[illegible] PRINTERS & WM. [illegible]

[illegible]BURGH, WEDNESDAY, [illegible]

FOR MAYOR,

HENRY S. MAGRAW.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

[illegible]EPH O'BRIEN, I. J. ASHBRIDGE.

AUDITORS.

[illegible] J. T. CONSOLLY, WM. M. EDGAR.

[illegible] we have been looking over some numbers of [illegible] issued during the late canvass, and find [illegible] the face of the editor and his correspondents [illegible] articles about the *Bible*, and [illegible] Christ for alleged hostility to it.

[illegible] the editor says there are "three [illegible] opinions, concerning the use of the *Bible* in [illegible] that Mr. SHUNK, "decidedly takes the [illegible] plan." And thereupon, he takes up two whole [illegible] combating this plan. Is it not strange, [illegible] and a press which evinced so much vigi[illegible] alarm on the subject, but three short months [illegible] now seem to forget that it had ever been [illegible]. If, upon the mere allegation, made in [illegible] to facts, that Mr. SHUNK took the "infidel" [illegible] the *Bible* subject, the whole whig party were [illegible] from their propriety," is it not permanently [illegible] to them to keep themselves above suspicion, [illegible] important question. Was it not their positive [illegible] to declare that they and their candidate were [illegible] to the "infidel plan?" To be sure, they may [illegible] that no one has any right to think they or either [illegible] them favored that plan. But they know that the [illegible] *will* talk; and they could so easily have cut off [illegible] speculation by passing a resolution in favor of our *Bible and our Flag*," that we must continue to [illegible] that they did leave it out.

[illegible], perhaps, some of the whigs may say that the [illegible] nothing to do with this subject. We an[illegible] that it has just as much to do with it as the Gov[illegible]. We know very well the School Directors in the various Districts have the whole matter in their [illegible]—but then, the whigs knew this too, when [illegible] to make the people believe that Shunk, if [illegible], could and would exclude the Sacred Book [illegible] public seminaries of learning. And so, after ex[illegible] all the excuses and arguments that can be in[illegible] as accounting for the neglect of the whig con[illegible], we find them insufficient, and are still lost in [illegible] omission to say something at least [illegible] "our Bible," if they did not allude to "our [illegible]."

☞ Not one word yet in the Gazette about PHENIX's attack on the Tariff. The leading whigs of this [illegible] seem determined tacitly to adopt the ideas of the [illegible] York whig leader, for not a word do they write [illegible] against his grand scheme to enrich the rail-road [illegible]porations at the expense of the best interests of [illegible]sylvania. We would again invite the attention [illegible] honest Tariff men among the whig masses to this [illegible] matter, and especially do we request them [illegible] compare the conduct of their own leaders with that [illegible] Democratic party in relation to it. Mr PHENIX, [illegible] whig, brings in a bill to repeal the duty on rail-road [illegible] he is met and resisted by Messrs FOSTER, INGERSOLL and BIDLACK, all democrats. Mr MORRIS, the [illegible] whig who took an active part against it, is re[illegible] by his own party. Even democrats who are [illegible] on the present Tariff, would not consent to [illegible] it for the benefit of rich rail-road corporations. [illegible]ocratic efforts, the bill is "throttled," to use a [illegible] expression of the Gazette. So far the history [illegible] the project in Congress. The Democrats of this [illegible] held a meeting to nominate a Mayor,—resolutions [illegible] were introduced condemnatory of Mr PHENIX's pro[illegible] and passed without a dissenting voice. And [illegible] are the whigs, who, by their loud professions of [illegible]ship for the Tariff, induced many honest men to [illegible] that they alone could and would maintain the [illegible]—what have they done to reprehend Mr PHENIX and condemn his plan? Have they called meetings or passed resolutions, or denounced it in their papers? Not at all. They have not uttered a word nor [illegible] a finger. Let honest Tariff whigs, we say once [illegible], ponder on these things.

PHILADELPHIA RIOTERS SENTENCED.—On Friday morning Judge Parsons passed sentence upon a number of the persons convicted of having participated in the Kensington Riots.

John Taggart, who had been beaten so unmercifully by the mob, dragged through the streets, and finally, [illegible] supposed to be dead, hung on the hooks of the [illegible] house, was sentenced to pay a fine of one [illegible], costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of 30 days.

John Bennett pled guilty to the charge of rioting, and was sentenced to four months imprisonment.

John M'Aleer was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, costs of prosecution and be imprisoned 30 days. M'Aleer is the person whose thumb was blown off by the explosion of a gun, which, it is said he was [illegible] in firing to fire upon the mob.

Patrick Murray, who was convicted of selling ammunition, was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, costs, and undergo an imprisonment of six months.

The Philadelphia Sun, edited by *Levin*, the principal [illegible] of the riots, is very indignant at Judge [illegible] because he did not inflict more exemplary [illegible] on those convicted of fighting with Levin [illegible] Church Burners.

[illegible] the Senate of Ohio have imposed upon them[illegible] tax of a dollar a head to pay for opening [illegible] meetings with prayer. The House has re[illegible] for this purpose.

[illegible]." If a democratic House [illegible], the Pharisaical whigs [illegible], their alarm for the [illegible]eligion would have been [illegible] a whig House refuses to [illegible] commend them for [illegible] House spend day after [illegible] and disturb the [illegible] made by [illegible] party

[illegible] annual mes[illegible] tribes the [illegible] defalcations [illegible] es—already [illegible] 1844, up to last [illegible] escapes since Feb[illegible] captured prisoners, [illegible] been released by [illegible] all but the same [illegible] Europe have been ex[illegible] commerce with some [illegible] Russia and France are [illegible] agreement of amicable [illegible] of the an[illegible]

☞ [illegible] have not only abus[illegible] the 'Star Spangled Flag,' but they have also [illegible] Mr. Howard, the whig candidate for [illegible] and are now busily engaged in discussing the appointment of Post Master in this city. They do [illegible] appear to have any hope of persuading the people to vote for Mr Howard, but they at least feel able to let the public know who will be applicants for the Post Office, and judging from their efforts thus far, we would not be surprised if they should succeed. How this will be of advantage to the whig cause, when they have accomplished it, we are at a loss to comprehend, but we suppose it can be explained by the fifteen whigs who control the dirty little Deacon, or the authors of the whig address, who have made his greasy coadjutor swallow his objections to their denunciation of the Natives.

☞ The Whigs are continually accusing the Democrats with permitting foreigners or naturalized citizens to have an undue influence in our political affairs.—To show how inconsistent and unjust the conduct of these men is towards naturalized citizens, we will merely state that they have on their Council ticket in the 3d Ward a foreigner, who was an active participator in whig meetings while he was still an *alien*, and was considered worthy to preside at their political gatherings before he became a citizen.

☞ "In Cincinnati there is a scarcity of 'currency' —plenty of capital, credit and eastern exchange, but no money to pay for exchange or other property."

We cut the above scrap from the Boston Post, but do not know whether it is original in that paper. It is not true that there is a "scarcity of currency" in Cincinnati. The idea that such a scarcity exists, has been started, we have no doubt, by the bank whigs, in order to furnish an excuse for a new batch of banks which the whig legislature of Ohio intend to create. Cincinnati, notwithstanding the explosion of some of her banks, and the expiration of others, has enjoyed a degree of prosperity almost unparalleled in this country of unexampled progress. Her people, unburdened and unclogged by hordes of bank-paper makers, have had no check to their industry and enterprise, and have shown what can be done without the intervention of Banks. Yet the whigs, who now constitute a majority of both branches of the Ohio Legislature are not content to "let well enough alone." The blessings of prosperity and plenty are too evenly distributed to suit their views. There are not so many fortunes to be made by speculation. So they have determined to make new banks, and to pave the way for their pernicious scheme, they send abroad the report that more "currency" is wanted.

☞ Horace Pagaud, charged with forging Mississippi State warrants to the amount of $80 000, has been arrested, and is now in Hinds county jail.

We suppose Pagaud has been forging warrants on the State Treasury. But it seems strange that he should be arrested for such an offence, when it is a well known fact that there is no money whatever in the Treasury of Mississippi. The Treasurer, in his late report, says that there is not a dollar in the State Vaults, and that he has paid some of the State Debts out of his own pocket! It seems curious that a man could find sale for forged drafts on a Treasury in such a condition; and still more curious that he should forge them.

THE MORMONS.—A bill has been introduced into the Illinois House of Representatives, repealing unconditionally the whole of the Mormon charters, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary by a vote of 150 yeas to 4 nays—two of the four voting in the negative were Mormon representatives. The Springfield correspondent of the St Louis Republican expresses the opinion that the charters will be repealed.

The Nauvoo Times and Seasons gives official notice that Elder Parley P Pratt, has been appointed by the Council of the Twelve to proceed to the east to take charge of all the Eastern Mormon churches, and to counsel and advise the emigration that may come from Europe. It is also said he is to take control of the Mormon press in New York.

☞ A letter from Naples, of November 5 in Galignani, says—"The famous volcano of the Valley of Solfatara, near Puzzoli, in the kingdom of Naples, of which the last eruption took place in 1198, but which sent up in 1807 quantities of boiling water, has been for some days exhibiting the last mentioned phenomenon. The water which it now emits is strongly charged with sulphur. It issues from the eastern crater in jets about fifteen to twenty feet high."

PUBLIC WORKS OF MICHIGAN.—The subject of a sale of the public works of the State of Michigan, is again under the consideration by the people of that State. The income of the main line is, at present, such that it promises to be a future source of revenue if retained by the State. On the other hand, if sold, it is thought the works would be completed much sooner. Eastern capitalists are willing to pay to the State the cost and interest of every public work in Michigan—provided they are absolutely conveyed to them—and further, they obligate themselves to complete the central railroad to St Josephs within one or two years.

MISS WEBSTER—ABOLITIONISM.—Miss Delia A. Webster, who was apprehended in Lexington, Ky., in company with Calvin Fairbanks, on a charge of abducting slaves from their masters in that State, has been tried and convicted, and her punishment fixed by the jury at two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor. The trial of Fairbanks is postponed until the March term, 1845.

A motion for a new trial was made, but the result we have not heard.

FOR THE POST.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

MESSRS EDITORS:—As the time is fast approaching when the Democratic party of Pennsylvania will be called upon to put in nomination a suitable candidate to be supported for the office of Canal Commissioner, and as there is now in the Board one from the West and another from the East whose term of office does not expire for more than two years, I presume the northern or middle part of the state will urge their claim for the man of their choice.

Will you, therefore, permit me, through the columns of your paper, to suggest the name of James Burns, Esq. of Mifflin county, as a suitable person to support for that office. Mr. Burns is the most popular democrat in the section of country where he resides; and in whose honor and integrity every reliance can be placed—active, intelligent, and competent, being well acquainted with the duties appertaining to the office, I believe his nomination would meet with the general approbation of the party. PITTSBURGH.

Affairs in Montreal.—According to the Toronto Globe, Montreal is in a shocking state. There are certain bodies of armed men organized in defiance of the civil authorities, for the execution of Lynch Law upon all who calt down their displeasure. And the Government, if it does not openly encourage them, winks at their proceedings. The walls are daily covered with placards of their meetings, and they turn out in large force, armed with side weapons and firearms on public occasions. The Corporation election comes on next Monday, and it is feared that there will be serious work.

☞ The Bank of England has reduced its rate of interest on loans not having more than six months to run, to two and a half per cent. per annum.

Fifty colliers lost their lives recently, in one of the Welsh coal mines, by the explosion of fire-damp.

By a recent decision in the English High Court of Chancery, a millwright of Stealford comes into the possession of a large estate near London, of the annual value of £15,000 as well as for arrears of rent for the last twenty years, amounting to £260,000.

The extensive robbery lately committed upon the banking house of Messrs Rogers, Towgood & Co., London, between Saturday night, 30th ult. and the Monday morning following, was perpetrated under peculiar circumstances, as follows:

The notes were stolen out of the iron safe, which is deposited in the hall in the inner office, and securities to a very large amount were taken by the thieves.—On the morning of Monday, when the robbery was first discovered, everything was in its accustomed order; the iron safe, in which it was usual to deposit the master key of the safe, to which there were two locks, was also secure. As usual, a clerk was appointed to watch over its safety during the day, and another clerk to perform the like duty during the night. One of the partners remaining at home on Sunday, the day clerk asked permission to go out for a few hours, which was granted. At the accustomed hour in the evening the other clerk came, and remained during the night; but when business was resumed on Monday morning, and the iron safe opened with the ordinary key, it was found entirely empty; and yet no force whatever had been used in the employment of the means adopted to rid the chest of its valuable contents. Of course, all is conjecture on the subject.

It is considered by those about the banking-house, that the robbery was committed about the middle of the day on Sunday, and that the reasonable inference from that conjecture is, that the thieves started by railroads to the several parts of the continent.

GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Grand Lodge of the State met on Friday morning, (St John's day,) at Masonic Hall, South Third street, for the purpose of installing the elective grand officers, and completing the organization of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing Masonic year, as follows, to wit:

Grand Master—William Burger.
Deputy Grand Master—James Page.
Senior Grand Warden—Peter Fritz
Junior Grand Warden—William Whitney.
Grand Treasurer—John Thompson.
Grand Secretary—William H Adams.

The following are the Trustees of the Girard Bequest for poor and distressed Masons:—Bayse Newcomb, Samuel H Perkins, Enos S Gandy, Samuel Badger, Alexander Diamond.

The Grand Master announced the following appointments:

District Deputy Grand Masters—Samuel Huston, (re-appointment,) for the counties of Bradford and Tioga, Robert Modderwell, of Lancaster, for the county of Lancaster, William B Potts, of Orwigsburg, for the county of Schuylkill, Joseph S Strichter, of Reading, for the county of Berks, Christian P Gummart, of Brownsville, for the counties of Fayette and Greene, James M Porter, of Easton, for the counties of Lehigh and Northampton, John Birmingham, of Pittsburgh, for the county of Allegheny, Benjamin Park, of Harrisburg, for the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon, George C Welker, of Sunbury, for the counties of Northumberland, Union and Columbia, Henry Pettibone, of Wilkesburre, for the counties of Luzerne Susquehanna, and Wyoming, John J Allen, of Honesdale, for the counties of Wayne and Pike.

Grand Chaplains—Rev John Chambers, Peter Van Pelt, John B Clemson, Orson Douglass, John J Kerr, John L Burrowes, Henry W Ducachet, Samuel Ashton, Ezra Styles Ely.

Senior Grand Deacon—A Bournonville, M D.
Junior Grand Deacon—Thomas B Florence.
Grand Stewards—Lamb'r Keating, John J Krider.
Grand Marshal—C C Williams.
Grand Sword Bearer—Jacob Steiner.
Grand Pursuivant—Henry G Smith.
Grand Tyler—William B Schnider.

SCIENTIFIC FORGERIES.

Barnett has collected a list and given a history of the literary forgeries—of dates altered—of fictitious titles—books reprinted to leave out or interpolate whole passages. Tombstones of precious antiquity were dug up and presented to antiquarian societies; and the impostors stood by to enjoy the joke and reap the rewards of the false relic. We cannot give half of these curious impositions. But there is another species of forgeria which is taking place before our eyes every day. It is scientific cheating. Chemistry and electricity, painting and sculpture, are all laid under contribution to carry out the cheat. Wooden nutmegs are famous the world over; and many a verdant youth has bought a brass watch for a gold one. Good tea is made from sloe leaves; sugar is made of flour. We doubt whether half the jewelry on a lady's fingers is not made of brass or some baser metal. Logwood makes many a hogshead of brandy.

The N Y Commercial Advertiser hits off this subject in the following style:

"It would almost seem that nothing could set at defiance the stimulating perfection of modern science. True, there is no power in human skill or knowledge to make a blade of grass, or so common and simple a thing as a bird's feather; but the bright and precious gems of the mine are counterfeited with astonishing precision; and not only counterfeited, but actually produced, made, by a chemical process. Mechanicalart has contrived machines that can walk, play on musical instruments, write, and even talk, after the manner of the creature that was made in the image of the Almighty. We have artificial marble and artificial ice; pine boards painted in such wonderful resemblance to mahogany and the other variegated woods, that no closeness of inspection can detect the cheat; German silver and mosaic gold; sugar-eggs and chocolate cigars; old French brandy manufactured within the hour from rank American whiskey; excellent Port wine that never grew in Portugal, or was pressed from grapes in any country; and Champagne which hung, not long ago, on the branches of New Jersey apple trees."

"THEY MUST ELECT THE SENATOR FROM VIRGINIA."—*London Times.*

The London Times catches at the Senate of the United States as a limb to break the fall of its party in the late election. In almost the very language of Mr Reed's letter to Lehigh—one of his thousand letters, we may presume, scattering election funds in lumps of $500 over Pennsylvania—whigery is given to understand, by the organ of the tories of England, that it must "do better" in the senatorial elections than it did in the late presidential struggle.

"In order to maintain a majority in the Senate, [says the Times to the whigs,] *they must elect the senator from Virginia and the senator from Delaware.* Unless they get the Virginia and Delaware senators, the slave and Texas party will have the practical majority, through the casting vote of the Vice President of the United States."

The Old Dominion has its orders now from a quarter which it would not obey a century ago. Will she give the Times a *conservative!*—a British bank conservative, released from his constitutional scruples?—We shall see.—*Globe.*

A GOOD JOKE.—The Hartford Times mentions the following amusing incident as occuring at the post office in that town:

"Louder!"—A colored man lately went to the post-office, and putting his nose close up to the delivery box, cried out "Louder!" The clerk, supposing the negro to be deaf, and that he was making a request of him to speak louder, so that he could hear, asked him, in a very loud tone, the name of the person for whom he wanted the letter.

"Louder!" cried the negro.

"What name?" yelled the clerk.

"Louder!" again bawled the negro, who now supposed the clerk to be deaf.

The clerk took a long breath, and with all his might again bellowed out in the negro's face the same question—"What name?" This was done in so loud a tone that the echo seemed to return from the far off hills.

The negro started back in alarm, shouting to the very top of his big lungs, "Louder, sir, Louder! tole you Louder! my name is noting else!"

"Oh, ah! oh, ho!" said the clerk, "your name is Louder, eh! Did'nt think of that—here's your letter, Mr Louder, here's your letter!"

[illegible] of the 12th inst., [illegible] been informed by verbal report, [illegible] week an Indian familiarly known in this community by the name of "Indian Jim" was murdered near the mouth of Green River, under very [illegible] circumstances.

The facts, as near as we can learn, are as follows, to wit: One evening, last week, at about, or after dusk two Indians, one a large man, on ponies, called at the house of Mr. Jos. Turner for entertainment during the night, but were told that they could not be accommodated on account of sickness in the family, but that "Indian Jim" was at Mr. E. Turner's, and that they might be kept or provided for there.

The Indians made enquiries about Jim, jumped on their ponies, rode to Mr E Turner's, and were then answered as befo e, when Jim informed them that there were some houses on the bottom, and that they would all go down there. He procured some bread and salt, and they started away together. The next day some men in passing along the bottom, discovered Jim a few steps from the road, most barbarously tomahawked and scalped: upon examination, it appeared that as they were approaching the house on the bottom, that he was tomahawked as they were passing along, as there was much blood on the road, from where he was dragged a few steps and scalped. His gun was near him, and the bread and salt was found in the vicinity. The neighbors have sent a demand for the criminals to Shabeney, the Chief, who, with a band of Indians, is said to be hunting above there, in or near a grove bearing his name; he has been heard to say that Jim was a "bad Indian," and Jim has had some very narrow escapes from Indians in that neighborhood.

Jim was with the Whites in the Black-Hawk war, and has always been friendly to them.

We also learn, that two or three other Indians have been shot in the neighborhood of the swamps; but the circumstances were not told us. It is a matter of great complaint, in that region, that the Indians have made quite too free with the hogs and other property of the citizens.

Fanaticism of the Tender Passion.—The Boston Post furnishes us with a singular instance of the power which the boy God exercises over even the most aged of his worshippers and victims:

"Some two or three months since, Mr. Josiah Oaks, an aged man and a widower, became much attached to a young woman named Neal, who boarded with one of his tenants. Her personal charms were more indisputable than was her private character, and the children of the old man took pains to inform him of her reputation, but his was a "love that would not be advised," and he persisted in paying her the attentions of a suitor, and promised her marriage.

The family resorted to decisive measures to choke off the marriage, by charging her with a house of correction offence, and procured the city marshal to enter a complaint against her for lewdness, &c. at the police court. An eminent lawyer, appeared in support of the prosecution, and a young man testified to certain improper acts on the part of the young woman with a friend of his and in his presence. There was proof of some ill-feeling on the part of the witness towards the defendent; and upon the whole Judge Cushing doubted the safety of convicting a young woman, whose general character was proved to be good, upon the testimony of a witness who confessed his unbecoming conduct, and acquitted her.

Mr Oaks attended the examination, and, although on account of deafness he could not hear what the witnesses said, he read the notes of the evidence taken by his son. After she was set at liberty, he continued his attentions to her, and about three weeks ago went to New York with her to get married. His eldest son, who resides in New York, heard of the arrival of his father, and also his purpose, and lost no time in forbidding the banns," and sending the parties back to Boston unmarried.

Here another son revived the question of the lady's character in another shape. A warrant was issued, and Miss Neal again arrested and brought before the court on the 16th inst. The examination was postponed to the 24th, and Mr Oaks became bail for her appearance in the sum of $500.

The next step taken by the children of Mr Oaks was to place him, upon the certificate of two physicians, in the M'Lean Asylum for the insane, where he now is.

On the examination of Miss Neal on the 24th, Angeline Snow testified positively to interviews between Miss Neal and the individual named in the complaint. Miss Snow was at the time Miss Neal's room-mate, and the *chère amie* of the young man who was the principal witness against Miss N in the first trial.—*Phila Sp of the Times.*

Could'nt Agree.—The bride of the Ojibbeway Indian, Nullekhem, or "Strong Winds," recently married in London, has returned to the parental roof, she and her spouse not having been able to live comfortably together.—*St Louis Repub.*

If the above refers to our neighbor Ojibbeway, on the St Clair, who recently brought back a London wife, it is in error. We recently saw this Indian with his *fashionable* wife at our stores, buying articles for house keeping. She is a very pretty, stylish, petite English woman. He is a coarse, awkward and stupid looking booby Indian.

She seemed to treat her spouse in rather a school mistress style, and was vastly amused at his ignorance of the use of the most necessary household articles. He put in objections to the purchase of any thing that did not meet his savage notions, and seemed to doubt the necessity of having earthen plates. She managed the savage pretty well, but while he was enforcing his Indian economy in very harsh tones, and unintelligible English, we could not help asking ourselves if that was the mighty Indian magic that won the second Desdemona. We imagine that one Winter in the rude houses of the Ojibbeways will take off something of the poetry of the savage life.

[*Detroit Advertiser.*

From Hayti.—The Marian Gage, Captain Collins, arrived at New York, on Wednesday from St. Domingo.

"Among the passengers in the Marian, are Joseph Bullin, and Dr Caminaro, commissioners from the Spanish part of the Island to the United States. This section has been declared independent of the Haytien Government, and has been recognized as a separate Republic.

"These commissioners have visited America to open a trade between their Republic, called the 'Republica Dominica,' and the United States. They seek a recognition, by our Government, of their independence, and wish to negociate a treaty of amity and peace with us.

"This new nation which has started into existence so suddenly and unexpectedly, has adopted a constitution, headed 'God, Country, and Liberty,' and seems determined to outstrip the older part of Hayti."

Mother of the Siamese Twins.—The following is taken from the Journal of the Rev Mr Heminway, Missionary in Siam.—In the progress of a morning walk in the neighborhood of the city of Mokiong, the missionaries fell in with a very respectable looking man, who informed them that he was the individual who conducted the Siamese twins from that place to Bangkok and delivered them to the captain who took them out of the country. He also told me that the mother of the twins was living on the other side of the canal, and they, therefore, determined to pay her a visit before leaving the place. The visit is briefly described as follows:

"Early in the afternoon we went in search of the mother of the Siamese twins, and were so happy as to find a man who conducted us directly to her house. On learning that we brought intelligence respecting her absent children, whom she supposed to be dead, she gave us a hearty welcome. We assured her that they were living when last we heard from America, and that they had recently married sisters in the Southern States. With this intelligence she was much gratified, and expressed much affection for them. As Mr Buol's relatives live in the vicinity of her children, he offered to communicate, through them, any messages she wished to send to the twins. She is of a lighter complexion than most Siamese women, and has every appearance of having once had great energy of character. It seems that both of her husbands were Chinamen, and that she herself had a Chinese father, so that the twins are in no wise Siamese, except that they were born in Siam."

Green Peas at Christmas.—The Savannah Republican thinks, that after all the scolding at the changes of the weather, when compared with the extremes to which we of the North are subjected, there's is a magnificent climate. It says—"We were forcibly reminded of this yesterday, when a friend came into our office to tell us of some fine Green Peas, grown in the open air, of which he had partaken a day or two since.

A NEWS PAPER ESTABLISHMENT.

The following article which we find in the Boston Transcript, gives some idea of the nature of a news paper establishment, and although, the Load ou Times is an extreme case, may serve as a warning to those who are so ready now-a-days, with little or no capital, to embark in so responsible and costly an undertaking:

Persons are apt to think that it is an easy matter to establish a paper, and many individuals have tried the experiment to their heart's and purse's cost. Observe the many deaths that have taken place of late years with newly started literary periodicals and small journals, and when you ask the cause—it is *want of funds*—a vital disease with newspapers, and akin to *want of breath* with the human *constitution*. We have been led to these brief remarks by seeing in a foreign journal, an enumeration of the expenditures of the London Times, the largest paper in the world, circulating probably the greatest number of copies. It is emphatically a profitable paper too, and this cannot be said to any extent of our American journals.

The statement to which we have alluded, has respect to the receipts as well as the expenditures, and commences with the editorial expenses which amount, *weekly*, to 65*l.*; then follows the salaries of correspondents, 40*l.*; Parliamentary reporters (twenty in number, 5*l.* each per week) 100*l.*; scientific, fine arts, and literary reporters, 21*l.*; penny-liners (reporters of the occurrences of the day in London, viz: fires, murders, curiosities, &c.) 21*l.*; for extraordinary information from authors of celebrity, per week, 30*l.*; law and police courts' reporters (several in number) per week, 28*l.* The whole of their expenses for literary matter amounts per week to 286*l.* The expenses of printing and composition weekly amounts to 250*l.*; the expenses for the managing clerks, book-keeping, &c., 250*l.*; adding to it the interest upon capital sunk by the establishment for building, machinery, and type, &c, amounts to the sum (weekly) of 1,000*l.*, therefore, per annum, of 52 000*l* or $250,000. The payments to government for stamps and advertisement duty, 35,000*l.*

The budget of the receipts of the same journal is as follows: In the year 1842-3, 6,300,000 copies were sold per annum, amounting to about £125,000 or $600,000. The entire expenditure, with the exception of the payment to the Government for stamps, &c., amounts to $360 000. It appears that the annual profits derived from it amounts to $240,000, without the profit derived from the advertisements, of which no account is given, but the average number of each copy of the *Times* contains from about 700 to 1,000 announcements, 4,000 to 7,000 per week, and annually 203,000 to 364,000 announcements. It has also been calculated, that 480,000 typographical letters are used to each copy on an average, and each such copy, divided into octavo pages, will form a volume of 300 pages; so that the 6,000,000 impressions of the *Times* annually in circulation would form a library of 6,000,000 volumes in octavo.

The number of *letters* received per day at the Times office amounts upon an average to 120, making annually as many as 40,000! We find however, no calculation for the time spent in their examination.

The Times Newspaper is a "great fact" in the history of journalizing, requiring constant activity (mental and physical) to sustain it, and exerting an immense influence. In our own country, not a paper can be compared with it, and yet as we have said, our American journals are attended with tremendous expenses. When we hear of the birth of a new paper we wonder at the moral courage of the editor in *giving* it a being, and if it survive to its second year, we are ready to cry—*a miracle!*

WESTERN WATERS.

At Louisville, last evening, 5 feet in canal.

The Upper Mississippi.—The St Louis Republican of Monday says: "The river opposite here was yesterday free from floating ice, and the communication with the South is again open. The steamer Mungo Park, from Peoria, which had been detained by the ice below the Mouth of the Missouri for nearly a week, arrived in port yesterday morning. The navigation is yet closed above."—*Louisville Courier, Dec 27.*

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

Thursday Morning, Dec 19.

The Eastern mail arrived yesterday at a late hour, bringing with it accounts from Europe 15 days later.—So far as Cotton is concerned, the news cannot be deemed favorable, as prices have given way ¼d per lb. Prior to the arrival of the mail fully 3000 bales of Cotton exchanged hands at former prices, and yet remains to be seen what effect the foreign news will produce on the market.

There was a fair demand yesterday for Sugar, and the business transacted was chiefly for the North at former prices. Molasses continues in good demand at 19 to 19½c per gallon.

The Flour market remains without change; we quote Ohio $4 25 to $4 38c. Missouri $4 30 to $4 50c per bbl. There is no alteration in the provision market.—*Pic.*

PROCLAMATION!!

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, SS.

IN conformity with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, providing for the City of Pittsburgh, and of the supplement to said act,

I, ALEXANDER HAY,

Mayor of the said city, do issue this, my Proclamation, declaring that on the Second Tuesday of January, A. D., 1845, being the 14th, day of that month, "the freemen of each Ward of said city qualified to vote for the members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth," will meet together at the usual place of holding elections in their respective Wards, and elect by ballot, one person in each and every Ward qualified to serve as members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, to be a member of the Select Council, and five persons qualified as aforesaid, in each and every Ward, to be members of the Common Council.

And that on the same day, the citizens of said Wards will at the places aforesaid, elect by ballot, a citizen of the said City, qualified to be a member of the House of Representative of this Commonwealth, to be Mayor of said city.

Given under my hand and the seal of said city of Pittsburgh, this 20th day of December, A. D., 1844.

jan 1, 1845 ALEXANDER HAY, Mayor.

For New Year, &c.

ON HAND, an excellent assortment of the publications of the American Temperance Union and Tract Societies. Also, a variety of Pocket Bibles and Testaments, Sibbett's Counterfeit Detector, American Temperance Union, Family Christian, Sailors', Franklin, Loomis' Magazine, Pittsburgh, and German Almanacs for 1845, and a variety of cheap fancy Books, at all prices, for children and presents for New Years, for sale in any quantity to suit purchasers.

ISAAC HARRIS,
Agent and Commission Merchant,
jan 1 6t d&w No 9, Fifth street.

Trusses! Trusses!!

CHASE'S Surgeon's Truss, for the radical cure of Hernia. It is now conceded by Surgeons and Physicians generally, that this truss is decidedly superior to any now in use.—It is not only superior as a retainer, but offers to the person wearing it the only hope of radical cure.

To be had, only, at Kerr & Mohler's, No 144, corner of Wood street and Virgin Alley.

Any infringement on the right of selling this instrument, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

jan 1, 1845.

MARSHE'S superior Patent Truss, together with all other trusses most approved of by Physicians as retainers in reducible Hernia, to be had at Kerr & Mohler's, No 144 Wood st., corner of Wood and Virgin Alley. jan 1, 1845.

Mirror Library.

SPLENDIDLY bound in one large Volume, Willis' Mirror Library, an appropriate present, for sale at COOK'S, 85 Fourth st. jan 1

Mammoth Pictorial Jonathan.

JUST received at Cook's, 85 4th st, the largest Pictorial Brother Jonathan, a fine gift for the juveniles on New Year's day. jan 1

Rye Wanted.

200 BUSHELS, for which cash will be paid by R. GALWAY.
jan 1-1w* No 4, Commercial Row, Liberty st.

[illegible] attention of Teachers, and others [illegible] in Schools, is invited to the stock of School [illegible] and Stationery on hand, and for sale at

J. H. Mellor's Store,

No 122 Wood st., next door to Blair's Brass Foundry.

Spelling Books.—Sanders', Cobb's, M'Guffey's Eclectic, Webster's, Gallaudet & Hooker's, Picket's, Stores, Emerson's, Hazen, and Town's Spelling Books.

Readers.—M'Guffey's Eclectic Readers, Sanders', Cobbs, Frost's United States Speaker, English Reader, &c.

Grammars.—Smith's, Brown's, Murray's, Bullions', Comly's, Frost's, Kirkham's, Murray's Abridgment, &c.

Arithmetics.—M'Guffey's Eclectic Arithmetics, Smith's, Cobbs, Western Calculator, Davies' Arithmetics, Adams' Emerson's and Keith's Arithmetics.

Geographies.—Mitchell's Geography and Atlas, Mitchell's Primary, Morse's New Geography, Smith's, Olney's, and Parleys.

Histories.—Goldsmith's Histories of England, Rome and Greece, by Pennock, Frost's History of the United States, Hale's, Russell's, Willard's and Parley's Histories of the U. States, Parley's American History, First and Second Books of Histories, Russell's Greece and Rome, Bakewell's Republic of Rome.

Dictionaries and Expositors.—Judson's Orthographical Expositor, Cobb's Expositor, Webster's and Walker's Dictionaries, Cobb's Walker's Dictionary, Gallaudet and Hooker's School & Family Dictionary.

Mathematics.—Bonnycastle's Algebra and Mensuration, Davies' Algebra, Davies' Surveying, Logarithms, Davies' Bourdon, Davies' Calculus, Gunner's Surveying, Davies' Practical Geometry, Davies' Analytical Geometry, Budge's Algebra, Day's Algebra, &c.

Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, &c.—Comstock's Philosophy, Comstock's Botany, Jones' Philosophy, Comstock's Chemistry, Conversations on Chemistry, Guy and Keith's Astronomy, Mrs Phelp's Botany for beginners, Philosophy and Chemistry for beginners, by Mrs Phelps, &c. &c.

Classical Books.—Anthon's series of Greek and Latin classics, Anthon's Ainsworth's Dictionary, Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, Fisk's Greek Grammar, Adams' Latin Grammar, Bullions', Goodrich's, and Valpy's Greek Grammars, Bullions' and Ross' Latin Grammars, Historia Sacra, Viri Romæ, Graca Majora, Lorenzo Delphini, Virgil Delphini, Lamprier's Classical Dictionary.

Book Keeping.—Colt's, Bennett's, Marsh's, and Preston's Book Keeping.

With a general assortment of Slates, Copy Books, Ink, Quills, Pencils, Steel Pens, Blank Books, Paper, and Stationary generally, and for sale at *Eastern prices*, by J H MELLOR,
jan 1 122 Wood street.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Allegheny.

The petition of John Oberly, of East Deer township, in the county aforesaid, respectfully sheweth

That your petitioner hath provided himself with materials for the accommodation of travellers and others, at his dwelling house in the township aforesaid, and prays that your honors will be pleased to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will pray.

JOHN OBERLY.

We, the subscribers, citizens of E. Deer township, do certify, that John Oberly, the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of travelers and others, and that said tavern is necessary.

James Dickey,	Robert Dunn,
Jacob Hershberger,	Geo H Aor,
John Vance,	Joseph Adams,
John M Stuart,	Russel Kennedy,
John Aber,	James Vance,
Geo W Blaine,	Geo Corbit.

dec 30-2t*

Removal.

GEO. R. WHITE & CO., have removed to No 51 Market street, between 3d and 4th streets, to the store formerly occupied by Darlington & Peebles, next door to Wm. M'Knight.
sept 18-3m

Lost,

ON the evening of the 26th inst, two Bank notes, a ten and five. The finder will be rewarded, by leaving them with Messrs Hailman, Jennings, & Co, 43 Wood st, opposite the Merchants' Hotel.
dec 28.

Election.

THE qualified citizens of the City of Pittsburgh are hereby notified, that an election will be held at the usual places and time for holding City Elections, on Tuesday, the 7th of January, 1845, for the election of two persons qualified to serve as Overseers of the Poor for one year from 1st April, and for [illegible] Collectors.
E F PRATT,
I J ASHBRIDGE,
dec 23 Overseers of the Poor.

Express for the East.

PACKAGES left at the office of the Express Line, No 39, Front st, will be forwarded to the Eastern cities promptly. dec 22-6t

A NEW NOVEL BY JAMES,
AND
HARPER'S BIBLE, NO 15.

At Cook's, No 85, Fourth street.

COOK has this day received "AGINCOURT," a new novel by G P R James
Harper's Illuminated Bible, No 15.
The Ladies National Magazine for January,
The Book of beauty.
Campbell's Poems, a splendidly bound edition.
Illustrated Life of Christ, a beautiful book.
Wilton Harvey and other tales by Mrs Sedgwick.
History of the Reformation in Germany:
Niebuhr's History of Rome, now complete in five parts, or bound in 2 volumes.
European Times and London Punch.
Living Age, Nos 31 and 32.
Shakspeare illustrated, No 37.
Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine, Nos 18 and 19.
Arilla and Richelieu, by James, new supply.
Musical Library for December.

Splendid Juvenile Books,
FOR
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Pictorial Life of Napoleon;	Tales of the Kings of England;
History of Fell and Hofer;	
Book for Girls;	Child's own Story Book;
Bugley's Stories about Insects;	Nursery Rhymes of England;
American Girls' Book;	Bingley's Stories about Travellers;
Little Gift;	
Chi'd's Gem;	Nursery Songs;
Two Half Dollars;	Saint Nicholas Gift;
Masterman Ready;	Boys' and Girls' Library;
Every Day Book,	Parlor Book;
History of A Day;