THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH: SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 2, 1848.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN. Advertisements and Subscriptions to the North American and United States Gazette, Philadelphia, received and forwarded from this office.

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☞ 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. Advertisements not inserted for a specified time will invariably be charged until ordered out.

FOR LATEST Commercial Intelligence, Domestic, Markets, River News, Imports, Money Markets, &c. see third page.

See next page for Telegraphic News. For Local Matters see next page.

ORONOCO RIVER EXPEDITION.—We are pleased to learn that the steam ship Venezuela, which left here last summer for the river Oronoco, in Venezuela, South America, has arrived, all safe, at Curracoa, where the cabins are being put up. The voyage has been very prosperous, and the officers and crew are in the best spirits. Mr. P. A. BEELEN, son of our respected townsman, ANTHONY BEELEN, Esq., from whom we derive this information, was, at last accounts—the 29th of October—at Laguyra, where he had gone to attend to some business connected with the expedition.

MERCY HOSPITAL.—We hope our citizens will read the report of the Visiters, and take active measures to support so noble a charity. Were it not for the Christian enterprize displayed by the Sisters of Mercy and others having charge of it, our city would be under the reproach of being destitute of a hospital.

FIRE IN WASHINGTON.—We understand that the New Wing of the Female Seminary, Washington, Pennsylvania, was burned to the ground on Thursday morning, and the main building much damaged. The young ladies were all turned into the streets, and are scattered among about the inhabitants.—No lives were lost.

Interesting Correspondence.

The numerous friends of the honest Old Farmer Soldier, Gen. JOSEPH MARKLE, will be pleased to learn, from the following correspondence, that Gov. JOHNSTON offered for his acceptance the honorable trust of Adjutant General of the Commonwealth.—Although Gen. Markle felt compelled, from his advanced age and love of retirement, to decline the honor, yet it is pleasant to know that such worthy and deserving men are remembered by our excellent Governor.

HARRISBURGH, August 22, 1848.

Gen. JOSEPH MARKLE,

My dear Sir:—Permit me to offer for your acceptance the office of Adjutant General of this Commonwealth.

In tendering this appointment I feel that its acceptance will place that branch of the Public service in the care of an honest man, and a true and time honored soldier of the late war with England, while at the same time, it affords me an opportunity of testifying my personal respects for one of the oldest, worthiest, and most esteemed farmers of my native county, Westmoreland.

I am truly, your friend,
WM. F. JOHNSTON.

MILL GROVE, Aug. 28, 1848.

To His Excellency WM. F. JOHNSTON, Governor of Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir;—Yours of 22d instant, transmitted to me through the hands of our mutual friend Jos. H. Kuhns, Esq., duly received, doing me the unsolicited honor of tendering to me the office of Adjutant General of the Commonwealth, for which you have my warmest thanks and regard. But owing to my advanced age and continued desire for a retired life, I respectfully decline the unsolicited honor. I shall ever bear in grateful remembrance your mark of esteem and respect.

Accept the assurance of my best wishes for the success of your administration; may it be as durable as fortunate in its organization.

I remain, yours truly,
JOSEPH MARKLE.

CABINET MAKING.—A letter from Washington to the New York Herald, which professes to speak by authority—which profession is all gammon,—gives the following as Gen. Taylor's cabinet

JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware, State
ABBOTT LAWRENCE, of Mass., Treasury Depart.
BAILIE PEYTON, of Louisiana, } War Department.
T. BUTLER KING, of Ga., or } Navy Depart'mt.
EDMUND BATES, of Mo.,
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Ky., Attorney General.

Mr Crittenden will not, because he cannot afford to be, Secretary of State. He has stated that he is too poor for the premiership. General Taylor desires to have him near him, so he will accept the Attorney Generalship, which will enable him, at the same time, to make a respectable living, as he can practice in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Clayton, next to Mr. Crittenden, is General Taylor's choice. Mr. Clayton was to have been Secretary of State, in case Clay had defeated Polk in 44.

Bates is a native of Virginia, and is believed to be the eminent statesman upon whom Thurlow Weed wishes Old Zack's "mind's eye" to rest upon, as he makes up his cabinet.

Truman Smith and John Bell, remain in the Senate.

Mr. Webster will go to England. This is a fixed fact. The talk of his being too poor to go there upon a salary of $9,000 is absurd. He has $75 000 funded.

It is all moonshine about Godsden, or Holmes, of S. C., receiving any important appointment.

Seward will go to Rome. Rives, to France, Preston, of S. C., to Spain. Evans, to Russia, where he can get cool.

A Washington letter in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser states that Mr. CLIFFORD, our Minister at Mexico, while absent there had not received any letters from his family. The reason of so remarkable a failure in his domestic correspondence is said to be that the diligences which conveyed the ordinary mails from the coast to the capital are regularly robbed. There is, in the Mexican mail service, none of that annoying irregularity which prevails upon Cave Johnson's line. The ladrones are systematic and thorough; they always rifle the mail, and as nobody expects letters by it, nobody is ever disappointed.

"A MINORITY PRESIDENT.—If TAYLOR is elected President, it is by a *minority* of the popular vote. He has simply a plurality in New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Connecticut, and other States.—This is the first time in our history that such an event has happened."

So says the Editor of the "Daily Wisconsin," by way of consolation for the defeat of his own candidate. We take occasion, however, to assure him that he has not correctly stated "our history." We have had at least two Presidents who did not receive a majority of the popular vote, one of whom is the present Democratic incumbent of that office, who (three tickets having been before the people) was in a minority by some thousands.—*Nat. Intel.*

ROTHSCHILD.—The N. Y. Herald has the following in regard to the Baron A. de Rothschild, who arrived in the Cambria on Saturday,

"We learn that this not one of the celebrated house, but a young man, the son of the principle of the Paris branch of the concern. His visit to this country is for the purpose of traveling, and is more a pleasure excursion than one of business. It is possible, however, that he may examine closely into our public and private finances, our commercial resources, &c., for the purpose of seeing if it would be good policy in the part of the European house to establish a house in this city. This is, no doubt, the actual cause of the visit, although ostensibly it may be for travel and recreation. Sooner or later, these shrewd financiers will become deeply involved in the financial and commercial operations of this country, notwithstanding the bitter prejudices they have heretofore entertained against our institutions."

MR. CLAY.—The following telegraphic dispatch gives the latest intelligence respecting the health of this eminent Statesman:

LEXINGTON, KY., Nov. 27th.

HENRY CLAY is perhaps in no danger, but is confined to his bed the greater part of the time, and regains his strength very slowly. He is very much debilitated."

GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The Boston Courier says, it is reported at the State House by gentlemen who said that they had ascertained the fact, that Governor Brigs is elected by the people by *ninety four majority.*

The Whigs of Nashville have appointed a committee of fourteen to Visit Baton Rogue, and invite Gen. Taylor to visit that city.

Gov. Morehead, of North Carolina, the President of the National Whig Convention at Philadelphia, is spoken of very favorably for the office of Secretary of the Navy.

VIRGINIA.—All the counties in the State heard from. Cass' majority 1369.

TENNESSEE.—Taylor's official majority in Tennessee is 6,286.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Report of the Board of Visitors to the Mercy Hospital.

The undersigned having been called upon at the request of the Sisters having charge of the Mercy Hospital, under a rule recently adopted by them, (to have quarterly visitations and yearly reports for the benefit of the public) beg leave to state that in furtherance of the object in view, we visited the Institution, of which we propose to give a brief history for the purpose of calling the attention of the citizens generally, to the present situation and past transactions of an institution which has grown up amongst us within the last two years.

The Mercy Hospital was opened in January, 1847, in a tempory building rented for the purpose under the exclusive care of a few devoted ladies, attached to the order of the Sisters of Mercy, this building was soon found to be inconvenient and it became necessary in order to carry out the views of those interested, that a new building erected with reference to the wants of such an institution, should be had.

In pursuance of this determination, the present handsome and appropriate structure was commenced, and (under many difficulties owing to limited means) completed for the reception of patients on the 1st of April of this present year.

The present building is well calculated for the purpose intended, being situated in an airy and commanding position, having its rooms and halls well ventilated, and being furnished with an abundant supply of good water. It is capable of accommodating 60 patients, but at present in consequence of the small supply of furniture, bedding in particular, cannot receive over 25.

Cleanliness and good order, combined with the utmost frugality, we found to prevail in all its departments. From the inspection of the general books of the house, and the report of the medical attendants, we are led to believe that a liberal spirit in regard to the nourishment and general sustenance of the patients is adopted, and that nothing found to conduce to the comfort or ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate has been wanting.

All applicants up to this time, (with the exception of a short time in summer, when the institution was full to the extent of its capacity) without reference to religion or residence, have been admitted to the benefit of this charity. Six of the leading medical gentlemen of the city visit the hospital regularly, and with a spirit characteristic of the profession—gratuitously. Their attention we are assured has been constant and unremitting, and entitle them to the thanks of the friends of the poor and needy.

This charity has thus far been supported by voluntary contributions alone, but as this mode is at best precarious, and not to be relied on, it is hoped that a system of support may be adopted, and with the aid of a benevolent public carried out, which will enable the devoted ladies having it in charge to go on in their well doing, and extend this means of usefulness.

The number of patients admitted into the hospital since its first opening, in January, 1847, is 504 —of these, 49 died in this institution.

There are remaining in the hospital, at this time, 21. About one third of those received have been able to pay towards their support, while in the hospital. The average cost of each patient has been $2 68 per week. This amount would of course be reduced, if the number of patients was larger.

The cost is materially reduced by the nursing department and general superintendence being entirely without cost to the friends of the institution, except in the board of the Sisters.

There has been received from various sources, towards the support of the hospital $4294 13

Expended in furniture and household expenses, including medicine and funeral expenses, ... $4189 84

Balance of cash on hand, ... $104 29

The institution is in debt for furniture, ... $381 36
do. do. house expenses, 325 73
..... $707 09

We cannot close this report without an earnest appeal to the community in favor of an institution conducted solely with a view of ameliorating the sufferings of the poor and needy, and those who have none to care for them.

By a reference to the above report, it will be perceived that the funds of the institution are nearly exhausted, and that money is wanted not only to pay off debts already contracted, but to insure the continuance—even on its heretofore limited scale—of its usefulness.

How many amongst us, when preparing for another world, and dividing their thousands among those having often little need of those accessions might, by a small contribution, aid in relieving the sufferings of a class which has peculiar claims on charity? We are confident there exists in this community sufficient of this good feeling to sustain a charity such as this in full vigor. All that has been wanting heretofore has been a proper method through which such benefactions could be dispensed with zeal and fidelity. Such we believe the Mercy Hospital to be, and we hope that instant and active means will be taken by those claiming a peculiar interest in the institution, and properly responded to by the charitable to place under the control of the Managers an amount of funds adequate of relieving the large class of sufferers coming particularly within its sphere

W. EBBS,
JOHN SNYDER,
HENRY MCCLOUGH,
CHRISTIAN IHMSEN,
LUKE TAAFFE.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 16, 1848.

GOLD HUNTING IN CALIFORNIA.—The mania for gold hunting, which seems to have taken complete possession of the Californians, had not in the least abated, according to our latest advices. The following letter, which has been furnished to the N. Y. Tribune by Messrs Grennell, Minturn & Co., gives some idea of the difficulty in which all vessels on the coast are placed, on account of the desertion of their men

MONTEREY, Sept. 15, 1848.

Messrs. Grennell, Minturn & Co.

Sirs I embrace this opportunity to inform you of my situation, which is bad enough. All hands have left me but two, they will stay till the cargo is landed and ballast in, then they can go. Both mates will leave me in a few days, and then I will have only the two boys and I am fearful that they will run. I have got all landed but 900 barrels. On Monday I shall get off ballast if the weather is good. There's no help to be got at any price. The store ship that sailed from here ten days ago took three of my men at $100 per month, there is nothing that anchors here but what loses their men. I have had a hard time in landing the cargo; I go in the boat every load. If I can get it on shore I shall save the freight. As for the ship she will inv here for a long time, for there not the least chance of getting a crew. The coasters are giving $100 per month. All the ships at San Francisco have stripped and laid up. The Flora, of New London is at San Francisco, all left. You probably have heard of the situation of things here. A sailor will be up at the mines for two months, work on his account, and come down with from two or three thousand dollars, and those who go in partnership much better. I have been offered $20 per day to go, by one of the first men here, and work one year. It is impossible for me to give you any idea of the gold that is got here. Yours respectfully,

CHRISTOPHER ALLYN
Captain of the ship Isaak Walton.

A SAD CASE.—The sensibilities of our citizens have been painfully excited for the last few days by a case of mournful interest. Some time in August last, a young lady, a stranger and a fugitive from her paternal roof, arrived in our borough and sought shelter with one of our citizens. At the time of her arrival she was *enciente*—a victim to the seducer's art. Her confinement took place last week, and the mother and the child now rest beneath the sod of the church yard. She expired on Saturday evening last in great physical and mental agony. On Sunday, she was decently interred, in the presence of a large concourse of people, whose sympathies were visibly and painfully excited. During her last hours she was waited on by that good man and faithful Christian minister, the Rev Loyal Young, who administered to her the consolations of our holy religion. The beautiful Burial Service of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was read at the grave by the Rev. WILLIAM WHITE. Our knowledge of the history of the young lady is imperfect—she sought concealment, and did not, we believe, communicate very fully in regard to herself or her family. Sad as has been the fate of the unfortunate exile, yet, who would not prefer that fate to the remorseful pangs that will rend the heart of her base betrayer, if, indeed, that heart be human which could conceive a crime fraught with so much misery. Peace to her ashes. Like a wounded bird she crept away to die, and sought at the hands of strangers those last kindly offices which her sensitive spirit warned her had been forfeited in the home of her childhood. May her afflictions here below, plead her pardon at the Throne of Eternal Mercy.—*Butler Democrat.*

CALIFORNIA GOLD REGION.—A letter from Washington, to the Baltimore Sun, says.

I learn that highly important and interesting dispatches have just been received by the War Department from California, in relation to the *gold region* of California. The facts communicated justify the opinion that the region is remarkably rich and productive of the precious metal. The documents will be laid before Congress among those accompanying the President's message.

The progress of settlement in California will be very rapid. Besides the population which will resort to it for maratime purpose, adventures will be attracted in great numbers, by the unparalleled richness of the mineral district.

Already, as I learn from some gentlemen who have just arrived here from Mexico, arrangements have been made by a company of New Yorkers, to build up a city at San Diego, and it is supposed that the speculation in lots, &c., will be very brisk.

Before the next Congress will have done talking about a bill to establish the territorial government of California, the people of California will be ready to demand admission, as a *State*, into the Union. They will have the requisite population in two years, and it is provided by the treaty with Mexico that they shall come into the Union.

To bring in California as a State, without territorial tutelage, will settle this abominable question as to the extension of slavery into the territories. As a State, California will settle that question for herself.

SILVER CRADLE.—In accordance with an ancient custom in England, the worshipful lady of the mayor of Liverpool was recently complimented with the gift of an elegant and massive silver cradle, for a new "responsibility" with which she had presented his mayorship. We have heard of folks being born with a "silver spoon in their mouth," but this idea of coming forth in a silver cradle exceeds it. The ceremonies attending the presentation were as ridiculous as all other "official" affairs in England.

LONDON GOSSIP.

The New York Commercial has a very pleasant London correspondent, who thinks it worth while to write something else than political disquisitions. We select the following interesting items, from a letter, dated.

LONDON, Nov. 10th.

On the 30th inst. Lord Middleton, who through unfortunate family matters has been for some time separated from his lady, committed suicide by fumes of charcoal. This melancholy occurence took place at his splendid mansion at Paperhaven Park, a short distance from Godalming.

On the evening of the 29th ult. the Church of St. Sidwell, in the city of Exeter, was the scene of a disgraceful riot, owing to the indiscretion of the Rev. J. Ingle, who officiated, entering the pulpit in his surplice, contrary to the wishes of the parishoners and the pastoral directions of the Bishop of the diocese. The disturbance was only quelled by the arrival of the Mayor, the superintendent of the police and several constables, who carried the reverend gentleman off, after much damage had been done to the interior of the Church.

Monday the 6th inst. was a partial jubilee with the "Million" in commemoration of the gunpowder plot, ever memorable in British history, since its occurrence in the 1605, during the reign of James 1st, when Guy Fawkes with a band of conspirators had planned the destruction of the houses of Parliament. Numerous fantastic groups representing conspirators, with a stuffed effigy of the illustrious Fawkes, paraded the streets, eliciting applause and profit, according to the genius displayed in the grotesque arrangement.

The vault called "Guy Faux's cellar," in which the conspirators lodged the barrels of gunpowder, designed at one blow to annihilate the three estates of the realm in Parliament assembled, remained till the year 1825, when it was converted into offices. It is customary even at the present day, before the assembling of Parliament, for a deputation to go through the vaults to examine that all is safe.

The Royal sappers and miners have been engaged for three or four months past in making a trigonometrical survey of the metropolis and surrounding counties, embracing a circle of 26 miles around St. Paul's cathedral. For this purpose a temporary observatory, or cradle, or crow's nest, has been erected by scaffolding, on the tops of the most prominent church steeples. That on the top of St. Paul's took three weeks to construct, being above "the cross, the extreme height of scaffolding was 91 feet, and the height of the cross from the centre of the floor of the cathedral is 340 feet. About 4000 observations were taken, including every division in the degree, the survey and the various altitudes obtained are of the most satisfactory description.

Many of the English clergy of the established Church, particularly those resident in the country, are partial to hunting and frequently join in the chase. The Bishop of Oxford, in a recent charge, said, "Participating in the sports of the field and the amusement of the world is perfectly compatable with the Christian pastor. It leads the congregation to believe that their ministers are men of the world, and the Christian character is thereby deeply maligned, and at the judgment day they would have to give an account for having preferred their own pleasure to the Lord's heritage."

The family circle of the Royal family of France, now resident at Claremont, comprises Louis Philippe and his amiable consort, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, and the Prince and Princess de Joinville and their infant children. The Queen of the Belgians, a daughter of the ex-King, has recently visited her relatives at Claremont, during which time Her Majesty and Prince Albert called upon them.

At a soiree, a few evenings since the conversation turned upon literature. A Scotch gentleman present was very enthusiastic upon the subject of his eminent literary countrymen, when an Englishman remarked, I suppose you will call Milton a Scotchman next. He very drily replied, "I cannot exactly say that, but Milton was a man of so rare talent and astonishing genius that I should na be at all surprised to ken that he was a scotchman."

Our friend, Capt. Mathews, the late popular commander of the Great Western steamship, who has recently returned from a voyage to India, has been appointed to the command of one of her Britannic Majesty's mail steamers running between Holyhead and Kingstown.

He has lately had the misfortune to lose his oldest son, George, by a pulmonary disease, a fine, amiable and promising young man, whom many of our fellow citizens will recollect with regret for his premature disease

I have lately paid a visit to our accomplished countryman, George Catlin. Since his return from Paris, he has established his Indian Gallery in Regent street. Although in an accessible and fashionable quarter of the metropolis, his rooms are by no means so eligible for an exhibition as his late establishment at the Egyptian Hall, in Piccadilly—Indeed he is only enabled to present about 300 portraits, out of the 500 or 700 comprised in his rare collection.

Of these, not one portraits were not new to me, particularly a party of Indian chiefs, of whom "White cloud" was the principal, who visited England a few years ago. I do not at the moment recollect the name of the tribe, but I remember the men, and the businesses are very strking and correct—Mr Catlin has had a bona fide offer for the whole of his collection in Europe, but he hesitates to part with it.—his cherished object appears to be to restore it to his country.

His collection is purely national, Washington is the destination the most appropriate, and where it can be properly appreciated in after times. If he disposes of it here, he will truly say.

"My necessities and not my will consent"

There is a new patented material for boots and shoes called the Panuas corium, or leather cloth, invented by a person named Hall, which has met with a great share of patronage, from the Royal family down. The material is cotton, but has the gloss and general appearance of leather, and receives a polish from ordinary blacking and in the same way. It is used only for the upper part of the boot or shoe, the sole being leather. It is said to be as durable as leather, never cracks or splits and possesses the advantage of not drawing the feet. They yield to the action of the foot without the slightest pressure. I speak from experience, having used them in my family. Yesterday the 9th inst. was the birth day of the Prince of Wales, who has attained his seventh year. It is memorable also for being Lord Mayor's day, the period he commences his annual reign.

Were you to judge by the gilded carriages, gorgeous liveries and grotesque retinue, you would imagine the Mayor a very great personage—a kind of Prince in the burlesque opera of Cinderella. The gaudy procession proceeds through the city Leadenhall, as far as Blackfriar's Bridge, where his Lordship, with his band of citizens, "of credit, and renown" alights from his state carriage, and taking to the water, (an elaborately gilded barge, with many oarmen in scarlet, being waiting to receive him) he disembarks at Westminster, where he takes the oath of office.

He returns thence in the same manner, and afterwards partakes of a dinner at Guildhall, celebrated for ages past for its recherche character. The whole pageant borders somewhat on the ridiculous—fitter for the Arabian nights than for the plain matter of fact men of the nineteenth century, but such is the force of ancient custom that I believe the people would make a serious riot if this and some other foolish and useless forms were attempted to be abolished.

TRUE PROGRESS.

The Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS is a burning and a shining light. She is an example of the true progress of a nation—not that barbarian progress in the arts of war and bloodshed of which such conquerors as Alexander, and Tamerlane, and Alaric have furnished the examples—but the progress of human virtue, intelligence, civilization, and true happiness; not the progress which ruins neighboring nations, but that which improves, enriches, exalts, and adorns our own.

Last year the people of Massachusetts voluntarily taxed themselves about a million of dollars for the support of Common Schools. There is not a native born child in the State, old enough to learn, who is not able to read and write. In the city of Boston during the three months preceding the 10th of April, last, $200,000 were spent in building public school houses. The high school just finished in Cambridge, with two other school houses, cost $25,000 Another, of splendid and costly character, was latterly finished in Charlestown. Another at Newburyport cost $25,000 Within the last year, individuals have given $400,000 to Harvard College.

The State is building a reform scoool for vagrant and exposed children, which will cost more than $100,000. An unknown individual has given $20,000 towards it.

The State educates all the deaf, dumb, and blind.

Last winter the Legislature made an an appropriation to establish a school for idiots.

These are the *new* charities and works of philanthropy in which Massachusetts is engaged. She has already finished such institutions as other States are now engaged in establishing. She is from thirty to fifty years ahead of the age. Following her example, let all endeavor to *progress*—*Trenton Gaz.*

We are surprised to see that several papers give accounts of the election of CHARLES DURREE, Free Soil, CHARLES COLE, Whig, and JAMES D. DOTY, Locofoco, as Representatives in Congress from Wisconsin. We cannot conceive how this can be, since Wisconsin is only entitled to two representatives in Congress. We shall know, by-and-by, who are elected, and when ascertained will report to our readers."—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

Our respected contemporary is himself partly in error. Wisconsin is now entitled to only two Representatives, but the act admitting her into the Union as a State provides that after the 4th of March next, and until another census and apportionment shall be made, she shall be entitled to *three* Representatives. The three Members now elected in Wisconsin are for the Congress which will meet subsequently to the day specified in the above-mentioned act.—*Nat. Intel.*

MORTALITY IN NEW ORLEANS THE PAST SEASON. From the Medical Journal for November, it is shown that the total number of deaths from all diseases, in New Orleans, was 3332, from the first of May, when the present Board of Health organized to the 14th of October, when it ceased to report from the disappearance of yellow fever. Of the deaths stated, were interred

By certificates of physicians	1531
From Charity Hospital	725
From Private Hospitals	250
Died at other places and brought here for interment	6
By citizens' certificates	227
By Coroners' certificates	116
By Commissaries' certificates	206
By Midwives' certifiates	94
Uncertain	147
Total from 1st of May to 14th of October	3322

N. O. Com. Times.

Local Matters.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

THE CASE OF MANKEY:
THE JURY—THE JUDGE—THE COURT—AND THE VERDICT.

Yesterday morning, about half past nine o'clock, the jury in this case came into court, as was supposed, to render their verdict. A large crowd of spectators had assembled in the room to hear the final decision in this case, but they were doomed to disappointment, for a short time longer. On being asked by the clerk of the court whether they had agreed upon their verdict—the foreman of the jury said they had not agreed—that since eleven o'clock of the previous day they stood 10 to 2, and there appeared to be no prospect of an agreement amongst them.

Judge Patton inquired whether there was any difficulty existing in the minds of any of the jurors which the court could explain.

The foreman did not know that any such difficulty existed.

Judge Patton said the usual course which jurors should pursue was, that a small minority should submit to the majority. It was unreasonable for one or two men to expect to make all the rest bend to their opinion. He did not know—nor did he wish to know at present—how the division stood—whether the majority were in favor of acquittal or conviction; but he thought, in a case of this sort, where a man had received such an excellent character as had been given to the defendant, where it was clear that he was not ordinarily, at least, a man of violence, if the majority were for acquittal, the others should yield: because it was hard, and indeed not contemplated by the law, that a man should be reduced to the condition of a felon, in such a case, who had hitherto borne such an excellent character, unless the evidence was perfect and complete; and the fact of so large a majority being in favor of acquittal—presuming that to be the state of things—was pretty good proof of its incompleteness.

Mr. Wm. H. Grey, one of the jurors, said he could not, consistently with his oath, on viewing the testimony as he understood it, render a verdict of acquittal. Indeed from the evidence he was confirmed in his opinion—unless he had misunderstood it.

Judge Patton again repeated, that it would strike every man as remarkably unreasonable that a small minority should control a large majority; and, to say the least of it, taking the case as it stood, it was involved in a great deal of uncertainty, and they were left to roam over a wide field of conjecture, as to the real circumstances of the case, and the true character of the cause of death—whether the deceased rushed into the water to make his escape, or whether he was forced into the water by the defendant, or whether the whole was the result of accident. To decide this, he would not take upon himself, in the sight of his maker, according as the evidence now stood, and if any doubt existed the jury ought to know that the prisoner was fully entitled to the benefit of such doubt, and the court was more anxious on that score, on account of the previous character of the man. If he had been a lawless and violent man, no doubt we would rather see such a man punished, if there were the least ground for finding a verdict against him, but the court were always unwilling to see a man of unimpeachable character—a good man, a mild man, degraded from this condition to that of a felon, unless the evidence against him were clear and satisfactory

The foreman of the jury then intimated to the court the wish to go back to their room.

Judge Patton—Gentleman, have you had your breakfast?

Foreman Yes sir.

Judge—It is to be hoped, then, you will soon be able to come to some conclusion

The jury then retired, and after an absence of about fifteen minutes, returned with a verdict of not guilty.

The judge remarked, that it each juror looked only to his own view of the case, there would hardly ever be any agreement. The law certainly looked to the aggregate opinion of a jury.

The defendant was then discharged

A HAPPY FAMILY.—Under this title we once remember to have seen an exhibition consisting of every kind of animals, including birds and reptiles of the most opposite natures, all living together in a large cage in the most perfect harmony. The cat would lie down and suffer mice to run all over her and the little birds to perch upon her ears. The grey hound and the rabbit, the ferocious panther and the gentle dove, the crawling serpent and the magnanimous lion, all assembled in one common dwelling, without a growl of anger on the one hand, or a cry of fear on the other Not so with man, for we yesterday had a specimen of a very opposite character. A man and his wife of the name of Thomas and Elizabeth Carrol, and two girls named Fanny and Charlotte Wallace—all well known to the police for their uproarious conduct—were brought before the Mayor yesterday, charged with creating a violent disturbance in an alley on Liberty St. near Factory Street It is but a few days ago since the whole of these parties were released from jail for similar conduct, after a sojourn there for about 30 days. It appeared that the night before last these parties were all drinking and quarreling—especially the two girls. The whole family, including a little boy and a dog, were brought to the watch house. His honor sentenced the Carrols to pay a fine of two dollars each, and costs, or to be committed for ten days. The girls were committed for 30 days each. There being no especial charge against the "puppy," his honor neither fined nor committed him, further than taking the advice of our sapient friend of the Post, in "committing him to the street." The boy we presume will be taken care of.

LAW VS. GRACE.—Yesterday a case of a somewhat singular character was decided in the Circuit Court, in which Alex. King was plaintiff, and N. Holmes & Son defts. This was an action on the case, in the nature of a conspiracy, for damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff, who is a merchant of this city, by the defendants, who are brokers, having a draft on him protested on the last day of grace, at *three* o'clock, instead of waiting until *five*, which plaintiff alleged was the hour fixed by custom for closing business by banks and brokers.

Messrs. Marshall and C. O. Loomis for plaintiff—M'Candless and M'Clure for defts.

The defence admitted the allegation, but contended that defendants had the right to present, at any time after three o'clock.

The Court ruled that a broker may protest at 3 o'clock. That a demand was good at any place where the notary might meet or find the acceptor of a draft. That a tender to the broker before five o'clock, (the hour of closing his office,) but after the draft was in the hands of the notary public—did not effect the right to protest.

To this charge plaintiff excepted, and a verdict having been returned for defendants—will doubtless take the case to the Supreme Court.

CAUTION TO BOARDERS.—Yesterday, a gentleman boarding at the Merchants' Hotel, corner of Third and Smithfield Streets, had his overcoat stolen, while at supper. He had laid it carelessly on the back of a settee, while he went to eat, and when he returned, it was gone. If boarders will be so careless, they must take their chance. At the same time keepers of boarding houses and hotels ought to keep a wary eye on the other parts of their establishments as well as the dining room during meal hours, as thieves are generally prowling about at these times, and know pretty well how to improve their opportunity

EFFECTS OF DRINKING.—Yesterday a man, named Christopher Anderson, living in Pipetown was brought before the Mayor, having been picked up in the street the previous evening in a state of drunkenness. The poor fellow's face was very badly bruised—indeed he was a most pitiable object. Said he supposed he had been fighting, but did'nt know. Committed 24 hours.

CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Yesterday Daniel McCurdy Esq., presented his commission from Governor Johnston, and was duly installed into the office of Clerk of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions and Orphan's Court.

MISSISSIPPI.—This State has gone for CASS. The Jackson Southron gives the returns from Mississippi and adds

The result of the election in this State is not officially known, but from the returns received, it is *certain*, the Cass majority will not exceed a thousand votes. It is doing pretty well in four years, to reduce the majority from six to one thousand. Had the election to go over again, we sincerely believe this State would go for Gen. Taylor by 3,000 majority. The Taylor men undervalued their real strength, and consequently in some portions of the State did not put it forth as they would have done had they not deemed the contest a hopeless one. With such a small majority to contend against, we should hereafter allow no such contemptible word as "*impossible*" to damp our ardor in contending for the right."

TRIUMPHANT TESTIMONY to the value of Dr M'Lane's Vermifuge. Read, all that doubt.

"A ferret, when placed at the entrance of a rat hole, enters the aperture, travels along the passage, seizes upon the rat, exterminates his existence, and drags the animal's defunct carcass to the light. And in like manner have I found Dr. M'Lane's American Vermifuge to operate upon worms, those dreadful and dangerous tormentors of children. This remedy, like the ferret, enters the aperture of the mouth, travels down the gullet, hunts round the stomach, lays hold of the worms, shakes the life out of the repules, sweeps clean their den, and carries their carcasses clear out of the system. This at least has been the effect of the vermifuge upon my children WM. ROULATT

Naples, Jan. 1847."

"This is to certify that I have used Dr. M'Lane s Vermifuge, and have found it to operate in like manner upon my children. JOHN BRIGGS

Naples, June, 1847."

A genuine article of the above valuable medicine can be had at the drug store of J. Kidd & Co., No. 60 Wood street. nov27

☞ 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 certained 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. jan17

CORNS AND COLDS.—The frequent changes in the weather at this season of the year, invariably bring along with them coughs and colds, which by timely attention are easily cured by simple remedies. SELLERS' IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP has been in use for the last 12 years, and has gained more reputation for the cure of coughs (not requiring active medical treatment) than any other preparation ever offered to the citizens of Allegheny county. The Imperial Cough Syrup is very pleasant to the taste, and, on this account, is a great favorite with children. The doses are carefully graduated, in the directions, to suit all ages. That this long tried and highly popular cough remedy may be within the reach of all, it is sold at the low price of 25 cents per bottle.

Prepared and sold by R. S. SELLERS, 57 Wood st, Pittsburgh, D. M. Curry, Allegheny, and druggists generally in both cities. oct2

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—We would call attention to this excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Having several times within a few years past had occasion to use a medicine of this kind, we have, by experience tested its excellent qualities, and are prepared to recommend it to others. Ministers or other public speakers afflicted with bronchial affections will find great benefit from its use. It is prepared by a scientific physician, and all classes will find it a safe and efficacious medicine in the diseases for which it is recommended.—(Columbus (Ohio) Cross and Journal.

For sale at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth street. nov25

☞ DYSPEPSIA is the bane of many a man's existence. No tongue can describe the sufferings caused by this distressing disease. It unfits man for his station in life, whatever it may be, and makes him feel as though he would rather not exist than endure such misery. Yet these sufferings are produced in the first place by derangement of the stomach, and if this were met by using H. A. Fahnestock's Anti-Dyspepsia Pills, the bowels would be cleansed, the accumulation of bile carried off, and a speedy and sure relief obtained.

Prepared and sold by H. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co. corner 1st and wood, also corner 6th and wood sts. oct18

☞ The soft, Angelic expression of some females is grateful to view, while the repulsive, coarse, muddy yellow faces of others, excites disgust—the same with males. Could such people be induced to try a cake of the true Jewess Italian Chemical Soap, they would be enraptured with the change. They would have a delicate, clear, white skin, while every disfigurement or eruption would be removed and cured.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Persons who have bought cheap counterfeits and imitations of this, and have had no effect produced, must try this, the original. Mind, ask for Jones' Soap. For sale at WM. JACKSON'S, 59 Liberty street. mar24

"That winter skin of hers, than snow,
And pure as monumental alabaster"

All females have skin like the above, who use Jones Spanish Lily White, have it in their power to be as white as snow, yet natural. Sold at 59 Liberty street. 1y18

☞ Ladies who use Jones' Spanish Lily White, have always a fine white transparent skin. Gentlemen who will satisfy any one. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at 59 Liberty st nov19dandw1y

☞ Don't have a Foul Breath—If you have, use a twin sailing bottle of Jones' Amber Tooth Paste. This will make your breath sweet, whiten your teeth, &c—Sold at 59 Liberty st. 1y1e dawly

Mayoralty of Pittsburgh.

MESSRS WATTS & CO.—Gents: Please to announce the name of MR. HENRY WILKINS, as a suitable person for the office of Mayor of this city

nov27 tn FIRST WARD

MAYORALTY.—Mr Editor: Please announce that CHAS H MCCLURE, would be a suitable candidate for nomination for the office of Mayor. nov28-tn SECOND WARD

Mayoralty of Allegheny City.

MAYORALTY OF ALLEGHENY CITY.—Mr Editor: You will please announce the name of MR JONATHAN EVANS, 2d Ward, Allegheny, for the office of Mayor, subject to the decision of the Whig and Antimasonic Convention nov27 1w MANY VOTERS

W. H. Wright, M. D., Dentist,

OFFICE and residence on Fourth street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank. Office hours from 9 o'clock to 12 A M., and from 2 o'clock to 5 P. M. sept4-1y

BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE.

NO 52 WOOD ST., BETWEEN 3d AND 4th STS

R. TANNER & CO.

INVITE Country Merchants and others to an examination of their stock, which is one of the largest to be found in any establishment in the country, and consists of very desirable and seasonable goods, expressly adapted as to size and quality to Western sales. Prices will compare favorably with those of the East. Terms liberal. nov4y-dim

Bargains Extraordinary.

SELLING OFF.—ALEXAN