THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & Co.

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

Whig and Anti-Masonic Nominations

FOR MAYOR OF PITTSBURGH,

GABRIEL ADAMS.

FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY,

HENRY CAMPBELL.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Mr. Hale's speech in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1848.

There was no attempt made to press the Ten regiment bill through the Senate to-day. "Sober, second thought," has probably taught the majority that the indecent haste attempted will not redound to the credit of those having the power and responsible for the action of the Senate. There was much curiosity to hear Mr. Hale, though he had spoken before, but not in a prepared speech. The bill was before the Senate upon the question: "*Shall it pass.*" The Senator from New Hampshire gave many reasons why it should not,—and discussed the whole policy of the War. He thought the war originated in a desire to perpetuate human slavery, and that there was good evidence of this to be found in the correspondence of Mr. Secretary Upshur antecedent to the annexation of Texas. This correspondence alluded to the designs of the British Government to abolish Slavery in Texas,—and the then Secretary of State made a long argument against it. Mr. Hale supposed that Southern men generally held Slavery to be a State institution, but here was one of the important officers of Government invoking the influence of the General Government in its behalf. The Senator from New Hampshire in very plain language, but in great good nature denounced the institution altogether but his opposition to the war was more marked, and his exposure of the conduct of the President so pointed and just, that coming from one so long in full communion with the Democratic party, it must have made the friends of the executive wince under the exposure which was made of the inconsistency of the executive. There was a striking, though frequently presented contrast of the different course pursued by the President as between Great Britain and Mexico. Mr. Polk in his inaugural message took occasion to say two things which were more prominent than all the rest. The first was how very young he was, and the second was, his determination to stand by the whole of Oregon, clear up to 54-40, all of which was clear and unquestionably ours. He thought so, said Mr. Hale why did he not send officers and an army there to keep what was clearly and unquestionably our own. He claimed that territory as Texan territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, and sent an army to seize it. Why this difference of treatment between a weak Republic and a Powerful kingdom. He did not complain of the compromise line with Great Britain, though he did complain of the preface to the compromise, for he well remembered when every man who advocated the line assented to by the President was denounced as a Federalist and an Abolitionist. Least of all did he blame the President for being peaceably disposed towards England. We read "Blessed are the peacemakers," but we could not add in President Polk's case "for they shall inherit the earth," for Mr. Polk did not get the land which he had declared over and over again to be clearly and incontestibly ours. Nor could Mr. Polk say with the poet that he possessed

"That true joy which warrior's feel
In foemen worthy of their steel."

The Senators roared with laughter,—the fifty-four forty men excepted, and they felt like laughing "the other side of the mouth," when Mr. Hale read Mr. Buchanan's letter to Sir Richard Packenham, announcing that the Treaty had been agreed to without any alteration whatever as it was received from the Government of Great Britain.

Mr. Hale could not reconcile the support of the war with opposition to it, and the designs which the Executive had then in view, and he thought the People were ahead of Congress in their condemnation of the War. A Western man recently said "he got caught by opposing the last war, but now he went for war, pestilence and famine!" It was a mistake, however, to hang on to this doctrine of expediency. The war was wrong, and he would not vote a dollar for regulars, nor volunteers, nor for any other kind of troops, if any such were to be found.

Mr. Johnson, of Md., it is possible will reply to this speech, as he was "taken notes." The Senate however have adjourned to Monday, as is the custom at the long session.

The House devoted the day to the Southern mail again, and the discussion bids fair to take the same limping pace of Uncle Sam's Rosinantes which carry the mail South. The Post-Master General stood sentinel in the House to mark and oversee the members who may venture to vote against his imperious will. This is but one of the thousand forms of executive interference with the legislation of the country. E. B.

SUPREME COURT.

Washington; Jan. 7.—Friday night.

A case of some interest to communities, corporations and State authorities, has been before the Supreme Court for some days past. The Legislature of Vermont have passed a law, declaring that Turnpikes and Bridges may be taken for public uses and that the County Courts may appoint Commissioners, who shall select appraisers to declare the value of the property and franchise. The law has been enforced by State authorities, and it has been brought before the Court at Washington upon the plea that such a law "impairs the obligations of contracts." The decision of the Supreme Court may settle a very important precedent, and one from which the most important decisions may follow in the State Courts, or from the State Legislatures. Mr. Webster spoke of the question presented as a new one, and acting as Counsel for the Plaintiffs, I inferred from this that important authorities had been cited to show the constitutionality of the law; or rather that it did not conflict with the Constitution.

CONGRESS—WORDY DEBATES.

The Senate have not been in session to-day. The House of Representatives had a characteristic debate enough, commenced yesterday, upon a point of order, and raised in consequence of the conflict of a Resolution of the House with one of its rules. The far famed letters of Mustapha Rub-a-dub Keli Khan were characteristic of the whole discussion which was begun early on Thursday, and closed late on Friday. Never was there so "much ado about nothing," and no wonder. The marvel is, that in a body of so many lawyers,—two hundred and a score at least,—there should not be more "points no point," as the sailors say, or rather, to quote Mustapha again in his letter to Asem:

"I have before observed, that among the distinguishing characteristics of the people of this logocracy, is their incurable love of talking, and that I could compare the National Congress to nothing but a mighty wind mill. There are many doubtless at a loss to conceive how this mill is supplied with grist, or in other words, how it is possible to supply the perpetual motion of so many tongues."

Poor Mustapha relates his experience to Asem thus:

"Alas, Asem," he says, "how continually are my expectations disappointed. A couple of politicians will quarrel, with the most vociferous pertinacity about the chasm of a bum-bailiff, whom nobody cares for, or about the department of a little great man, whom nobody knows, and this is called talking politics. In the gardens of his highness of Tripoli are fifteen thousand bee hives, three hundred peacocks, and a prodigious number of ponots and baboons,—and yet I declare to thee, Asem, that their buzzing, and squealing and chattering is nothing compared to the wild uproar and war of words now raging within the bosom of this mighty and distracted logocracy." But enough of Salamaquandi, though nothing could better illustrate the disputatious turn of the assembled legislative wisdom of the nation.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The point of order was settled, after this two hours discussion,—no matter how,—for there was no interest in it,—and the House once more got upon the business of legislation, which was the question of carrying the mail Southward with more expedition.

The whole story is told in a few words. The Potomac and Richmond Steamboat and Rail Road Company were engaged in carrying the mail from Washington South for $250 per mile. The Post Master General was not willing to give more than $237 a mile,—and the contract was not renewed. The Southern mail, instead of going South by way of the Potomac, is carried by the Chesapeake Bay, and the delay is complained of as a real nuisance. As a good Mail Establishment is one of the greatest blessings of a Free Government, so the want of Mail facilities is felt, next to the want of a general diffusion of knowledge, as a great public calamity. In the transmission of Intelligence the Government ought not to be behind private enterprise, and yet the newspapers of the country, on the line between the Capitol and New Orleans, at a heavy expense, gain a day and a half in the receipt of mail intelligence. More than this, the Mail Contractors of the Government are employed by private persons to beat the snail-paced motions of their own conveyances. They perform the quickest service for those who pay them best, and would serve the Department well if the Government would pay them liberally.

WESTERN CONTRACTS.

The Post Office Department, I am glad to learn, have concluded to advertise for a Daily communication from Pittsburgh West. Several routes will be advertised for, and the cheapest route accepted. Gentlemen at Beaver and Wellsville, at Salem and New Lisbon, will please look at the routes marked out, which will appear in the Gazette in a day or two. The principal routes are already advertised for,—but new memorials, I am told from the Department, will prompt the Postmaster General to issue new advertisements. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Hobbie, I believe, design to throw the responsibility as to routes upon those who will do the work cheapest, rather than upon what may seem to be the best communication. By enlarged competition he thinks the expenses may be reduced very much, and it is certain that the mails are carried now for little more than one-half the prices of a few years since. E. B.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

The meeting of the Whig legislature, the publication of the Message, Comptroller's report and other documents has pretty well occupied the attention of the news-mongers. The message of Gov. Young, except the Anti-Rent part, meets the approbation of the sensible men of all parties, and hopes are entertained that with a sound legislature, we shall get a little local legislation, that we much need to develope the resources of the State, our Governor is not like your "shrewd" incumbent, averse to corporations, and we shall give our manufactures a good start.

A Taylor meeting has been called for the 22d of February, and will no doubt be a large one. Our city always goes at these public demonstrations, strong, and he will get a good start. A rival meeting had been called to nominate Gen. Worth, but it is only a farce got up by Mr. Bennett of the Herald, to quiz Col. Webb of the Courier, who is Gen. Taylor's great support.

As I predicted months ago, Martin Hare who persuaded Miss Fox to elope with him, has escaped un-whipped of justice. It will be recollected that he plead against a charge of seduction, that he had married the poor girl, and an action was brought for bigamy. It now is decided that a man cannot marry himself as he alleges he did in this case, and he goes off clear. The reputation of Miss Fox is ruined, his own wife dishonored and his once more turned loose to commit crimes, that bring shame to the hearts of a whole family.

The legislature have granted Vespasian Ellis, the power he wanted, to form a company to navigate the "Orinoco" river in Venezuela. The stock has been taken up, and contracts made for some fine boats, and the scream of the steam-whistle will soon startle the alligators from their sleep on that famous river.

The Free Bank panic has ended, and the bale holders of the notes, now see that they have been made the victims of a panic got up by Brokers, aided by "bank note lists." The brokers now buy what is always known as country money at 1 per cent discount. It always sells at ¼ per cent, so you can see that 1 per cent, is all the real loss of confidence by the out-cry. Some of the free banks have returned their notes, and withdrawn their securities, say to the extent of $3 or 400,000, which contracts our circulation to that extent, and is a good move. Safety is what we want, and not expansion.

Since the arrival of the Steamer, there has been a demand for breadstuffs to ship at $5,75@6 for flour, and 65@75c for corn. Holders refuse these rates and the grain will not be sold, though there can be no doubt that the terms are better than can be got by holding on until Spring opens the canals. Cotton is cheaper upon the whole. Ship owners, now that there are orders for grain, seem disposed to advance freights, which are low enough. Thirty-six cents for a barrel of flour to Liverpool is small enough one would think, to pay interest upon ships built as expensively as ours have been for the last two years. Ship owners have been making recently, one hundred per cent per annum, they must now come down to a fair living profit.

JOINT STOCK CO. ANIES, No. 1.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

It is to be hoped that the press throughout the State will join in urging, at the present session of our Legislature, the passage of a General Joint Stock law, or law providing for the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies for manufacturing purposes. It is generally known that repeated efforts have been made for special acts for this purpose, but of late years without success. In order to succeed, all that is necessary is simultaneous action by all interested (who is not?) throughout the State, at this term of the Legislature; bringing to bear all the information, and taking such prompt and energetic measures as may be deemed proper to carry the measure into effect. Sufficient evidence can easily be adduced to show that instead of creating monopolies injurious to the poor man, or the community generally, the very opposite is the fact; and that one effect it would have, would be to strike at the very root of monopolies, and tend to disseminate equal benefits and advantages to the many, instead of the few, that now enjoy the profits of manufacturing, be those profits large or small.

Neither would the Stockholders be the only persons benefited, but it would extend to the whole community and the State itself. The Farmer would have a largely increased home market for all kinds of produce and all articles of food. The mechanics and laboring men would have a greatly increased demand for their services; so also all those who furnish materials for manufacturing and for buildings, Engines, machinery, &c. The mercantile interests united will also be greatly benefited through these improvements, as well as the operations of the Factories. So also would the steam boat interest, to a very great extent, in the transportation of the raw material, or Cotton which is now conveyed to the eastern cities and manufacturing towns by sea, and in the transportation of the manufactured articles which are now conveyed to the west and south by Lakes and Sea. And it would greatly increase the revenue of the State by adding to the population and to the real and personal property millions of dollars, instead of impoverishing and crippling the state by driving all these advantages and all this capital out of it into others more liberal, and compelling us to buy the supplies which we naturally and legitimately should furnish from them. With this law our manufacturing would be increased ten-fold immediately. Without it will not, as there are others, equally beneficial and more lucrative investments to be made, and people generally will not risk their money in extensive operations, unless protected as other corporate bodies are; neither should they for purposes in which the community at large are to be benefited. This system has prevailed in Massachusetts for years. Has it been injured by it? Let Lowell and Boston, and the whole state answer. Has it not rather, with its barren and rocky fields, by this system alone, been enriched beyond measure and become one of the greatest of our states.

PENNSYLVANIA RIGHTS.

Railroad Movements.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania, to a gentleman of this city, dated:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1848.

Dear Sir—Mr. McLane it is said has now concluded to descend Bear creek, to the Youghiogheny river, which empties some eight miles above Smithfield, he then descends to the mouth of Buffalo creek, and by that stream through Va., West, this brings him within about two miles of the Pennsylvania State line, five or six miles above Smithfield, when the Cumberland road crosses the Youghiogheny, having arrived here, the Western connection and the river furnishing an inclined Plane, with no grade over 26 feet per mile equal to a level, will carry the Railroad evidently to Pittsburgh, especially when they can reach Wheeling in eighteen miles less equated distance by Pittsburgh, and avoid crossing four rivers and six intermediate mountains or summits.

Save the charter and you will get the road: destroy it, and it must seek a lower terminus. Pittsburgh has many strong friends in Maryland, opposed to Mr. McLane and his ruinous policy, but destroy the Pittsburgh and Connelsville charter, and you leave them without an alternative, they must abandon the road or follow Mr. McLane to Wheeling, hence his anxiety to destroy this charter and thus secure a triumph over your friends, and establish his route as the only one to the Ohio river.

Will the people of Pittsburgh thus play into the hands of Mr. McLane, by destroying this invaluable charter, which once destroyed can never be revived?

Should the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad descend the Youghiogheny river as is now proposed, to the mouth of Buffalo, within two or three miles of the Pennsylvania line, this distance, two or three miles would be the whole extent of the Railroad to be made by the Maryland Company to connect the Baltimore and Ohio, with the Pittsburgh and Connelsville Railroad—and they could avail themselves of the portage of thirty-four miles on the Cumberland road to Brownsville, where they would find Steam Boats ready to take their freight and passengers to Pittsburgh, when no boats could in the summer reach Wheeling for want of water. This Portage would answer every purpose, while the Railroad was under construction from Smithfield to Pittsburgh. Yours Respectfully.

MASSACHUSETTS—In the Legislature, on Wednesday the Whigs elected Zeno Scudder of Barnstable, President of the Senate, and Francis B. Crowninghield of Boston, Speaker of the House.

THE friends of General Taylor held a meeting in Philadelphia on Saturday evening. The meeting was addressed by David Paul Brown, Esq.

Local Intelligence.

CITY ELECTIONS.—The election for Mayor and Councils come off to-day. It is highly important, not only to our city, but to the success of the whigs at subsequent elections, that there should be a large majority for the whig candidate for Mayor, as well as for City Councilmen. The party is not distracted; it has placed a man in nomination for Mayor who stands high in the estimation of our citizens for his moral worth, for his punctuality, correctness and despatch in business. Our candidates for Select and Common Councils have been fairly and honorably chosen at the primary meetings in the several wards, and are such as will, if elected, have a special regard for the honor, the interest and the general prosperity of the city. They have also the talent and local knowledge requisite to arrive at such results; and will secure the confidence of that wise policy so beneficially commenced and pursued by the members whose places they are expected to supply.

It is well known that the whigs have a large majority in both cities; and where harmony prevails in reference to the nominees, the consciousness of success frequently induces many to neglect their duty of attending the election. We hope such will not be the case to-day. Let every man turn out, and such a vote be polled as shall give the loco focos to read to understand that the whigs of Pittsburgh have not yet been shorn of their strength.

ALLEGHENY ELECTION.—We hope every Whig of our sister city will be found at his post to-day, and the excellent ticket nominated by the Whig party at their primary meetings, triumphantly elected. Make an effort, whigs, and success is certain.

MY VOTE IS OF NO CONSEQUENCE.—Locofoco voters may say this with impunity; but the Whig who says so, and acts upon that opinion, has no right to complain if his friends are beaten. Let each Whig say that his vote is to be the effective one, and let him see that it is in the boxes before dinner-time.

THE REAL FRIENDS OF C. B. SCULLY, Esq. must recollect that he will want a full vote when his fellow-citizens nominate him. Let his friends show how cordially they expect the whigs to work then, by their efforts now. A strong poll from you now in behalf of the nominee of your party, will be repaid with compound interest at the proper time.

VOTE EARLY—VOTE THE REGULAR TICKET, and let that ticket be headed with the name of GABRIEL ADAMS.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE MAYOR.—Every vote deposited in favor of Mr. Adams to-day will be a testimonial of respect.

COLLECTIONS, for the wives of soldiers, who have left their families in rather destitute circumstances, to fight the battles of their country, are going on as well as could be desired, and speaks well for the liberality and patriotism of the citizens of Pittsburgh.

Enough has been raised to satisfy present necessity, and those who require aid, should have no hesitancy in making immediate application to the proper source for relief, as the families of those who have volunteered to jeopard their lives for the country, have a just claim upon its citizens for support. Government should legislate for this purpose, but in the absence of such legislation, community will freely tender aid in proportion to their means.

SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.—The first annual meeting of the above association will be held on Thursday next, in the Hall of the University, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M. There should be a strong interest manifested on behalf of this community,—especially by those who wish to see Pittsburgh assume a proper position among the cities of our country for science.—in the prosperity of this institution. The meeting is called for the purpose of receiving a report from the Commitee on By-Laws, and for the purpose of fully organizing the Society. Dr. Jackson, of Blairsville, will deliver a lecture, and from his character for literature and Science, the public may anticipate a rich treat.

GRAND SOIREE.—White's Brass Band will give their first annual Soiree, at the Lafayette Assembly Rooms, on the 27th of this month. Those who are fond of good music will have a rich treat by attending, as this band has become notorious for its musical talent. See advertisement.

BURGLARY.—The warehouse of J. W. Butler, on Second St. between Wood and Smithfield, was entered, on Saturday night last, the safe forced open, and about 15 dollars abstracted. Fortunately for the Proprietors, they had taken the precaution to deposite the great proportion of their funds at an early hour in the afternoon.

ZACHARIAH BRICKELL, of Pittsburgh, appears to have been among the killed, at the explosion of the steamer Westwood, on the 19th ult., below New Orleans.

From the Pittsburgh Volunteers.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MEXICO, Dec. 14 1847.

Our friends from Pittsburgh, are all in good health at present, though our ranks are becoming pretty well thinned. James Smith died on the 25th after an illness of but seven days. He was buried in the grave-yard of St. Paul's by the side of John Hague. He had the most respectable funeral for a soldier that I have yet witnessed.

We have recently had an election in the Second Pa. Reg't, for officers. Lieu. Col. John W. Geary has been elected Colonel; Maj. Brindle elected Lieut. Colonel; and Lieut McMichael elected Major, but for some cause to me unknown, he has not received his appointment; we are therefore at present without a Major. There have been many appointments among the officers since the election.

We are anxiously awaiting the arrival of Gen. Patterson's Division from Vera Cruz, to hear from our friends. A train leaves this city to-morrow for Vera Cruz, and a number of Gen. Twiggs, and many of our boys will start with it for home—but one (old Hoops) from our company.

Time begins to pass very slowly, as we see no prospect of peace, or of getting back to our friends. We think old Pennsylvania might in justice, raise a new regiment and send them on to relieve the two now here—a full regiment would out-number the men of both regiments now in service.

Capts. Rankin and Skilly are well, and quartered near us.—We hope something may soon turn up to break the present monotony.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

On Thursday last the following resolutions of thanks to Gen. Scott, and the American Army, were offered by Mr. Sanderson, in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives:

Resolutions of thanks to Major General Winfield Scott and the American Army.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the thanks of this Legislature be, and they are, hereby, presented to Major General Winfield Scott, for the prudence, skill, and bravery with which he has thus far conducted the campaign against Mexico.

Resolved, That this Legislature fully appreciates the sufferings, services, and heroism of the officers and men of the United States Army, in Mexico, volunteer as well as regular, and hereby tenders them its hearty thanks for their gallant and patriotic conduct.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to Maj General Winfield Scott.

Laid on the table.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—John W. Davis, of Indiana, Commissioner to China, vice A. H. Everett, deceased.

John Rowan, of Kentucky, Charge d'Affaires to Naples, vice Wm. H. Polk, recalled at his own request.

Wm. J. Staples, of New York, Consul at Havre, in place of Mr. Beasley, deceased.

Charles Huffnagle, of Pennsylvania, Consul at the port of Calcutta, vice James B. Higginson, resigned.

Hugh Keenan, of Pa., Consul at the port of Dublin, vice Thomas, Wilson, recalled.

Adolphe Renard, Recorder of Land Titles at St. Louis, Missouri, vice L. Spencer, deceased.

Eleazer P. Kendrick, of Ohio, Surveyor of Virginia military district in Ohio, vice Wm. M. Anderson, resigned.

SYMPATHY WITH ITALY.—A very large meeting was held at the Chinese Musium in Philadelphia, on Friday evening last, to express the sympathy of that city for Pope Pius and Italy. Hon. John K. Kane presided. Among the Vice Presidents we notice the names of Joseph R Chandler, and other distinguished citizens.

CANNON.—Mr. E. B. White has succeeded in introducing the application of Colt's improvement on pistols to cannon. A cannon with five or six bores may be discharged with great facility by the lock revolving round the piece.

BREAK.—A break has occurred in the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal, near Seneca, which will take eight or ten days to repair.

Several cases of Cholera had occurred in Venice and the Island of Palma.

THE subscription to the new loan of $3,600,000 to the Schuylkill Navigation company, was filled on Friday last.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 10, 9 P. M.

The Senate was called to order at the usual hour.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from Dr. Houston—read and referred.

The bill for establishing a Territorial Government in New Mexico was taken up, read a third time and passed.

Mr. Hannegan, of Ia., submitted a series of Resolutions, declaring that no treaty ought to be made which does not specify and define a boundary line between Mexico and the United States, capable of proper military defence, and that no Monarchical Government would or ought to be allowed,—that the territory ought not to be held as a province of the United States.

Mr. Ashley, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for a general redemption system.

The bill to increase the number of pursers in the navy, was taken up and passed.

The bill making an appropriation for the construction of a Dry Dock at Brooklyn, was taken up and passed.

On motion, the Senate laid aside the regular order of business, and proceeded to the consideration of the Ten Regiment Bill. Reverdy Johnson, of Md., in speaking on this bill, declared that the war, was just and honorable, and ought to be sustained and in maintaining this position, he spoke at some length. It was contended by some, that the President was answerable for this war. This, however, was a question between the Legislative and Government and the People of the United States, but as far as Mexico and the United States were concerned, the war was just. Before he concluded his remarks, the Senate adjourned.

In the House af Representatives, after the morning business, the Speaker announced that the first thing in order was the Resolution relative to the transportation of the Richmond Mail. An amendment was adopted, but after much debate, the engrossment of the bill for a third reading was voted down, and the bill killed.

On motion, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, for the consideration of the President's Message.

Messrs. Clernand and Staunton defended the Administration at some length, after which Andrew Stewart, of Pa., obtained the floor. Before he proceeded far, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

CABINET TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 10 P. M.

There has been considerable trouble in the Cabinet of late relative to the affairs of the army. It was resolved at a late meeting to recall General Scott, and a special messenger was dispatched for that purpose, but when he arrived at Richmond he received a telegraphic despatch to return to Washington, as the Cabinet had concluded to await the arrival of Gen. Pierce and consult with him before recalling Gen Scott.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 5 p. m.

Mr Clay arrived at Washington to-day. He was welcomed on behalf of the city by the Mayor in an eloquent and appropriate speech, in reply to which Mr Clay made a few brief remarks. There was great enthusiasm manifested on the part of the people towards Mr Clay.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10, 4 P. M.

Flour—Sales of Western at 6 25@6 37½ ⅌ bbl. Market quiet and rather dull.

The market generally are without change in any particular.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10, 3 P. M.

Flour—The market is steady but not active, with moderate sales of H. S. brands at $5 62½.

Grain—Sales of prime white wheat at 130@135 ⅌ bu. Prime Red is selling at 122@125 ⅌ bu. There is more doing in Corn, and the market has an upward tendency; other grains are without change. Sales of prime White at 56@58c ⅌ bu, and 15,000 bu of Prime Yellow at 59@61c ⅌ bu. Sales of Rye at 76@78c ⅌ bu.

Whiskey—Moderate sales at 25½ ⅌ gall.

Provisions—Sales are only for the supply of the regular trade demand. Lard is dull, and tends downwards.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 3 P. M.

Flour—Genesee brands are selling at $6 25@6 37½ ⅌ bbl. Western is selling at 5¾@6 06½ ⅌ bbl. The market with a moderate business, is in favor of the buyers.

Grain—The demand for Wheat and Corn is good, but the transactions are not large. Other grains are steady; prime White Wheat is selling at 135@140c ⅌ bu. Sales of prime Red, Ohio, at 122@124c ⅌ bu. New prime white corn is selling at 67c ⅌ bu. Yellow at 61@62c ⅌ bu.

Mess Pork—Sales of old Western Ex. I, at $10, of new, at 11 50@11 87½ ⅌ bbl.

Prime—Sales at 7 dol ⅌ bbl.

Lard—Sales at 8½c ⅌ lb. I hear of very little doing to-day.

Bacon—Sales of Western Hams at 7½c, and of Shoulders at 4½@4½c ⅌ lb.

Cotton—Prices are declined nearly 1.

Groceries—Sugars have an improving tendency, with sales of N. O. at 3½@3½c ⅌ lb. Coffee and Molasses are without change.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10, 6 P. M.

Provisions—Sales are only for the supply of the regular trade demand. Lard is firm, and held at 5½@6c in bbls. and kegs; with sales of 3000 kegs at 5½ ⅌ lb.

Rifled Hogs—Sales at 2,50@2,75 ⅌ hbl.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10, 1848.

The weather is intensely cold, being the coldest day of the Season. The snow is three inches in depth.

LIVERPOOL IRON MARKET, Dec. 17—Since 4th, the symptoms of a fall in price have been more decided.—For the last three or four weeks scarcely any orders have been received by the makers, and deliveries have been almost entirely from stock. A reduction in wages of 20@25 per cent. has generally taken place throughout all the iron districts, preparatory to a considerable reduction in the prices of manufactured iron. The railway companies are still reducing their expenditures. Prices in Liverpool—Scotch pig £3. 2s 6d; merchant bar, £8 5s; best rolled bar £9 15s; hoop £10 10s;—sheet, £10 15s; and nail rod, £9 5s.

MORAL INFLUENCE.—The mail system which authorizes the sending of letters throughout the British kingdom for a penny, and newspapers for nothing, and which has brought a net income to the government of $4,000,000 annually, is regarded in that country as a very important means of moral, religious and intellectual improvement. It may be hoped that republican, Christian, free America, cannot be the last among the nations of the earth to adopt so benign a system. There can be no doubt that, with the exception of those who hold the franking privilege, such a system would, in this country, be hailed with universal joy.

THE MINT DEFALCATION.—The loss of the U. S. Government, will not be as heavy on account of the recent defalcation of Mr. Hutchinson, of the Philadelphia mint; as was at first anticipated. It will not exceed 3,000 dolls. Mr. H. was seen at the American Hotel N. Y. a day or two since.

THE GREAT ROBBERY.—A man was arrested on Tuesday last, near Port Deposit, Md., who is supposed to be the robber of the President of the West Chester bank.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The French and English government have effected an agreement which will probably put an end to the difficulties between Buenos Ayres and Monte Video.

MORE LIVES LOST.—The Eastern Mail brings news of another fatal wreck. The schooner Elliott, Bartlett, master, from Philadelphia, was run into on the 24th off the Isle Sholes by a steamer Bellona.

The Effort sunk shortly after, Capt. Bartlett, Gideon Hickman, mate, and John Mason were lost.

FATHER MATHEW, writes that he hopes to reach New York in time to participate in the anniversary of the Temperance Union next Spring.

VIRGINIA SMALL NOTE BILL PASSED.—The bill authorizing the banks of Virginia to issue notes of a smaller denomination than 5 dolls. passed the House of Delegates on Monday. The Senate is yet to act upon it.

GOV. CONNOR, in company with his family, passed through Jacksonville, Florida, on the 17th ult., on his way to St. Augustine.

TENNESSEE.—A bill to exempt the home of a family from sale on Execution was indefinitely postponed in the Legislature of Tennessee on the 21st ult. by a vote of 50 to 13.

JOHN B. GEDNEY, Esq., is the delegate to the Whig National Convention from the 7th Congressional District of New York, instructed for Henry Clay.

JOHN A. CORWAN, Esq., is the delegates to the Democratic National Convention from the 8th Congressional District of Ohio, instructed for General Cass.

From the Christian Messenger.

THE CONDITION OF THE FEMALE SEX, IN VARIOUS AGES OF THE WORLD, AND PECULIARITIES OF SOCIETY.

THE JEWISH FEMALE.

I WILL not speak particularly of the condition of woman in the beginning. The Bible shows that though man was made first, while the woman was taken from his side, yet this priority as to time on the part of man, and apparent inferiority and subjugation implied in the manner of woman's creation, was never designed materially to detract from the character or condition of the latter. If woman might seem to be somewhat thrown into the shade, it was the subdued and softened shade of private life, removed from the glare and bustle of that rougher contention and intercourse for which man, as is evident, is especially adapted.—We see, therefore, in this, nothing less than the finger of God; or, in other words, that evidence of adaptation which here as elsewhere bespeaks the wisdom and goodness of the Creator. It was simply intended that she should thus be fitted to adorn the sphere she was formed to fill. Hence we find in her condition, at the beginning, no marks of inferiority or degradation, but in all essential things an equality with the other sex. Milton, with his usual discrimination and excellent sense, puts into the mouth of Adam a description of woman's condition, similar to that which I have alluded to:

"For well I understand in the prime end
Of nature her th' inferior, in the mind
And inward faculties, which most excel,
In outward also her resembling less [ing
His image who made both, and less express-
The character of that dominion given
O'er other creatures; yet when I approach
Her loveliness, so absolute she seems,
And in herself complete, so well to know
Her own, that what she wills to do or say
Seems wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best;
All higher knowledge in her presence falls
Degraded; wisdom, in discourse with her,
Loses, discount'nanc'd, and like folly shows;
Authority and reason on her wait,
As one intended first, not after made
Occasionally; and, to consummate all,
Greatness of mind and nobleness their seat
Build in her loveliest, and create an awe
About her, as a guard angelic plac'd."

In the time of Abram you have another and a later glance at the condition of the female sex. No very striking change in this respect has taken place. A just regard in one, at least, of the branches of the Adamic line, is evidently paid to the rights of the sex, not only in the family of Abram, but also in that of Nahor, Abram's brother, who continued to reside in Syria. From the very imperfect knowledge we have of domestic manners in Egypt, about this period, and also in Canaan, it is clear that out of the immediate line of Shem, some important, perhaps I may say radical, changes had occurred in the condition of female society. The manner in which Sarah was seized in Egypt, and afterwards by Abimelech, shows that even then there prevailed, to some considerable extent the debasing custom that any unmarried woman could be forcibly taken and immured by the princes of that age; a gross outrage this, and a deplorable violation of the rights heaven had given to woman.

Take the whole period of time, from Abram to that of Christ, and among the Jews you will find Jewish women, on the whole, maintaining their proper place in society—treated with the deference that is their due. In domestic life we have no reason to suppose that they were oppressed by a sense of inferiority, or degraded below their proper level. No especial restraint was imposed upon them. They mingled with sufficient freedom in society. They enjoyed equal facilities for the improvement of their minds, for ought I see, with the other sex; and though we have not many written specimens of their intellectual power, we have some. It is true, divorce was very common; and they seem in this respect to have been unreasonably subjected to the caprices of their husbands; yet in later times the Hebrew women claimed, as is said, in the spirit of the Roman matrons, the power or right of divorce equally with their husbands.

It may be asked, did not the Hebrew kings, as for instance David and Solomon, multiply women in Harems, furnished in a style of Persian magnificence, and does not this imply necessarily inferiority and degradation on the part of Jewish women? It is true, the kings of Judea, many of them, contrary to the express command of God, did "multiply wives to themselves," but this does not appear on the whole to have deranged the general organization of domestic society. The laws and institutions of the Jews, especially that primary institution, marriage, which united "one man and one woman," continued through all the turns of Jewish history to exercise a favorable influence upon the character and condition of the sex. Indeed, with their original records before them, where woman is treated as possessing as high a nature as that of man, with a destiny as boundless, and with responsibilities, though of a more private nature, of the greatest weight, it is impossible that she should have been otherwise regarded than with due respect and attention. The portrait which is drawn in the book of Proverbs of a "virtuous woman," shows at once the estimation in which she was held; so also the various commendations which are given of a good wife. All this sufficiently indicates the position of a Jewish female in a remote age, and among a people, esteemed by the more polite Greeks and Romans, barbarous. A Jewish woman always stood forth as such, knowing and claiming her rights in society as a moral and an intelligent agent, not only embellishing life by her presence, but filling her sphere, and discharging her duties, under as heavy a weight of moral obligation and responsibility as man. Here, then, is one point reached: that the just rights of woman, and her due position in society, were secured under the Jewish law.

It is proper, however, to look at woman, in these early ages, before we come down to a later period, in a more less favorable than that in which she has been thus far regarded. The very first divergency that we find in her true position took place in the family of Lamech—for in the broken poetical fragment relating to Lamech and his wives, Adah and Zillah, and the record we have of their progeny, is seen the first instance of polygamy. Out of the line of Shem, unrestrained by any fear of the Divine law, this evil grew, and we have every reason to suppose the character of woman deteriorated under its influence, and her situation was altered for the worse. We allow that polygamy prevailed too much among the Jews, but not without more or less restraint from the Divine law; but when this had been forgotten, or almost wholly obscured, polygamy prevailed with a greater license; and as a natural consequence, the free indulgence of desire led woman to be regarded rather as a toy, than as a rational helpmeet, the chosen companion of youth, the friend and solace of age. From this period, then, emanated polygamy, a manifest departure from the original institution of marriage; and extending itself, it spread over the whole of the East. From the little, however, that we know in those remote ages of the domestic manners in the East, where the Bible sheds not its light, it is difficult to define with historical precision the actual character and condition of the female sex; yet from what we know of the effect of similar unrestrained license in later times, from the very nature of the case, woman could not have been regarded according to her real value, and the important influence which she is designed to exert in her own sphere must have been proportionably diminished. But as we have no few facts, we will not supply their place by conjectural inference, but leave this part of the subject. We may indeed take it for granted, I think, that out of the line of Shem, in those early periods of time, woman had fallen much below her true position; indeed, that the estimate put upon her, the degree of influence she enjoyed was very far from being consonant to the design of heaven; neither was it measured by her capacity as a moral and intellectual being.

SEGARS IN HAMBURG.—It is stated that ten thousand persons are employed in Hamburg in the manufacture of segars. They make 150,000,000 annually. Of these, 14,000,000 yearly, or 40,000 daily, are puffed away by the Hamburghers, for the special pollution of their own atmosphere.

THE Marian Bible, in Latin, was the first book ever printed. It was issued about the year 1488.

GRAND SOIREE.

The members of White's Band, hereby announce to the public that they will give their first Annual Soiree, on Thursday evening, Jan. 27, at the Lafayette Assembly Rooms. They have spared no pains in making arrangements, which they trust will render it not only pleasant but entirely satisfactory to those who may honor them with their company. They will introduce on that occasion a great variety of new cotillions, and roonas. Mr. Johnston is to prepare the supper, and the confidence of the managers in him enable them to promise that nothing will be wanting on his part. There will be a sufficient number of carriages engaged, to carry the guests to and from the party free of charge. There will also be three omnibus stations, viz: one at Jenkins' Ice Cream Saloon, Allegheny city; one opposite Shoenberger's, Bayardstown; and one at the Round House on Pennsylvania Aven