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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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Antimasonic and Whig Nominations.

FOR MAYOR OF PITTSBURGH,

CAPT. JOHN HERRON.

FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY,

JONATHAN RUSH.

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

THE NEW YEAR.

We take it for granted, that those who do us the honor to patronize and read our paper, feel some interest in knowing how we prosper, and with what feelings and aims we enter upon another year. To all who possess any such natural curiosity, we take pleasure in saying, that the past has been a pleasant and not unprosperous year, for the "Old Gazette," and that it salutes the new year with cheerful hopes and pleasant anticipations. In no former period of its existence was its health more vigorous, or its friends more numerous and steadily increasing. It commences the year also with very ample arrangements to supply its readers with all important intelligence, whether local, domestic, foreign, or commercial. In this respect, its arrangements are on a more liberal scale than at any former period, and its force is much better organized, and its proprietors are determined to spare in future no prudent expense to render it increasingly valuable to its numerous friends.

Having said this much, we trust without subjecting ourselves to the charge of egotism, we commence the labors and responsibilities of the New Year, by offering our readers the congratulations of the season, and with sincere wishes for their future well-being and prosperity.

1848.

In entering upon the new year, it may not be unprofitable to take a rapid glance at the great events which have occurred in that which is past, and which make it the most remarkable of any since the time of Luther. It is true, that greater *political* changes followed in the wake of the first French Revolution. Napoleon had all Europe under his feet, and Europe, in its turn, overthrew him. Armies marched hither and there—a curse alike to the country which sent them forth, and to that against which they were sent. Their progress was generally, for the time, arrested by one government making over to another a portion of its people, and it may be, throwing in, as a make weight, a woman with a pedigree, but without other merit, as an offering to the victorious chief. But in the midst of all the turmoil and barbarism, little *of* no progress was made. *Ideas*, for the most part, were stationary. All parties alike—Napoleon not less than the Czar—were intolerant of free speech, and a free press—the two great achievements of 1848, which, we think, the people cannot again be permanently deprived, and with which, it would perhaps be well, if, for the present, they would be content.—Let these work a while and the rest will follow easily. But we are ahead of our subject.

It is something less than a year since the revolution which drove the last of the Bourbons from France, took place. Since then, how eventful the history! In France, Lamartine, the head of the government, expounding from the text 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity,' with the tongue and heart of an angel—in Austria, Metternich and his puppet Emperor are ignominiously driven from Vienna—in Prussia, the long promising, but never performing King grants or agrees, in a great hurry, a representative government and a free press—the minor Princes of Germany hasten with great fear and much trembling to do the same. In Italy, the Austrians are routed at all points, and expelled Lombardy and Venice. The people every where triumphant. Alas! the spark was emitted from Paris before they were quite prepared for it. Intoxicated with success, they have in some measure failed in enforcing that without which any form of government is intolerable—security and order. The reaction has commenced, and in the change which a few short months has produced—after a sanguinary contest, the eloquent Lamartine is superseded by a military dictator,—a worse than Metternich is at Vienna,—the King of Prussia is Gromwelling his parliament—the Austrians are again masters of Lombardy. Nevertheless, we do not despair. The present is but the transition state. In a contest like that which is waging in Europe, there must be ups and downs—it is the fortune of war. The next arrival may again change the aspect. What if the Russian, having made peace with the Circassians, should interfere with something more potent than 'orders,' and 'autograph letters?' Could any thing more auspicious happen for the union of all Germany, under one head, than this? What if the Italians, under the impulse of the new liberal Roman Ministry, should create such a diversion against Austria as to enable the Hungarians to beat the Imperial troops—What if France—but we set out to look at the past, and not to scan the future, and will not, therefore, speculate upon the effect which might be produced by the appearance of France in arms.

In Great Britain, the only very notable occurrences of the year, which occur to us, are the abortive demonstration of the Chartists in London, and the 'Young Irelanders' in Ireland. The 'fast anchored isle,' as her people love to call her, is still safe at her moorings, though the cable is sorely strained, and will require first rate seamanship to make it hold much longer.

Our own beloved country has also had its revolution—peaceful, it is true—legal, also, and constitutional, but a revolution, nevertheless. Our Bourbons have been expelled from a power which they long abused. The Bourbon maxim, 'I am the State,' and the Bourbon, 'I forbid it,' have been signally rebuked. That much, at least, it will be confessed, the late election has achieved. It has also brought back the country to its ancient and true policy—'peace with all nations—entangling alliances with none.' Results of themselves sufficient to repay all exertion.

The discovery of the large district of rich auriferous soil in California, threatening, as it does, to create a serious change in the relations of value, may well be deemed one of the important events of the remarkable year, 1848. It *may* prove to be the most important. If the gold region is *as large* and *as rich* as it is represented—and we can see no reason to doubt it—the amount gathered in a few years must set calculation at defiance, and destroy the character of gold as a *precious* metal. In the mean time those whose bonds call for so much and no more—a fixed quantity—will, we suppose, just get that and no more. A great injustice will evidently be done, but we do not see any remedy likely to be adopted. Those who owe, will say gold is a commodity, and we have but the benefit of the fall of the market, which is our right, as you would have had the benefit of the rise, if any had taken place. In our own happily situated country, the monetary change which seems impending, may not be productive of any great amount of misery, but in Europe its effects will be frightful. Millions there live on fixed incomes, rents, annuities, interests in the public funds. These may find themselves in the same condition as our officers in California—unable to pay for a day's service with a week's income. There is one consolation—the change must at all events be gradual, and by reducing the number of idle hands and mouths, which long ages of class legislation has produced, it may—the short sharp pang once over—be salutary.

Such are the events of the past year, which, in the hurry of the moment, occur to us. It is evident from the recital, that the world is on the move, and that is all we can desire. We have an abiding faith that it can't move backward. Traditions—interests—early education, have great force, but a new generation is pressing forward, and with them we doubt not a large step towards the good time that is assuredly coming, and the dawn of which is, we trust, already visible.

A WORTHY UNDERTAKING.—Our friends in the Sixth Ward pay great attention to the interests of education, and the entertainment of the rising generation. They have founded a "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," and have engaged Prof. Stephens of this University, to give six of his interesting Scientific Entertainments, and have put the tickets so low as to bring them within the means of all. The first exhibition will take place in the Public School House of the Ward, to-morrow evening. We hope the other Wards will follow this example.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1848.

The action of Congress upon the subject of Slavery, is taking about the course which I have asserted that it probably would do. This morning Mr Stuart, of Michigan, addressed the House upon his motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution prohibiting the Slave traffic in the District of Columbia, passed the House on Wednesday last. He said he was in earnest in making this motion. He was friendly to the object of the resolution, but he did not like the language of it, and he preferred to confer upon the local authorities of the District the power to do, what it was now proposed to do for them.

It was perceived that this was no time to take a vote upon the motion for reconsideration, so Mr. Wentworth moved to lay it on the table. This failed, ayes 58, noes 109. Mr Vinton then moved to postpone the subject for one week, which prevailed.

It will be found that Mr. Gott's resolution will not take effect. I do not believe the vote on the reconsideration will ever be taken. It will be put off indefinitely, or if taken, the reconsideration will prevail. The excitement on the subject is rapidly subsiding. Mr. Calhoun's speech in the secret caucus has been furnished to a reporter, for publication. It contains nothing at all remarkable, nothing more than he has a dozen times repeated in the Senate, and in private conversation. He thinks this is a crisis, that the South must take a stand; that she must be firm and united, that she must be determined and high spirited; but, at the same time cautious and prudent; and just so he always thinks and speaks; and I presume, always will. There is no man in this Union of whom it may be more justly said, that he is a mono-maniac—a fanatic—that of John C. Calhoun. There is no man who has done so much to bring about disunion, and who wishes it so ardently as John C. Calhoun! and there is none who will lie down in more bitter disappointment at the end of his political life than he.

The remainder of the day was consumed in discussing and disposing of a question of privilege, growing out of Mr. Greeley's letters to the Tribune, and started by that unfortunate gentleman, Mr. Sawyer, of Ohio, the same whose dignity was offended by a letter in this same Tribune, concerning the manner in which he ate pork, hoe cake and sausages in the House. The matter of grievance this time, was, that it has been shown in Mr. Greeley's expose of the extra cribbage of members of Congress, he, Mr. Sawyer had been set down as receiving over two hundred dollars more than was due him by a proper construction of the law, while Mr. Schenck, who is his near neighbor at home, is represented as drawing only two dollars more than he was entitled to. Now he supposed that this was done only to injure him with his constituents. It would not have that effect, but he felt it his duty to notice the matter in this mode.

Mr. Turner, of Illinois, took the floor and made a very scurvy attack upon Mr. Greeley, the Tribune, its correspondents and reporters. He was one of those who appeared from the table given in the letter, to have charged and received five or six hundred dollars more than they ought to have had. He was of course proportionally indignant at being exposed. He called Mr. G. all sorts of names, and ended by offering a set of resolutions, substantially directing the committee on mileage to enquire whether it contained allegations of fraud, and if so, whether those charges were true and so forth, and to send for persons and papers in making the investigation.

Before the resolutions were put to the vote, Mr. Greeley took the floor, and in the easiest and most natural manner in the world, proceeded to advocate the investigation, and to argue for such a change in the law, as would prevent these over drafts upon the public funds. He did not pay the least attention to the unmannerly assault of Turner upon him, and when interrupted by him, coolly replied, that he had caused the statement complained of to be prepared and published, and showed him wherein he had sinned in making the charge, and drawing the pay. As to Mr. Sawyer, he told him that he had not been in his mind since he entered the district. The resolutions were adopted by ayes 100, noes 43.

The Senate did nothing of consequence to-day.

JUNIUS.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26, 1848.

The recurrence of a holiday leaves little to tell in the way of business, which, however, will not amount to much, until the New Year has commenced. Merchants, without exception, are looking over the past year's business—finding, upon the whole, a reasonable profit.

Another delegation of sixty three gold diggers, including several ladies, left to day in the steamer Isthmus—late United States Steamer Scorpion—for Chagres, via Havana; but their ardor was a little dampened by the return of the new steamer Panama in distress. She left here on the first of December, and should have been at Panama on the fifth of February, to proceed on her northern trip to the gold mines. This delay will cause a good deal of trouble to the multitude at Panama, as they will have one steamer, when three were expected.

A murder and suicide occurred recently, that exceeds in exaggeration of its details all the past experience of our criminal courts. A young German woman, it seems, had become dissatisfied with a German named Geiger, with whom she had lived, and transferred her society to a tailor named Marks. Geiger at this became almost insane from love and jealousy, and proceeded to the residence of his rival, in pursuit of revenge. Up on entering the room where his former cher amie and his rival were, he handed the latter a dirk, calling upon him to defend her life. At the same moment he seized the woman and stabbed her twice, nearly severing one of her breasts from her body; then, turning upon his rival, he commenced a hand to hand fight, which resulted in his death. After murdering the man, and as he supposed taken the life of the unfortunate woman, the cause of so much bloodshed, he stabbed himself, and died almost instantly. They were buried yesterday from the alms house—thus closing their history.

We have had in this region a specimen of London fog—not a single steamer arrived from any quarter—the steam ferries were idle—and even the omnibuses on Broadway, at three and a half P. M., followed their example, having been forced from the density of the atmosphere to suspend.

Money remains easy, but all stocks are lower, and an inclination to sell on the part of holders still prevails. This decline is always seen at the close of the year, and will no doubt be followed by the usual rally, after New Year. Treasury Notes, 105½.

The great demand for provisions, for California, has advanced prices, not only of Pork and Beef, but of Flour and Corn Meal. There are no stocks of provisions here, and the advanced rates are obtained easily. Flour closes at $5 35@5 50 for common, Pork, new, Prime Mess, $17; new Mess, $14 25; Prime, $11 25@$11 50; old Lard, 7¼ cts., which is also an advance. Asheres are dull, for Cotton no sales—holders and buyers alike are disposed to await the arrival of the next steamer, the Hermann—now quite due, if she left on the 12th of December.

C.

THE CHOLERA.—It is now placed beyond all question, that the Asiatic Cholera is in New Orleans and that it is gradually creeping up the river. So far it has been very fatal, more so than on the Western shores of Europe. We learn from a gentleman just from New Orleans, that the alarm there was most intense, and strangers who had gone there from the North to spend the winter, were fleeing for their lives—every boat leaving being crowded to its utmost capacity. Cases were also occurring on the boats, on the way. Four deaths from Cholera took place on the Havanasah, three on the Diadem, and six on the Caroline E Watkins, after they left New Orleans. The great rush of people from the infected city to the North, will scatter the seeds all through the West, if it is contagious—which is a matter still in dispute.

It becomes our city authorities, in view of the near approximation of this alarming disease, to take immediate measures for such sanitary regulations as the nature of the case calls for. A temporary Hospital should be selected, and well fitted up, that the first victims of the disease, which are usually the homeless and the stranger, may be properly cared for and judiciously treated.

Alarming Progress of the Cholera.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23.

Since my last despatch, which was dated the 20th instant, three days ago, there have been admitted to the Charity Hospital seventy-nine cases of Asiatic Cholera. Out of the number there have been many deaths, the number however, I have not ascertained. The fatal malady has also commenced its ravages in the higher walks of life and, within the same period mentioned above, has terminated fatally with three of our merchants—The whole community is greatly alarmed and excited. The Board of Health has had a meeting and pronounced it unequivocally an epidemic known as the real Asiatic Cholera. They recommend forcibly and justly the strict use of precautionary measures, not only publicly by the authorities, but caution all persons to be careful in their deportment and cautious in their habits of living.

The weather, which was unusually warm and unseasonable, has become cooler, which, it is hoped, will be more conducive to health.

A very private letter from Major Jack Downing to President Polk.

HEAD OF SALT RIVER, Dec. 18:1848.

DEAR COL.—It all come out jest exactly as I told you 'twould in my last despatch a few days before the 'lection. The arthquakes and harrycanes was awful. Some of our friends was throwed up sky high, and haint been seen nor heard of since; some was swollowed up in the ground and buried alive; and all of us was shipwrecked and splashed overboard, and left to the marcy of the wind and the tide. I was lucky enough to get a-straddle of a plank, and made out to keep my head above water. I drifted about a while, kind of confused like, and couldn't hardly tell whether I was on the ocean or on a lake or where I was.

At last I floated along into a river, and then I concluded of course I was bound down Niagara, and should have to plunge head and ears over the big falls. I seemed to be floating along down the middle of the river, and away off before me and away behind me I could see a good many others going the same way; and away in close to the shore, on both sides of the river, there seemed to be a good many going the other way—that is, as I thought, going up up stream. I was kept along in this way till I come to a narrow place in the river, which I learnt afterwards was called the half way narrows. Here the current grew more rapid, and I floated along very fast; but I was so near the shore I could see folks on both sides and hear 'em speak.

Presently I met a man on one side of the river, footing it along the shore, and towing a little boat after him, as I thought up stream. At first by his stooping walk and bald head, I thought he was too old a man to be doing such hard kind of work; but when he come nearer I see he had flaxy hair and a young and almost boyish looking face. He went straight ahead, with a line over his shoulder, drawing the boat after him, and singing a merry kind of a song, which I couldn't make out, only one varse of it which seemed to be this:

Life is real, life is earnest;
Things are jest what they do seem;
Down Salt River thou returnest,
O, my Tribune, 'tis no dream.

When I seen who it was I was amazingly puzzled. I'd heard a good many songs that had more truth than poetry in 'em, but this one seemed to have more poetry than truth. Any how, if this was really Salt River, that we had heard so much tell of, I couldn't seem to make out how I should be sailing down stream so fast, and the Tribune man be tugging up stream so hard. This didn't agree with the election returns at all. Something has got twisted around; things is not just what they seem. While I was bothering my head about it, I looked over on t'other side of the river, and there was another man with a line over his shoulder towing a larger and heavier boat up stream as I thought. He was a tall officer looking man, with large whiskers, and stood up straight, and walked strong, as though he didn't care for nobody.—He too seemed to be singing a very merry song. All I could hear of it was just this varse:

Old Uncle Sam was a jolly old soul
And a jolly old soul was he;
He called for his pipe, and he called for his bowl,
And he called for Taylor and me—

As he passed by me I gee the name on the stern of the boat was New York Courier and Enquirer. I was in a great puzzlement; these Whig chaps was all so merry, and yet, if this was really Salt River, it seemed to me they was going the wrong way, according to the 'lection, and I couldn't tell what to make of it. As I was near enough to hail the Courier man, I thought I would call to him and see if I could get any light on the subject. So, says I—

'Hullo, Colonel!" He stopped and turned round, and answered, "Hullo."

Says I, "I ask your pardon, Colonel, but I'm a stranger in these parts, and a stranger to you, but I know you by your boat. Will you be so kind as to tell me where I'm bound to? For I'm kind of lost."

'Oh, certainly," says he, "with the greatest pleasure, my dear sir. You are bound straight up to the head of Salt River; you can't miss your way, for there isn't a single path that turns out between here and there."

"Well now," says I, "Colonel, you or I must be under some strange mistake. Don't you see I'm floating down on the current? Ain't the river running down this way, and carrying me along with it?"

At that he laughed outright, and says he, "I see you are nothing but a fresh water sailor, and don't know any thing about the navigation of Salt river."

"Well, how should I," says I, "for I never was in these waters before."

"Well, says he, "*Salt river runs up stream*, jest bear that in your mind, and you'll find it all plain sailing."

"But that can't be possible," says I; "you, nor I, nor nobody else, ever knew a river to run up stream."

"You may depend upon it," says he, "Salt river runs up stream; and I suppose that is the only river in America that does run up stream."

By this time I had floated so far by that I could'nt hear anything more he said. But it was'nt long before I was satisfied the Colonel was right in the current carried me along back into the country, the land kept growing higher and higher, and at last I found myself quite up among the mountains, and when I come to the head of the river, the current run my plank right plump ashore.

I found a good many of our friends already here before me, and I understood a great many more are on the way. Our annexin' friend, General Cass, hasn't got here yet, but he's expected now every day. This is a pretty good sort of a country up here, after all, and has a good many advantages. But I don't time to give you much account of it to-day; I'll try to describe it more another time.

I've spent considerable time examining and exploring this curious river, and I think I've learnt more about it than any body that's been up here afore. It's different from all other rivers that I ever see. It has no springs or streams running into it to feed it, but it feeds itself from its own waters. All the centre of the river is a strong current running up stream till it gets to the head of the river, and then it divides and turns off each way, and works along down in the valleys and currents by each bank of the river till it gets to the mouth, and then turns round regular into the center current again, and up it comes.

This shows the reason why any body that happens to get into the current of Salt River has to go clear to the head of it before he can stop. It shows the reason, too, why any body that sets out to go down with a boat, or a raft, or any thing, must lead it along the shore by a line, for if it happens to get out a little too far from shore, and get ketched in the centre current, it is gone goose with it; it has to go clear back to the head of the river and take another start. This, of course, makes the navigation of Salt river, on the passage out, very hard and difficult.

Now, I'll tell you what I advise you by all means to do. You know Congress is in a great taking to pass a bill for the improvement of the navigation of lakes and rivers, and they are afraid they can't do it this session because you'll put your veto upon it. Now, you jest strike a bargain with 'em, and tell 'em if they'll put in a million of dollars into the bill to improve the navigation of Salt River, and let General Cass have the laying of it out, you'll sign the bill. If we could get that billthrough, it would be of immense importance to us and our friends for a good many years to come.

We cant, of course, look for you up here till after the 4th of March, but I shall be getting every thing ready for you as fast as I can. I've got a notion in my head, however, that you might hold on there at Washington some years longer yet, and be in a situation to do our friends more good may be, than you could up here.

I see they are looking round all over the country for men to make up a Cabinet for General Taylor; and they seem to be going upon the notion that them that did the most towards electing him must have the first chance in the Cabinet. Now, going upon that rule, the first chance belongs to you, of course; for there isn't no other man in the country that did a quarter so much towards electing him as you did. In fact, if it hadn't been for you, he never would a been elected at all; and if he doesn't give you the first place in his Cabinet, if you'll take it, he'll be the ungratefulest man that ever lived. I think it would be best, all things considered, for you to take a place at the head of the Cabinet.

As for dear old Mr. Richie, I spose you can spare him now as well as any time; and as the weather is warm and pleasant yet, and comfortable for making the voyage, why not start him right along? I hope you'll be careful to see him well rapped up and supplied with a plenty of blankets, in case there should be a change of weather before he gets here. Tell him he needn't be a bit afraid; he'll find good comfortable quarters here, and nothing to trouble him for I've been round here and there isn't no bears, nor wolves, nor Federalists, nor any thing of that sort. I don't think I ever see a country clearer of Federalists in my life; and every man I've talked with here is in favor of the resolutions of ninety-eight. I remain your friend and pioneer,

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

Our neighbor of the Post has become quite amiable since the election. The prospect of Salt River quarters has mended his manners amazingly, and he now most dolorously complains of the 'partisan bitterness' of the Gazette, because we used the term 'Locofoco,' in announcing the nomination of Mr. Adams by the Democratic city convention!—How long is it since the editor ceased to apply the term 'Federal' to the Whig party, for the purpose of reproach and misrepresentation? It is not 'fair,' says the Post, to term Mr. Adams the 'Locofoco candidate, 'because good men of all parties are enlisted in his favor? Ah, indeed!—Was not Mr. Adams nominated by a Democratic Locofoco Convention, regularly constituted?—And is he not the regularly nominated Locofoco candidate? We see that the Post has taken the liberty of announcing Mr. Adams as the 'Citizens' and Working Men's candidate,' although he is no more entitled to that distinction than Captain Herron. The Post is trying to play a sly game, but the ruse is too bald to secure success. We have not a word to say against Mr. Adams, personally, but he comes before the Pittsburgh public as a candidate for office, as a Democrat, and as the nominee and representative of the Locofoco party and principles, and as such we deem it the duty of every consistent Whig to oppose his election. If the Locofoco party in this city had the strength to elect a Mayor, on their party platform, this attempt to gain success on a false issue would not have been made; and we trust and believe that the Whigs of Pittsburgh will only be induced by it to rally more determinedly around their own candidate.

Local Matters.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 29.

The case of Mr. Peter Baker, of McKeesport, charged with uttering counterfeit notes, was proceeded with to-day. This case appears to excite a great deal of interest from the hitherto respectable character of the defendant.

We give below the substance of the evidence as far as it has gone.

John Rowland was the first witness—This note, a $5 bill on the State Bank of Ohio, Peter Baker passed on me; he called on me for change of a $5 bill some time ago; I counted out the change and looked at the note, but thought it did not look well; took particular notice of the note and the number and thought I would remember whom I got it from and would return it, if it proved bad; same day my father, not knowing of my doubt about the note, passed it to Mr. Walker, whose brother returned it to me; I told Mr. Walker to return the note, as I wanted to return it to Mr. Baker believing it to be a counterfeit; I recognized the note when returned, from the coarseness of the appearance, the thickness of the paper and the number of the note, which was 52; other counterfeits—all that I saw—were of the same number.

On cross examination, the witness stated that he could not tell which note of three produced, had been passed on him except by a private mark made upon it after it had passed into other hands, and was returned; it was out of his hands several days and had passed into the hands of a fourth person; had made the information at Pittsburgh, in connection with Mr. Crane, one day when Mr. Baker was in town; had paid money for conducting this prosecution; Baker's premises were searched for counterfeit money, but does not know of any being found; my share of the expenses in this prosecution is to be $10; Mr. George and Mr. Crane are also to pay part; I told Jonathan Baker on the wharf that I had been urged into this prosecution by others; my father urged me—said I should be compelled to prosecute; others said that the prosecution should be gone on with, but cannot recollect the names of any one of them; never took the note back to Baker or asked him to exchange it.

Judge Jones was called to prove the character of the notes; he said the three notes were all counterfeits, and very bad ones at that; the engraving was bad—the genuine notes had on the back 'State Bank of Ohio,' and these bad 'State of Ohio,' and the signatures were not like those of the officers of the bank.

A. L. Crane.—Had custody of a note from the time it was given to Mr. George to the time it was given to Ald. Steele; the note now produced was passed to me by Mr. Peter Baker, some time in Sept. last; he came and asked me for change; I gave him small notes, and he threw this note on the counter; I observed that the note did not look right; to which he answered that the note had sweat in his pocket; I laid the note away; was absent two or three days; Mr. Penny came in and wanted to see a 'State Bank of Ohio' note; I bro't this note and showed it to him; five or six days after this, I commenced proceedings, Mr. Penny having pronounced the note a counterfeit; kept the note in my possession till the time I made information against the defendant; marked it at the time and now identify it as the same.

Cross Examined—Never took the note back to Mr. Baker to ask him to change it; was one of the persons engaged in getting up this prosecution; Thos. Penny, Michael Dravo, Hiram Sinclair, Dr. Huey and Shelcon were all parties to it; had had a meeting with some of the previous named gentlemen, and it was agreed that they should all come to Pittsburgh to make information; has contributed to this prosecution as regards funds; has given Mr. George $5 for his counterfeit note, which money he had not got back.

Ald. S. Steele was the next witness. Had seen the three notes, now produced, at his office; a warrant was applied for against Peter Baker for passing this money.

Cross Examined—Had requested each of the gentlemen producing a note to mark his own, and to the best of my belief each one did so, except one gentleman whose note was marked P B; Mr. Baker's person was carefully searched when he was brought to my office, but no counterfeit money was found on him; he had a considerable sum of good money with him.

Mrs. Catharine Long was the next witness.

Mr. Alden—Did Mr. Baker ever come to your house to color bank notes?

Mrs. Long—I don't know anything about it.

The question was repeated several times, but the witness would only answer in the same way.

Mr. Alden then said he would bring witnesses to prove what this witness had said at former times about the defendant having gone to her house to color paper money in coffee.

Mr. McGraw objected to this course, which was neither more or less than to impeach their own witness and to get statements before the jury which could not be got by any other means, and which at best would not be evidence.

A long and spirited discussion ensued, at the close of which, Judge Patton said the attorney for the prosecution might submit the witness to a searching cross examination, as she was evidently an unwilling witness.

Mr. McGraw asked the Court how there could be a cross examination, when there had been no examination in chief.

Judge Patton said there could; that such a course would be perfectly in order, when the witness was unwilling.

Mr. Alden then asked the witness a variety of questions as to her declarations, formerly made, which however, had no direct bearing on the indictment.

Simeon Pearson was called to prove whether he had ever had any money such as that now produced. He had $10 of it, but cannot be positive that he got it from Baker; took $5 to him and got good money for it—Mr. Baker said that he did not know that he could have got it from him.

Russell Kennedy had had a $5 note of the State Bank of Ohio, which he got from the defendant; returned it to him and he gave me good money, before I returned it he requested me to send it to Pittsburgh, by James Ure, and have it examined and if it was not good he would give me good money; I sent it to Pittsburgh on Saturday, the 9th of Sept., and on the following Tuesday I received it back and returned it to Baker.

Cross Examined—Paid the $5 to Mr. Gould who took it to some store, (he said) and they said it was counterfeit, and I requested Mr. Ure to take it to Pittsburgh, at Mr. Baker's request, because he said the Ohio money was the best we had; had not seen the note from the time it was given to Mr. Gould to the time it was returned by Mr. Ure.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rachael Long, daughter of Catharine Long, was next sworn.

An argument here ensued as to the propriety of receiving any testimony from this witness in relation to that given by her mother in the preceding part of the day; it was decided that nothing could be received from her which might tend to impeach any testimony given by her mother.

The witness then withdrew.

Another argument occurred as to whether it was competent to give in evidence the uttering of counterfeit notes, on the Northern Bank of Kentucky.

Judge Patton observed that it might be given in evidence if it happened about the same time—but to go back and trace the passage of every counterfeit note by the dft. might unfairly prejudice him in this particular charge.

Mr. Washington said that this transpired about six months ago; that the money was taken back to the defendant, and good money returned for it.

Mr. Wood suggested that this was over a year ago; that the defendant had been down the river sold his coal, and received a considerable sum of money, in which he got one or two counterfeit notes on the Northern Bank of Kentucky, which he honorably exchanged.

The Court after a few more remarks on the same question, decided that such evidence would not be admissible.

The counsel for the commonwealth here intimated that their case was closed.

Mr. Wood proceeded on the part of the defence He said that the defendant was an industrious young man, had built himself up entirely by his own exertions in purchasing coal and taking it down the river, for which he got large sums of money, and it was nothing uncommon for persons in such cases, to receive more or less of counterfeit money, every dollar of which this dft. had honorably repaid to all the parties who had received it from him; this he would show beyond all doubt, and he would further prove to the jury that this was a malicious prosecution, got up by some parties one of whom at least—and he the principal—was wholly unworthy of belief.

Jas. Warner, of Williamsport; John Tearnan, of Cookstown, Fayette co.; Sam. Devore, of Monongahela city; Michael Rose, of the same place, Geo. Rose, Judge Hill, Abraham Teters, Chas Rose, Jas Menown, and Jos Allen, all respectable looking gentlemen testified that Mr. Crane's character for truth and veracity was exceedingly bad—many of the witnesses stating that they would not feel justified in believing him on his oath.

To accommodate witnesses—many of whom had come a distance of 40 miles—and as the Court proposed to adjourn till Tuesday morning, the prosecution were allowed to call rebutting testimony in favor of Mr. Crane's character.

R F McIlvaine, Hiram Smith, Simon Jackman, Andrew Dunlavy, Jos Springer, Wm Penny, and John B. Skugart, with another witness whose name we did not hear, all testified that they had not heard anything derogatory to the character of Mr. Crane for truth and honesty.

The Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

Ward Nominations—Whig Ticket.

For the accommodation of our Whig fellow citizens, we publish the following list of nominations, in the several wards, of candidates to be voted for at the ensuing election.

FIRST WARD.

Select Council—James T. Kincaid.
Common Council—B. C. Sawyer, Allen Cordeil Wash. Mason.
Judge—Wm. Gorman.
Inspector—Andrew Humbert.
Assessor—Charles Craig.
Assistant Assessors—William Algeo, William McCutchin.
School Directors—John Sheriff, Robt. Wightman.
Constable—James Sharp.

SECOND WARD.

Select Council—Isaac Jones.
Common Council—Wm. J Howard, Sr., Archibald M'Farland, John F Quigg.
School Directors—Reuben Miller, Jr., Alexander Jaynes.
Assessor—John M'Kee.
Assistant Assessors—Robert Marshall, William Barker.
Judge—Col. John Ross.
Inspector—Geo. Fortune.
Constable—Robert Hogue.

THIRD WARD.

Select Council—Harrison Parry.
Common Council—M W Lewis, Willard Leonard, Robert J Smith, Edward Gregg, T J Duncan, William McKee.
Judge—Andrew McMasters.
Inspector—James Galbreath, Jr.,
School Directors—Joseph W Lewis, Samuel Palmer.
Assessor—Major. Joseph McCulloch.
Assistant Assessor—William Chapman, and Wm. Buchanan.

FOURTH WARD.

Select Council—F Lorentz.
Common Council—David Holmes, R M'Knight, John Willock.
School Directors—W W Wallace, R E McGowan.
Assessor—Richard Hope.
Assistant Assessors—Caleb Lee, Israel Higgins.
Judge—O H Rippy.
Inspector—J M White

FIFTH WARD.

Select Council—Thomas Hays.
Common Council—Geo. Hamilton, J L Patterson, Dr. Robert Haslet, J Allen, Jr., James Crawford, Wm. Young, Alexander Bradley.
School Directors—Dr. Corwin and Mr. Reves.
Assessor—Samuel Tagg.
Assistant Assessors—Robert Dalzell, Mr. Cowdry
Judge—Samuel Moore.
Inspector—Wm. McKelvy.

SIXTH WARD.

Select Council—Capt. W Dawson.
Common Council—Daniel Armstrong, Robert A Cunningham, Geo. Lamburn.
School Directors—L R Livingston John Major.
Assessor—Emanuel Ecker.
Assistant Assessors—John Scott, J M Brush.
Judge—Thomas A Rowley.
Inspector—James Kelly.
Constable—Wm. H Glenn.

SEVENTH WARD.

Select Council—R T Friend.
Common Council—Robert King, J D Wick.
Assessor—Wm. M Arthers.
Assistant Assessors—Henry Lytle, Henry Wallace.
Schio Directors—Lyman T Childs, Robert Franklin.
Judge—Robert Arthurs.
Inspector—Robert Gallagher.
Constable—John Graham.

EIGHTH WARD.

Select Council—Henry Stimple.
Common Council—Jacob Grier, A P Osgood, *School Directors*—R F Smith, Thomas Greenough.
Judge—Thomas Daft.
Inspector—Christian King.
Assessor—Fleming Morrow.
Assistant Assessors—John A Sergent, Christian King.
Constable—Stewart Davis.

NINTH WARD.

Select Council—Hugh Robinson.
Common Council—Robert Hill.
Assessor—James M'Cune.
Assistant Assessors—O Reynolds, Hugh Hammond.
Judge—Martin Richards.
Inspector—John M'Curge.
School Directors—C Reynolds, Levi G Berger, James M'Cune, Geo. Dobbs.
Constable—George Dobbs.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BENJAMIN WEST.

As no title granted by a mere earthly monarch can add one iota to the fame of this great painter, and as none such was ever bestowed upon him, I think it not only wrong, but in bad taste to 'Sir' him as we have done in your editorial of Friday. I consider the plain name "*Benjamin West*," decidedly preferable to "*Sir Benjamin West*" besides there is less danger of forgetting that he was an *American* if we carefully preserve his proper name, than there would be if we added to it an *English* title.

C.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—We assure our correspondent that we had no hand in knighting Mr. West. We found him with the prefix "Sir" to his name in the history of Boydell's Illustrations, and we left him no worse than we found him.—'Sir' is a title of honor in England and we presume Mr. West was as well entitled to it as many others; and he would be none the worse an American because England rewarded, in the usual way, his virtues and abilities.

NOTICE.—The Second Lecture before the Young Mens' Mercantile Library and Mechanics' Institute, will be given on Thursday evening, January 4th, at 7½ o'clock, in Apollo Hall, by Professor Richard Henry Lee.

SUBJECT—Materialism and its tendencies.

Single Tickets 25 cents, admitting a gentleman and accompanying ladies. Season tickets, One Dollar, to be had at the principal book stores and at the door.

JACOB WEAVER, Jr.,
B. A. SAMPSON,
SAML. M. WICKERSHAM, } Committee.

de29-3t

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 of 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 more and more confirmed in 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) State Journal.

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

my25

☞ The soft, Angelic expression of some females, 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 Jonas' 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 and genuine article for Jones' Soap. For sale at WM. JACKSON's, 89 Liberty street.

mar24

☞ Don't have a Foul Breath—If you have, use a twelve shilling bottle of Jones' Amber Tooth Paste. This will make your breath sweet, whiten your teeth, &c.—Sold at 89 Liberty st.

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W. M. 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. sep14-1y

THE PITTSBURGH NAVIGATION AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—An election for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of this Company, on the first Monday of January, 1849, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ROBERT FINNEY, Sec'y.

dec18-did

YOUNG MENS' MERCANTILE LIBRARY AND MECHANICS INSTITUTE.—A regular meeting of the members, and the election for officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Hall, on Tuesday evening, January 9th, at 7 o'clock. dec27-td R. FINNEY, Sec'y.

MARRIED,

By Rev. Mr. Passavant, on Sunday morning, the 31st inst., Mr. Floyd M. Reynolds, of Wellsville, Va., to Miss Anna E. Lees, of Beerville parish Louisiana.

DIED,

On Saturday morning, Dec. 30, 1848, at 9 o'clock A M, at the resid