THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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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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Subscriptions to this valuable paper will be received and forwarded from this office.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.
We will receive and forward free of expense, advertisements and subscriptions for this paper.

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

See next page for Telegraphic News.

MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY.

The Antimasonic and Whig citizens of Allegheny met in primary meeting, on Saturday evening last, to nominate the Ward Tickets, and appoint Delegates to nominate a Mayor. The meetings were largely attended, and the contest was spirited. All the Wards chose delegates in favor of JONATHAN RUSH, Esq., and he will of course, be the next Mayor of our sister city.

We are much gratified that the choice has fallen upon a gentleman so worthy and so generally acceptible. We do not believe that Jonathan Rush has an enemy in the city. He is universally esteemed for his Christian deportment, his urbanity of manners, and his sterling honesty. The police of the city could be committed to no safer hands, for we feel assured that no species of disorder or vice will be left uncorrected and unpunished, which is within the reach of his power. The only fear that any one can have in relation to his administration, is that he may err on the side of mercy. Possessed of the milk of Christian kindness, a fear has been expressed that he may be too lenient to vice which can clothe itself in the garb of hypocrisy. But we can trust his judgment for proper discernment in this respect—and an error of this kind is not half as dangerous, as a wilful winking at evil. We therefore wish our sister city joy of her selection of so good a man for so important an office.

The American, of yesterday, continued another of its habitual and malicious attacks upon our Representative in Congress, Hon. MOSES HAMPTON.—In this community, where the editor of the American is well known, these assaults cannot do Mr. Hampton the least injury. But as, abroad, the singularity of a professedly Whig paper attacking a Whig Representative, may operate to Mr. Hampton's injury, it is but just to state, that it is well understood here, that the origin of these assaults is a personal pique which the editor entertains, and that his paper represents no feeling or opinion, but such as originates from his own cherished dislike. The professed cause of the present outbreak, is Mr. Hampton's absence during the vote on Mr. Root's resolution, which we published yesterday.—No doubt he can show, if it is at all necessary to satisfy his constituents, that he is a faithful representative of their interests; that he was not, as the American insinuates designedly absent.

MR. CLAY AND GENERAL TAYLOR.—A letter received in town states that General Taylor has written a long and cordial letter to Mr. Clay, and has invited him to visit Baton Rouge. Mr. Clay had previously designed to visit New Orleans, for the benefit of his health, and will doubtless embrace the opportunity to enjoy the society of General Taylor, at his hospitable mansion. The destinies of the country cannot be committed to safer hands than will then be found in friendly intercourse at Baton Rouge. The sound sense of Gen. Taylor is seen in this, as in every act of his life.—He knows how to avail himself of all the resources within his reach—and the great statesman of Kentucky offers resources of no ordinary character.

HON. ANDREW STEWART.—We regret to learn that this gentleman still suffers from an illness contracted by his exertions during the election campaign. He has been able to attend but one day since the commencement of the session of Congress, and is now in Cumberland, Md., endeavoring to recruit his exhausted energies in the society of his wife and friends. We hope he may be speedily restored, as the country looks to him to dissect Mr. Walker's last report. No man in the country can better exhibit its fallacies, and none understand better the whole question of protection by import duties.

MR. CRITTENDEN.—We learn from undoubted authority, that the rumor which has obtained so general circulation, that Gov. CRITTENDEN would not accept a seat in Gen. Taylor's cabinet is untrue. Mr. Crittenden has never made any such declaration, or given any grounds for it. He will most likely be governed by the wishes of the Legislature of Kentucky, should a cabinet appointment be tendered to him, and the presumption is, that the Legislature will advise him to accept. We rejoice to learn that rumor is at fault in this as it is in most instances, as we firmly believe no appointment could give more general satisfaction than that of Mr. Crittenden to a seat in Gen. Taylor's cabinet.

MAP OF CITY.—Mr. McGowan informs us that his contemplated Map of Pittsburgh and environs is in a state of great forwardness, and that he expects to publish it early in the spring. The area covered by this map extends five miles in length, east and west, and three miles in width, north and south. It will include all the surrounding boroughs and villages, and will extend between the rivers so far as to take in the Allegheny Cemetery. This will prove a most interesting and valuable work for our city.

The Philadelphia "DEMOCRATIC WHIG COMMITTEE," at a late meeting, Hon. JOS. R. CHANDLER in the chair, unanimously adopted a series of resolutions to the effect that they see no reason whatever to recommend (as had been suggested by a recent meeting in that city) the adoption of any new party name or organization. They add, that "the broad principles promulgated throughout the whole canvass by those who sustained General Taylor, and the success that attended the canvass, render it unnecessary to disturb public confidence by any re-organization of parties to sustain him or his Administration."

REV. ANDREW BROADDUS, a distinguished divine of Virginia, died at Newtown, Va., on the 1st inst. He was remarkable for his eloquence, and for being totally destitute of ambition. He refused the degrees of A. M., and D. D., which were conferred upon him by the several colleges. Among his admirers were Chief Justice Marshall and many of his famous cotemporaries.

THE FREMONT AND KEARNEY CASE.—Senator Benton publishes a card in the National Intelligencer, in which he says that Col. Fremont did not send a message of conciliation to General Kearney before going west, but that he intended to do so, when the intelligence that Kearney was dying prevented him.

THE MINERALS OF VIRGINIA seem to be attracting much attention. The Richmond Republican says that specimens are now exhibiting in the State capitol of lead, iron, coal, rock salt, barytes, gypsum, manganese, burr mill stone and magnetic iron ore, all found in Western Virginia, on and near the line of the Lynchburgh and Tennessee Railroad.

CANAL NAVIGATION.—All our State canals are in good order. The Harrisburg Union is informed that orders have been issued by the Canal Commissioners, to draw off the water from that portion of the Juniata Division, extending from the Millerstown dam to the junction, at Duncan's Island, on the 8th instant. The other portion of the State canals will be kept open as long as the weather permits.

The Western papers are still fuming about that "God and Liberty," sportively attached to the President's message, by the mischievous operators.—The Louisville Journal suggests that Mr. Polk might have intended it for the special behoof of our new citizens in California and New Mexico.

A LILLIPUTIAN WATCH is described by the New Orleans Picayune as having recently made its appearance in that city. It was made in Geneva, is about as large as a half dime, only somewhat thicker, and keeps admirable time. Its value is $1500. Dear trifle, we should think.

THE CALIFORNIA PLATINA AND CINNABAR sent to Philadelphia by the Government to be assayed, have been proved to be genuine minerals.

THE CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS who sail from our Atlantic ports, mostly carry out with them valuable cargoes of goods to begin trade with on their arrival. The dry goods form the largest part, and it is said that broadcloth enough will be carried out to clothe all the inhabitants of California for five years to come.—*North American.*

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1848.

Pray do not hold me responsible for the short comings of Cave Johnson. You can have my affidavit that my letters are regularly deposited in our city post office, and if you do not receive each one as it becomes due, be sure that the fault lies between here and Pittsburgh, and most likely with the agent on the rail road from here to Baltimore.

The proceedings in Congress during the week have been interesting, and indicative of important results. You will doubtless have presented to the attention of your readers the action of the House on Wednesday last upon the subject of Slavery in the new territories, and in the District of Columbia. In respect to the institution in this District, the House decided that they would not consider a proposition to abolish it there, upon a motion not originating in the wishes, expressed by petition or memorial, of the people of the District themselves. They rejected Mr. Palfrey's motion for leave to bring in a bill for that purpose, by the vote of 69 to 82. This is, I believe, the true ground to be assumed and maintained by Congress, in respect to the actual existence of slavery. But I believe that only a short time will elapse before the National Legislature will be called upon by the majority of the inhabitants of the district to do what Mr. P. now asks to be done. The Free Soil Association here are about to issue an address in which they will take a very strong and decided stand for such a movement.

On the same day, the House, upon motion of Mr. Root, of Ohio, resolved to instruct the Committee on Territories, to report a bill for the organization of civil governments in both Territories recently ceded to us by Mexico, but excluding from both the institution of Slavery. After a variety of movements, the resolution was directly voted upon by yeas and nays, and was adopted ayes 107, noes 80, a very large majority, considering the decided character of instructions.

In these votes the House expressed two vastly important decisions, the first was that Congress would not arbitrarily use its power to abolish slavery in territory where it has a legal existence against the wish of the inhabitants, and the second was that its introduction into new territories, yet under its care, will not be permitted, whether the inhabitants desire it or not.

On the same day, Wednesday, came up the same question, relating particularly to New Mexico. Mr. Benton presented the memorial, well known to have been adopted by the people of that territory in Convention, praying for a civil government, and among other things to be protected against the introduction of slavery among them.—A very lively and interesting debate immediately sprang up, in which the chief speakers were Messrs. Benton, Calhoun, Clayton and Hale. The New Mexicans resolved in their Convention, that Mr. Benton and Mr. Clayton should be considered their representatives in the Senate.

Mr. Calhoun said the memorial was insolent and ought not to be received. This expression effectually ruled Mr. Benton, who forthwith pounced upon Mr. Calhoun, and a brief struggle took place between them, in which Mr C. was most decidedly worsted.

Indeed the genius of the great Carolinian stood rebuked before the nerve energy of the Missourian.

"As it is said, Antony's was by Cæsar."

Mr. Calhoun seemed cowed and troubled. He talked ramblingly and feebly. He never brought his sophisms to a worse market. Mr Hale said he was terrified to see democrats opposing this petition. It was the very embodiment of the Nicholson letter. The leading principle of that letter was, that the people of the territories themselves had the sole right to decide this question of slavery. Well, here they had decided it, would democrats now repudiate their principles?—would they now desert their candidate in his adversity?—would they kick over the Nicholson platform? The petition was received, printed and referred to the Committee.—by the vote of 33 to 14.

The chances for Douglass bill for the admission of California and New Mexico as one state, are dwindling. I think he has spoiled them altogether by the amendment which he offered on Wednesday, to the effect that the judges, district attorneys, and marshals whom Mr Polk shall appoint under the bill, shall form a board, whose duty it shall be to divide the whole territory into election districts, each of which shall send one delegate to the Convention for framing a Constitution for the State. All the white inhabitants, and such of the Mexicans as have been made citizens by the eighth article of the treaty, shall have the right of voting. The plain design of this amendment is to throw into the hands of the present Executive the making of the Constitution under which the new State is to come in. Should the bill not pass till the third of March, and very likely if passed at all, it would not be until that day. Mr. Polk will have his appointments all ready, and before midnight his batch of officials would be on their way with their secret instructions and ample means to carry them into effect, to pack just such a Convention as Mr. Polk and his allies would ask for. Nothing of the kind will be done.

An effort will be made with the Senate to transfer all matters relating to these territories from the appropriate committee to that on the judiciary, the reason being that the latter committee is perfectly sound and reliable, being composed of a majority of slaveholding democrats. It may succeed.

Major Cass is to go to Rome as successor to Dr. Martin. The Major is a good fellow, and will enjoy himself at Rome for a few months. It is calculated, I suppose that Gen. Taylor, out of consideration for his father, will let him stay longer. I do not know how that will turn out. As a fellow campaigner, I congratulate him on his good luck. JUNIUS.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR GAS.

The following account of a wonderful discovery in England, will be read with interest, and with some alarm by the owners of Gas stock. Should the statements given be realized, the darkness of night will be banished before many years, and men will walk at midnight with all the same security and confidence as at noon day. Then too every family can have its own battery, and manufacture its own light, and from its cheapness keep up a perpetual illumination.

THE PATENTED ELECTRIC LIGHT.—A number of experiments, demonstrative of the properties of this new light, were given on Monday evening in the Hanover square Rooms, by Mr. W. E. Staite, the patentee. The company consisted for the most part of scientific men assembled by especial invitation, and it must have been gratifying to Mr Staite to receive such unequivocal testimony as was spontaneously and heartily rendered to the success of his practical demonstration. The light, in addition to its sun like brilliancy possessed several properties which have been hitherto much desiderated—it is permanent, self regulating, perfectly safe, pure, and cheap. It is not supported by combustion, as was shown by its burning under a glass shade fixed down to a metal plate so as to exclude the external air, and what is also of importance, it will burn as brilliantly under water as under a glass or in the open air—The light exhibited, although only occupying the space of an argand burner, and not evolving more than its heat, gave a light equal to seven or eight hundred wax candles. A ray directed to some pictures placed at one end of the room brought out the most delicate tints with the distinctness of daylight. Altogether, the effect upon the lamps and candles which were burning in the room was like that which is felt when daylight bursts into a room where artificial light happens to be burning. The expense of a light equal to a hundred wax candles is estimated at a penny per hour. The fluid which sustained the light exhibited by Mr. Staite was supplied by a cast iron battery of forty four plates, with a zinc surface equal to one and a quarter square yards. Means are to be taken by public lectures and otherwise, to bring the properties and advantages of the interesting discovery fairly before the public.—*London paper, Nov. 4.*

AWFUL SUICIDE.—The Rev. Mr. WHITE, late pastor of the Pughtown congregation, in Brooke county, Va., committed suicide by hanging himself, on Thursday last. About six weeks since Mr. White removed to Dr. McMillen's congregation, near Canonsburgh. Soon afterwards, several members of his family took ill, and one of his children lost the use of one of its eyes. He soon became dissatisfied with his change of residence, and appeared to think that he had done wrong in leaving the Pughtown congregation. These reflections disturbed his mind very much, and he was induced to return to his old residence near Pughtown. On Thursday, about 11 o'clock, A. M. he rode to Pughtown, called upon Dr. Hare, and wished to purchase a portion of arsenic, stating that he wanted to use it in destroying rats. The doctor, knowing the state of his mind, declined selling him the poison.

Mr. W. returned home, and put his horse in the stable; but as he did not go to his house, Mrs. White supposed that he started out to where some men were cutting his winter's wood. Dr. Hare, fearful that all was not right, called immediately at Mr. White's house, and related to Mrs. W. what occurred at his office. He then looked in the stable—found the horse put safely away, and immediately walked out to where the choppers were at work. Not finding Mr. White there, he became alarmed, and returned forthwith, with several of the men, to make a thorough examination of the premises around the stable. They at length found Mr. White in the hay mow, hanging by the neck! After he was taken down, it is said that he breathed but a single breath—his spirit had departed! He was launched into eternity by his own hands!

This heart rending occurrence has thrown a deep gloom over the neighborhood about Pughtown.—Mr. White, we understand, has been regarded as an amiable and good man, and was much beloved by his congregation.—*Post.*

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13, 1848.

As people now receive all kinds of statements without the slightest expression of incredulity, nothing of reputation is hazarded by stating that a project is on foot, and well matured, for the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, to be completed by January 1851, before numerous roads radiating from New York and Philadelphia are in operation. The surveys have been made and books opened. The highest elevation on the line of the road, is 300 feet, an obstacle that can be overcome with the greatest ease, and the road made with more facility than the Hudson river route, and immeasurably surpass the Portage road of Pennsylvania so vital to the prospects of your State. What a wonderful change in commerce will not the completion of this enterprize effect? The discovery of the passage around the Cape of Good Hope sinks into obscurity in comparison to this achievement of art which will shorten voyages eight months, and give commercial affairs double speed. Nothing can prevent the China trade, the whale fishery, and the whole South American (Western coast) trade from passing over this road, and New York and New Orleans from becoming the commercial cities of the world without rivals. The fever in relation to California will give an impetus to this road, and make its construction a matter of almost certainty.

There is no abatement in the gold fever, which seems destined to carry off a large number of loungers from the city, and from the country, from whence large flocks come daily and start for California and the gold mines. So great is the rush for a rapid passage that the "Crescent City" has been withdrawn from the New Orleans line and put up for Chagres at $175 the passage. She has already 100 names down, and will make a fine speculation of it. Howland & Aspinwall refuse to give any more tickets for the Pacific steamers, which are crammed.

To-morrow a mass meeting is to be held at the Merchant's Exchange, upon the subject of cheap postage. Now that the Postmaster General has made up his mind that five cents will pay, the pub he has jumped to the conclusion that two cents a letter is enough, and so far as New York is concerned that will be the agreeable sum, notwithstanding the faces in Wall street to-day was the the strange faces in Wall street to-day was the Postmaster of Pittsburgh, perhaps as a delegate to our mass meeting in favor of cheap mails.

Stocks have been rather dull for the past two days and close heavy. Treasury notes are selling at 107½, and the funded debt at the same. In fancy stocks there is a strong speculative feeling, and prices are being forced up quite too fast.

Produce remains firm, but the demand is small for export. Prices are still low enough to enable us to make large shipments to England upon the first appearance of an advance that will warrant it.

Canal navigation has closed for the season, and New York trade reduced to winter limits—and a small limit it is. This evil will soon be abated, as public opinion is most decided in favor of the removal of the toll now levied upon freight sent by railroad. The extension of the Erie road has made the policy unjust to the people of the North, inasmuch as the Erie road carries goods toll free. In one week this road will be completed to Binghampton, and in ten months after, to the connection with the lake and the roads to Buffalo. In one year from this, passengers who leave Cincinnati by the railroad, will come to New York over the Erie road, and not via Albany as at present. Two years more will see the connection effected with Buffalo by the Attica and Hornellsville road. Indeed, the cars do not at that time run to Dunkirk on Lake Erie.

Three thousand men are at work on the extension west, and the whole force just discharged from the line between Binghampton and Port Jervis ready to commence so soon as the under lettings can be made, which will be in a few days. The Erie road is coming west at a snail's pace, and New Yorkers will soon go west on that road as the cheapest and easiest way.

The Gazette of Wednesday reached here on Monday, containing the dying speech of our "never to be lamented President." The great design of his excellency seems to have been to show how much the telegraph and printing press control The tax of getting such a document in type with all the force of a New York City daily is no small undertaking, but the elegant appearance of the Gazette makes it quite apparent that there are as swift compositors and newspaper enterprise in "The Iron City" as can be found in the Union. Another Pittsburgh copy of the message has come to hand, like Iaphet in search of a father, claiming the paternity here of "the Chronicle," "Post," and "Journal."

C.

The Isthmus of Panama.

At the present moment, when the attention of the people of this country is so directly fixed upon our newly acquired territory on the Pacific coast, and plans for facilitating the intercourse with them are seriously taken up, the following extracts, copied from the Edinburgh Review, will be regarded with special interest. The Review, it will be seen, dwells upon the vastly important commercial changes which would be effected by uniting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a canal, but it is manifest that the same results would be as certainly and fully brought about by a rail road:

"In enumerating, however, the advantages of a commercial nature which would assuredly spring from the emancipation of South America we have not yet noticed the greatest, perhaps of all—the mightiest event, probably in favor of the peaceful intercourse of nations, which the physical circumstances of the globe present to the enterprise of Man—We mean the formation of a navigable passage across the Isthmus of Panama—the junction of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It is remarkable that this magnificent undertaking, pregnant with consequences so important to mankind and about which so little is known in this country, is so far from being a romantic and chimerical project, that it is not only practicable, but easy. The river Chagres, which falls into the Atlantic at the town of the same name, about 15 leagues to the westward of Porto Bello, is navigable as far as Cruzes, *within five leagues of Panama.* But though the formation of a Canal from this place to Panama, facilitated by the valley through which the present road passes, appears to present no very formidable obstacles, there is still a better expedient—At the distance of about five leagues from the mouth of the Chagres, it receives the river Trinidad, which is navigable to Embarcadero, and from that place to Panama is a distance of about thirty miles, through a level country, with a fine river to supply water for the canal, and no difficulty whatever to counteract the noble undertaking. In the next place the important requisite of safe harbors, at the two extremities of the Canal, is here supplied to the extent of our utmost wishes. At the mouth of the Chagres is a fine bay, which received the British 74 gun ship in 1740, when Captain Knowles bombarded the Castle of St. Lorenzo, and at the other extremity is the famous harbor of Panama. Nor is this the only expedient for opening the important navigation between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. Further north is the grand Lake of Nicaragua, which by itself almost extends the navigation from sea to sea. Into the Atlantic ocean it falls by a navigable river, and reaches to within three leagues of the Gulf of Panagayo in the Pacific.

At Mr. Jeffreys tells us it was the instruction of the King of Spain to the Governor of St. John's Castle, not to permit any British subject to pass up or down this Lake, for if ever the English came to a knowledge of its importance and value, they would soon make themselves masters of this part of the country. We are tempted to dwell for a moment upon the prospects, which the accomplishment of this splendid, but not difficult enterprize opens to our Nation. It is not merely the immense commerce of the western shores of America, extending almost from pole to pole, that is brought within reach, though comparatively moderate branch of our commerce, that of the South Sea whalers, that will alone undergo a complete revolution, by saving the dangerous voyage round Cape Horn, the whole of those immense interests which we hold deposited in the regions of Asia, become augmented in value to a degree which at present it is not easy to contemplate, by obtaining direct access to them across the Pacific Ocean. It is the same thing as if by some great revolution of the globe our Eastern possessions were brought nearer to us. The voyage across the Pacific—the winds both for the eastern and western passage being fair and constant—is so expeditious and steady that the arrival of the ships may be calculated almost with the accuracy of a mail coach. Immense would be the traffic which would immediately begin to cover that ocean, by denomination the Pacific. All the riches of India and China would move towards America—those of Europe and America would move towards Asia. It is too much to hope that China and Japan themselves, thus brought so much nearer the influence of European civilization—much more powerfully and constantly subject to its operation—would not be able to resist the salutary impression. The hope at least rests upon strong foundation—one thing at least is certain, that South America, which stands so much in need of industrious inhabitants, would receive myriads of laborious Chinese, who already swarm in the Eastern Archipelago, in quest of employment and of food. This would still further tend to accelerate the acquisition of enlightened views and civilized manners in China herself. This was one of the advantages urged by General Miranda upon Mr. Pitt, likely to grow out of the emancipation of the Spanish possessions in America, when endeavoring to enlist that Minister in his cause—and was one of the reasons, no doubt, for its meeting with the most cordial reception, for as the dispute respecting Nootka Sound was then subsisting, it was resolved if Spain did not prevent hostilities by submission, to carry Miranda's plan of emancipation into immediate execution.'

The Tariff—Mr. Hampton.

The following extract is from the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot

"The Tariff question will also be broached—in fact it has been already. Mr. Hampton, of Pittsburgh, having risen in his place on Wednesday with the intention of giving notice to the House, of his intention to introduce at some subsequent day, a bill to repeal the Tariff of '46 and restore the Tariff of '42. The notice was not entertained, having been objected to by another member as not strictly in order. No doubt the notice will be given at the proper time. There is a difference of opinion among the Whig members, as to the proper course to be pursued, at this session, on the subject of the Tariff. There is so little prospect, as the two Houses are now constituted, of effecting a modification of the present system, that some of them are opposed to any action at all, and in favor of deferring it until the new Congress comes in.—Others, however, take a different view of the matter, and contend that the effort should be made, without regard to what the prospects of success may be. The most zealous of these are some of the members from Pennsylvania. Mr. Hampton is a very able and indefatigable member, and as he seems to have the subject much at heart, and will have the cooperation of other weighty members from his State. I have no doubt the subject will be brought before the House in a very imposing attitude. It is not the intention, I believe, of Mr. H. and those who approve his movement, to adhere rigidly to all of the provisions of the Act of '42, but their plan is first to restore that act, and then engraft upon it such amendments as may be deemed expedient. Z.

PENNSYLVANIA FINANCES.—Summary Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the fiscal year, ending November 30th, 1848.

RECEIPTS.

Land,	$21,554 91
Auction Commissions,	22,500 00
Auction Duties,	56,153 50
Tax on Dividends,	115,018 55
Tax on Corporation Stocks,	140,359 59
Tax on Real and Personal Estate,	1,350,129 49
Tavern Licenses,	33,306 61
Retailing Licenses,	131,165 30
Peddlers' Licenses,	2,184 85
Brokers' Licenses,	2,566 00
Theatre, Circus, Menagerie Licenses,	557 65
Pamphlet Laws,	305 54
Militia Fines,	17,161 73
Tax on Writs, Wills, Deeds, &c.,	30,682 95
Tax on certain offices,	19,394 26
Collateral Inheritance Tax,	33,359 01
Canal and Railroad Tolls,	1,556,555 03
Canal Fines, sale of old materials, &c.,	1,121 58
Tax on Enrolment of Laws,	1,965 00
Tax on Loans,	113,431 23
Loans,	140,000 00
Dividends on Turnpike Stock,	1,950 00
Accrued Interest,	2,807 17
Refunded Cash,	14,539 05
Escheats,	905 99
Fees of the Public Offices,	1,644 24
Miscellaneous,	1,526 69
	$3,831,776 22
Balance in Treasury, Dec. 1, 1847,	680,890 85
	$4,512,667 07

EXPENDITURES.

Public Improvements,	$996,592 70
Expenses of Government,	230,550 78
Militia Expenses,	36,724 32
Pensions and Gratuities,	22,705 21
Charitable Institutions,	27,000 00
Common Schools,	176,580 62
Loans,	145,378 15
Interest on Loans,	2,005,740 79
Guaranty of Interest,	32,500 00
Domestic Creditors,	13,246 42
Cancelled Relief Notes,	139,090 00
Damage on the Public Works,	26,453 10
Special Commissioners,	303 61
Revenue Commissioners,	2,253 02
State Library,	2,014 13
Public Buildings and Grounds,	3,054 43
Eastern Reservoir of Penna. Canal,	2,978 71
Outlet Lock at Wells' Falls,	1,600 00
Weigh Lock at Beach Haven,	6,958 37
Penitentiaries,	5,347 00
House of Refuge	4,000 00
Conveying Fugitives,	763 97
Nicholson Lands,	190 20
Escheatments,	771 42
Philadelphia Riots,	30 00
State Magazine,	1,000 00
Abatement of State Tax	41,322 11
Miscellaneous,	5,168 69
	$3,935,376 48
Balance in Treasury Nov 30, 1848,	577,290 59
	$4,512,667 07

LOCAL MATTERS.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

DISTRICT COURT.—The case of A W A J H Foster vs Chambers McAfoin, came up yesterday morning, when Mr McCandless, as counsel for the defendant, withdrew the plea of not guilty, and entered a demurrer—on the ground that the plaintiffs had no legal cause of action. The case was deferred to Saturday, when Messrs Forward and McCandless will argue the point. Messrs Foster sue Mr McAfoin, the Post Master, for damages, as we understand, in consequence of his refusal to publish the list of letters in the Dispatch, which the plaintiffs allege to be the paper having the largest circulation and, therefore, by law entitled to the letter list.

THEATER.—Mr H. B. Taylor made his first appearance before a Pittsburgh audience, last evening in the character of Damon, in the play of Damon and Pythias. His performance was, in the general, well received, and when he remembers that he is a new actor, and this was his second appearance only in so difficult a character every allowance will be made for any deficiencies. Some of the scenes, particularly the one where he leaves his wife and child, to hasten to the release of Pythias, was well done, and elicited much applause.

Mr. Taylor appears again to-night, as Rolla, in the tragedy of Pizarro

It is due to Mr Ogley and Miss Porter, to say that as Pythias and Calanthe, they sustained their parts admirably, and were audibly applauded.

BOY SHOT.—Quite a serious accident occurred on Sabbath afternoon, near the African Church, East Common, Allegheny. A number of colored boys were engaged in a scramble for a loaded pistol, which was in the possession of one of the number, named James Baker, when the contents were accidentally discharged into the side near the groin, of one of the boys. It was reported that sixty shot had entered the boy's side but not is not very dangerously hurt. Baker was arrested and committed to jail by the Mayor, for disorderly conduct

FOURTH WARD SCHOOL HOUSE.—This splendid and commodious establishment is nearly finished The plan is admirable—both as regards beauty and adaptation to its purpose. The lower story is divided into two rooms—the entrance from Penn street being very handsomely ornamented with pillars. The second and third stories are each one splendid school room—95 by 50 feet—airy as heart could wish, and lighted perfectly. The yard, which is also large, is divided for the male and female schools, and will afford fine frolicking ground during the "interval" for which urchins look so anxiously.

CATTLE AND HOGS.—Numerous large droves of cattle and hogs have arrived here recently, on their way to Baltimore. A very large drove of cattle, and one of hogs, went by yesterday for the above named market. The cattle are from Ohio—the hogs from both Ohio and Kentucky.—We saw a pair of fine looking porkers floating down the Ohio, yesterday, with their feet tied together—They had fallen from a steam boat into the river.

PHONOGRAPHY.—Those desirous of acquiring the easiest method of communicating their own ideas or those of others to paper, have the opportunity of doing so, by calling on Mr Henry Williams, corner of Fourth and Ferry Streets. He is a very competent instructor, and the system is all that a careful scholar will require to fit himself for following the most rapid speaker.

FOURIERISM.—The disciples of Fourrier, in this city, have adopted the practice of holding weekly meetings—each Monday evening—at the houses of different friends of association. The principal business of the evening is the reading of Fourrier's works. Quite a number of disciples attend.

THE CALIFORNIA FEVER IS UNABATED.—A company is being formed in this city, to go out in March, or earlier, if possible. The distance to be travelled is some where about 5,000 miles, by water, but enterprise will not balk at this.

THE NEW METHODIST CHURCH on Smithfield street, is nearly completed, and will be dedicated on Christmas day. Bishop Hamline is expected to be present. This splendid edifice will ornament the corner on which it is erected, and does credit to its builders.

Christian professors, and all other citizens—Remember the public meeting to be held this evening at 7 o'clock, on the subject of the Sabbath, in Dr. Herron's Church.

MAYOR'S OFFICE—MONDAY MORNING.—But two cases—one vagrancy—one drunkenness. One paid fine—the other committed, to "take it out" with the sheriff.

THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS afforded nothing of interest yesterday.

Mayoralty of Pittsburgh.

MAYORALTY.—Messrs. White & Co,—Gents Please to announce the name of Capt. JOHN HERRON, as a suitable person for the office of Mayor of this city.
dec6-3tin FIFTH WARD.

MAYORALTY.—B. C. SAWYER, Esq. will be supported in the Convention for the nomination of Mayor, for his long, faithful and zealous services as a Whig
dec6-4tin* FIFTH WARD

MESSRS. WHITE & CO.—Gents: Please to announce the name of Mr HENRY WILKINSON, as a suitable person for the office of Mayor of this city.
nov27-1t FIRST WARD.

MAYORALTY.—Mr. Editor: Please announce that CHAS B. SCULLY, Esq., will be a candidate for nomination for the office of Mayor. nov23-1t SECOND WARD.

Mayoralty of Allegheny City.

MAYORALTY OF ALLEGHENY CITY.—Mr. Editor: You will please announce the name of Mr. JONATHAN RUSH, 3d Ward, Allegheny, for the office of Mayor, subject to the decision of the Whig and Antimasonic Convention.
nov27-1w MANY VOTERS.

NOTICE TO THE ANTIMASONS AND WHIGS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.—The Whig Committee of Conference met at the Old Court House, in the Common Council Chamber, pursuant to a call of the Chairman, on Monday evening, the 11th inst.: Wm. M'Candless, President, in the Chair; J. M. Brush and James B. Murray, Secretaries.

The following resolution was offered by J. M. Brush, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Whigs and Antimasons of the city of Pittsburgh, will meet on Saturday evening, Dec. 23d, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at their usual places of holding primary meetings, to elect five delegates from each Ward, to meet in convention at the Old Court House, on Wednesday, Dec. 27th, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for Mayor.

WM. M'CANDLESS, Pres't.
J. M. BRUSH, } Secretaries
J. B. MURRAY, }

☞ Annual subscriptions will be received at the book store of Elliott & English, 78 Wood street, for the Jewish Chronicle, published by the American Society for meliorating the condition of the Jews, and edited by the Rev A H Wright, Pastor of the Associate Church, Jane street, New York dec14

THE SABBATH.

On Tuesday evening, 19th inst., at 7 o'clock, a public meeting will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, (Rev Dr Herron's,) to consider the claims of the Sabbath. All friendly to a better observance of the Lord's day, are hereby respectfully invited to attend.

The committee of arrangements are the Rev. Dr Rodgers, Rev Dr Cook, Rev. J F. M'Laren, and Rev Nathaniel West

☞ FOR 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.
jan17

M'LANE'S WORM VERMIFUGE.—The popularity which this medicine has acquired in Western Pennsylvania, is a sure guarantee of its excellence. The following gentlemen, highly respectable citizens of Allegheny and Beaver counties, have used this Vermifuge in their families, and offer the assurance of its great medical properties

James Stratton, Fourth-st Road, Pittsburgh
Mary J Stratton "
Mary Stratton, "
Mary Burk Beaver county
Sarah Hustetler Manchester near Pitt
Margaret Lousey "
James Burk Squirrel Hl.
Agnes Burk "

For sale at the drug store of J KIDD & Co. 60 Wood st. dec11

COUGHS 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. REDDITH'S 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. It is also 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 E SELLERS 57 Wood st, Pittsburgh D M Curry, Allegheny, and druggists generally in both cities.

☞ The excessive or morbid secretions of bile is well known to cause constant disturbance of the digestive organs and bring on many, and alarming diseases. To prevent these results, the secretions of the bowels must be cleansed of these foul secretions, and this can most readily be accomplished by the use of H A Fahnestock's Anti-Bilious Pills. Sold at 56 Market st. dec12

☞ The particular attention of Merchant Tailors is invited to the extensive sale of Fancy Cassimeres, &c. at J. D. Davis Auction Rooms, this morning, on a credit of 6 months.

DIED,

On Monday morning, the 18th inst. Mrs CALANTHA RHODES wife of Mr Joshua Rhodes, in the 19th year of her age

The funeral will leave the residence at her father, Mr J. Miner, on Smithfield street, this afternoon at 2 o'clock and proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend

Pittsburgh & Boston Copper Company.

THIS Company respectfully informs the public and particularly all dealers and consumers of Copper, in the form in which they prepare it, that their Smelting Works are now in successful operation, and they are now ready to make contracts for the delivery of Ingots to those who want it this form and also tough cake for the purpose of rolling

The Copper produced from the Metalic Mines of Lake Superior, is ascertained to be much superior to the ordinary copper in the markets, which is obtained from ores containing foreign minerals substances. This copper is perfectly pure, and is not injured by the process of smelting, and is therefore greatly to be preferred for bolt metal, roofing and many other purposes.

As it is not the intention of the Company to erect works for the manufacture of copper in the various forms in which it is wanted, they will be happy to make contracts for the delivery of it in the form of Ingots, tough cake for rolling &c., to those who may wish to embark in the business

Hereafter, all the copper obtained from their mines will be brought to Pittsburgh and large supplies may be expected. Letters addressed to C G Hussey or Thomas M Howe will meet with prompt attention
dec9-6tin CHARLES AVERY, President
Cincinnati Gazette Louisville Journal and St Louis Republican copy to amount of $3 each, and charge this office.

JOB PRINTING.

BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, *Manifests, Bills Lading, Contracts, Law Blanks,* BAND BILLS, LABELS, CERTIFICATES, DRAFTS, CHECKS, &c. &c.

Printed at the shortest notice, at low prices, at the GAZETTE OFFICE, 56 Wood street.

FLAX SEED.—150 bush new landing from steamer Fort Pitt, for sale by
ISAIAH DICKEY & Co. front