PITTSBURGH GAZETTE:

BY ERASTUS BROOKS:

PITTSBURGH:
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...ON DAILY GAZETTE is published ...y, and Weekly.—The daily subscription ...num; the Tri-Weekly is Five Dollars per ...Weekly is Two Dollars per annum, strictly ...

Notice to Advertisers.—Would be ... Attention ... handed in by five o'clock in the afternoon ... to this, on the part of our customers ...tive of mutual benefit.

JAMES IRVIN,
GEORGE CENTRE COUNTY,
GEO. CANAL COMMISSIONER.
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(OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY)

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

See fourth Page for Miscellaneous News.

REVIEW OF THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

NO. I.

The war—its cost, character and consequences; Taxation and things taxed; The subtreasury—its oppressive and dangerous power as a Government agent, and its inconvenience in practice; The one man power; The veto, and its injustice; Rivers and harbors; Dangerous doctrines claimed by, and defended in, a republican executive; The "gag" in Congress—its effect in practice, and the extent of the outrage upon the freedom of debate; How well Congress has cared for itself, and how little for the People.

We have limited ourselves to so brief a space for the consideration of the subjects referred to above, that we have no room for preface. All we propose, indeed, is a reference to some of the important measures of the extraordinary Congress not long since expired—measures identified with the Administration and with the party in power. We cannot forbear, however, in introducing the subject to the reader, to contrast the condition of the country now with what it was two years since, when Mr. Polk entered upon the discharge of his official duties. We admit the commercial prosperity of the country at this moment, and particularly that its shipping business is more successful now than it has been for many years; but all who would speak and know the whole truth, in regard to this prosperity, will state that its greatest element and ingredient is to be found in the fact of the misfortunes of our brethren in Europe. Our abundant granaries are being exhausted of the rich harvests yielded by our prolific soil, not in consequence of anything done by this Administration, but notwithstanding all that has been done to the contrary. It is because Ireland is starving for bread, and Scotland famishing for help, because France, and, Germany, and Holland are supplied with the staff of life from the plenty of our barns and store-houses, that we enjoy that success which the friends of the Administration have been disposed to attribute to what they call free trade. If there could forever be a famishing Ireland and a starving Scotland and hungry millions to feed in Europe, why then our commerce, from such a cause alone, might prove forever successful; but we suggest two facts to prove that no such reliance is safe; and indeed if it were safe, Heaven forbid that any nation should become rich and prosperous by doling out bread at exorbitant prices to a country whose soil has been blighted by a disease equal to a whole death to the people thereon lives. Never let it be said that this land rejoiced at the misfortunes of other nations, or relied upon those misfortunes as a means of obtaining its wealth. Our suggestions, first, that it is no safe to legislate in reference to famine, however wise it may be for a prudent people to prepare for one when it is threatened; and our second suggestion is, that God in his providence may change the theatre of his seeming displeasure. We have seen the day, and that not very far distant, when even this now fruitful country has been dependent upon grain grown in Europe for the necessary daily supplies of the people; from both the Baltic and the Black seas, wheat has been landed upon our shores within a dozen years past. The time may come again, though we hope not; but the facts of which we write are sufficient to condemn the deception practiced by men in power, and by presses speaking for such men, whenever they trace the present prosperity of the country to any of the measures of the Administration. We are willing to judge the tree by its fruit—the Administration by its deeds; and so judging it, we say it has done nothing to commend itself to the country, or to mankind.

What are its fruits, what are its deeds?

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

This is the prominent measure of the Administration, and the great event of the year past—We ask a reference to the public documents to sustain the following facts; if the documents themselves could fail in proof, we might give evidence from the friends of the Administration in person, of the causes of the war with Mexico; we say, then, the first was the annexation of Texas. During the session of Congress just closed, this was distinctly admitted in the Senate by Mr. Turney of Tenn., and Mr. Hannegan, of In., and by Mr. Calhoun, of S. C., though not as a necessary cause; because, as remarked by him, the war could have been honorably avoided, and all our grievances amicably settled. This admission from friends of the Administration is important for two reasons: First, because it disproves the declarations of the Executive to the contrary; and secondly, because it conforms to the result which the Whig party predicted would be the certain consequence of that unfortunate measure. The annexation of Texas was consummated by this Administration, though originating with Mr. Tyler. "Certain war with Mexico," said Mr. Clay in his Raleigh letter, "will result from annexation." We quote the following from this communication of Mr. Clay to confirm a great truth, which, up to the present time, has been denied by the friends of the Administration.

"If the Government of the United States were to acquire Texas, it would acquire along with it all the incumbrances which Texas is under, and among them the actual or suspended war between Mexico and Texas. Of that consequence there cannot be a doubt. *Annexation and war with Mexico are identical.* Now, for one, I certainly am not willing to involve the country in a foreign war for the object of acquiring Texas. * * * I regard all wars as great calamities, to be avoided, if possible, and honorable peace as the wisest and truest policy of the country."

But, Texas being annexed, it was not necessary that Mexico should be invaded; and, had there been no invasion, the war would have been avoided. The act of Congress in express terms reserved the question of boundary for future settlement; and on the part of the United States the claim to the Del Norte was recent as it is novel. It was not known before Mr Polk! Old Texas did not extend beyond the Nueces, and east of the Del Norte there were Mexican custom houses, Mexican people unmolested, and territory admitted, over and over again, by our own Government agents, and by friends of the Administration, to be Mexican. We give three extracts in their order to prove this:

From Mr. Donaldson, Charge d'Affaires of the United States in Texas, and others.

This gentleman, June 28, 1845, writes to Gen. Taylor that "*Corpus Christi is the most western point now occupied by Texas.*" Mr. Charles Jared Ingersoll, as chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, spoke of the country beyond the Nueces as "*the natural* BOUNDARY across which was marked in the configuration of this continent by an Almighty hand—the stupendous deserts between the rivers Nueces and the Rio Grande'—that boundary which, 'while peace is cherished, will be sacred.' Not till the spirit of *conquest* rages will the people on either side molest or mix with each other.'"

The spirit of conquest has raged, and we behold its fruit in that bloody war which has absorbed the legislation of the country to the neglect of almost every question of domestic justice and need. Mr. Benton, the great Ajax Telamon of the Administration, used still more earnest language when he said the incorporation of the left bank of the Rio Del Norte into the Union, (the country between the Del Norte and the Nueces,) "*would be an act of direct aggression on Mexico, for all the consequences of which, the United States would stand responsible.*" Whether, then it be the annexation of Texas as the remote cause, or the occupation of disputed territory as the direct cause, the Executive commenced the one, and ordered directly the other. We must say, now, that this advance of troops to the Del Norte, and this occupation of disputed or Mexican territory, was not necessary. The order was given on the 13th of January, 1846, and had the order not been issued, who believes there would have been war, and had the Government sent out a Commissioner, instead of Mr. Slidell as Envoy Extraordinary, who can doubt that we should now have had peace! On the 12th of March, Mr. Slidell himself wrote:

"*The Mexican Government, offered to submit the Plenipotentiary, clothed with special powers, to treat on the Texan question!*"

Because the Executive of Mexico would not receive Mr. Slidell as a full minister, just upon the heels of annexation, the Government was fierce for war. Now mark the contrast of one short year and a little more. The President and Secretary of State, ten days before the close of Congress, wished for fifty thousand dollars; and, in order to obtain it, Mr. Buchanan writes thus to the acting chairman of the Committee of Finance:

"Should the Mexican Government consent to open negotiations before the meeting of the next Congress, they might, and probably would prefer to treat of peace *with one or more Commissioners on the part of the United States, rather than with an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary*, for whom an outfit and salary have already been injected in the civil and diplomatic bill now before the Senate. *I would therefore respectively suggest to you the propriety of making an appropriation to meet such contingency.*"

This was precisely what Mexico did prefer, *before the war commenced*, as we have already shown from Mr. Slidell himself; and thus Mr. Buchanan asks Congress to do that, in March 1847, which the President refused to do in 1846! But in March, 1846, there had been no *conquest*, no war, and hence the cause of the proposition now coming from the Secretary of State, and which was rejected with so much scorn a year ago, when the same request was urged by the Republic of Mexico. It is among the admissions of the present year, though strenuously denied through the whole of the first session of 29th Congress, that the war was one of conquest. The falsehood became too glaring to be persevered in, and at the second session it was abandoned in both Houses of Congress. Every attempt made by the Whig members to bring the friends of the administration to a declaratory vote, that they meant neither the ultimate conquest of Mexico, nor the dismemberment of that country, failed. Thus, on the 23d of February, 1847, Mr. WINTHROP, of Massachusetts, offered the following proviso to the *three millions bill*:

"*Provided, further*, That these appropriations are made with no view of sanctioning any prosecution of the existing war with Mexico, *for the acquisition of territory to form new States to be added to the Union, or for the dismemberment in any way, of the Republic of Mexico.*"

This proviso was rejected by a strict party vote—yeas 76, every Whig, North and south, save one, voting for the proviso, nays 124, every Administration man, north and south, against it. Resolutions of a similar character, introduced by Mr. Stephens of Georgia, were also thrown out of the House by a party vote.

On the 22d of January, 1847, Mr. Stephens asked the general consent of the House to offer a preamble and resolutions, relating to a subject which of all others, was now most absorbing of public interest. His object was not to ask the action of the House upon the subject to-day, or to debate the merits of the question, but barely to have the resolutions received and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, to be called up at some subsequent day.

The resolutions were read for information and are as follows:

"Whereas it is no less desirable that the interests and honor of our country should be cordially sustained and defended, so long as the present war with Mexico continues to exist, than the conflict should not be unnecessarily prolonged, but should be terminated as soon as an honorable peace can be obtained; and whereas it is believed that a diversity of opinion prevails to a considerable extent, as to the ultimate aims and objects for which the war, should be prosecuted, and it being proper that this matter should be settled by a clear expression of the [illegible] will, solemnly promulgated to the world—

"*Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the present war with Mexico has not waged with a view to conquest, or the dismemberment of that Republic, by the acquisition of any portion of her territory.

"*Be it further resolved by the authority aforesaid*, That it is the desire of the United States that hostilities should be terminated upon terms honorable to both parties; embracing a liberal settlement, on our part, of the questions growing out of the proper and rightful boundary of Texas, and a full recognition and proper division of her part to be made for the just claims of our citizens against that country; the whole to be adjusted by negotiation, to be instituted and effected according to the constitutional form of each Government respectively."

Objection being made, and persisted in, to the reception of the preamble and resolutions, Mr. Stephens repeated that it was not even his object to debate the subject there, but to have the matter referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; and he should be compelled to ask the suspension of the rules to allow him to introduce the resolutions. He accordingly made that motion.

The vote on the motion to suspend the rules was suspended in the negative, as follows, and, as will be seen, by a party vote:

Yeas 76,—All Whigs.—Nays 88.—All Loco Focos.

So the rules were not suspended.

In the Senate the same efforts were made, and with the same result. The Whig Senators from all sections of the Union, and with no single exception, recorded their votes, as in the House, against a war of conquest, and against the dismemberment of Mexico. The following is the proviso offered by Mr. Berrien, of Georgia, and rejected by a strict party vote, as follows:

Yeas—24,—All Whigs.—Nays 29,—All Loco Focos.

"Provided always, and it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of Congress in making this appropriation, that the war with Mexico ought not to be prosecuted by this government with any view to the dismemberment of that Republic, or to the acquisition by conquest of any portion of her territory; that this Government evermore desires to maintain and preserve peaceful and friendly relations with all nations; and, particularly with the neighboring Republic of Mexico, will always be ready to enter into negotiations, with a view to terminate the present unhappy conflict, on terms which shall secure the just rights, and preserve inviolate the national honor of the United States and of Mexico; that it is especially desirable, in order to maintain and preserve those inestimable relations which ought always to exist between neighboring Republics, that the boundary of the State of Texas should be definitely settled, and that provision be made by the Republic of Mexico for the prompt and equitable settlement of the just claims of our citizens on that Republic."

The Administration would endorse no such honorable or conservative sentiment as this. Now what becomes of the declaration of the President, to be found in his message to Congress, and which says, "THE WAR HAS NOT BEEN WAGED WITH A VIEW TO CONQUEST." We have put the *votes* of his friends in the two Houses of Congress against this declaration, and we here add to this confession of the organs of his own committee in Congress. The language of Mr. Sevier, chairman of the committee on Foreign Affairs in the Senate, was this:

"The intelligence possessed by the President gave them reason to believe, that by a certain advance in money, to be made to them in their exhausted and impoverished condition, *to pay off their army and other expenses, they would be willing and able to make peace, and cede for the objects specified*, that portion of the country he had named;" meaning the whole of California and New Mexico.

"No one thought of getting less," said Mr. S. in another part of his speech. A friend of the President's in the House of Representatives, (Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee,) declared that "*the annexation of California was the great measure of the age.*" Another of the President's friends, (Mr. Bedinger, of Virginia,) uses this language in answer to the question, "Is this to be a war of conquest?"

"He answered, yes; trusting in Heaven and on the valor of their arms, there should be a war of conquest—conquests as brilliant as those which had already astonished the world—conquests, he trusted, as rapid succession."

The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who had asserted one thing in his report to Congress, and quite another elsewhere, makes an extraordinary speech in defence of the three millions bill; in which, falsifying the declaration of the President, and the whole spirit and language of his own report, he says.

"Every body knew—yes, every body knew that this was to be a war of invasion—*a war of territorial conquest*, although it was now spoken of in terms of condemnation in that respect. But it could not be otherwise than a war of conquest. This was the only use that could be made of all the power granted by Congress, and by Congress commanded to be employed."

Here, too, are other proofs of the design and character of this war. The following is from the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, (H. R.,) in response to what is called, in the report itself, "the President's war message" of the 13th of February.

"Complaints of the resort to territorial conquest, from Mexico, are distorted of reproach by the undeniable facts that Mexico, by war, constrains the United States TO TAKE BY CONQUEST WHAT, *ever since Mexican independence, every American Administration* HAS BEEN STRIVING TO GET BY PURCHASE; and that THE EXECUTIVE ORDERS, *and military and naval execution of them*, FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF CONQUEST, ARE CONFINED, not merely to long established policy of our own Government, but wise principles of self-preservation, indispensable to all provident government."

Mr. Calhoun's testimony in the Senate, on the 12th of February, runs thus:

"He was of opinion," he said, "that if the annexation of Texas had not taken place, there would have been no war with Mexico, but that annexation was not the cause of the war. *The immediate cause of the war was the marching of our troops from Corpus Christi to the Rio del Norte.* If General Taylor had remained with his forces where he was, there would have been no invasion—there would have been no conflict."

With such admissions, that the present is a war of conquest, we are content to leave the subject. Out of the mouths of many witnesses, and those selected from the accused and guilty party, we substantiate the declaration on which we started, that this is a war of conquest, and for the dismemberment of Mexico.

We have proved, too, we think, that the war could have been avoided, or was brought on by the order given our troops to advance from Corpus Christi. The letter of Isaac D. Marks, Esq., formerly United States Consul at Matamoras, more than confirms the fact. On the 23d of September, 1845, in a letter to General Taylor, which was laid before the Government at Washington on the 28th October, 1845, Mr. Marks says:

"I have the honor to inform you, that I have had several conferences at Monterey with Gen. Mariano Arista, commander-in-chief of the Mexican forces on the frontier of the Rio Grande, in relation to the difference at present existing between the United States and Mexico, and am pleased to state to you, that from the opinion and views he made known to me, *the cabinet of Mexico is disposed to enter into an amicable arrangement with the United States in relation to the boundary, and all other momentous questions.*

"General Arista pledged his honor to me, that *no large body of Mexican troops should cross the left bank of the Rio Grande*, that only small parties, not to exceed two hundred men, should be posted (twenty miles) at the Arroya Colorado, (twenty leagues from the Rio Grande,) and that they would be strictly ordered only to prevent Indian depredations and illicit trade."

The 29th Congress, in order to carry on the war thus unnecessarily provoked, and which might have been avoided, have passed various acts, involving an enormous addition to the public expenditures of the country; and the extent of these expenditures have notoriously been the cause of suspending the most important public works at home, and thereby suspended during the war, and until the public debt is greatly reduced, all those noble pursuits of peace, so much more worthy the consideration of a Republican Government than the most splendid achievements of a war of invasion.

For the prosecution of this war with Mexico, Congress has authorized the following appropriations and military:

Twenty five hundred men for the navy, in addition to the whole previous force.

One thousand men for the marine corps, in addition to the officers necessary to command them.

Fifty thousand volunteers and ten millions of dollars, under the act of May, 1846.

The increase of the standing army from *right to sixteen thousand men: ten regiments* of infantry and one of dragoons, also to be added to the regular army, and making a force of regular troops, with full ranks, equal to twenty five or twenty-seven thousand men.

Or to recapitulate all, we may present the following as the additional force authorized, or in service:

Volunteers,	50,000
Regulars,	10,000
Marine Corps,	1,000
Two regiments mounted riflemen,	2,000
Increase of regular standing army,	8,500
Navy increase,	2,500
Numerical force previously authorized, (army and navy)	15,000
Total,	89,000

Sappers, miners, pontoniers, voltigeurs, engineers, enlisted mechanics, laborers, &c., &c., *a multitude whom no man can number.*

Field officers corresponding to the regiments—Major generals, brigadier generals, adjutant generals, quartermasters, commissaries, surgeons, chaplains, lieutenants, paymasters, &c., &c., form an additional and expensive part of the army.

We have not room to enumerate the appropriations of the war in detail, but in the aggregate the amount provided is but little short of FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. The army bill alone, of the session just closed, appropriates but a fraction short of *thirty three millions of dollars*

But it is not the expenditure of money, nor the waste of time, which present the saddest features in this war. The mountains and plains of Mexico are made red with the blood of our brave men, and yet the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the House of Representatives in his last public speech, could give utterance to a sentiment like this:

"War (said Mr. Ingersoll) brought them (us) at once to a state of things which he regarded as very fortunate; and though they heard a great deal about the misfortunes and calamities of war, which it was very easy to talk about to the delight of all old women, yet he would like any one to tell him what those calamities were, for he had not yet heard of them."

No, and though one rose from the dead you could not hear. The Ringgolds, the Grosses, the Pages, the Ridgleys, the Watsons, the Hamers, the Grahams, the Morriers, have fallen in your service, with hundreds and hundreds of their brave followers, some of them the very flower of the American army, and yet the leading man of the Administration, the mouth piece of the Executive in regard to this war, has heard of no misfortune. Each side of the Rio Grande is a grave yard thickly strewed with two thousand bodies of the American dead, and yet the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, wrapped in the mantle of his easy complacency, has heard of no calamity! To the civilian receiving his eight dollars a day, and his forty dollars for every hundred miles of travel, and occupying his time in writing fine essays, showing how "*very fortunate*" is war—disease and death, and wounds, and exposure, and the vices of the camp, and widowhood and orphanage, and the whole attending train of miseries that precede and follow battle and bloodshed, are only tales delightful to all old women! They reach not the ears of your cold-headed and callous-hearted politicians, who take care to put themselves beyond the reach of *harm*. Nor is it any thing to such men that this war is costing more, by at least thirty millions a year, than all our sources of income, nor even worth a passing thought, that it threatens domestic discord, and in no respect has the sanction or approval of the American people.

Several Officers from the Army came up on Monday, on board the Mary Ann, amongst whom we notice Mr. T. Nicholson, Major Delaney, and Mr. Hedenberg, Lady and son.

From the St Louis Republican, May 15th

Latest from Santa Fe and California.

Yesterday evening, a gentleman arrived on board the John C. Hardin, direct from Santa Fe and California, from whom we have received the following information:

Lieut. Wm. G. Peck, of the Topographical corps, left Santa Fe in company with Messrs. Woods and Handford, and their party. At the time he left Santa Fe, Col. Price was still there, and all was quiet, but it was believed to be that sullen and stubborn quiet which superior force compels. Although the insurrection, which we have heretofore noticed, had been put down, it was the general opinion that they only needed the aid of a competent leader to rise again. The civil government was going on trying the insurgents, Judge Beaubien presiding.

After Lieut. Peck was out some days from Santa Fe, he was joined by Mr. McKnight from Chihuahua; Lieut. Theodore Talbot, who went out with Col. Fremont; Lieut. E. Beal, of the United States Navy; C. Téplin, United States Army; Christopher Carson, Robert E. Russel and others from California. From these gentlemen we learn, that the Court at Taos had condemned a number of the insurgents to be hung, and that *eleven had been executed, and a large number whipped.—Six* were hung on the day that Lieut. Talbot passed through Taos.

These executions excited the Mexicans very much, and when Mr. McKnight passed through Vegas they were good writing to raise volunteers for another insurrection. The Alcalde and other influential men were opposing the effort, but with what success remains to be seen.

When Lieut. Peck and his party were about nine miles this side of the *Cache* on the Arkansas they were attacked by about *ninety Camanche Indians*, who succeeded in stealing ten of their horses and mules. On the second day, the Camanches again attacked them, and succeeded in carrying of all their horses and mules—thirty-nine in number. In the second attack, they had a fight of some duration, in which one man, named Williams, was severely but not mortally wounded, by a spear or lance, in the body. The gentleman reports that it is the intention of the Indians to attack every party which they think they are strong enough to contend with, and are very hostile to us. This being the case, it behoves the government immediately to send out a force and whip them into better behavior.

Lieut. Talbot, Beal, and the other gentlemen from California, left San Diego on the 25th of February last. At the time of their departure, Lieut. Col. Fremont was at Ciudad de Angelos, acting as Governor of the Territory, under an appointment from Commodore Stockton. The Com. had returned on board the ship, and had left that part of the coast. Col. Wm. H. Russell, of Calloway county, in this State, was acting as Secretary of the Territory.

Gen. Kearney was joined about the 8th of January at San Diego, by Lieut. Col. Cooke, with the battalion of Mormons under his command. Great praise is bestowed on Col. Cooke, for the condition in which he brought his command in. It is said that all his men were in fine health, with their arms as bright as when they set out on the march—in excellent discipline, and without any serious loss.

Soon after being joined by Col. Cooke, Gen. Kearney, the Mormons and dragoons, proceeded to Monterey, where he was, when our informant left. There he had been joined by the two artillery companies from Baltimore. We cannot learn from our informant, the exact portion of Col. Stevenson's command, from New York, had arrived. Commodore Shubrick had joined Gen. Kearney at Monterey; but we are unable to learn what their operations would be. The question of the right to act as Governor of the territory, was still in dispute between Gen. Kearney and Com. Stockton. It was understood, that Gen. Kearney intended setting out to return by the first of July, but the state of affairs it is supposed might delay his departure.

Some of the gentlemen named, we understand, are bearers of despatches to Washington.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1847.

The news which I have to send you to-night, is not very important. There is always something, however, flying about our city of interest beyond its limits, especially to people with whom we can shake hands, as we do with you, by lightning.

An Episcopal Convention, embracing the dioceses of the State, has been holding its sessions in St. Andrews Church, for a few days past.—The proceedings have been both spiritual and harmonious. Delegates, clerical and lay, reported themselves from all parts of the State. You will find the proceedings in the papers.

The Sons of Temperance are making great preparations for their grand parade on the 15th of June. This is a noble order, and already numbers among its members a long list of reformed inebriates, men who, but for the influences which it exercises, might now be contributing to the crime of the community.

A company of Marines left our Navy Yard today for New York. From thence they take shipping to Mexico. This is the first detachment of the brigade to be attached to Gen. Henderson's command.

Touching the war, the opinion seems to be both here, in New York and at Washington, that peace is as far off as ever. You will see that guerilla parties have been formed among the enemy, and they bid fair to harrass detached parties of our troops very much. It is now said that the people at Mexico were disposed to peace before Santa Anna got home, or at all events a majority of them. Indeed the New York Sun of to-day states that having been distinctly the feeling in the City of Mexico at the time, Mr. Beach, the publisher, left the Capital about three or four weeks ago. Of course President Polk was humbugged in giving the crafty Mexicans a pass. His bitterest enemies can hardly suppose he did it to prolong the war, and make capital for another Presidential campaign.

The pickpockets are particularly thick in our city at this time, and we have fallen crowds, they make Gen. Tom Thumb's levees one of their theatres of action. By the way, speaking of the General, he called on the Mayor yesterday, and the interview was very pleasant, on the part of the whole visit, his honor occupied his big arm chair, w He the General sat upon the to accommodate of his host, upon the top of that dignitary's centre table, head and shoulders peeping up above the law books and documents which were scattered about in majestic confusion.

The mouthlies are out—Graham, Godey and Peterson's National. They are all unusually attractive. Carey & Hart have just published a very singular work, a copy of which, they tell me, has been sent to you. It relates to the manufacture of perfumery, cologne, soaps, and all the other trifles of the toilette.

Col. Du Solle, editor of the Spirit of the Times, delivers a lecture to-morrow night at the Chinese Museum, on "Paris and the Parisians." It will be a pleasant treat.

The weather has been delightful during the whole week, and the fashionable streets have been crowded with belles and beaux, while the Parks here exhibits a countless number of nurses and babies. To-night there is a cloud in sight, and an appearance of rain. The moon may scare the clouds away, but I hope not; and so do the farmers, for the fields are suffering much from the excess of dry weather which we have had.

The amount of tolls received on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad during the month of April was $48,900 14, as appears by the return of the Collector.

The price of marketing makes a world of long aces among our housewives. Every thing is at the highest notch. Strawberries have made their appearance, but they require a ruinous quantity of sugar as yet to be even tolerable.

There has been considerable activity in Flour and grain to day, but other articles drag heavily. Money continues scarce. J.

Invitation to Mr. Webster.

Pursuant to call, a meeting was held at the Odeon yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of making arrangements to invite Hon. Daniel Webster to visit our city on his way home.

His honor, Gabrial Adams was called to the chair, and Joshua Hanna was appointed Secretary.

The following resolution was offered by T. J. Bingham, Esq., and adopted by the meeting.

Resolved, That a committee of fifteen be appointed to invite that able Statesman and profound lawyer, Daniel Webster, now on his southwestern tour, to visit Pittsburgh on his way home, and, in case of his acceptance of the invitation to make the necessary arrangements for his reception.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee: Hon. A. W. Loomis, Hon. Walter Forward, Hon. Moses Hampton, T. J. Bigham, Hon. C. Darragh, Hon. Gabriel Adams, Mayor, Joshua Hanna, Geo. Breed, C. O. Loomis, F. Lorenz, John Shoenberger, R. S. Cassatt, Wm. J. Howard, Morgan Robertson, and Joseph Pennock.

On motion the proceedings were ordered to be published and the meeting adjourned.

GABRIEL ADAMS, Chairman.
JOSHUA HANNA, Sec'y.

The Police of Allegheny city are following up their first success in the capture of Miller, by the arrest of other members of the gang. They now have three men and two women in custody, all connected together in the burglaries in that city.

We learn that Miller is a discharged convict from the Ohio Penitentiary, and has only been at liberty some four or five months. Physically, he is one of the finest men in the country; good looking, admirably proportioned, of great muscular strength, and as swift on foot as a deer. The offence for which he was imprisoned in Ohio was burglary near Cincinnati. His capture there was effected by running him down with a horse. He is quite above petty thieving, and has long been a professional burglar.

We could fill a column with what we have heard of the feats of this gang at divers times in various houses. They were the terror of the women, who were kept in dread of a visitation from them. Instances in which unprotected females were abused and beaten, added to this fear. Their first robberies were chiefly of money and plate.—Articles easily identified they did not touch; but latterly they were less fastidious, and helped themselves to whatever they fancied. Miller had a pair of new boots stolen a year ago. To go into a room full of sleeping men and search their clothes, was an ordinary exploit.

Sometime, perhaps a year or more ago, the house of a citizen near Manchester, was entered, and among other things, the burglar took a pocket book, with notes to the amount of thousands.—This was afterwards found hidden in a hollow stump on the Commons. Not long ago, the same, or another burglar, tried to enter the same house. He was heard, however, and discovered in the moonlight, lying flat on his face, to escape observation. The gentleman quietly got his gun, and walking up to the fellow, read him a lecture, (he was too feeble to capture him,) and then gave him a chance to run. Perhaps he did run—very certain he tried to.

Carrying off valuable clothing, all sorts of ornaments and utensils, has of late been quite the vogue with this gang, whose presumption led them occasionally to indulge in frolic, such as mentioned by the *American*, of ransacking a dwelling, and then dashing a bucket of cold water over the man and woman of the house, as they lay comfortably snoozing in bed. They are caught at last, and we hope they will soon be domiciled with Major Beckham, in the Stone Hotel provided by this State for such characters.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette

ARRIVAL FROM VENEZUELA AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 24,—8 o'c P. M.

A vessel arrived to-day direct from Cancecas in the Republic of Venezuela, having left that port on the 24th of April. The news she brings is not of much importance. The latest arrival from Bogota brought intelligence that the modification of the Navigation Laws, proposed by our Minister to that Republic, Vespasian Ellis, had been embodied in an act which had passed the lower House of Congress, and had been sent up to the Senate.

Guyman, the leader of the late rebellion, and who had been sentenced to death, had appealed to the Supreme Court to reverse the sentence. He will undoubtedly be executed. Otherwise the country was quiet.

There had been but little change in the Markets. All kinds of produce, especially coffee, was scarce.

Business generally dull.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

(Our Philadelphia correspondent writes us that the Baltimore line of telegraph was not working.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BOSTON MARKET.

May 24th, 6 o'c., PM.

The Flour market has not been very active to-day. The transactions include common Genesee at $8,875, Ohio and Michigan at $8,81½, and Southern brands, to Georgetown and Richmond, $9 per bbl.

Sales free of Corn at 110c for White, and 120c for Yellow—at New York and of prime quality. Northern Yellow was held at 125c without sales.

Provisions—The sales of Pork to-day have been at $19,50 for extra Western Mess, and $18 for old. Mess. Sales Western packed Mess Beef at $14.

Of Lard sales No. 1, Western at 10c per lb.

Some sales prime Hams of Western cure at 11c.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

May 24th 7½ P. M.

Standard brands of Western flour are held to-day at $9, without sales. There is a good demand and good inquiry, but the business is restricted by the high pretensions of factors. Otherwise the market has been quiet since Friday. The stock on the market is larger, but the transactions are generally of a retail character. There was a sale to-day of 200 bbls at $8 88½ per bbl.

Of Rye Flour there have been no sales—it is held higher, factors now demanding $6 50 per bbl. I may observe that it is scarce and in few hands.

Sales Cornmeal at $5,12½ per bbl.

A considerable amount of business was done to-day in Wheat. White sold at 205a207c. Tno. sales of Corn were at 117c for prime Yellow New York and Pa to extent 3000 bu. There have also been sales to a considerable extent on terms which have not transpired.

Southern Oats sold at 58c per bu; Pa at 63c per bu.

Of Whiskey in bbls sales at 35c, but holders have put the price up to 36c—no sales at that.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK MARKET.

May 24, 9 P. M.

The stock market has not varied to-day to any extent—prices about the same as yesterday.

Flour.—The business done to-day in Flour was very singular work, a copy of which, they tell me, has been sent to you. It relates to the manufacture of perfumery, cologne, soaps, and all the other trifles of the toilette.

Col. Du Solle, editor of the Spirit of the Times, delivers a lecture to-morrow night at the Chinese Museum, on "Paris and the Parisians." It will be a pleasant treat.

The weather has been delightful during the whole week, and the fashionable streets have been crowded with belles and beaux, while the Parks here exhibits a countless number of nurses and babies. To-night there is a cloud in sight, and an appearance of rain. The moon may scare the clouds away, but I hope not; and so do the farmers, for the fields are suffering much from the excess of dry weather which we have had.

The amount of tolls received on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad during the month of April was $48,900 14, as appears by the return of the Collector.

The price of marketing makes a world of long aces among our housewives. Every thing is at the highest notch. Strawberries have made their appearance, but they require a ruinous quantity of sugar as yet to be even tolerable.

Having left Cincinnati on Friday, the 21st inst., about one o'clock P. M., we have the satisfaction to find ourselves in Pittsburgh in advance of other boats leaving before the Germantown. The G. was not detained five minutes in consequence of the low stage of water, as have other boats which we passed on the different shoals above and below Wheeling. We do, therefore, most heartily unite our thanks to the Captain of the G., for our safe, speedy, and pleasant trip from Cincinnati to this place.

Hon. J J Dyer, Iowa,
Wm R Jamison, New York.
Dr. J H Kibby, Mo.
Rev Alexander Pattison.
James M R Naughton, Pa.
James Brown, N Y.
William Heasley, Ohio.
Rev Henry H Johnson, Pittsb'gh
H H Cree, Pa.
John Shaw, N Y.
Wm M Porter, Pittsburgh.
Benjamin Watters, Mo.
W B Phillips, Mo.
John Williams, Ohio.
Rev J McGill, Point Pleasant.

Pittsburgh, May 23.

$5,00. BOOTS 5,00.
NO. 66 FOURTH STREET,
CORNER OF POST OFFICE ALLEY.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the manufacture of *Gentlemen Fashionable Boots*, of good material and workmanship which he will warrant superior to any $5 boot ever made in Pittsburgh for the price. These handsome Boot will be made to measure, and warrant them as represented, at the very low price of FIVE DOLLARS CASH. Gentlemen are requested to call and examine them. W B BESKINF.

Whig and Anti-Masonic Candidates.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of Major HENRY BEARD, of Allegheny City, as a suitable candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention. my25dtw* WHIG

WM. A. BURCHFIELD, of East Liberty, will be supported as the Anti-Masonic and Whig Convention for County Commissioner. The district in which he resides is one which has never received a candidate nominated by the party for said office. In respect to qualifications our candidate will compare with any other whig. PEOPLES TOWNSHIP my21dtwic*

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of JOHN MILLER, of the Borough of Birmingham, as a suitable candidate to represent this county in the Legislature. my18dtw* BALDWIN

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce that C. SNIVELY, of Wilkins Township, will be supported by the Whig and Anti-Masonic Convention, as a suitable candidate for the Legislature, and oblige MANY CITIZENS my19

MR. EDITOR:—I take pleasure in recommending to the members of the Anti-Masonic and Whig County Convention, MARSHALL SWARTZWELDER, Esq., a gentleman well qualified to represent this county in the State Assembly. His nomination would gratify numerous friends in the City and County. my14dtw ONE OF THE PARTY

JAMES HENRY, of Lower St Clair township, will be supported by many Whigs and Antimasons for the office of County Commissioner. my13dtw* JEFFERSON

JOHN MORRISON, of Allegheny, will be supported by many Whigs and Antimasons for nomination by the Convention as a candidate for County Treasurer. my13dtw* FAYETTE

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of CALEB LEE, Esq. of this city as a suitable person to represent the county in the Legislature. my14dtw MOON

HENRY LARGE, Esq., of Mifflin Township, will be a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the nomination of the Whig and Anti-Masonic county Convention. my15dtwic

Major JOHN WILLOCK will be supported before the Whig and Antimasonic Convention for the office of county Treasurer. my14dtw* FIRST WARD

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of Major J M. SNODGRASS of Mifflin township, as a suitable candidate to represent this county in the Legislature. my6dtw* LEGION

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of JOHN J. WISE, of Versailles Township, a suitable candidate for the Legislature. my12dtw* WILKINS

MR. EDITOR:—SAML. PALMER, Esq., has been spoken of here as an excellent and suitable candidate for the legislature. By calling attention to the above you will oblige many Whigs of the city. my5dtwic COUNTRY

JOSEPH McCULLOCH has been spoken of by several gentlemen as a candidate for County Commissioner, and he is every respect honest and popular. will be supported by his friends for that office before the Convention. my19dtw SECOND WARD

THOMAS PERKINS, of Lower St. Clair township will be a candidate for nomination to the office of county Commissioner. my19dtw

JOHN SHERIFF, of the city, will be supported by many Whigs of the city and county for nomination by the Convention as a candidate for the Legislature. my20dtw1 PITT

J. W. HANKER, of the city, will be supported before the Whig and Antimasonic Convention for nomination as the candidate for the office of county Treasurer. my18dtwic SECOND WARD

Col. W. FAPY of Lower St Clair township, will be supported by many Whigs and Antimasons for the Legislature. my19dtwic JEFFERSON

Ward Notices.

☞ The Anti-Masonic and Whig Primary Meeting of the First Ward, City of Allegheny, will be held on Saturday evening, the 29th instant, at the house of Aitchison Woodhouse, on Robinson street, which is the place of election for said Ward. my21

MARRIED.

On the 22nd instant, by the Rev Lee, at Green Lawn the residence of the bride, Rev. J. J. Lee, to MARY HEWIN, Esq., of Fayette