THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 3, 1849.

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

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

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.

PITTSBURGH COPPER.

Our readers will find a new article reported in our price current and weekly review of the market, to-day—*Cliff Mine Copper*, in ingots and rough cake. The smelting works of the Pittsburgh and Boston Cliff Copper Mine Company, located in this city, are now in full operation, and turn out about four tons of pure copper per diem. It is cast in the form of ingots, for foundry purposes, and of rough cake, for the purpose of being rolled into sheets—The ingots are sold throughout the west, being of a very superior quality; but the rough cake is sent east, as there are no copper rolling mills in the west. We hope this will not be the case long, as the erection in this city of a rolling mill to manufacture braziers' copper and brass is not only a desideratum, but it would pay well. When the growing wants of the mighty west are considered, and the abundant supply of copper which will be afforded by the Lake Superior mines and smelted here, it cannot certainly be long before men of enterprise will be found who will embrace so flattering an opening to establish a flourishing business. All the produce of the Cliff Mine is hereafter to be smelted here. The company, during the season just closed, sold ore to the amount of $100,000 to one house in the east. We mention this, to give some idea of the extent of its business in mining, and to show that there will be hereafter, in this city, an immense amount of copper smelted; and that there is great inducement to invest capital in a copper rolling mill. Two other copper companies, mostly belonging to this city, the 'North American,' and the 'Isle Royal,' are in a very prosperous condition, and will doubtless the coming season be sending on copper to smelt. This will add largely to the amount of the copper business in this city. The very superior quality of the Lake Superior copper must always render it a very desirable article, and, in consequence, enhance the demand. We are informed that the ingots from the smelting furnace in this city are of unequalled value for foundry purposes, and that the company is prepared to receive orders to any amount. Thus another important branch of manufacture has been established in Pittsburgh, which bids fair to become not only permanent, but very extensive.

THE CHOLERA.—The alarm in the ports down the river in relation to the Cholera, is most intense. All accounts represent business at New Orleans to be in a state of entire suspension on account of the intense dread of the awful visitant. Boats were unable to discharge freight there—nobody would receive it and pay charges. At Cincinnati and Louisville, the alarm was very great. The Cincinnati Commercial of the 30th, states that the steamers George Washington, Diadem, and Schuylkill, all freighted for New Orleans, have forgone their trips, and were taking their loads out on Friday. All the passengers left the steamer Ray State bound down, and returned back. The Paytona bound down, and returned back. The Paytona passed the South America coming up, full of sick people, and only a small crew on board. The following is the extract of a letter from Louisville, published in the Cincinnati Commercial:—

The Cholera is without doubt raging to a fearful extent in New Orleans, where the mercury stood at 80 degrees, on the evening of the 27th. Every boat that comes up is crowded with Southerners who are flocking to the North to escape the abhorred pestilence, and every boat bringing up from three to eight dead bodies of unfortunate victims! The Memphis packet Stephens, reached here tonight at 9 o'clock, with over 300 passengers. She reports having passed the Wilkins, at Smithland, with nine dead bodies on board—passengers that died during the trip.

A gentleman from Cincinnati informs us, that such was the alarm of passengers coming up, that many of them forsook the boats at Paducah and Smithland, preferring to undergo the fatigues of the stage at this disagreeable season, to remaining on boats where the Cholera prevailed.

The effects of this alarm on business in New Orleans, and on the cities which send produce there for shipment, be must most disastrous.

Our telegraphic despatches received last evening, show a fearful mortality in New Orleans. Its effects upon business, at this important season, will be disastrous indeed. There was a rumor last evening, said to have originated from a private telegraphic despatch, that there were several deaths yesterday, from Cholera, in Cincinnati. It is most likely a mistake.

Free Soil Convention in Ohio.

This body assembled last Thursday, in Columbus. The Journal says that one hundred and forty-three persons were present, of whom it judges that at least two thirds were outsiders. The convention presented a highly respectable appearance. The committees on organization reported the following as the permanent officers of the convention:—

President—D. R. Tilden, of Summit.

Vice Presidents—Benj. Tappan, of Jefferson; Benj. S. Cowen, of Belmont; Joshua Martin, of Greene; Isaac Van Doren, of Sandusky; Lawson Miles, of Muskingum; Edward Smith, of Morrow; Thos. Bolton, of Cuyahoga; James Hathaway, of Geauga.

Secretaries—Wm. P. Huffam, Eli T. Tappan, and R. M'Bratney.

The officers elect took their seats.

Mr. Speaker Randall moved that a committee of five be appointed to select the central committee, and also to take measures to increase the circulation of the central organ. The Chair appointed Brewster Randall, E. N. Sill, James Westwater, Wm. P. Upham, and J. C. Vaughan, said committee.

The remainder of the morning session was occupied in speech making. The convention adjourned *sine die*, on Friday afternoon, but the proceedings were not published in the Columbus Journal of Saturday.

WE were imposed upon, yesterday, by some one, in relation to the proceedings of a meeting in the Second Ward. We presumed we were publishing the proceedings of a regular Whig meeting; but it turns out we were mistaken, as the ticket contains the names of several Locofocos. We regret this the more, as the paper was issued on the morning of the election of several of the officers; but as we gave the genuine ticket in another place, we trust there was no harm done.

COL. FREMONT.—A correspondent of the Buffalo Commercial thus speaks concerning Col. Fremont's going to California:—The writer has reason to believe that Col. Fremont has gone to California to settle for life—and that he has sent round the necessary machinery for a saw mill, as well as a flouring mill. He is also quite sure that his library, and other things necessary and useful to a new beginner in a new country, have also gone out—and will be on his plantation on the eastside of the San Joaquin, in time to make a comfortable home for his wife, who will probably leave in the steamer, from New York, on the 1st of April. Among the "carefully picked party," are mechanics, and, in particular, an excellent engineer, and a millwright.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—We failed to receive last evening, a telegraphic despatch from Harrisburg, as we expected. We learned, however, from a private despatch that the House did not organize yesterday. An attempt will be made to compromise, through the agency of Committees appointed by each party. If an organization is effected to-day, the Message will be delivered tomorrow.

THE ELECTION.—As far as we ascertained the result of the election, yesterday, at the time we closed our forms, the result has been quite gratifying to the Whigs. The returns show that we have a large working majority in the city, even for small occasions, and that it is only necessary to make a little exertion to secure the victory.

THE MINISTERS OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.—M. Gallardet, in his last letter, dated Paris, November 20, says: "The accusing chamber of the Court of Appeal of Paris has decided, like that of the Correctional Police, that there is no cause of proceeding against the last Ministers of the ex-King. So Mr. Guizot and his colleagues may return to France if they choose, and become Ministers, perhaps even Presidents, of the Republic."

THE JEWISH CHRONICLE, for December, is on our table, and is well filled with interesting matter in reference to the Christianizing and ameliorating the condition of God's ancient people. Elliott & Engelmann are the agents for the work.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1848.

This day brings the end of the fourth week of the session. No great amount of business has been disposed of, yet the month has been well employed, the Committees have been steadily and faithfully at work, and have already prepared more bills for the action of the House than there is any probability of its acting upon. First among these bills are bills for the annual appropriations, from the Committee of Ways and Means, which must be passed of course. The rest of these were reported yesterday.

The whole of Friday was consumed in the House in debating a private bill, involving a very important principle. It was a bill for paying to the heirs of one Pacheco, of Florida, one thousand dollars, being the alleged value of a slave named Lewis, who had been lost to the owners through the agency of the officers of the Army. The slave was hired by Capt. Casey, a Quarter Master, as a guide and interpreter to Major Dade, in that memorable and fatal expedition through the Hammocks, which had such an awful termination in 1835.—This guide Lewis, and two others were the only ones who escaped the massacre. Subsequently Jumper, a Seminole chief, came into Gen. Jessup's camp to treat, and brought along with him Lewis whom he claimed as his servant, captured in battle, and as he considered a lawful prize of war. Without stopping to argue the question of ownership between the white and red claimants to the colored chattel, Gen. Jessup decided that Lewis was a dangerous character, and he said if he had time, he would have hanged him, but not having time to do so, holds Lewis in suspense, then sends him west of the Mississippi, with the Seminole Indians. Pacheco deemed this a forcible taking of his slave and brings a claim for the value of him.

Gen. Wilson opposed the claim on the ground that the man was not and could not be property in so far as the general government was concerned. He made a long, learned and entertaining speech in support of this position.

Mr. Burt, of S. C., chairman of the Committee, who reported the bill, replied at length to the argument, and said that the plain question to be decided was, are slaves property? If the House decides that they are not, then they might escape the liability to pay for slaves taken or employed in the service of the government, under any circumstances. If they were property, as the laws and the constitution of the United States as well as the slave states say they are, then here was a clear case of private property taken for public use, and must be paid for. I am inclined to think the Southern men this time had the right of the argument. A motion was made to lay the bill on the table. It failed, ayes 65, nays 85. Mr. Giddings then took the floor, and in the midst of his speech the House adjourned. So that the matter is not ended, and may very likely consume half a dozen more days appropriated to the consideration of private bills.

Gen. Taylor is not now expected before the middle of February, but I hope that private advices, urging upon him the necessity and importance of an earlier appearance at Washington, will lead to such a change as will bring him here as soon as the first of the month.

Parties are standing still, and are narrowly watching each others' movements. The Whigs have enough to do at present with their own internal affairs. They are settling the preliminaries of the administration, in so far as that can be done without trenching upon the rights and perogatives of Old Zack. They are preparing themselves for the task of government, the duties and responsibilities of which, this generation of Whigs has not known. On the other hand the democrats are surveying the ground, and without too intently and sadly contemplating the scene of past disasters are looking round for the ways and means to avert what they cannot but consider the now probable result of an eight year's minority. And firstly, they have a series of pretty little domestic difficulties on hand, which must be smoothed over and hushed up. There is the New York schism which must be taken under dealing. But not to think of that for the present, there is the return of Mr. Cass to the Senate, which is by no means a thing assured.—I learn that Gov. Ransom is a formidable candidate against Gen. C. and that Mr. Stuart, now a member of the House, but who was defeated by a free soil candidate in the late election, has hopes of sliding in between the two principal contestants. It is said that his motive is moving the reconsideration of Mr. Gott's resolution prohibiting slavery in the District was the desire to gain the position of mediator between ultras of both sides in Congress, in order to make a little capital in the legislature of his own state. A very worthy and moderate desire for any position is better than none. This attempt to gain a position that shall attract the notice of the Michigan legislature, reminds me of the story of the man who boasted he had been spoken to by the King. "And what did he say to you?" asked his friend.

"Why," answered the ambitious individual, "he said, get out of the way fellow."

Mr. Stuart will probably no sooner be found to be in the way than he will be ordered to get out of it.

I am happy to say that on Monday, Mr. Polk holds his last official levee. His name might have gone through his four years career, without having earned the personal antipathy of his political opponents, had he not *towards* the end of his term basely prostituted the patronage attached to his place for the advancement of his own sectional and intensely selfish faction. Perhaps when he goes out of office he may receive fewer evidences of men's contempt than Mr. Tyler did, but he will bear with him the execration of a multitude which will be heard till he is forgotten. JUNIU

TAX ON BACHELORS.—The Washington Globe has the following notice of the proposition which has been made in the French Assembly, to lay a tax upon celibacy—upon contumacious bachelors and widowers:—

It is proposed that bachelors shall be taxed upon arriving at the age of twenty-five years, and that the tax shall be equal in amount to all the other taxes paid by the impracticable repudiator of matrimony on account of real or personal estate, or for licenses, or for anything else. At the age of thirty-five there is again an augmentation of the tax, which goes on augmenting periodically, until the *celibitaro* arrives a fifty; then, if he is a bachelor still, it remains stationary to the end of his days. But there is no remission or reduction, should he live to the age of the antediluvian patriarchs, if he persists in his anti-hymenial sentiments—so that an octogenarian would be paying pretty dearly for his 'single blessedness.'

Widowers are to be allowed five years during which to re-marry; and if they do not, they are regarded as having relapsed into celibacy, and are then taxed, and the tax proceeds *crescendo*, from time to time, as in the case of the bachelors, until they arrive at fifty years; they are then entitled to a discharge, and are to be for ever exempt from any further taxation on this behalf.

The letter-writer thinks this very hard on widowers. 'It will be often cruel,' he says, 'to compel a widower to marry again. A bachelor has illusions—the *prestige* of novelty may influence him; but he whom a vexatious experience has discouraged, will be afraid again to expose himself to danger—to encounter again the uncertain chances of the *estate*.'

This idea is eminently characteristic; and if it could anywhere be moulded into a law at the present day, it would be in France without doubt, where, in the bubbling and boiling of the revolutionary cauldron, the most original, most fantastical, and most amusing ideas come in their turn to the surface, as well as the grandest, the noblest, and the most philanthropical.

It occurs to us to ask, how would such a law, for the suppression of bachelors and widowers, do in the United States?—where, in consequence of the comparative ease of supporting a family, it would be a much more reasonable and equitable measure than in France. Would it be expedient? Would it be just? Would it be constitutional? What would the 'strict constructionists' say, and what the 'latitudinarians? Would it find warrant in the general-welfare clause or not?

In France this proposition to tax unmarrying bachelors and widowers originated with the women, who proceeded on the ground that celibacy is a luxury, and ought therefore to be taxed. What an idea!

A GOLD DIGGER'S MERCY.—The following incident of gold digging on the Sacramento, is related by a correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer, at Monterey:

"Provisions are very scarce, and to obtain them many murders have been committed or the purchase of them, at exorbitant prices, has indirectly, but eventually, led to murder. One story relating to an affair of this kind, may deserve a place here. A man who had what is called a good hole, had been digging incessantly for two days, when he was accosted by one carrying a bucket containing food of some kind. The whole of this the digger purchased for about one hundred dollars in virgin gold; and while devouring it, the man who had sold the provisions, took possession of the hole. After finishing his repast the gold hunter ordered the fellow out; but on his positively refusing to come, knocked his brains out with a pick axe, took from the pockets the *virgin* gold that had purchased a meal, and then dragging the body out of the hole, himself continued the digging. This, I believe is really true, just as I have told it."

COLD WEATHER.—Yesterday was a very cold day—the coldest of the season, so far. It will doubtless put a stop to the progress of the Cholera for the present.

Miscellaneous Items.

A gentleman whom the dazzling prospects early induced to start for the diggings by the Charges route has just returned, after getting as far as Panama, finding there two thousand persons entitled to precedence in the vessels from thence; and it is computed there are 6000 there now, eager for a chance to San Francisco.—*Nat. Int.*

The Commissioners of Philadelphia county have made an appropriation of $4,500 for the purchase of the site of the Penn treaty. Some years ago the Penn Society erected a Monument, as they supposed, upon the spot where the famous Treaty Elm stood, but the real location is about fifty feet distant. The ground is now covered by huge piles of boards from an adjacent saw mill, and but for this timely appropriation it would inevitably have been built over. Within a few years back this portion of the suburb of Kensington has become crowded with factories, mills, and ship yards, and even the monument has not more than a dozen square feet of ground appropriated to it.

A GIFT FOR MR. MORSE.—Was entered at the Boston Custom House, yesterday, a gold brooch, studded with diamonds—a present from the Sultan of Turkey to Mr. Morse in honor of the electric telegraph. The duties amounted to $120.

A great number of valuable pictures in the public collections of Paris have been destroyed during the revolution.

A new and splendid theatre is about to be erected in Liverpool.

"The Haunted Man and the Ghost's Bargain," is the title of Dickens' new Christmas story.

General Stirling Price, the Liberty (Mo.) Tribune says, will be a candidate for the seat in the U. S. Senate at present occupied by Mr. Atchison.—But Mr. Atchison, whose term expires on next March, has written home that if the majority of the party want to re-elect him, he will serve; if not, he will decline—or words to that effect.

To show the favor with which the *ragged schools* recently started in London, are regarded by the lower orders, the following incident is mentioned:

"A school had been built in Lambeth, in a spot which afterwards turned out to be very unhealthy. On becoming aware of this, said he, the operatives by whom it was supported gave up their evenings and holidays, and built another free of cost."

Captain Dutch, the famous Cherokee Warrior, died on the 14th ultimo, at his residence in the Nation. His name was a terror to the Osage, upon whom he waged ferocious war twenty years ago, because, for some unexplained cause, they put his Osage wife to death. The report of a gun in their vicinity would fill them with fear, and they would fly to their arms, crying 'Dutch! Dutch! Dutch! Dutch' is dead, he is dead, he was a member of the Cherokee National Council.

A Van Buren man writing to the Detroit Advertiser, says—General Cass must have revenge enough by this time: he has succeeded in defeating Van Buren twice. I hope in future he will keep quiet.'

Hereafter in New Hampshire members of Congress and Presidential Electors will be elected by a plurality vote.

SOUTH CAROLINA does some things so handsomely as to extort respect. Her Legislature has just appropriated $50,000 for a monument to those of the Palmetto Regiment killed in battle in Mexico.

DR. FARADY is said to have proved that chrystallization is in a remarkable manner dependent upon magnetism.

MR. LAYARD has lately left England to continue researches on the site of ancient Ninevah.

SHAD IN DECEMBER.—The New York Courier and Enquirer notices the appearance of a few straggling Shad in the North River at that city, and in the Potomac at Washington. The late mild weather has probably deceived these finny visitors.

A clergyman, not quite a hundred miles from Edinburg, preached a most edifying discourse on—'Come and draw water out of the wells of salvation, without money and without price.' On the following week some of his parishioners took the liberty of drawing water from a very fine spring well in the parson's garden, at which the learned divine was not a little nettled. Being reminded by the intruder, of his text and sermon, the reverend gentleman replied—'You may draw as much water as ye like from the wells of salvation, but if you come here again, and take my water, I'll send a bullet through you."

Still more portraits of Shakspeare have been discovered. The Athenæum says they are 'turning up plenty as blackberries.' It thus describes one, said to be by Zucckero, recently found:

'In the work itself there is little to commend.—The physiognomy is that of a foreign ecclesiastic—good expressive eyes—well drawn—the mouth wanting in vigor. The complexion is olive and unEnglish: the age about thirty—too old, chronologically speaking, for Shakspeare at the time.'

All the world seems now to be stumbling upon the precious metals. Norway is following close on the heels of California. We learn from the official Gazette of Stockholm, that on the 14th of September, the workmen employed in the Korgsberg silver mines found a lump of pure silver, weighing 280 pounds, and another on the 6th October, equally pure, weighing 436 pounds. This mine was offered for sale in London, about 20 years ago, for £10,000, but could not find a purchaser. For the greater part of the time since it has yielded to the government nearly £50,000 profit annually.

A writer in the *Literary World* says that Milton's 'political and religious radicalism nearly spoilt his prose, for all purposes of instruction, and introduced into his poetry about the only faults with which it is chargeable:'—he adds—

'Nor is it difficult to perceive that the same spirit which set him at war with the government and religion of his country, also made him impatient of domestic stability, insomuch that, as from a Churchman he became first a Puritan, then a Presbyterian, then an Independant, and finally nothing all; so, had he been allowed to have his own way in practice as in opinion, he would probably have changed his wife as often as he did his church.'

THE TELEGRAPH.—In the Louisiana Legislature, a bill has been introduced to punish, by fine and imprisonment, all Telegraph officers for refusing to order individuals to transmit or deliver messages in the order in which they are received.

We learn that the ship Sweden, which is to sail on the 5th of next month for California, has two hundred passengers engaged, and will probably take out three hundred. The price of passage is $150, making $45,000 passage money.—*Boston Journal.*

Dr Biallobloitzky has started on a voyage of discovery into a totally unknown part of Africa, near the upper basin of the Nile. His name ought to be a talisman.

MARCUS MORTON, Collector of the port of Boston, (the "Post," there, says,) has declared the "Tariff of 1846 to be wrong—that the *ad valorem* principle is fifty years behind the age. 'An honest confession' ect. ect. ect.

A REPUBLICAN LADY.—A daughter of Millard Fillmore, Comptroller of the State of New York, and Vice President elect, is at the State Normal School, Albany, preparing herself to be a teacher of common schools.

THE CHINA MAIL contradicts the rumor, which has been published to this country, that Dr. Batteleim, the Missionary, in the Chinese district of Loochoo, had been murdered. Up to the last of September, he was alive and free from persecution.

LUNATIC ASYLUM IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—$15,000 has been appropriated by the Legislature of South Carolina for a State Lunatic Asylum.

Forty three monks of La Trappe arrived at Louisville, Ky., on the 18th, on their way to Bardstown, where they have 1400 acres of land and intend to make a settlempt.

"Hyperion" the name proposed by the English astronomer Lassel for the new Satellite of Saturn, has been accepted by the Messrs. Bond of Cambridge.

EXEMPLARY.—The Taylor Committee of Lancaster have used the surplus funds remaining in their hands, for purchasing fifty yards of muslin, which they have given to the Ladies' Dorcas Society, for the benefit of the poor of the city.

A settlement of colored persons has been commenced at West Florence, Oneida county. A letter for the editor of the Star states that the place selected has a fine soil, is well timbered, and that 130 lots have been sold, on which buildings are to be erected. Mechanics are in demand. The colored people of this city should turn their attention to this new field of operation.

THE light-fingered gentry, out west, are getting facetious! For example, a gentleman in Cincinnati had all his champagne stolen the other day by one of them, who left this note:—"Dear Mr. S.—I tried your wine. *It was'nt hard to take.*"

SNOW STORM IN NEW YORK.—On Thursday last they had a heavy snow storm all through the State of New York. At Buffalo and Geneva the snow was 12 inches in depth; at Rochester, Auburn, and Schenectady 8; at Syracuse, Rome, Utica, New York, and Albany about six inches.

LONGEVITY.—Three sisters, native of Northampton, aged respectively 97, 95 and 92, are now living. Their parents were Jacob Parsons and Beulah (Hunt) The eldest, Beulah Smith, aged 98, lives in Lake County, Ohio. Her husband was formerly of Belchertown. The second, Eunice Wright, aged 95, lives in Northampton. Her husband was Moses Wright, of Northampton. The third, Hanna Cleaveland, aged 92, lives at Skaneateles, N. Y. Her husband was Dea. Nehemiah Cleaveland of that place. Mrs. Smith is blind and very deaf, but the other two are in good health.—(Northampton (Mass.) Gaz.

KENTUCKY.—The entire vote of Kentucky, including Perry and Letcher counties, which were not counted in the official report, is, Taylor 67,359, Cass 49,865, Taylor's majority, 17,524.

More Lawrence Munificence.—William Lawrence, of Boston, lately deceased, left by his will $20,000 to the Groton Academy. The amount into remain on interest till it reaches $30,000 then to be the indigent pupils, &c.

AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL.—We learn from an announcement in the last number of this highly useful periodical, that, after the first day of January, 1849, it will be published, as formerly, in the city of New York.

TEXAS.—According to the accounts, Texas is making a very rapid progress in population. Emigration thither, particularly from Mississippi is said to have been going on at a great rate, even since the Presidential election.

Proceedings Common Council.

Jan. 2, 1849.

Council met pursuant to adjournment. Present: Messrs. Armstrong, Bell, Black, Coleman, Cunningham, Hartley, Jones, Leonard, Lewis, Livingston, M'Clelland, M'Collister, M'Knight, Palmer, Rogers, Sawyer, Scott, Smith, Stimple, Stoner, Von Bonnhorst.

Robert M'Knight, Esq. President, pro tem. in the chair.

The minutes of the last three meetings were read and approved.

Mr. M'Clelland presented a petition of John C Davitt and others praying to have pave that part of Fourth St. running from Ross st. to the canal.—Read and referred to the com. on streets with power to act. Sent to S C.

Mr. M'Collister prenented a petition of T R Friend and others of the 7th ward praying Council to take some immediate steps in regard to the removal in said ward and other places of all producing causes of Cholera. Read and referred to the Sanitory Com. with power to act. Sent to S C.

Mr. Leonard presented a remonstrance of the citizens of the Third ward against the divisions of said ward, in the manner provided by the Ordinance of the 4th inst. and their request that the former boundary of said ward be re-established. Read and accepted.

Mr. Leonard presented an ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance repealing the Ordinance passed the 4th day of Dec. defining the lines of the wards." Read twice and laid over.

Mr. Von Bonnhorst moved that when this Council adjourn, they adjourn to meet on to-morrow, Saturday.

Mr M'Collister moved to amend by making it Wednesday next.

The question being taken on the amendment, it was lost. The question recurring on the original motion, it was put and carried.

Mr M'Collister called for a division, which the Chair declared was out of order. Mr. M'Collister appealed from the decision of the Chair. The question was put, and the decision of the Chair sustained.

Mr. M'Collister then withdrew his objection to the final passage of the Ordinance repealing the Ordinance of the 4th inst, which defined the boundary lines of the wards, and it was read a third time and passed. Sent to S. C.

On motion of Mr. Armstrong, the resolution granting the privilege to Messrs. Coleman, Hailman & Co., to erect a frame addition to their factory, was taken up, read a third time and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Armstrong, the resolution authorising the Mayor to draw his warrant on the City Treasurer in favor of E F Pratt for $50, which was adopted is C C Dec 4th, sent to S C. amended and adopted as amended, was taken up, read and action of S C concurred in.

Mr Jones offered the following resolution which was read three times and adopted. Sent to S C.

Resolved, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorised to draw his warrant on the City Treasurer, in favor of C. Shuler, Esq., for $450, for part payment on lot purchased for Vigilant Engine House.

Mr. Armstrong offered the following resolution, which was read three times and adopted. Sent to S. C.

Resolved, That the Mayor be, and is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the City Treasurer in favor of R. H. Hartley, for $74, 90, and charge appropriation, No. 7.

Mr. Armstrong offered the following resolution, which was read three times and adopted. Sent to S. C.

Resolved, That the Mayor be, and is hereby authorised to draw his warrant on City Treasurer, in favor of John M'Cracken, for $3, 60, being for sundries furnished city water works, in the year 1847, and for which an order of the Water Com. had been drawn in his favor, but had been lost, and charge the same to contingent fund.

Mr. Armstrong presented a Bill of White & Co of the Gazette office, for printing, amounting to $69, read and referred to the Com. on City Printing. Sent to S C.

Mr. Cunningham presented the following resolution, which was read three times and adopted. Sent to S C.

Resolved, That the Mayor be and is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the city Treasurer in favor of Thomas Geist, for $80 53, (it being instead of last warrant of the above amount) and charge app. No 7.

The report of the Street Regulator, which was read and adopted in S C on this evening was in C C read, and action of S C on motion of Mr. M'Collister amended, by ordering the same to be published in the Post, American, Gazette, Chronicle and Journal. Returned to S C.

On motion of Mr. Stoner, a reconsideration of the vote on the time for adjourning to, was had, and it was unanimously,

Resolved, that we do now adjourn to meet on Friday next Jan. 5th, 1849, to receive the Report of the Auditor, &c.

Rest of proceedings same as in S C. Adjourned.

MURDER OF THE O'NEAL FAMILY, IN OVERTON COUNTY.—One of the most extraordinary cases of murder was tried in our supreme court a few days since, that has ever been brought under legal investigation Patsey A. Troxdale, Nicholas Stephens, and Wm. E. Upton, were indicted and convicted in Overton county, for the murder of the O'Neal family, consisting of the father and mother and five children, embracing the whole family, except Patsey A. Troxdale, who was a daughter of old O'Neal. The three defendants were all found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung. Upon appeal to the supreme court, a new trial was asked, mainly upon the ground that one of the jurors had formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt of the parties before he was chosen as a juror.

It appears from the record, that the murder was committed in Overton county, about the 1st of September, 1846. The defendants were implicated solely upon circumstantial evidence. Edward O'Neal, the head of the family, was a man of violence, and addicted to intemperance. He was living in the mountains with his wife and six children—they were poor people, and no suspicion exists as to the murder having been committed for money. The proof shows that Patsey A. Troxdale was living with her father at the time—that she was a girl of easy virtue, and that the family did not live in the utmost harmony; but no very serious animosity is shown to have existed between the daughter and her father, and none whatever between her and the other members of the family. It seems that the defendants, Stephens and Upton, were on the premises in company with Patsey, in an out-house, on the night of Friday, and nothing is shown to have occurred afterwards throwing light upon the transaction, until Sunday morning, when it was discovered that the house in which O'Neal lived, was burned down. When this discovery was made, the fire was still burning upon examination, the bodies of O'Neal and his wife, and their five children, were found piled upon each other, under the floor, the body of the youngest child, about two years old, at the bottom, and that of the father, on the top. The head and legs of the old man were burned off—the other bodies were much burned—the bones of the children were broken and mashed, as if with an axe. In the yard an axe was found, with blood and hair upon it. Patsey was present when the house was discovered to be burnt, and in conversation with some of the witnesses she told where her father and mother and brothers and sisters were, and that they lay in the hole. Her account was found to be correct. Several articles of clothing, and other chattels were found in an outhouse, having been apparently removed from the dwelling before it was burnt.

These are some of the leading facts in the case.—Such a murder seldom occurs. A father and mother, and five children, are murdered in cold blood, deposited in a hole under the floor, and fire set to the building. A daughter is charged and convicted of this horrible crime, aided by Stephens and Upton.—The supreme court have granted a new trial, and we hope that more light may yet be thrown upon the horrid transaction.—*Nashville (Tenn.) Union.*

STEAMSHIP PANAMA.—We noticed yesterday the return of the steamship Panama, Capt. Comstock, under canvas. On the 5th instant, when five days out, in latitude 33 27, longitude 69 43, she broke her cylinder top. Fearing that she would not reach port until the 21st she had light adverse winds. On the evening of the 21st took a heavy gale from the northeast, off Barnegat, in 17 fathoms, which lasted until noon of the 22d, when the wind veered to southwest and blew very heavily. At 7 p. m. it changed suddenly to southeast and blew a hurricane for seven hours, with a heavy sea, moderating on the 23d, and leaving a heavy cross sea. Spoke the schooner Crescent City, on the 15th, (not the steamer of that name, as is reported by some of our contemporaries,) and ship Niagara on the 24th, 25 hours from New York.

The machinery for the Panama was made at the Allaire Works, and was believed to be of the best kind, but on inspection of the fracture in the cylinder, it was found that the casting was imperfect.

The steam ship Oregon, Pearson, which left this port just one week after the Panama, will probably reach Panama nearly as soon as the P. would have done had she met with no misfortune, and, as we understand that no berths have been sold for the Oregon from Panama, the company will be able to send by her those gentlemen who had engaged passage from the isthmus of Panama.—*N. Y. Com.*

ANTI-SLAVERY FEELING IN VIRGINIA.—We find in the Democrat, published at Fellowsville, Preston Co., Va., the following pointed remarks upon the vexed question of Slavery:—

'We have resided in Northwestern Virginia for nearly one year, and have seen and conversed with persons from many or most of the northerly counties in this portion of the State, and have yet to hear the first person advocate or uphold slavery. On the contrary, slavery is considered a curse upon the State—a curse upon the white population.'

The Wellsburg Herald, remarks on the above as follows:—If is evident that there is a strong anti-slavery feeling existing in the State, especially in the North West, which might, if concentrated, accomplish something. But we suppose that it is useless to expect that anything will be done towards the removal of this 'curse' as long as the State says it shall be. The people of the West must either bear with its wrongs and oppressions, or make a more determined effort than they have ever yet made for the RIGHT!

THE FRENCH CONSUL IN TROUBLE.—A French corvette left Port au Prince, about the 1st ult with the Consul of that port on board, for Aux Cayes.—The representative of the republic of France at Aux Cayes, it appears, had suffered some indignities, and the flag of his country was crossly insulted, whether by the government or the people we did not learn. The corvette was sent down at the request of the Consul, that he might be protected from further insult.

Local Intelligence.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE

THE ELECTION.

The following persons were elected in the different wards yesterday, for the various offices attached to their names:

FIRST WARD.

Judge—Wm. Gormon.
Inspector—Andrew Humbert.
Assessor—Charles Craig.
Assistant Assessors—William Algeo, William McCutchin.
School Directors—John Sheriff, Robt. Wightman.
Constable—James Sharp.
All Whigs—no opposition.

SECOND WARD.

School Directors—Reuben Miller, Jr., Alexander Jaynes.
Assessor—John M'Kee.
Assistant Assessors—Robert Marshall, Wiliam Barker.
Judge—Col. John Ross.
Inspector—Geo. Fortune.
Constable—Robert Hague.
All Whigs—by an average majority of 50.

THIRD WARD.

Judge—Samuel Palmer.
Inspector—James Galbreath, Jr.,
School Directors—Joseph W Lewis, Robert Moore.
Assessor—Major. Joseph McCulloch.
Assistant Assessor—William Chapman, and Wm. Buchanan.

SIXTH WARD.

School Directors—L R Livingston John Major
Assessor—Emanuel Ecker.
Assistant Assessors—John Scott, J M Brush.
Judge—Thomas A Rowley.
Inspector—Amos Kelly.
Constable—Wm. H Glenn.
All Whigs—average majority 80.

FOURTH WARD.

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
Constable—John Corlon.
All Whigs—average majority, 50.

FIFTH WARD.

In this ward the chief contest was for the assessorship. The votes were—Daniel Taylor (Whig) 204. Henry Glass, 196—Whig majority, eight.—The votes for the other offices were not counted at 10 o'clock, but it was understood that the election prevailed on the Whig side of the question.

NINTH WARD.

From all the information we could gather last night, the Whig ticket was elected in this ward throughout.

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 Cordell Wash. Mason.

SECOND WARD.

Select Council—Isaac Jones.
Common Council—Wm. J Howard, Sr., Archibald M'Farland, Henry Woods.

THIRD WARD.

Select Council—Harrison Parry.
Common Council—M W Lewis, Willard Leonard, Robert J Smith, Edward Gregg, T J Duncan, William McKee.

FOURTH WARD.

Select Council—F Lorenta.
Common Council—David Holmes, R M'Knight, John Willock.

FIFTH WARD.

Select Council—Thomas Hays.
Common Council—Geo. Hamilton, J L Patterson, Dr. Robert Hazlet, J Allen, Jr., James Crawford, Wm. Young, Alexander Bradley.

SIXTH WARD.

Select Council—Capt. W Dawson.
Common Council—Daniel Armstrong, Robert A Cunningham, Geo. Lamburn.

SEVENTH WARD.

Select Council—R T Friend.
Common Council—Robert King, J D Wick.

EIGHTH WARD.

Select Council—Henry Stimple,
Common Council—Jacob Grier, A P Osgood,

NINTH WARD.

Select Council—Hugh Robinson.
Common Council—Robert Hill.

A POOR ENDORSER.—"A worthy but poor minister," writes a friend from the country, "requested a few days since the loan of fifty dollars from the cashier of our bank, and in the note requesting the favor, he said that if the cashier would oblige him, he would pay him in ten days on the faith of Abraham." The cashier returned word, "that by the rule of the bank, the endorser must reside in the State."—*Knickerbocker.*

JOB PRINTING.

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

Printed at the shortest notice, at low prices, at the GAZETTE OFFICE, THIRD STREET.

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

For sale in Pittsburgh at the Pekin Tea Store, 72 4th street near Wood. jan17

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

For sale at the Pekin Tea Store, No. 70 Fourth street. my25

☞ Worms, by their ir