are intended—new conquests abroad. It is proposed to send one wing of our Army to Zacatecas and another to San Luis Potosi, and another, by the time the American Eagle has spread his wings over those Provinces to some place else. To the civilian it is a melancholy spectacle to see these prostrations to the god of War, and these sacrifices to the military enthusiasm of the country.

"War is a game which, were the rulers of nations wise Kings would not play at."

The House have devoted the day to the discussion of the communication given by the Postmaster General to the Post office Laws and the effect of which has practically been to cut off nearly all communication between the South and the Capitol and between the South and East. E. B.

Allegheny Arsenal.

Washington, Jan. 7.

The operations at the several Arsenals form one of the Reports of the ordnance Department and the following is Capt. HARDING'S account of the work done at the Arsenal superintended by himself and one which he so satisfactorily and efficiently presents.

ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN E. HARDING.

The principal operations are as follows:

20,000 sets of infantry accoutrements.
6,300 sets of rifle and dragoon accoutrements.
11,662 cannon cartridge bags of different calibres.
2,469 cannon cartridges of different calibres.
4,743,300 cartridges for small arms.
37,936 fuses filled; 1510 bursters.
1,933 pieces of implements, equipments, and spare parts for gun carriages.
12 siege gun carriages.
4 caissons.
4 battery wagons, with spare parts, implements, tools, &c., &c., complete.
217 sets of artillery harness for two horses.
6,237 shells and spherical case shot cast and finished.
64 32-pounder wads.
5,365 packing boxes, assorted.
96 12-pounder canisters, with sabots.
The old floor removed, and a new one laid in magazine.
110 feet of barrel sewer constructed for the preservation of magazine.
110 feet paved gutter made.
1 shed 70 by 14 feet erected.
1 shed 16 by 14 feet erected.
2 stories of the new store house, 217 by 50 feet, built.
6,217 shells and spherical case shot cast, but not finished.
6,300 32-pounder solid shot, and 3,160 stands of 32-pounder grape shot, inspected and proved for the revenue service.
Ammunition prepared for proving 32-8 inch columbiads, and 136 32-pounder cannon for the navy.
33 8-inch columbiads, and 978 8 inch howitzer shells inspected, proved & received.
5,855 10-inch shells, and 3,429 18-pounder solid shot inspected, proved, and shipped to Baton Rouge arsenal.
4 12-pounder howitzer carriages.
21 ammunition boxes altered.
9 8-pounder and 4 12-pounder carriages, and 8 caissons repainted.
2,250 muskets cleaned and placed in racks.
16,340 muskets cleaned and repacked.
26,285 pounds of gunwadding cut.
E. HARDING, *Captain of Ordnance.*

Local Intelligence.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

SELECTION OF THE WHIG MAYOR.

The election held yesterday, upon the whole, passed off rather quietly, and in no ward, except the Third, did there appear to be the least interest shown. In the Fifth, however, the loco focos were most diligent with a German hand bill, and piled up a large vote. The result cannot but be gratifying to all good whigs. We have elected a Mayor whom we know, and are thus assured that our city will still maintain her reputation for good order.

There was a good deal of crowding at the Mayor's Office to hear the result of the election, which would have been a little more gratifying had our whig friends shown a little more spirit. It will not do to rely too much upon our great strength in the city; we must vote, and keep up the discipline as well as for example abroad.

We give the returns so far as they could be obtained last night.

PITTSBURGH ELECTION.

VOTE FOR MAYOR.

WARDS.	PITTSBURGH.			ALLEGHENY.		
	Darragh.	Kerr.	Stackhouse.	Campbell.	Alexander.	Hornbach.
First	207	149	50	155	121	000
Second	171	171	26	102	66	000
Third	—	41	50	181	160	000
Fourth	250	141	31	m94	—	000
Fifth	—	177	000	—	—	—
Sixth	27	—	000	—	—	—
Seventh	19	5	000	—	—	—
Eighth	97	53	41	—	—	—
Ninth	40	—	000	—	—	—
Total	811	732	201	532	367	0000

Whigs. Locos. Native. Citizen.

The above table, which has the vote of four wards complete, with the majorities in the remainder, gives Gabriel Adams a plurality of 79 votes.

The vote of Allegheny shows Mr. Campbell to have a plurality of 165 votes.

COMMON COUNCILS.

(Whig)	FIRST WARD.	(Loco)
B C Sawyer*	234	R. C. Townsend
S. F. Von Bonhorst*	225	John Dorrington
John B. Bell*	231	Andrew Lent
(Whig)	SECOND WARD.	(Loco)
David M'Clelland*		James Rankin
Isaac Jones*		Robert Woods
John J Bogin*		
(Whig)	THIRD WARD.	(Loco)
Samuel Palmer*	379	James S. Craft
William Foster	343	Martin Lytle
Marcus W. Lewis*	399	Jacob M'Cullister
Willard Leonard*	397	John D. Haslep
Simpson Horner	390	Dennis M'Carty
Robert J Smith	390	James M. Porter*
(Whig)	FOURTH WARD.	(Loco)
Solomon Storer*	263	Samuel Jones
Robert M'Knight*	269	David Reynolds
Morgan Robertson*	277	John M'Cracken
(Whig)	FIFTH WARD.	(Loco)
Joseph Bowman*		William Wilson
Wm. M'Elwee*		Samuel M'Kelvy
Thos Hays*		William Coleman
Thomas Wightman*		Andrew Scott
John H. Cassel*		John S. Shafer*
George Hamilton*		Martin Scheuer
Elisha W. Cook*		George P. Yost
(Whig)	SIXTH WARD.	(Loco)
L. R. Livingston*		James Chambers
H. A. Cunningham*		J. D. Kelly
Daniel Armstrong*		William Dickson
(Whig)	SEVENTH WARD.	(Loco)
Alexander Franklin	77	Charles Kent*
John B. Wicks	70	John S. Shafer*
(Whig)	EIGHTH WARD.	(Loco.)
Robert Hartley*	97	Samuel Morrow*
Henry Stumpf*	112	Daniel Beiry

NINTH WARD.

Whig Councilman elected.

Those marked thus * are elected.

COUNCILMEN ELECTED.

Wards.	Whig.	Locofocos.
First,	3	—
Second,	3	—
Third,	4	2
Fourth,	3	—
Fifth,	—	7
Sixth,	—	—
Seventh,	—	2
Eighth,	2	—
Ninth.	1	—
	19	11
	11	
Whig majority,	8	

The Common Council consists of 30 members, of which the whigs, as far as heard from, are said to have 19 members, which is a majority of eight. As much of the above is "report," the table may need correcting.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

The result here has been most gratifying, and the whigs have secured not only the whig Mayor, but the one regularly nominated. The practice of running a double set of candidates, cannot be too strongly censured. Though success has attended the regular nomination in this case, the indiscretion on the part of the volunteers, is none the less reprehensible than it would be were the whigs defeated Full discussion in the primary meetings, and entire unanimity after the nominations are made, is a lesson the whigs must learn, unless they are prepared to suffer defeat, when important elections are pending.

New Books.

"Select Works of James, Venn, Wilson, Philip and Jay." Elliott & English, 56 Market street; from the press of Robert Carter, New York.

This is a republication, in a beautiful form, of works whose merits are almost as widely known as is the religion of which they treat so ably. No family library can be considered complete without it.

"Undesigned Coincidences in the writings, both of the Old and New Testament," with "the Argument on their veracity; by the Rev. J. J. Blunt, D. D." Elliott & English, 56 Market street.

This is a reprint from the second London edition, and intended as a series of arguments for the veracity of the Scriptures. The work has been most acceptably received in England, and cannot fail to receive its due attention here.

"Heaven upon Earth; or Jesus the Best Friend of Man. By James Janeway." Elliott & English.

The writer of the above was one of a family distinguished among evangelical christians in the early times of the reformation. A memoir of himself accompanies the work, which is full of interest.

"Directions for Daily Communion with God, showing how to begin, how to spend and how to close every day. By the Rev. Matthew Henry." Elliott & English.

"The Circle of Human Life. Translated from the German." Elliott & English.

The last two works are very neat editions of works that must commend themselves to all. The books that are issued by Mr. Carter of New York compare most favorably in appearance with any that come from that quarter, and one gets not only valuable matter, but gets it in a desirable form.

North British Review. Johnston & Stockton. The November number has more than the usual interest. The leader is Sketches of the History of Christian Art, by Lord Lindsey; also an article on the Mining population of England, and other interesting articles.

The Columbian Magazine for January is received from the Publishers at New York. The engravings have more than usual merit, and the letter press sustains the previous reputation of the Magazine, long in the first rank.

THE A. N. JOHNSON.—The sufferers by the unfortunate explosion on board this boat, we are glad to learn, are doing as well as could be expected. A gentleman who left Maysville on the 7th, reports all out of danger, and fast recovering. Mr. Galbraith, of this city, who at first could not be recognized, so bad was his wounds, has recovered, and looks like himself once more. Joseph Nixon and D. B. Killian also are on the mending hand, and all three may be expected in Pittsburgh by the 22d instant.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON—RUMORED TREATY OF PEACE.—The following important telegraphic despatch appears in the New York Herald of the 8th.

"A letter is in town, dated at Jalapa, on the 16th December, stating that the British courier had passed through that place on the day previous, the 15th, bearing the intelligence, *that a treaty had been concluded at the city of Mexico, between Mr. Trist and the Mexican Commissioners, Couto, Cuevas and Atristian; and that the opinion prevailed in Mexico that the army would return home in sixty days.*"

WISCONSIN.—A proposition to elect the Governor of Wisconsin annually has been defeated in the Convention to frame the Constitution. He will probably be elected biennially.

The Legislative Committee is unanimous in favor of single districts for the election of members of the Assembly. The Senators to be chosen for two years, one-half to go out of office annually.

The *minimum* number of the Assembly is fixed at 45; the *maximum* at 80; the Senate to be not less than one-fourth, nor more than one-third of the House.

LIBRARY.—At the annual election held by the Young Men's Library Association on Tuesday evening, the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year—President, John Finney, Jr. Vice President, Wm. K. Nimick; Secretary, Robert Finney; Treasurer, Wm. P. Towasend; Directors Charles B. Scully, Benj. P. Bakewell, John R. Hersh, John A. Wills, C. H. Grant; Auditors, N Holmes, Jr, Thos. Jackson, Wm. M. Hersh.

Mr. Polk has sent two messages to Congress—The cry of the first is "Death and subjugation to Mexico!" and that of the second "Snags and snapers to domestic Commerce!"

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, No. 2.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The laboring man or operative who by his skill, industry, and frugality, has been enabled to save of his earnings, can invest it in a Joint Stock company, and equally participate in the advantages in proportion to his means, every one possessed of fifty dollars, can participate in this way, and there are many operatives who could invest hundreds, and some of them thousands.

I should like to ask therefore where the monopoly? where the injury to the poor man, or the community? If so let it be proven by more than mere assertion—as to the operatives and the people in general, they know differently and are more than any others, anxious for the law.

It is the wealthy capitalists and who has as much money as he wishes, and any amount of banking facilities to back him, if any one, who would be opposed to such a law. This every one can see.

At present the greatest obstacles exist in projecting or establishing extensive manufactories, but few have capital sufficient for the purpose of themselves, and generally those few have no taste for such operations, whereas, with this law in effect, there are numerous business men and men of moderate means, who although entirely unable of themselves to do so, would willingly join in a company, and thus easily accomplish the matter, and thus instead of our extensive manufactories, particularly Woolen, Cotton and Iron, being limited in number, we would immediately be possessed of a sufficient number to manufacture for our own region and the West, instead of carrying them from the eastern manufactories a distance of 3 to 600 miles, and if we include the raw material in the former named business, (Wool) a distance of double that or 6 to 1200 miles unnecessarily at great cost and delay, while here the expenses of living and every thing relating to the manufacture is vastly less, than at the East. Expenses of building and produce of all kinds, here being one half or 50 per cent less, and the important article of fuel, not only fort be works, but for all the employers cost, but one fifth or sixth.. Are not all these important advantages, that we should not loose one day, in securing,—Let the people see to it at once without further loss of time.

Last year I noticed in the papers that bills had been reported in the Massachusetts Senate for the incorporation of two Cotton Factories with a capital of half a million of dollars and the year previous a Cotton Factory was put in operation at Portsmouth N. H., with a capital of the same amount, and running 50,000 spindles, all propelled by steam power, and nothwithstanding the great works at Lowell, there are now finishing numerous others more extensive, in the plan of Manchester, Lawrence and throughout the Eastern States. New Jersey has also some of the largest Works, all on this system, and I believe Maryland and Virginia, ever have had the foresight and good sense to adopt it from the extensive manufacturing operations projecting for, on the great Water power of the James river &c. Ohio has also lately adopted the system.

Thus we witness all around us, neighboring States enjoying these advantages and taking a large portion of the business that rightfully belongs to us.

It has been proved by actual experience, and from evidence obtained by committees of reputable manufacturers appointed for the purpose, that Steam furnishes a cheaper and more powerful Water, and some of the largest establishments at the East are of this class while our State has to furnish the coal for them, here as may be said with all the coal of the county in our State, we are deprived of these advantages and losing our invaluable privileges.

Great as our own city and State are, and noted as they are for manufacturing, it is nothing positively nothing compared to what it should be with her rich mineral resources and would be, was she relieved of this incubus that has been hanging over her, and allowed her natural rights and privileges, such as other States afford their citizens.

What I would urge then is that the press as one solid body throughout the State would urge the immediate adoption of the law, and that they suggest to those interested, the immediate preparation of memorials to the Legislature, and that they circulate them throughout every City and Village, and that they also send defalcations to Harrisburg, to see that the subject is properly and efficiently attended to, and insist on our rights until they are granted.

"The question now to be decided is, shall Pennsylvania stand still as she has done until her neighboring States get far in advance of her, by means of their increased capacities, capital experience, and securing the business of the country so as to forever prevent the possibility of her competing with them.—They have now, it may be said, the entire Woolen and Cotton business, and are yearly adding to their great capacities for supplying these articles, are we to resign this important and valuable trade to them."

PENNSYLVANIA RIGHTS.

Mr. Dickey's Resolutions.

The following Resolutions offered by Mr. Dickey of Beaver, in the House of Representatives of the United States, on the subject of the existing war with Mexico—

Whereas, In the prosecution of the war with Mexico, a state of things now exist which threatens the very existence of her nationality, and must be made to react upon the institutions of our beloved country, creating a domestic conflict about the disposition of the territory that may be acquired either by conquest or purchase, that may rend asunder this glorious Union.

And, Whereas, War is at all times a great evil, always to be avoided when it can be done with honor and always to be terminated, where it can be done, with justice to both belligerents.

And, Whereas, In the prosecution of the war with Mexico, the United States has sacrificed the lives of thousands of her citizens, rather by disease on the field of battle; has expended all her revenues and contracted a debt of many millions of dollars.

And, Whereas, If further prosecuted with a view of obtaining indemnity for the past and security for the future, it will cost her millions upon millions of money, thousands upon thousands of valuable lives, and requiring increased taxation to sustain the credit of the Government; and all that we shall get in return for this loss of life, and expenditure of money, and taxation of the people, will be the jurisdiction, either civil or military, of the territories conquered, and the revenues and public property belonging to the Government of Mexico.

And, Whereas, as by the law of nations we cannot appropriate the property of private citizens of Mexico, by way of indemnity, and may realize nothing from territory which we may acquire from Mexico, the question of war is brought to an honorable termination the better it will be for the people of the United States, who have to bear all its burdens:

And Whereas the people of the United States, from the nature of their pursuits, must desire a state of peace rather than the military strife and violence, the agriculturalists, his manufacturer, the mechanic, the laborer, the merchant, the man of science, of literature, of law, of medicine, and the teacher of the divine precepts of our holy religion—all of whose occupations are peaceful—must desire that the war with Mexico be terminated at the earliest period that it can be accomplished, with honor and with justice; therefore.

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled. That a committee of five members of the Senate and five members of the House of Representatives be appointed, whose duty it shall be to invite a conference with the President of the United States, to advise and consult upon the best mode of terminating the existing war with Mexico in a manner honorable and just to both belligerents, and that the committee report to each House respectively, the result of the conference, either in open or secret session, as may be by them deemed advisable.

This resolution lies over.

From the Pacific.

The California papers state that reports relative to the extreme suffering of the California Emigrants were exaggerated, and that but one case of Cannibalism had occured. The winter had been unusually severe, and in consequence of the scarcity of food not less than 6,000 cattle had perished.

Honolulu, S. I. had been inundated & considerable property destroyed by the flood. The Birth day of WASHINGTON, was celebrated at Honolulu with great eclat. The store-ship Xylon fired a salute which was responded to by the Russian barque Alexander.

It was supposed that the Lower California had fitted out several small craft, which make the Margaretta Bay their anchorage, for the purpose of preying upon United States whalers in that region. The United States ships of the line "A e e e," reported eight whalers in that port of the 16th May without fire or the signs of being in custody of a ship's crew.

A number of whalers left San Francisco for this bay to cruise, and it is supposed that the California and in the gulf have fitted out several small craft and captured them successively as they ventured it, it being a bay which is in general uninhabited—The fact that they were lying there without fires or boats down, and whales in abundance all around them, justifies a suspicion that they have been captured. If so, about 200 men must be held prisoners of war by the Californians, and property to the amount of $300,000 be in their hands, liable to be destroyed, at any moment.

The Whale-ship William Thompson, from New Bedford put into Waimea, (Pacific coast) on the 19th of June, in distress. She had been set on fire by an incendiary.

Three of the crew were confined in the fort, on suspicion—one, Lyman Lockman a young man of 20 years of age, shipped from the New York house of refuge, being supposed to be the principal, and Silver and Nicholls, accessories.

The ship has been fired twice before by desperadoes on board, since she left New Bedford, Nov. last. Two men were sent to the United States for trial, from Pernambuco, charged with this offence.

MORE ENTERPRISE.—Arrangements are nearly completed, by an enterprising company, for the establishment of a Rolling Mill &c., in Zanesville. The necessary real estate has been purchased already. They expect to work up about from 10 to 15 tons of metal per day, and will thus, in conjunction with our numerous foundries, afford a convenient and steady market for the products of our furnaces.—*Courier.*

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.—The Boston Journal says that a Naval Court Martial will be held at the Charlestown Navy Yard on the 10th inst., for the trial of Commander Richard S. Pinkney, late of the U. S. ship Decatur, recently arrived at that port from the Gulf of Mexico, on charges of misconduct preferred against him.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington, Jan 11—9 P. M.

SENATE—The Senate was called to order at the usual hour, and a prayer made by the Chaplain.

After the presentation of sundry petitions and memorials, Mr. Cass, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing for the increase of the Medical staff of the Army.

Senator Felah, of Michigan, upon leave, brought in a bill, granting a portion of public lands in Michigan for the aid of internal improvements.

Mr. Dayton submitted a resolution, calling for copies of letters from Generals Taylor and Scott in reference to forced contributions for the Army in Mexico.

Mr. Baldwin also submitted a resolution calling for copies of correspondence in relation to Mr Trist's visit to Mexico to obtain a peace, or an armistice, and all his correspondence in relation to the affair. He also offered a resolution restoring Mr. Richie to the privileges of the Senate, which was passed. He also made a spirited speech on the army bill, after which Reverdy Johnson continued his speech, and denounced the conduct of the President in relation to the war, who should have called out the whole of the troops authorized by Congress. In regard to the further prosecution of the war, if its objects were proper, he would penetrate to the heart of Mexico, but if the object was to conquer and destroy the Mexican Nation, he would not vote a dollar.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Cass, Crittenden and Clayton, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—Mr. Rockwell, the Chairman of the Committee on Claims, offered a resolution authorizing the employment of a clerk to make out a list of claims presented to Congress, to aid the Committee in detecting frauds.

After the morning's business the House went into Committee of the Whole upon the President's Message. Mr. Stewart, of Pa., who had the floor, continued his speech, and vehemently denounced Mr. Walker's Report as full of gross falsehoods, of which he produced evidence in the course of the debate.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Venable and Rockwell. Mr. Lincoln, of Mass., then obtained the floor, and the House adjourned.

Steamboat Explosion.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Cincinnati, Jan. 11—5 P. M.

The steamer Blue Ridge, from Kanawha to Cincinnati, when near Galliopolis, exploded about one o'clock on Saturday night, during a severe snow storm. The explosion was most terrific, reducing the boat to a perfect wreck. The cabin over the boilers, together with the hull, sunk immediately. The after portion of the cabin floated off, with all those who had escaped from the explosion. They were taken from their slender portion of the wreck afloat, eight miles below the scene of the disaster.

We are unable to arrive at any just conclusion in reference to the number lost. There were 70 persons aboard, of whom 20 or 30 perished, mostly passengers from Kanawha and Galliopolis. But few persons were able to save anything, in the hurry and anxiety for personal safety. Many were forced to go ashore in their night clothes, not having sufficient time to hunt up their apparel. The cause of the explosion undoubtedly was that of defective boilers, those on board having been used for nine years.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11, 1848.

The Steamer Planter running on the Illinois river on the 5th inst. burst both her boilers. The cabin was torn in fragments, and five persons were killed and many others scalded very badly, including the Captain, Clerk and Engineer.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 4 P. M.

Flour—Western brands are selling at $6,37½ ⅌ bbl. The inquiry is small.

The demand for regular brands, fresh, is good, but other qualities are heavy and neglected.

Grocries—Molasses are in fair demand—Coffee and Sugars are without change.

Whiskey—Sales are effected to-day at 23½c ⅌ gall.

Provisions—I hear of no sales to-day worth reporting.

The markets generally are quiet, and without any important change.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11, 3 P. M.

Flour—Sales of Genesee brands at $6,25@6,37 ⅌ bbl. Western brands are selling at $6,12½ ⅌ bbl.

Grain—There is a good shipping demand for Wheat, but Corn is still dull. Oats continue steady. There is a large shipping for corn, market firm. Sales of prime White Wheat at 133c ⅌ bu. Prime Yellow corn is selling at 76@75c ⅌ bu. New prime White is selling at 64@65c ⅌ bu.

Provisions—There is a good deal demand for Lard, but other articles are quiet.

Prime Pork—Sales of Old Western at $7 per bbl.

The markets generally present no important change.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11, 3 P. M.

Flour—Sales of Howard Street brands at 6 dolls per bbl, at which figures there are more sellers than buyers.

Grain—The market is active for Wheat and corn, and prices rather advancing.

Sales of prime White Wheat at 140c per bu, Prime Red is selling at 136c per bu. Sales of prime White Corn at 57@58c perbu; prime Yellow at 60@62c per bu. Oats are quoted at 38@40c per bu. Sales of Rye at 73@75c per bu.

Provisions—I hear of very little doing to-day.

Groceries—The market is without change.

Whiskey—Sales at 24c per gall.

Bay Coals—Sales at 3,00½ per 100 lbs gross.

Killed Hogs—Sales are effected to-day at 5,25c per 100 lbs.

FROM MEXICO.—Dates from the City of Mexico to December 9th, have been received. A call for a public meeting has been made, to devise means to construct a Railroad from the Capitol to Vera Cruz. The call says:

"Many of the citizens of the United States have expressed a determination to occupy the territory of Mexico, it is expected that the spirit of internal improvements, hitherto unknown in this country, will be called forth."

ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE.—The Annual official Report of the Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal Trade is before us, embracing the amount per annum, received at Philadelphia, from the various mines, from 1820 to 1847.

In 1820 the total amount received at Philadelphia was 365 tons. In 1830, 175,735. In 1840, 860,017, and in 1847, 2,970,370. An increase scarcely credible to those unacquainted with the trade.

A STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION is to be held at Harrisburgh, on the third Wednesday of the present month, which will be the 19th. Delegates from all the Temperance Associations in this State are invited to attend.

☞ TO STEAMBOAT MEN AND OTHERS.—Conbell's Magical Pain Extractor, has been conceded by medical men that Conwell's Magical Pain Extractor, manufactured by Comstock & Co. 21 Courtland st. N.Y. is the greatest wonder of the century. Its effects are truly miraculous. All pains are removed from burns, scalds, wounds, and 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 Swellings and Ulcers, Bruises, Burns, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Piles, Pin Worms, Tetter, Tetter Scald, Ringworm, all we say, the names of many eminent physicians who use it in their practice, and hundreds of the clergy who have used it in their families, are kept constantly on hand, in cases of accident by fire, life may be lost without it, but by its use all burns are subject to its control. Sold by Comstock & Co. N Y. and no other.

Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent for Pittsburgh, 69 Liberty st., head of Wood. nov19d&wtwf

☞ 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 appear to be no obstacle whatever; it also causes the fluid to flow with which the delicate hair tube is filled, by which means thousands (whose hair was grey as the 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 miscallied hair restoratives and is more effectual. The genuine manufactured by Comstock & Co. 21 Courtland street, New York.

Sold in Pittsburgh, only genuine, by WM. JACKSON, 69 Liberty st., head of Wood; in Washington, Pa., by Sweeny & Son; in Brownsville, by Bennet & Crocker; in Canonsburg, by Dr. Yorsit; also, by our agents in every town in Pa., Ohio and Md. nov19d&wtwf

☞ Yellow Teeth and putrid breath,
Spongy gums like rotten death;
Is repulsive and disgusting.
All could have teeth as white as pearl,
Sweet breath—hard gums—man or girl.
Why delay?—nay, quickly hasten
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 69 Liberty st. nov19d&wly

☞ PILES, BURNS, &c.—The Genuine Hays' Liniment is an article more justly celebrated as a cure for the above than any of all others. Its cures are almost innumerable. Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent for Pittsburgh. nov19d&wtwf

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

CONTENTS IN PART—January 13.

Henry Clay; Mr. Hale's Speech in the Senate; Supreme Court; Congress Wordy Debates, Western Contracts; From New York; Message Business; Whig Meeting; Liverpool Iron Market; From Mexico; Rail Road Meeting; From the Pittsburgh Volunteers; Pennsylvania Legislature; Joint Stock Companies; Appointments by the President; The condition of the Female Sex; Cabinet Troubles; From the Pacific; The Amistad Case; War; Politics, &c: Allegheny Arsenal; City Election; Items, Latest Telegraph news, Foreign and Domestic Commerce; A carefully compiled Review of the Markets for the past week; The prices in the local city markets; The Cattle Market; The prices of American produce in various parts of the Union; Amount of Flour, Wheat, Corn, &c., received since the opening of the Canal; Canal business and movements of produce; Market in London.

City News; Spirit of the Times; Copious Extracts from the leading journals on the interesting topics of the day.

For sale at the desk, singly or in wrappers.

Price 6 cents single copy.

Subscriptions $2 a year in advance.

GRAND SOIREE.

The members of White's Band, hereby announce to the public that they will give their first Annual Soiree, this evening, Jan. 27, at the Lafayette Assembly Rooms. They have spared no pains in making arrangements, which they trust will render it not only pleasant but entirely satisfactory to those who may honor them with their company. They will introduce on that occasion a great variety of new cotillions, and figures, which have never been presented at those rooms. Mr. Johnston is to prepare the supper, and the confidence of the managers in him enable them to promise that nothing will be wanting on his part. There carry the guests to and from the party free of charge. There will also be three omnibus stations, viz: one at Jenkins' Ice Cream Saloon, Allegheny city; one opposite Shoenberger's, Boyardstown; and one at the Bound House on Pennsylvania Avenue. Each omnibus will leave its station for the Assembly Rooms every half hour, commencing at 7 o'clock, and continuing until half past eight. A manager will attend each carriage, and omnibus, to receive the ladies. The Ball will be opened precisely at 8 o'clock with a Grand March—full band—arranged expressly for the occasion. Tickets can be procured of the managers, at the music stores, and at the Rooms on the evening of the party.

MANAGERS.

Henry Hays,	D. I. Smith,
Michael Marshall,	D. C. McKee,
C. L. Magee,	Wilson Swain,
Thos. Steel,	John Hinds,
J. F. Richart,	J. S. Orton,
H. K. Glass,	G. W. Fleming,
Alex. Melville,	R. Bailey,
Michael Steen,	J. E. McFeely.

jan11d3t

Scientific Association.

The first annual meeting of the Scientific Association of Western Pennsylvania will be held in the Hall of the University, in Pitt street, on next Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M., Jan. 13th. At this meeting a constitution and by-laws for the association will be proposed, and other business important to the interests of the association considered. Not only those who are familiar with the circle of the natural sciences—but all those favorable to the cultivation and promotion of science are invited to become members and aid in the extension and diffusion of useful knowledge.

The public are respectfully invited to attend the exercises to be held on the evening of Thursday in the Hall of the University. Prof. Samuel Stevens will make an address relative to the nature and objects of the association and Dr. Jackson of Hazlewille will deliver a lecture on the Geology of Western Penn'a.

THOS. BAKEWELL,
W. W. WILSON,
THOS. HINDMAN,
Committee of arrangements.

☞ All papers of the two cities are requested to extend the above notice.

☞ 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—twas thus the ancient Roman Philiso preserved all diseases—they computed that more diseases arose from the pores being choked up, than any other cause; and that nine tenths of all the body diseases and unhealthy vapors left through the humors are dispelled from the skin from the pores, when they wash with Jones' Italian Chemical Soap. I have seen it cure the worst and oldest cases of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Old Sores, Barber's Itch, Sore Hand, 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, it 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 at Pittsburgh at WM. JACKSON'S, sign of the Big Boot, 69 Liberty st. Price 50 cents. nov19d&wly

☞ Don't have yellow dark Teeth—they can be made pearly white by one time using a box of Jones' Amber Tooth Paste. It hardens the gums, sweetens the breath, &c. Sold at 69 Liberty st. nov19d&wly

☞ Don't have a Foul Breath—if you have, use a two shilling bottle of Jones' Amber Tooth Paste. That will make your breath sweet, whilst your teeth, &c—Sold at 69 Liberty st. nov19d&wly

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