THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

PITTSBURGH:

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1848.

☞ THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE is published Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Weekly—The Daily is Seven Dollars per annum; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per annum; the Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, *strictly in advance.*

☞ 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.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Henry Clay at the Capitol. American Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1848.

I am writing in the Hall of the House of Representatives where there are at least three thousand persons, and from which as many more have been driven unable to get room in the Hall. The crowd commenced gathering at as early as three o'clock, and as soon as there was an adjournment ladies came upon the floor. Many of these had to be turned out, and the doors were closed until 6. The galleries in the meantime were filled to overflowing, and the crowd took their places outside the Hall, in the ante-rooms, and in the grounds, to gain admittance upon the floor below. From 4 o'clock to six and a half, the Avenue seemed to be lined with people, all making towards the Capitol. The pressure was dangerous for a time, and some were slightly hurt in rolling on with the tide.

When HENRY CLAY entered the Hall, the first faint whisper of his name was followed by a chorus that made the welkin ring. THREE CHEERS FOR HENRY CLAY, rung through the Hall, and upon the instant the Hall was vocal with the name. "Three more," and "three more," and yet "three more," were given, followed with waving of handkerchiefs, and every demonstration of applause. The whole scene was magnificent, in the immense throng and the variety of persons present, including some of the ablest men in the land, and it was sublime considering the objects in view. There was a prayer offered, but hardly heard for the noise without. The Report was read, too, by Rev. Mr. McLain, the Secretary of the Society, but not heard. Every body wanted to hear Mr. CLAY, and not all had patience to be silent as others spoke. Oftimes the name of "Clay" rung through the Hall, and an appeal made to him to speak. But the Society had not so ordered. Mr. Dayton, the New Jersey Senator, was heard in defence of the Society, its history, and its whole purposes. The audience would wait no longer than through the brief speech of the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. Clay then arose, and cheers again followed his rising. He spoke, he said, without note or preparation, and those who expected to hear any thing extraordinary would go away disappointed. Mr. Clay then gave a history of the Society, of which more anon, and of its origin thirty-one years ago, in a meeting of a few gentlemen of which he was one. During much of this time the society had been surrounded with embarrassments. It had been compelled to meet with a fire in the front and in the rear. Its object had ever been to ameliorate the condition of the free blacks—to send them abroad, to a country and home of their own. Mr. Clay showed there was nothing incompatible between Abolition and Colonization. The Colonization society took the free blacks to their old homes, and desired to take all who could be set free. Mr. Clay spoke of the several kinds of opposition to the society, meeting the objection that this was the true black man's country by taking the case of the Israelites. He would have the free black men go back to their own country, and there he believed God had a high purpose for them to perform, and here a beautiful picture was painted of civilized and christianized Africa! At this moment there were between four and five thousand colonists sent to Africa, and they would accomplish more for christianity than any like number of missionaries sent over any other portion of the globe. The cheapness of the colonization plan was spoken of ($50 will pay the transportation of each person to Africa, and for six months support after reaching Africa.) The motives which prompted European emigrants to come here were considered—they came here to better their condition, as he would send the free blacks to Africa to better their condition. And he would only do this with their own free and voluntary consent. And why should any one impose an obstacle to this. Something was said, too, of the health of Africa, and it was shown to be more healthy than Plymouth or Jamestown at their early settlement. To do all the colonization society designed was not the work of a day, nor of a century. It was a work of time, great time. National affairs moved slowly, and urgent national schemes were slowly consummated.

It was argued to be better, much better, for the free black man, to go to Africa. They enjoyed neither political nor social rights here, nor would they. The Almighty had marked the race as distinct, and amalgamation was impossible. Within a few years past in consequence of the unfortunate legislation on this subject, the slave laws had become more and more onerous. So had the laws operating upon the free blacks in the free states. In Alabama the master was prohibited from emancipating his slaves at all.

Mr. Clay exhorted abolitionists and slaveholders, all men, every where favorably to consider this great institution, this project of colonization. He wished that England and the United States who had devoted so much of their means to put down the slave trade, would unite some of their means in promoting the cause of colonization. It would do more than fleets to get rid of the slave trade.

Mr. Clay spoke eloquently of the republic which had sprung up on the coast of Africa, and congratulated the society upon the splendid success which had thus far crowned their efforts. He exhorted them to go on—to carry out the whole objects designed in the formation of the society. In the course of ordinary events it would be impossible for him to preside at another meeting, or to take part in the deliberations of the society; but he invoked the blessings of Heaven upon it, and believed its past success offered encouraging evidence that God had blessed its labors.

THERE was nothing done of importance after Mr. Clay closed. E. B.

Washington, Jan. 18.

The proceedings in Congress, to-day, had not the interest that was anticipated for them. Mr. Badger, of N. C., made a very able argument in the Senate in defence of the following unmistakable points.—He is one of the ablest and most courteous men in public life, and by all will be remembered as Gen. Harrison's chosen Secretary of the Navy. It was argued—

That the Ten Regiment Bill ought not to pass.

That the War was unlawfully and unconstitutionally brought on by the President of the United States.

That it was commenced, and has been prosecuted as a war of conquest.

That, though the President avows in his Message that the War has been brought on "to obtain indemnity for the past, and security for the future," it has been prosecuted from the commencement with the view of conquest. The Proclamations of Kearney, Scott and Stockton,—the establishment of Civil Government in foreign provinces,—the instructions given to hold the Provinces as conquered territory,—the instructions to Commanders from Executive officers at Washington, all go to show that though indemnity is claimed for the past, conquest was designed from the first.

The moral of such a war,—the danger of submitting to such encroachments,—the example upon the country and mankind,—all were commented upon with a dignity and solemnity becoming the subject under controversy. The speech abounds, too, in documentary evidence showing the policy of the Administration, and the moral and political deductions from such a policy are shown with great force.

The Senate, by a vote of 22 to 20, have decided that the President may not communicate his plans of conducting the War to the Senate. The majority are ready to follow blindfold wherever the Executive leads. Mr. Calhoun would not follow with them, but voted for the information. The Resolution before being consigned to the table, was stripped of all objectionable phraseology, and the President was asked to communicate his plans "confidentially or otherwise." Thus, even in this body which is charged with the double power of negotiation and legislation, the Executive withholds the information necessary for an intelligent public action upon the business of the country. E. B.

THE CHOLERA.—The Manchester Examiner and other British papers, anticipate another visit of the Asiatic Cholera, and advise that attention be paid to cleanliness and ventilation, as the best means to lessen its dreadful attacks. Of 100,000 attacked in Russia, less than 20,000 died.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

We give below, the statements prepared by T. J. Bigham, Esq., of the Trade of the river, and the internal commerce that centres at Pittsburgh. His ability, and his known reputation for all matters of business statistics, leave us nothing to wish for. The only regret we have is that there were not more statistics open to his examination, so that he might have been able to show the trade of our city in *all* its extent, and thus put to flight the notion that the *Commerce* of Pittsburgh and the West is not equally entitled to the care of the Government with that of the Atlantic coast.

To the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Convention.

Several of the public offices in this vicinity to which I had to resort in procuring the statistical information called for in your circular, only post up their books at the close of the year. I, therefore, am obliged to transmit to you, not the statistics of trade from September 30, 1846, to Sept. 30, 1847, as requested, but the business of the port of Pittsburgh, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1847. From the official records in my possession, I have prepared abstracts to show the movements of trade and travel on all the leading avenues of commerce connected with our city. There are several counties of western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, all whose winter trade and also a large portion of their summer business is carried by wagons. No record is kept of this—nor have I attempted to estimate it. This report has been submitted to the examination, and has received the approbation of that intelligent body of merchants comprising the Board of Trade.—I am fully satisfied that its results are entirely reliable.

1. The steamboats belonging to, and built at the port of Pittsburgh. The Collector of the port has furnished me the following statement from his books. The number of steamboats built and enrolled are as follows

In 1844, 44 steamboats. Aggate tonnage			7,034
1845, 45	"	"	5,515
1846, 53	"	"	8,394
1847, 55	"	"	9,353
			30,596

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The whole number of steamboats belonging to the port of Pittsburgh on the 1st of January, 1848, was 109. The total tonnage of this port on same day was 28,000 tons. The cost of building and fitting out steamboats on the Western Rivers, averages about $30 per ton. Hence, the original cost of the tonnage of this port would be 28,000 tons at $30—equal to $2,240,000.

2. The Trade of the Ohio River to this port.—This river is the great avenue which connects us with the consumers of our Pittsburgh manufactured articles throughout the valley of the Mississippi—in the great workshop—almost every store in that valley contains less or more of our fabrics.

The annexed schedule from the books of the wharf master, shows, during the last five years the number of steamboats and other arrivals. The aggregate annual tonnage, and the ratio of increase of each year:

	Arrivals.	Tonnage.	Arrivals.	Annual aggregate of Tonnage.	Arrivals.	Annual increase of Tonnage.
Steamboats in the Pittsburgh trade, 1843						
Steamboats	1,707	145,217				
Keel & Flat	582	13,675	2,289	178,892		
1844						
Steamboats	1,960	216,236				
Keel & Flat	660	12,515	2,536	228,751	237	49,759
Increase of Tonnage in 1844 over 1843 28 per ct.						
1845.						
Steamboats	2,169	227,994				
Keel & Flat	624	14,150	2,793	242,174	257	13,443
Increase of Tonnage in 1845 over 1844 6 per ct.						
1846.						
Steamboats	2,585	276,572				
Keel & Flat	634	15,062	3,219	292,537	426	50,363
Increase of Tonnage in 146 over 1845 21 per ct.						
1847.						
Steamboats	3,173	372,465				
Keel & Flat,	764	20,730	3,943	393,195	723	100,658
Increase of Tonnage in 1847 over 1846 34 per ct.						

Pittsburgh is, in every instance, the terminus of the voyage to steamboats reaching this port from the Ohio river. Hence the arrivals in the above table only shows the cargoes brought to our wharf. The boat, on her departure, again takes a new cargo at least equal in amount. The steamboat tonnage, therefore, as shown in the above table, to represent fully the ascending and descending trade of the Ohio river during the year 1844, should be just twice the amount. The wharfmaster's report, moreover, is based on the Custom House measurement of steamboats. The steamboats trading to this port, will, on an average, carry one half beyond their custom House measurement. I, however, only allow them one-third of an increase, and the account will then stand as follows:

Steamboat arrivals, 3173 tonnage	372,465
" departures, 3173 "	372,465
	744,930
Add one-third over cus'm house meast.	248,310
Flat and keel boat arrivals 761—tonnage	20,730
	1,013,970

This is the entire tonnage of the Ohio river laden at this port. About 10,000,000 bushels of coal from the Monongahela, and about 75,000,000 feet of lumber from the Allegheny rivers, descend the Ohio annually, not included in the above statement.

3. The trade from the Monongahela river.—This stream is now improved by Locks and Dams to Brownsville. Our statistics of its trade are taken from the Books, showing the amount which has paid toll to the Company. During periods of high water considerable amounts, especially of the descending trade, passed over the Dams, and these do not appear on the books of the Company. The number of clearances ascending the River during the past year has been 1514; the number descending 2412. The steamboat arrivals (omitting the coal and lumber trade) during the past years are about 1500; their aggregate tonnage about 55,000 tons; the through passengers carried 45,925; the way passengers 39,777. The amount of coal passing through the Locks has been as follows:

1845	4,605,165	bushels
1846	7,775,911	"
1847	9,615,127	"

An amount probably equal to one-third has each year passed over the Dams. This trade has more than doubled within the last two years.

4. The trade from the Allegheny river.—The business of this river is not fully exhibited by official reports. The wharf master does not keep the tonnage of the Flat and Keel boats, while many are unloaded at points beyond his jurisdiction. The annexed partly official and partly estimates is believed to be very nearly accurate.

Steamboat Arrivals, 118 Tonnage	8,500 tons.	
" Departures 118 "	8,500 "	
Add as before stated	5,866 "	
	22,866 "	
Flat and Keel boat arrivals, 1428, their tonnage estimated at 60 tons to each boat	85,680 "	
Landed at points not returned, 200 boats 60 tons	12,000 "	
	121,146 "	

I would estimate that about one hundred millions of feet of lumber has this year descended the Allegheny river, and nearly one hundred millions of shingles. Probably about one-fourth of this amount was sold in our market, the remainder descended the Ohio river.

5. The trade of the Pennsylvania Canal.—The number of Canal Boats cleared at the Collectors office during the season of navigation of 1847 has been 4046. The following are the principal items of trade which have passed over the Pennsylvania canal from October 1, 1846, to October 1, 1847:

Amount sent eastward, as shown by Collectors books.		Amount received from the East, as shown by Collectors books.	
Flour, bbls	350,491	Md'se, lbs	19,219,560
Beef and Pork lbs	11,599,676	Hardware, lbs	16,041,067
Seeds, do	11,302	Queensware, lbs	6,008,532
Bacon, lbs	18,062,060	Mouslin, lbs	5,892,311
Tobacco, lbs	14,819,130	Groceries, lbs	9,418,621
Cheese, lbs	919,962	Coffee, lbs	12,917,040
Butter, lbs	973,989	Fish, lbs	6,482,570
Lard, lbs	6,016,622	Furniture, lbs	1,501,122
Feathers, lbs	568,127	Pigs & Casting	21,959,671
Wool, lbs	4,428,734	Blooms, lbs	16,609,502
Cotton, lbs	980,710	Iron, lbs	5,255,100
Hemp, lbs	3,286,591	Nails, lbs	795,600
Furs, lbs	177,390	Tobacco lbs	1,779,804
Deer skins, lbs	543,010	Leather, lbs	426,257
Whiskey, galls	411,876	Ag. products lbs	376,495
Md'se, lbs	352,932	G. Clay, lbs	919,543
Groceries, lbs	1,245,239	Salt, bbls	19,390
Glass, lbs	406,986	Oats, bus	21,264
Hides, lbs	593,641		
Leather, lbs	213,909		
Hardware, lbs	286,239		
Ag. products lbs	783,522		

These items with some minor ones not enumerated would constitute a tonnage upon the Pennsylvania canal, as evinced by the books of the Collector at Pittsburgh, about equal to 150,000 tons.

Tabular statement of the trade of Pittsburgh during the year 1847:

	Steamboat Arrivals	*Steamboat Tonnage.*	
From the Ohio	3,173	1,013,970	tons.
" " Monongahela	1,500	55 000	"
" " Allegheny	118	23 477	"
Steamboat arrivals	4796	1,092 436	tons.
Flat & Keel Boat arrivals	2392	118 410	"
Penna. Canal Boats	4046	150 000	"
	11,134	1,360 816	

This does not include the coal or lumber trade. The Circular of the Convention asked for a valuation to be fixed upon this tonnage. The returns made to me are not of such a character as would enable me to estimate the value of this tonnage.

The number of individuals visiting this city during the past year can only be estimated with approximate accuracy. By the returns of the Monongahela Navigation, we learn that that company has received toll upon

Through Passengers	45,825
Way "	39,777
	85,602

I estimate the travel by the Penna. Canal and Turnpikes from interior of Pennsylvania.

Through Passengers	40,000
Way "	30,000
	70,000
From the iron and Lumber region, Allegheny river.	35,000
Travel by the Ohio river, being at the rate of 250 each way, or 500 per day.	182,500
	373,102

All which is respectfully submitted.

T. J. BIGHAM,

Member from Pa. Pittsburgh Jan. 12, 1847

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, Jan. 18, 1848.

HOUSE.—Mr. Smith, (Bradford) from Committee on Inland Navigation and Internal Improvements, reported an Act to authorise the New York and Erie Railroad, to construct said Railroad through Susquehanna county.

The resolution offered by Mr. Evans of Chester, for the abolition of the death penalty, being the order of the day, was taken up on second reading. Mr. Frick offered to amend the same by striking out all after the word "Resolved" and inserting as follows, viz: "That the Committee on the Judiciary System be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law inflicting capital punishment, and report by bill or otherwise." The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Noble and Mr. Zeigler, and were as follows—yeas 46, nays 45, the question recurring on the resolution as amended. Mr. Allison moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject for the present.

The ceremony of re-inaugurating Gov. Shunk was then performed, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, no business of importance was done, except to assist in the inauguration of Gov. Shunk.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.—This document not being of special interest we omit it excepting a small portion relative to corporations. After the usual flourish about the rights of the people, and the danger of the peoples representatives voting away the rights of the people, and his duty in preventing it, he goes on to say:

Impressed with the force of this obligation, and with a fixed purpose to maintain all the principles of our government, I adhere to the opinions I had the honor to announce in my first inaugural address; and I avail myself of this occasion to add, that I hold every attempt on the part of those who are entrusted with delegated and limited powers, to create public debt without providing ample means for its payment, within a reasonable period, to make contracts in the form of grants to individuals for binding posterity, to create new powers of government, without the consent of the people; to place any delegated powers, which are dependent upon the popular will, beyond its control; to increase or diminish any executive or judicial power, as defined by the Constitution, or interdicted by that instrument, is manifestly unwise and impolitic. These opinions are only a response to the public sentiment, in regard to the principles of the government, which sentiment is always in advance of those who affect to distrust the judgment of the people, and doubt their capacity to rule themselves.

In former times, it was thought that the legislature met to pass laws that would develope the resources of the State, and advance the interests of her citizens. It was also supposed that the representatives elected, knew what the people wanted, and that laws would be passed by them, for the general good. All is changed now, and instead of going to Harrisburg to legislate for the State, members are told that all they have to do is to approve of the measures the Governor thinks the people entitled to, and instead of devising measures for the public good, yielding to the Governor the privilege of devising in exchange for his old right of executing the laws. We hope the legislature will do its duty, and give the people the legislation they so much need. This modern Sancho Panza, who has by some fatality, been inflicted upon us as a governor may veto, but the fear of this should not keep the legislature from their plain duty.

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?—This is a debateable question in New York, as we learn from the Union, and points have risen in the dispute between the "Hunkers" and "Barnburners," that are not provided for in the resolutions of '98, the born by which Mr. Ritchie holds, when in a dilemma, and he is unable to give any cue. The organist, however says:

"It is no recommendation as a friend of the administration to be the friend of the Wilmot Proviso."

The vote in the Legislature of New York and the general feeling of the people would seem to indicate that the administration has few friends in the "Empire State." We hope our Harrisburgh friends will vote in such a manner as to show Mr. Ritchie that what was Democratic last year in Mr Piolett's resolution, is equally so now. They must show the administration at Washington, that "principles never change," and that free Pennsylvania is now as firmly wedded to the principle of no more slave territory as she was last year, before Mr. Buchanan headed Silas Wright, by bidding for Southern votes.

CONTRACTS.—We find in looking over the Public documents for the year past, the names of our Postmaster, Chambers McKibbin, Esq., put down with J. K. Moorhead, Esq., as bidders for the delivery of Navy Pork at Boston, New York and Norfolk.—These gentlemen offered to deliver the article by the barrel at $13,25, in each of the three places.—They were however, underbid by Joseph G. Steubens, at Schuylerville, N. Y., who got the contract at $12,21, $12,90, $11,86, $12,05, except for the first delivery at Boston, which was given to Messrs. Howard and Wm. H. Davis of Meadville, at $13. Joseph Gilmon, of Troy, N. Y., has the second delivery at Boston, for $12,90. The supplies were for the year 1847. The Meadville gentlemen supply the contract for Navy beef at $9,93, for Boston; $10,21, for New York; and $10,17, for Norfolk all for fish deliverers. Moorehead and McKibben made an average bid for $11.

INDIANA—*Gov. Whitcomb's Message.*—The prominent features of this document are, first, a preamble reciting our manifold blessings and increased prosperity, and the declaring "under Heaven" (!) "that credit must be mainly given therefor to the Tariff of 1846.

In relation to the war, the Goverment says: The *cause* of the war is that Mexico did not pay the debt due our citizens, and a beautiful commentary therefore is furnished by the message itself—*that Indiana has not paid the Interest on her debt for five years.* As to Mexico having struck the first blow, &c., is only the reiteration of a falsehood fourteen times asserted in the president's Message.

He charges the annexation of Texas upon John Tyler, omitting to record, officially, that the immediate annexation of Texas and the whole of Oregon," were the rallying cry of his party, as recorded by the National Convention which nominated Mr. Polk.

The Governor says, there are glaring imperfections in their revenue system, and he specifies "that a large amount of the invisible wealth of the community, such as corporation and other stock, cash on hand or at interest, and the more portable and valuable kinds of personal property, &c., is not found on the assessment rolls;" that this kind of property is owned by those best able to pay, and he therefore asks the "consideration" of the Legislature to these "glaring evils." This looks like a pretty direct recommendation of the "odious Whig Tax Law" of this State.—*Cin. Gaz.*

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE PLANTER.—Mr. Watts, passenger, killed—residence, Winchester, Ill; Jos. Edwards, passenger, killed—residence, Ill; Mr. Smith, passenger, killed—residence, Ill; but name of town forgotten; 3d engineer killed, name not recollected; 2d engineer, badly scalded and bruised, name not recollected; Liza Lane, colored chambermaid; killed; one white fireman killed, name not known; Mr. Hatch, passenger, badly injured; two deck hands, one fireman and the carpenter, badly scalded and otherwise injured. The Belt, brother of the Captain, and several others, slightly injured. The freight and passenger book, together with nearly everything else in the clerk's office, was blown over board and lost. The Planter is owned entirely by her commander, Capt. Belt. He had an insurance of $5,000 in the Columbian office of this city, but the policy does not cover loss by explosion or breaking of machinery; therefore, it will fall altogether upon her owner.—[St. Louis Union.

FREE BANKING IN TENNESSEE.—A bill has passed the Senate of Tennessee establishing the Free Bank system, but differing in some good respects from the law of New York and Ohio. One quarter of the capital of the Bank must be paid in specie, and the remaining part Tennessee or United States Stocks.

The Whig at Nashville, says:—

Thus it will be seen, that if the capital of a bank is one hundred thousand dollars, the legal capital that is allowed, the association is to deposite bonds to the amount of $75,000, and pay in specie to the amount of $25,000; whereupon the Comptroller may issue to them circulating notes to the amount of $75,000 and no more. Hence, there can be no excessive issues, and the circulation issued is secured by bonds, dollar for dollar. It is impossible that such a bank can break unless the State repudiates.

Ricardo, the celebrated political economist, had the honor of suggesting this mode of securing the issues of banks; and the State of New York was the first to carry it out in practice."

REMEMBER THE SABBATH DAY.—The Grand Duke Constantine, during his tour in that region, visited the islands of Staffa and Iona, in the Shearwater. He arrived at the latter on Sunday. The stern old keeper of the cathedral keys refused to unlock the gate and admit the party to see the tomb-stones, for that would, in his opinion, have been to desecrate the Sabbath. In vain did Capt. Robinson ask imploringly whether he was aware who the illustrious stranger was whom he refused to gratify. Donald "didna exactly ken." He supposed, "from what folk said, it was only the Emperor of Russia. But he wadna gie up the key to his own Queen on the Lord's day. There was a power aboon superior to any earthly power, and he couldna gie up the key."

COURAGE.—True courage is that which is not afraid of being thought afraid; the rest is counterfeit.

The French steamer Missouri arrived at N. York on Tuesday noon. There is nothing in the papers worth copying.

Local Intelligence.

Erie Extension Canal.

From the Beaver Argus, we copy the following. The ascending trade for the past season have been as follows,

Railroad Iron,	lbs. 5,214,345
Bar Iron,	10,255,738
Nails,	4,934,732
Glass,	2,327,265
Sugar and Molasses,	3,106,497
Flour, (18,757 bbls,) lbs.	3,962,541
Miscellaneous articles,	31,572,027
Total,	lbs. 64,700,348
Miles of Passengers travelled,	926,572
Amount of Tolls collected,	$23,017,25

The above shows an increase in Iron and Nails over last year of about five millions of pounds, with a corresponding increase in Glass, Groceries, Flour, &c. The travel has increased in the same period nearly one hundred per cent—the miles travelled exhibiting an average daily number of through passengers northward for say eight and a half months of twenty-six. The tolls, however, exhibit the true increase in our northern shipping trade. Last year these amounted to $12,555,39—now to $23,017,25—an increase of nearly one hundred per cent. Thus our anticipations are more than realized; and yet the trade is destined in a few years to be still further extended in a very great degree.

The report from the other end of the lines, and indeed from all the collection officers, must be added to this, to show the whole Canal business. The items above are but a small part of the general aggregate; the most important on the Extension line being the coal and Iron of Mercer and adjoining counties seeking a market—the former chiefly at Erie, the latter at Pittsburgh; while the press of travel has been undoubedly from the Lake. This forms no part of the Collector's report. The spectacle presented here during the business months showed conclusively that we are on the cheap and favorite line of communication between the Old World and the Great West—the arrival of boats with over a hundred immigrants being almost a daily occurrence. These, we learn, are brought up the St. Lawrence and lower Lakes to Erie, and by the shortest route to the Ohio River; the number of which we are assured, will be greatly increased the next season.

Canal Navigation.

HOLIDAYSBURGH, Jan. 19, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—I have just returned from a tour along the damaged portion of the Canal East, and I think I can speak with confidence, when I say that there is no doubt as to the canal being ready for the spring navigation, as early as the weather will permit. Very Respectfully, Yours, F. K. WEST.

The Eagle Saloon was crowded last evening, on the occasion of Mr. Andrews' Benefit, and the awarding of the Prizes. The following were the successful Conundrums—

Prize No. 1—Why was Gen. Scott, when he took Santa Anna's leg, like a successful warrior—Because he conquered a *piece.*

Prize No. 2—Why was the gentleman who took the prize medal the other evening, like a miser—Because he was *Thurston* for gold.

MR. ALLEN will preach on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, in Temperance Hall, on the "*Religious Missions of the East.*"

THE MODEL STORE.—The new store which Dr. Simpson is erecting on Market street will, when completed, be the handsomest Dry Goods Store in this city. It extends from Market street to Post Office alley. We understand it will be finished early this spring, when it will be occupied by Mr. A. A. Mason, a well known dealer in silks, calicos' &c.—*Telegraph.*

THE NEW LOAN.—A letter in the New York Commercial Advertiser from Washington, says:

"The Secretary has not yet received any encouragement in regard to the new loan, from any quarter, I know, and are the opinions of financial men here, on this subject, and they coincide with the views thrown out by Mr. Calhoun in his late speech—to wit, that the loan, to the extent that will be wanted for the remainder of this and the next fiscal year, cannot be obtained at a more favorable rate than a hundred dollars in stock or Treasury notes for ninety in specie.

Corcoran & Riggs have only half a million of the last loan to pay in, and that note called for in the month of May next. The whole sum at the command of the Treasury does not exceed three or a half or four millions."

LIFE PROLONGED BY SCIENCE.—As an evidence to prove that an advanced state of science, and the improvement in the condition of the various classes of society, tend to prolong life, the following statement is made. It has been found that the average length of life of persons born in Geneva was, in the 16th century, less than 9 years; in the 17th, the average rose to 13; in 1750 it had increased to 27; in 1800 it was 31; in 1813, 40; in 1832, 45.

GOOD FOR THE TARIFF, BUT BAD FOR THE COUNTRY.—The New York Commercial of Tuesday has one whole column of foreign importations, and omits at the same time, the manifest of the Missouri.

PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

CONTENTS IN PART—January 22.

Public Sentiment and Slavery; action of Congress: The War, calls for information; Sound Doctrines; Mr. Pearce's Speech; Ritchie on Accidents and the Price of Wheat; District Court; Scientific Association; Rail Road Matters; Pennsylvania Soldier's Bounties; Hon. David Wilmot; Eighteen Millions; From Africa; From Oregon; News by the Cambria; Rivers and Harbors; Henry Clay at the Capitol; American Colonization Society.

Plain Talk and Plain Truths; The War; High Handed Executive Act; Pensions; Purchase of Louisiana; Executive Usurpation; The Instructions of Mr. Sidell; Treasury Notes; Members of the Pennsylvania Legislature; Harrisburgh Correspondence; The Extent of the United States: The Union itself; Fight; News Items; Santa Anna's Pass; Teacher's Association; Meeting of Councils; Dismemberment of Mexico; Items; &c.

Latest Telegraph news, Foreign and Domestic. Commerce; A carefully compiled Review of the Markets for the past week; The Money Market; 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 Press; 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.

☞ TO STEAMBOAT MEN AND OTHERS—Connell's Magical Pain Extractor—It now conceded by medical men that Connell's Magical Pain Extractor, manufactured by Comstock & Co., 21 Courtland st. N. Y., is the greatest invention of the 19th century. Its effects are truly miraculous. All pains are removed from burns, 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 throat, piles and Fever Sprains, Rheumatism, White Swelling and Ulcers; Bruises, Burns, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Piles, Tic Douloureux, &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 in their pulpits. Kind parents keep it constantly on hand, in case of accident by fire, life may be lost without it, but by its use burns are subject to its control, and the blisters 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, 89 Liberty st., head of Wood. nov18d&w6mT

☞ 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 30 years have had it restored to its original perfection by the use of this balm. Age, state of condition appears to be no obstacle whatever; it the cases the Balm did to flow with which the defects hair tube is filled, by which means thousands (whose hair was grey as the Aristotle Eagle) have had their locks restored and 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 unrivalled; it holds three times as much as other mis-called 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, 89 Liberty st., head of Wood; in Washington, Pa., by Sweeny & Son; in Birmingville, by Bennet & Crothers; in Canonsburg, by Dr. Vonsy; also, by our agents in every town in Pa., Ohio and Md. nov18d&w6mT

☞ 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—was just the ancient Roman Pallors cured all diseases—they compelled that more the pores of the skin, than any other outlet of the body. diseases and unhealthy vapors left through the 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. I have seen it cure the worst and oldest cases of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Old Sores, Barber's Itch, Sore Head, 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, sign of the Big Boot, 89 Liberty st. Price 50 cents. nov18d&w1y

☞ Does your hair fall off, does your hair turn gray Is it harsh, is it dry, or dirty, I pray?
If this ums, you can make it soft, silky and fine,
Dark and healthy, and beautiness as this hair of mine.
And to have this, you have but three shillings to give
For a bottle of Jaynes' Hair Restorative.
Reader, 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 needs but one trial. Sold at 89 Liberty st. nov18d&wly

☞ 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?—may quickly have
And use a box of Jones' Tooth Paste.
It costs but 25 cents, and is really a beautiful article. It gives the teeth a fine enamel. Sold in Pittsburgh at 89 Liberty st. nov18d&wly

☞ Don't have your 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?—may quickly have And use a box of Jones' Tooth Paste.

☞ 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, whiten your teeth, &c.—Sold at 89 Liberty st. nov18d&wly

☞ TO THE HALT AND LAME—Comstock's Nerve and Bone Liniment and Indian Vegetable Elixir, is the most effectual cure for Rheumatism. Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent for Pittsburgh. nov18d&w6mT

☞ PILES, BOILS, &c.—The Genuine Hays' Liniment is an article more justly celebrated as a cure for the above than any or all others. Its cures are almost innumerable. Sold by WM. JACKSON, Agent for Pittsburgh. nov18d&w6mT

☞ 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 89 Liberty st. nov18d&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, whiten your teeth, &c.—Sold at 89 Liberty st. nov18d&wly

☞ USE THE PROPER MEANS—If you wish to be successful in any undertaking, you must always use the proper means. Therefore, if you have a cough, use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT and be cured, for it is the proper means. Have you Asthma or difficulty of breathing, then the only efficient means to cure you is to use Jayne's Expectorant, which will immediately overcome the spasm which contracts the diameter of the tubes, and loosens and brings up the mucus which clogs them up, and thus removes every obstruction to a free respiration, while at the same time all inflammation is subdued, and a cure is certain to be effected. Have you Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pleurisy, or in fact any Pulmonary Affection, then use Jayne's Expectorant and relief is certain, and you will find that you have used the proper means.

For sale in Pittsburgh at the Pekin Tea Store, 72 4th street near Wood.

☞ THE members of the Anti Masonic and Whig committee of correspondence for Allegheny Co, will meet at the Spread Eagle Hotel, Liberty st. in the city of Pittsburgh on Saturday, 22d inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. A punctual and general attendance is desired. DANIEL MCCURDY, Chairman.

FITS! FITS!!

THE ONLY REMEDY!

HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT is an invaluable remedy for Epileptic Fits or Falling Sickness, Convulsions, Spasms, &c. It is well known, that from time immemorial, Physicians have pronounced Epileptic Fits incurable. It has baffled all their skill, and the boasted power of all medicine, and consequently thousands have suffered through a miserable existence; and at last yielded up their lives on the altar of insanity. With all deference, however, to the opinions of the great and lear