THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 27, 1848.

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

COMMERCIAL LIST AND PHILADELPHIA PRICE CURRENT. 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.

☞ 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.

CHIPPEWA INDIANS.

A Delegation of twelve Chippewa Indians, six of whom are chiefs, from the country near the head of Lake Superior, are now in this city, on their way to Washington. As the object of the mission of these Indians is of a very interesting character, and as they deserve and need the sympathies and assistance of our citizens, we ask their attention while we present their case before them.

The delegation is composed of Osh-ka-ba-mis, head chief of the Wisconsin River Band—Ka-ye-ash, head chief of the Vieux Desert Band: Ko-ko-mah-keshing, chief of Loc de Flambeau Band: Na-gun-mac, chief of Fond du Lac Band: Ougun-asug, head chief of Outonagon Band; Kis-kok, second chief of Fond du Lac Band; Ma-ka-te-wah-ja, head brave of Fond du Lac Band; Mo-zo-ma-na, Sioux warrior, and two squaws, one the wife of the chief of Fond du Lac, and the other the sister of the Loc-du-Flambeau chief.

They are on their way to Washington, to see their Great Father, the President, under the care of Major J. B. MARTELL, of Sault St. Marie, an intelligent half breed, who speaks their language, and is related to some of the chiefs. The object of their visit to Washington, is to obtain permission to remain on their lands, which have been sold to the Government, and from which they are subject to be removed at any moment, to regions beyond the Mississippi.

Since the cession of their lands, they have become averse to removal, and anticipate great evil from the breaking up of old associations, and forsaking the graves of their fathers. They are willing to leave their roving habits, and they ask from the Government, little more than their villages, and sufficient land for farming purposes. Their object and desire is, to avail themselves of the comforts and privileges of civilization, which if they are removed west of the Mississippi, they despair of enjoying for many years, if ever.

To favor their object, at L'Ance, on Lake Superior, the Methodist Mission has secured all the land they could command means to procure; and the Catholic Mission has done the same, with the design of giving small farms to the Indians under their pastoral care. At La Pointe, money was left with the missionary at that place, at the late payment, for the purpose of purchasing farms. A like movement has commenced at Fon Dulse. At all the mission establishments there are many Chippewas who can read and write, and who are rapidly acquiring a knowledge of the arts of civilized life.

These chiefs are fine specimens of the aboriginal race—tall, well formed, and conducting themselves with great dignity and propriety. They are dressed in full Indian costume, with the usual quantity of trinkets, feathers, paint, &c. They bring with them bark canoes of fine workmanship, and various hunting implements. They also bring with them the best testimonials from government agents, and others, of their chieftancy and respectability.

These primitive owners of the soil, who have now travelled thousands of miles to beg the privilege of living and dying on the lands of their fathers, left La Pointe, at the head of Lake Superior, on the 17th of October, and proceeded in their birch canoes to the mouth of Le Brule, thence made the tedious ascent up that river to its sources near the head waters of the St. Croix, thence down the St. Croix to Stillwater, near the junction of the St. Croix with the Mississippi. The portage between the sources of the Le Brule and the St. Croix is about two miles, over which they carried their canoes and luggage. From Stillwater they crossed over by canal to St. Paul's just below the Falls of St. Anthony on the Mississippi, and then took passage on a steamboat to St. Louis, taking their canoes with them. They have now been over two months on their journey, and when they arrive at Washington, will have travelled over three thousand miles.

They give exhibitions on the way for the purpose of meeting their expenses, which are very heavy. We learn from Major Martell that they are now out of money, and are wholly dependant on the liberality of the benevolent for the means to continue their journey, and accomplish the objects of their mission. We earnestly hope that our citizens will patronize them most liberally, and thus cheer the Red Man's heart, while they themselves derive instruction and amusement. They exhibit to-night in Philo Hall.

AMERICAN ART UNION.—The annual distribution of paintings by this institution took place on Friday evening last, at the Tabernacle, in New York. Before the distribution commenced, the annual report of the Executive Committee was read from which we learn that the number of members at the close of the books was 16,475, being an increase of 6809 over the number of last year. There are 437 honorary secretaries, and the number of pictures drawn on the present occasion 451—250 bronze medals of Gilbert Stewart, 200 bronze medals of Washington, and 25 portfolios for the preservation of the engravings of the institution.

The balance on hand at the close of the last year was $1608 75. The receipts have been $85,134 25 of which the sum of $56,165 has been expended in the purchase of works of art and engraving.

The Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer the Hon. James Harper, Capt. Eaton U. S. A., and Ald. L. Stevens, were selected to preside over the drawing. The only fortunate persons in Pittsburgh are the following:—Views near Clarkestown, N. Y. J. W. Hill. J. J. White. Views in Central America, Catherwood. Samuel N. Kier.

The great prize of the season, containing four pictures, entitled the 'Voyage of Life' was drawn by J. T. Brodt, Binghampton, N. Y.

MR. HAMPTON.—Our representative is still the object of attack by a scurrilous sheet of this city; it is, however, a matter of much indifference to him, and we presume to his friends, as the character of the assailant, for honor, justice, or fairness, is beneath contempt. It may give pleasure, however, to Mr. Hampton's personal friends to know that he was, on the occasion of the vote on Mr. Root's resolution, absent from the House at one of the Departments, on business connected with the interests of his constituents, and that as the hour was late when he left the House, he had no expectation of any thing important coming up. His business for his constituents, besides his duties in the House, is very large, and he also belongs to one of the most important and laborious committees in the House—that of commerce. It is not surprising, then, that he should occasionally be absent when resolutions are sprung upon the House without notice—neither is it just to charge him with being unfavorable to Free Soil, on that account, when his votes, when he is present, show the contrary.

THE SOUTH MOVING.—We learn by a telegraphic despatch, to the Baltimore Patriot, that, on Friday evening last, the Southern Members of Congress assembled in the Senate Chamber. Every State was represented except the State of Delaware.

Mr. Metcalf presided as chairman, and Mr. Venable acted as secretary. Mr. Benton was absent.

After some consultation a committee was appointed, consisting of one from each state represented, whose duty it shall be to report what the South should do, and what are her all absorbing interests in relation to the slave question now agitated in the country.

The committee were also authorized to report what course is best and most likely to aid in sustaining and maintaining Southern rights and institutions. After some further business, the meeting adjourned to meet again on the 15th of January, 1849.

The horrible story of the cold blooded murder of Johnson, of Cleveland, by a landlord of Marion, for his money, with the thrilling incidents as published in the Sandyskian, of the 19th instant, and which we copied from the Cleveland papers, turns out to be a hoax. The author deserves a coat of tar-and feathers.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT.

The proceedings in the House, at Washington, in relation to the slave trade in the District of Columbia, referred to by our regular correspondent, are of so important a character, that we copy them from the National Intelligencer.

Mr. Gott offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas the traffic now prosecuted in this metropolis of the republic in human beings, as chattels, is contrary to natural justice and to the fundamental principles of our political system, and is notoriously a reproach to our country throughout christendom, and a serious hindrance to the progress of republican liberty among the nations of the earth: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to report a bill as soon as practicable prohibiting the slave trade in said District.

Mr. Gott moved the previous question.

Mr. Haralson moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The yeas and nays were taken on the motion to lay on the table, and resulted as follows:—Yeas 82; nays, 85.

So the House refused to lay the resolution on the table.

The previous question was then seconded, and Mr. Haralson moved a call of the House.

The Speaker decided that a motion for the call was not in order after the previous question had been seconded.

On the question, "Shall the main question be now put?" the yeas and nays were taken, and resulted as follows:—Yeas, 112; nays, 64.

The main question was then put, viz: "Will the House agree to the resolution?" and it was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbot, Ashmun, Belcher, Bingham, Blackmar, Blanchard, Butler, Canby, Cathcart, Collamer, Conger, Cranston, Crowell, Cummins, Darling, Dickey, Dickinson, D Duncan, Edwards, Embree N Evans, Faran, Farrelly, Fisher, Freedley, Fries, Giddings, Gott, Greeley, Gregory, Grinnel, Hale, Nathan K Hall, James G Hampton, Moses Hampton, Henley, Henry, Elias B Holmes, Hubbard, Hudson, Hunt, J R Ingersoll, Irvin, T H Johnson, Kellogg, D P King, Lehm, Wm T Lawrence, Sidney Lawrence, Leffler, Lord, Lynde, McClelland, McIlvaine, Job Mann, Horace Mann, Marsh, Marvin, Morris, Mullin, Newell, Nicoll, Palfrey, Peaslee, Peck, Petit, Pollock, Putnam, Reynolds, Richey, Robinson, Roekhill, Julius Rockwell, John A Rockwell, Rose, Root, Ramsey, St. John, Sherrill, Silvester, Slingerland, Robert Smith, Starkweather, Charles E Stuart, Strohm, Tallmadge, James Thompson, W Thompson, Thurston, Tuck, Turner, Van Dyke, Vinton, Warren, Wentworth, White, Wilson—88.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Barringer, Beale, Bedinger, Bocock, Bons, Bowlin, Boyd, Boyden, Bridges, William G. Brown, C Brown, A G Brown, Burkner, Burt, Chapman, Chase, Franklin Chase, Beverley L. Clarke, H Cobb, W R W Cobb, Cocke, Crisfield, Crozier, Daniel, Donnell, Dunn, A Evans, Featherston, Ficklin, Flourney, French, Fulton, Gaines, Gentry, Goggin, Green, W P Hall, Hammons, Haralson, Harmanson, Harris, Hill, C S Houston, J W Houston, Inge, C J Ingersoll, Iverson, Jamieson, A Johnson, G W Jones, J W Jones, Kennon, Thos. B King, La Sere, Lignon, Lincoln, Lumkin, McClernand, McDowell, McLane, Meade, Miller, Morehead, Morse, Outlaw, Pendleton, Peyton, Pilsbury, Preston, Sawyer, Sheppard, Simpson, Smart Stanton, Stephens, Strong, Thibodeaux, Thomas, R W Thompson, Tompkins, Toombs, Venable, Wallace, Wiley, Williams, Woodward—87.

So the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, moved a reconsideration of the last vote, and was proceeding to make some remarks when—

Mr. COLLAMER rose to a question of order.—He inquired if debate was in order on the motion to reconsider this day.

The SPEAKER decided that it was not.

A conversation ensued between the SPEAKER, Messrs. COBB, of Georgia, HOUSTON, of Delaware, COLLAMER, and others; after which—

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The SPEAKER having restated his decision, the question was put, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?" and it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. FLOURNIY moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Committee for the district of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of retroceding into the State of Maryland all that portion of the District of Columbia not occupied by the public buildings and public grounds.

Mr. F. moved the previous question, which was seconded; and, under the operation thereof, the resolution was agreed to,

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved to reconsider.

The question of reconsideration was not taken on Friday or on Saturday, when the House adjourned over to Wednesday.

PITTSBURGH SATURDAY VISITER.—This racy newspaper, owned and edited by Mrs. JANE G. SWISSHELM, is to be improved by the addition of Mr. ROBERT M. RIDDLE, as Associate Editor, of whom Mrs. Swisshelm speaks very highly. The Visiter is a Free Soil paper. There are four other Free Soil papers in the city, the Chronicle, *Gazette*, Iron City and National Reformer. The latter is a new paper and advocates Land Reform.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

We clip the above from the Tribune, for the purpose of correcting its gross inaccuracy. We had occasion to correct similar misstatements, of the same paper last summer. Mr. Greely, the editor, who is usually remarkably correct in his statements, is at Washington, and his assistants seem to lack his discrimination in a great degree. From the above statement the confiding reader would be led to suppose that Free Soilism had found very flattering quarters in Pittsburgh, when it could support no less than five papers, two of them dailies! How the writer could have included the *Gazette* in the number, with it daily before him, passes comprehension. True, the Gazette is in favor of the principle of Free Soil, in reference to the new territories, but it is not a Free Soil paper in the technical sense of that word, any more than the Tribune. The fact is, there is but one Free Soil paper technically speaking, if we understand the matter aright, in Pittsburgh. The *Chronicle* was a Free Soil paper during the campaign, but it returned to its former position of professed neutrality, after the election. The *Iron City* is the weekly of the Chronicle, and contains the same matter. The *National Reformer* is in favor of a wider interpretation of the Free Soil principle than we presume Mr. Van Buren, or the leaders of the *Buffalo* party, would be willing to sanction. It belongs to the "vote yourself a farm" party, if we have not mistaken its character, though we have only seen one number. This leaves only the *Visiter*, which we believe is a Free Soil paper.

THE WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

We learn that a proposition is now before the Councils of our sister city, for a subscription of $200,000 to be paid in the bonds of the city having 20 years to run, in aid of the Western Railroad, on condition that a like sum be subscribed by individuals. This is a sensible movement on the part of our young and enterprising neighbor, and we trust that her liberality will be promptly responded to, not only by the individual subscriptions required, but that the city of Pittsburgh, in her corporate capacity, will also come up to the work in a similar spirit, and thus secure the immediate commencement of that great work, on which so much of the prosperity of both cities depends.

The investment would be a perfectly safe one, involving no risk on the part of the cities. Not only so, the presumption is, that it will be profitable. It is the mere lending of the credit of the cities to the Railroad Company, to enable the Directors to make an improvement which will add vastly to the value of their business and wealth—at least to five times the amount of the subscriptions asked for.

LITHOGRAPHING.—Mr. C. Parsons, of the celebrated house of Wm. Endicott & Co., Lithographers, of New York, is at present at the St. Charles Hotel, in this city, where he will remain a day or two. We have examined a large number of specimens of the work of this house, which is of a very superior character, and would recommend to any of our manufacturers, steamboat men, or Hotel keepers, who wish to obtain correct and superior lithographic representations of their establishments and boats, to give Mr. Parsons a call. One advantage of embracing the occasion of Mr. Parsons' presence is, that he will take drawings himself, of any work entrusted to him, and his skill in this line is undoubted. His specimens comprehend Hotels, Iron Works, Machine shops, Steamboats, &c., &c. Our Glass House, Steel Works, Machine shops, and Steamboat proprietors, would do well to improve the opportunity.

MILEAGE OF CONGRESS.—The Tribune of this morning publishes a table recording the name of each member of Congress at the last session, the number of miles charged by him as travelled in coming to and going from Congress, the amount of milage paid therefor, and the distance of the residence of each member from Washington as set down in the official list of post offices. The table foots up as follows:—

Number of extra miles charged by Representatives	59,030
Number of extra miles charged by Senators	18,602
Total extra miles	77,632
Extra milage of the House	47,223 60
Extra milesage of the Senate	14,881 40
Total extra mileage	$62,105 20

The New Orleans Times, of December 16th, says the Cholera is absolutely in that city.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1848.

In a brief notice of the debate of yesterday, the 19th instant, on the tariff question, I probably spoke of Mr. Rumsey as belonging to Pennsylvania. He is a member from New York. It is understood that the suggestion that the portion of the Message relating to the tariff should go to the committee on manufactures, originated with Mr. Greeley. His leading object, as expressed by himself, was that an answer should be laid before the country, to the miserable pettifogging charges and insinuations brought by Mr. Polk against former Presidents, and the great body of our statesmen and patriots who have gone before the occupant of the Presidential chair at this time. Throughout the discussion, a distinct issue seemed to be made between the Whigs and the Democrats, namely, protective or revenue duties.

Mr. Gentry, a Tennessee Whig, took a bold and open stand for protection.

To be a little more specific and accurate than I have been on this particular subject, I may say that the precise course of legislation upon the tariff, so far in this session, has been this—on the third day of the session, Mr. Hampton requested leave to introduce a bill to repeal the tariff act of 1846 and to restore that of 1842. The bill was not entertained, because then the House had not adopted its rules. The regular notice of the same bill was given a few days after. Mr. Eckert, of Pennsylvania, moved a resolution, directing the committee on commerce to inquire into the expediency of reporting a tariff bill based upon the principles of the tariff of 1842, which was adopted by a small majority. Yesterday, the debate which is now pending, was commenced upon Mr. Rumsey's motion, described above.

The time of the House has been mainly occupied to day with the continuation of the discussion on that motion.

During the morning hour, Mr. Vinton reported a bill for carrying into effect the thirteenth article of the treaty with Mexico. This is intended to confer upon the President authority and right to make—with the concurrence of the Senate—the appointment of commissioner, surveyor, and secretary, to meet similar officers on the part of Mexico, in a joint commission, to run and mark the boundary line between the two republics. Mr. Polk, it is true, has, in the cool and independent manner which is peculiarly his own, already appointed these officers, or nominated them to the Senate, but nothing will be easier than to insert a clause in this bill, or in the general appropriation bill, forbidding a dollar to be paid to any person unless he shall have been appointed pursuant to the authority of this law.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, reported a bill for the establishment of a territorial government in California. It is drawn up in general conformity with the terms of old territorial government laws, and embraces the anti slavery proviso required by the resolution of the House, adopted on Mr. Root's motion on Thursday last. It is a long draft, containing more than twenty sections, and covering twenty one pages of foolscap. The same committee will soon report a similar bill for the benefit of the territory of New Mexico.

The Senate talked over miscellaneous subjects for half an hour or more, and then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Westcott's bill for the session, under certain conditions, of the Florida Everglades to that State. These lands are covered with water, and are of no sort of account, so that it would be making an excellent trade to get them off the hands of the government for nothing. But Mr. Westcott proposes to cede them only on condition of draining them and rendering them fit for settlement. Mr. Yulee rose and opposed the whole project, principally, it appeared, because he had not been advised with concerning it, and that it was his colleague's measure and not his own.

The Senate went into executive session at two o'clock, and are understood to have passed upon some of the nominations before them.

The President elect is expected to arrive here, as I have before written, soon after the beginning of February. He will certainly require all of a month's time to make the proper selections for his cabinet, and those principal officers of state in which changes are made as a matter of course with change of administration. These are arrangements that cannot well be effected elsewhere than at the seat of government. I cannot but look with a degree of contempt upon the labors of voluntary cabinet makers, though I admit that authentic information, in respect to the formation of the President's administrative council is always interesting. I know of no well informed man who pretends to know any thing on the subject. Any outsider can make guesses, but upon this matter the guesses of outsiders at Pittsburgh are as good as those of outsiders at Washington.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

On Monday of this week, Mr. Hampton, of your district, introduced a resolution directing the committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of granting to the State of Pennsylvania one million of acres of the public lands, to be applied to the construction of various rail roads in that State, and to be divided thus—500,000 to the Pennsylvania Railroad—300,000 to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville—and 200,000 for the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad; and further, to inquire into the expediency of making a just and equitable division of the public lands among all the States of the Union. This resolution was adopted.

In regard to the subject of this resolution, Mr. H. is of opinion that the new States have no better right to the public lands lying within their borders than the old States; that they are the common property of all. Most enormous tracts have of late years been granted away to the new States for purposes of internal improvement, without any sort of equivalent. It is only fair that the old States should receive similar donations from their common inheritance. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1848.

The great event of the day has been the passage, in the House of Representatives, of a resolution offered by Mr. Gott, a New York member, instructing the appropriate committee to bring in a bill for the abolition of the traffic in slaves within the district. You will find in the city papers an account of the particular manner in which it was done, but you will not find, in the columns of the report, a description of the scene which the House presented, from the moment when it became certain that the bill would pass, till the adjournment. I have often seen and heard more noisy confusion and greater vehemence of expression, but I think I never saw, in the House, evidences of deeper excitement, or of a more anxious feeling of responsibility for what was doing, and its consequences.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, a very sensible and discreet man, moved to reconsider the resolution, and there was a great deal of curiosity to hear what he would say, for he has heretofore usually rather leaned to the Southern view of these questions; but he is one of those north-western democrats who feel very sore on account of the lukewarm support of Gen. Cass at the South, and has been supposed inclined to retaliation. His speech, however, was cut off by the decision of the speaker that debate was not in order.

Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, called upon the Southern members to leave the House in a body, but that motion appeared to be decidedly premature, for no one took the hint or his hat, nor did Mr. Holmes himself make for the door.

It is not probable that this movement will have any practical effect, so far, at least, as concerns the legislation of Congress at this session. The committee will, of course, obey the instructions, and will report a bill conformably to them, but it will not probably reach the House for some weeks, and then it must take its place on the calendar, and it will not be reached in the regular order of business. A two-thirds vote will be required to make it the special order for a day certain, which of course could not be obtained.

I am not able, this afternoon, to send you an analysis of the vote upon the adoption of the instructions, having been unable to procure a copy of the yeas and nays. As an indication of opinion upon the general question of the restriction of slavery, no movement could have been more important, but I believe that many prudent, conscientious men, both whigs and democrats, regretted the necessity they were placed under of voting upon the proposition at all, at this time, yet felt it a duty to vote in the affirmative.

Mr. Gott proceeded in this instance without the least consultation with any one, and upon his own individual ideas of right and policy, and no doubt discharged what he felt to be a duty to his constituents and the nation. One effect of the passage of such a law as is required by his resolutions would be to break up the large slave pens or prisons which are kept up in this district by the slave traders of Baltimore and Richmond, as a favorable means of facilitating their business, because such depots are expressly forbidden by the laws of both Virginia and Maryland. They certainly are disreputable to the nation, and their removal is desirable and necessary.

Mr. Ficklin, of Illinois, presented to the consideration of the House, the awful and alarming case of a woman, resident in his district, who had borne eighteen children in the space of ten years, all now alive and kicking. Eighteen citizens of the county where she resides petition Congress to do something adequate to the emergency of the case. What was the precise character of the relief they ask for, I do not know. It may have been a special act for the protection of the county and the commonwealth against this prolific mother, by a prohibition against her exhibiting further fecundity, or by limiting her to a certain number. Her achievements, however, stupendous as they are, are almost equalled by the daughters of our newly acquired province of California, who begin their contributions to population at twelve years of age, and continue them annually to a period that I will not particularize. H. Loeser, who has just arrived from there with the wonderful gold stories and specimens, states the case of one lady, who, at the age of thirty two, looked around upon a lively group of twenty six males and females, all her own offspring. The reputation of poor Mrs. John Rogers must pale before that of these American matrons.

The House adjourned early to-day, having surfeited upon excitement.

In the Senate a disposition was made of the scheme for procuring government aid to the Panama railroad, which, I think, will prove its quietus. It was postponed until the 2d day of January. The best way would be to go and make the road, after which the government will be obliged to employ it for the transportation of its stores.

It is believed that Mr. Bullit, of New Orleans, is coming here with Gen. Taylor, and that he will establish a paper which will become the organ of the administration. He is an able man, and what is as good, a moderate and judicious one. JUNIUS.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 21, 1848.

The Editors of the New Orleans Bulletin, one of the ablest Whig Journals in Louisiana, in a recent article alludes to the New Cabinet, and says, it will be a unit, that it will be a Whig, and adds:—"Who are the *individuals* that will be selected, we are unable to say, simply because we are ignorant on the subject, and are unwilling to follow the example of those who are 'guessing,' but we will venture an opinion, that *New England* will present one member, *Pennsylvania* another, (the glorious old Keystone, that has struck down the spoils party, deserves that compliment,) and the *South* and the *West* each another, and that none will be taken either from New York or Louisiana, as they have the President and Vice-President. Further than this, we will not venture even "to guess."

The concession which the Bulletin makes, in this article, of a Cabinet Office to Pennsylvania, is further proof of the general feeling on that subject, all over the country. I have no doubt that this feeling will be responded to by General Taylor, and that he will look to that State, for an individual to constitute the head of one of the departments of the government. This honor is so manifestly due to Pennsylvania, for her noble and praiseworthy conduct in the late contest, that I cannot doubt for a moment what course the President elect will pursue. His sense of justice and warmth of feeling will induce him readily to make this acknowledgement to a State, that perhaps would not have cast the same vote for any other Whig in the Union. In anticipation of such being his course, I have heretofore alluded to a distinguished citizen and statesman of Pennsylvania, who had already been pointed out by the public voice, in various quarters of the country, as a suitable person to be introduced into the cabinet, and whose appointment would not only meet very general approval but would also redound to the benefit of the new administration and the good of the country. This person, I repeat again, is ANDREW STEWART, whose talents, experience and information so well qualify him for the office of Secretary of the Treasury.

Where is there a man to be found, who took an earlier stand in favor of General Taylor, who was more indefatigable in support of him, or who, in a word, contributed more to his success, than Mr Stewart? Where is there a man more identified with the interests of Pennsylvania, the State to be gratified by the appointment, or who understands the system of laws with which her interests are so immediately connected, better than he does? Where is there a man more popular with the people, or whose selection would give greater satisfaction to the masses who supported the Old Hero? Where is there a man in Pennsylvania, the moral influence of whose appointment would have a better effect upon the politics of the state, or would do more towards keeping the opponents of General Taylor in their present minority? To these questions I think the answer of every unbiassed person, who has given attention to these matters, must be, no-where.

In regard to the interest which Mr. Stewart took in the success of Taylor, and the manner in which he labored, from the earliest period of the canvass to the latest, to bring it about, I feel myself well qualified to speak. I was a personal witness of his course, the most of the time, and I can truly say that I never saw a man exert himself more faithfully, or with better effect, in the accomplishment of an object, than he did, first, to secure General Taylor's nomination, and afterwards, his election. There were times when clouds lowered about the old General's prospects, and when some of his warmest friends were ready to despair. Then it was, that Mr. Stewart stood firm at his post, and proved true to the standard under which he had enrolled himself. Then it was, that he suffered no obstacles to dampen his ardor, or to depress his spirits. He had an abiding confidence in Taylor's popularity, in the hold he had on the affections of the people, in the force of his manly, honest character, and he always predicted that these would enable the old war-worn veteran to surmount every difficulty, overcome all opposition, whether secret or open, and would in spite of every effort against him, place him triumphantly in the presidential chair. He saw the necessity of running General Taylor, and of having his name presented to the country in a manner the most likely to obtain for him the votes of a majority of the people. He saw that the salvation of some of the most cherished principles of the political creed they both professed, depended on his election. Hence he devoted himself night and day, in sunshine and in storm, to the accomplishment of that result.

Under these circumstances then, is it an unnatural desire on the part of those who, like myself, belong to the rank and file of the Taylor party, and who cannot claim that noble old man, to wish to see so faithful and meritorious a friend of his associated intimately with him, in the administration of the affairs of the government? And is it unreasonable to calculate that General Taylor will estimate his services and qualities sufficiently to place him in that position? I think not, and therefore I shall continue to look forward with confidence to Mr. Stewart's being made one of the Cabinet Officers.

This is a very different letter from what I designed it should be, when I commenced writing. I thought I should have given you some account of matters and things here, before I concluded, but I have already occupied so much space, as to make it necessary to put off doing so until another time. There is very little of interest to communicate in that way, however, so that you have sustained no great loss by my being diverted from what might be considered the proper object of a Washington letter. UNCLE SAM.

Correspondence of the Hartford Times.

The Butler Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12 1848.

DEAR SIR—Myself and many others have been very much amused by an article in Bennet's last N. York Herald, copied from your paper, in which you undertook to give a history of the Butler affair. The fact is, Pierce Butler is not only not worth a million, but he really has nothing at all in his own right, his income being derived from an old aunt

His true history is this—his father, Dr. Moese of this city, had three sons—Thomas, who died young, John, who died in Mexico, (and whose celebrity in fashionable circles is to be attributed to the stylish appearance of his wife) and Pierce, the husband of Fanny. Their uncle, old Mr. Butler, died, and left a will bequeathing his money and cotton estates near Charleston, to his nephews, on condition that they took his name before a certain period should elapse—they did not comply with the terms, and his sister, yet living, (and likely to) has the control of the funds. John lived extravagantly, and being much involved and eaten up with ennui, raised a few followers went to Mexico, and died.

Pierce, from a boy, showed a decided penchant for theatrical acquaintances in the female line, and wound up with marrying Fanny from the mere love of notoriety, and he's got it. The family have never been popular in Philadelphia, and for the last year have sunk into comparative insignificance.

REPORTED DEFALCATION.—Mr. Jas. W. Mathews, ex-Auditor of the State of Mississippi, is reported to be a defaulter to the State. He has been held to bail in $1000 to await an examination.—Mr. Mathews says:

'I think I will show that I do not owe the State a single dime, but on the contrary, that the State is indebted to me; and that the prosecution against me is founded in a total misapprehension of the merits of the case.'

CONNECTICUT.—The Whigs of Connecticut held a State Convention at Hartford on the 20th inst. Hon. Charles W. Rockwell, of Norwich, presiding. The following State ticket was nominated.

Governor—Joseph Trumbull, Hartford; Lieut. Governor—Thomas Backus, Killingly; Secretary of State—Roger M. Mills, New Hartford; Treasurer—Stephen Taylor, Middletown; Comptroller—Abijah Catlin, Harwintown.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1848.

The city is quiet enough at present, with the exception of the California fever, which still rages and may still continue as the wonder of the day, though it has out-lived the usual duration of nine days. The stories told of the difficulties at Chagres and Panama have deterred some of the more timid of the gold seekers, and passage tickets have become an article of sale at a reduction from prime cost. Among the advertisers is M. Y. Beech, late of the "Sun," who has purchased a ship, called the Apollo, and converted it into a sort of a hotel warehouse, and advertises passage, board, lodging and washing, for the whole trip, at a fair rate. A good deal of clap trap is practised, in order to get passengers, by the ship owners. The last card is a proclamation that "Jerome," the sailor, goes as mate of a certain ship. The old tar little thought how notorious his conduct would make him, and how desirable. First he was borrowed to solicit subscribers to a magazine, called the "World as it moves," next he is fated "to attend a theatre," and now goes to California.

Cholera revives a little just now, and is considered a little more dangerous since a German, from Pittsburgh, who arrived here a few days ago, died, as he came from region secure from cholera, and had no connection with the passengers of the plague ship. The presence of cold weather, and frequency of the reports of the Board of Health give great confidence and check all panic.

Railroad openings and excursions are the rage just now, and within ten days 282 miles directly connected with New York will be added. First, we have the Nashua and Worcester (45 miles.) opening to us the Canadian and northern New Hampshire trade; next, the New Haven, south, (60 miles.) giving us a land route from Waldon, N. C., to Portland, Me. The Hamilton road opens a section of 30 miles towards Albany, and the Erie a section of 127 miles towards the great west, increasing immensely our intercourse with the country. Some idea of the rapidity of travel here may be gained when it is stated that your correspondent has just completed a trip of 542 miles, in one day and two nights (39 hours.)

Money continues to grow easy and more abundant, with a corresponding increase in the speculating fever. Capitalists are confident of a large rise in stocks, real estate and rents, and for the future there is no such word as fail or despondency. The rate of sterling exchange, which threatened to advance to near the specie points, has receded, and good bills close at 9@9½ as the highest price. The receipt of a few packages of gold from California will put our mercurial community into a fever rarely equalled.

Charles McVean, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, died at his residence this morning, aged 47. He was, it will be recollected, appointed in the place of B. F. Butler, the Democratic candidate for Governor to be confirmed by the Senate. The intelligence of his confirmation reached here, by telegraph about the hour of his death. His untimely demise will enable the executive to give some needy friend a slice of the spoils so very grateful to their wounded feelings.

In the market there is little new. All sorts of breadstuffs, except wheat, are gradually getting firmer. Common flour has risen to $5,37½, and not easy to buy at that. Corn is firm, and new is being shipped to England quite freely. Cotton is dull. Pork and beef are in demand at higher rates. Mess pork $13@13,12½, prime $10@10,25. Mess Beef $10,12½, and prime $6@6,25. Lard has begun to arrive from New Orleans, and a speculative feeling begins to show itself in the market. C.

A HORRIBLE MURDER took place in New York, on Friday last, about noon. A German named Frederick A. Marks, a Tailor by trade, and a German woman, named Maria Spitzer, were living together as man and wife, in a room over a crockery store, at the corner of Henry and Walnut sts. A young German, named Frank Geiger, visited at the house, and endeavored to persuade Maria to leave and live with him, but without success. On the day of the catastrophe, about 11 o'clock, Geiger was seen to leave one of the Dry Dock Stages, and proceed directly to the room of Marks, where Marks was at work at his trade, and Maria was preparing the dinner. Geiger on entering the room, immediately drew a sharp dirk, of about nine inches long, with a strong iron guard, and made a plunge at Marks, who, seeing the aim of the deadly weapon, put up his left hand to guard himself, and received the dirk in the palm of his hand, near the wrist, which, from the great force, severed the hand nearly in two. The next blow struck him on the right breast, passing into the lungs, two more were given in rapid succession, one dividing the muscles on the left shoulder, and the other, a most violent thrust, evidently driving the dirk to the hilt. Upon the infliction of the last blow, and being near the door, Marks escaped into the entry and ran down stairs to the landing next the street where he fell, and fainted from the loss of blood. Geiger then made a murderous attack on Maria with the same dirk, aiming a deadly blow for her heart, but taking an oblique direction, tore off her nipple and a portion of her breast; she then grappled with him near the window, and he with the rage of a demon, struck her again, which felled her to the floor, inflicting a deadly wound about three inches below the breast, in the region of the heart. Seeing his victim deluged in blood, and apparently in the agonies of death, he placed the dirk to his own breast, and by repetition of five stabs through his over and under coats, two of which penetrated his body, one striking the heart, caused him to fall immediately insensible on the floor. The two men died instantly. The woman was alive at last account. What a tale of crime and blood!

THE END.—Well, the Revolution is ended! Ended in a manner that may be acceptable to all parties—it certainly should be so to the Locofocos.

At 10 o'clock, the Whigs took up the resolutions of yesterday, and, upon motion of Mr. CHAPMAN, amended the first one so as to read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That, for the purpose of affecting an organization of this House, the two partial organizations already existing, be united, and that Mr. Leister act as Chairman, and Mr. McClure as Clerk," &c.

This amendment having been made by the Whigs, it was taken up on the Locofoco side, and after considerable talk—those who advocated it, declared they did so as a salve to the pride of the Whigs and to content them with the arrangement—the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Leister having been recognized as Chairman, and Mr. McClure as Clerk, the House took a recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Hereafter we shall give regular reports of the proceedings under the proper head.—*Columbus Journal, Dec. 23.*

FOX THE POPE.—We learn, from the Freeman's Journal that the recent political movements in Rome, and the consequent position of his Holiness, are taken deeply to heart by the Catholic ecclesiastical authorities in this country. Bishop Hughes has issued a circular to the clergy and laity of his diocese, directing that, until farther notice, the prayer *pro Papa* be added to the other prayers in the celebration of the mass, and that the lay members of the Church, both male and female "shall approach the holy Communion once with the intention here indicated, and, in addition to private devotions, which they may direct to the same end that they shall recite once, in a spirit of compunction for their own sins, and of supplication to God for His Church, and the deliverance of her visible head on earth, the seven penitential psalms and the litanies of the Saints."

The same directions are issued by the R. C. Bishop of Albany.

The Archbishop of Baltimore directs, in that archdiocese, as follows:—

During one month from this date the Rev clergy will say at mass the prayer for the Pope 'Deus omnium fidelium,' &c., in religious communities the sisters will daily recite the litanies of the B. V. M., and offer a weekly communion; the faithful, in general, are exhorted to perform the same devotions, or others recommended by their spiritual directors.

THE CABINET OF GEN. TAYLOR.—*His own Views.*—We have at length from Gen. Taylor's own hand the basis upon which his Cabinet will be organised, though no knowledge as to the particular individuals who will compose it. The New York Courier of Thursday, gives the following extract of a letter from Gen. Taylor to a gentleman in that city, Gen. T. under date Dec. 7th, having complied with the solicitation to make it public

BATON ROUGE, March 24, 1848.

"If elected, I shall endeavor to organize my Cabinet in such a manner as to secure a fair and enlightened representation about me of all the great interests of the country, and as far as practicable, to represent all sections of the Union. If constructed upon such principles, it seems to me that the people should be satisfied, and I believe that such would be the case." * * * * Z. TAYLOR.

With regard to public curiosity as to the *material* of the Cabinet, the Courier asserts that "it will not be gratified until the 4th of March or thereabou