# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

BY ERASTUS BROOKS & CO.

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☞ See Third Page for Miscellaneous News.


## Slavery and Anti-Slavery in the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1848.

Before the Abolition excitement, some twelve or three years since, it was not an uncommon occurrence for the citizens of the District of Columbia to petition for the abolition of Slavery within their own borders. There were reasons enough at home for getting rid of an institution which is a blight upon this, as upon every other portion of God's footstool where the Institution of Slavery exists. Those who petitioned, however, did so with the hope of procuring from Congress, the passage of a law, which would look to the ultimate riddance of the evil under which the District was suffering. The Abolition excitement at the North put an end to all these reforms here and at the South, and since then no appeals have been made by the citizens for the abolition of Slavery in the District—Occasionally, however, though rarely, attempts have been made to amend the District Slave laws, but more frequently from petitions abroad than at home. These Slave laws are cruel, antiquated and disreputable to the Government. They present a question very different from that of the Abolition of Slavery here, for every man must admit that Congress has the power to alter these laws. In regard to the Institution of Slavery here, it has been said, that as Maryland and Virginia would never have surrendered the territory to the General Government if they had supposed that Congress would have made that free territory which was laid out between two Slave States, thereby giving free escape to the Slaves upon each side of the Capitol—there is no power to abolish the evil. I do not concur in this opinion, strong as this view of the case has, from time to time, been considered, but be that as it may, it offers no excuse for adhering to the antiquated and barbarous laws which prevail under the very folds of the National flag of the Capitol. Many of these laws, it is true, are incident to the Institution of Slavery, and inseparable from it. Thus a Slave cannot bring a suit at law against his master, no matter what the measure of offence the master may have committed—In the case presented by Mr. Giddings, a woman sells the slave to a slave,—and when, by his hard earnings, he has nearly paid the price of his freedom, she resells him to another person for three times more than the original price agreed upon between the mistress and her slave, and he is borne off a perpetual bondage,—this woman, or rather fiend in human shape,—holding the money received from both in her own hands. The infamy of such a transaction is much worse than this, and the actor deserves herself to be the Slave she substantiates as they were embod[illegible] to the Resolution; and as Mr [illegible] be.

[illegible] *habeas corpus* to prevent [illegible] particular piece of villany, and it is due to [illegible] Whig members of Congress, who first [illegible] Messrs. Giddings of Ohio, and McIlvaine Strohm, of Pa. to say that they took steps at once to compel a reversion, and without effect. It is due to every respectable man owning Slaves here, and South of here, to say that such a case meets with general condemnation, but after all, it is but one fact, the worst, it is true, incident to Slavery. You cannot be truly kind and just to man without sanctioning that great principle of liberty which God has written upon every sincere heart. Who does not feel the poet's aspiration,

"—O, give me liberty!
For, were even a paradise itself my prison,
Still I should long to leap the crystal walls."

E. B.

## Debates in Congress, &c.

Washington, Jan. 19.

The Secretary of the Treasury has found an error in his estimates of from four to seven millions of dollars. Mr. Walker seems not to understand his business, or his subordinates are greatly at fault—Think of a blunder like this, and I hear on one side that the error is against the Treasury, and again, that it is in favor of the Treasury. Either way, the mistake is an important one. The Committee of Ways and Means have the Report under advisement.

The Debates in the House of Representatives have been of very marked interest to-day. There has been a mixed discussion to-day in the House of Representatives, upon the Annual and Special Messages of the President. Mr. Tuck, of N. H. made a good speech against War, Slavery and the "aid and comfort" views of the Executive in his Message of 1846. Mr. T. was not heard with much distinctness, but his manner was that of one earnestly impressed with the importance of his subject. Formerly, like Mr. Hale, of N. H., "a Democrat in good standing" with his party, he talked to his Democratic brethren, for their support of War, Slavery, and other great evils of Government.

Mr. McLane (the son of the gentleman so well remembered in Baltimore and in Pittsburgh, but a plainer spoken man) discoursed of the War, supporting some of the ultra measures of the Administration. He could not believe that Texas had a good claim to Coahuila, nor to Tamaulipas, as the Texas Revolution had never secured, by conquest, all this country, but generally he claimed to the Rio Grande, but would not admit that Mexico, since 1836, had any sort of claim to the country up on the Nueces. A war of conquest was opposed, and the safety of our own Government,—and who can doubt it?—was made to depend much upon the perpetuation of an independent Republican power in Mexico, either as separate independent States, or as a Confederation of States. We had a right to and to expect from Mexico a perpetual [illegible] stable, efficient, and with a disposition to maintain its independence free from any and every external invasion. The House were told, with a diplomatic air, that Paredes, when abroad, had had the ear of Queen Christina of Spain,—that Queen Christina was allied with the French,—and that there must be no European interference here.—Certainly not,—not, any Congresses of Vienna, if we are wise, said Mr. McLane, in which, concentrating the Allied Nations in ourselves, we apportion our States which are the fruits of our conquest.—These, again, too, how absurd to be forever fright ening, or attempting to intimidate the People of the United States with the bugbear of European interference. We had the same foreign ghost haunting the Senate Chamber twenty-three and twenty-four years since, at the very time, by the way, when our Simple K. Polk held that the President of the United States should have *no discretionary power* in communicating his official acts to Congress, and when he so voted in the Hall of the House. Mr. Polk's course of conduct upon the Panama Mission, will be found, even where the same principles are involved, very unlike his conduct in the Mexican negotiation.

There was a rousing speech from Mr. Tompkins of Mississippi, to which Mr. Clay was a listener, in common with both parties, and a very crowded assembly. It set forth Mr. Polk's inconsistencies when a member of the House in contrast with his present self,—and it berated him soundly for his Executive prerogative wherein he sets himself above all others. The speech was replete with strong argument and great good humor,—and the House were kept alternately excited and amused.

Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, made a Bombastes Furioso speech in the Senate, which mortified his friends, and amused his opponents. It was a classical dictionary thrown at random into the politics of the country,—but Jupiter and Agamemnon were the ruling divinities of the feast. There is to be a vote upon it to-morrow, or next day, or next week.

The death of Mr. Hornbeck, of Pa., you have seen, has taken place. He died on Sunday, and soon after he was contemplating being able to return to the House, he left two weeks since. At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Members, to-day, it was resolved that Mr. Brodhead, his friend, fellow student and former neighbor, should announce his death.

E. B.

Washington, Jan. 19.

[illegible] of the AMERICAN CONGRESS, [illegible] was rather a "Clay [illegible] assembly, of the [illegible] Mr. Owen presided. Every [illegible] of the person of the great [illegible] was [illegible] to receive his name.

was mentioned, or the crowd could get a glimpse of the man himself. The audience from the galleries presented the finest assemblage of persons I have ever seen. The ladies suffered terribly in the struggle, first to get into the Hall and to obtain a Kitchold after they were there. Mr. Clay presided in the same place, over the first meeting of the friends of Colonization, and in all human probability, he said, this was the last time he should be able to appear. He was however, re-elected as President of the Society and the re-election received with enthusiasm.

After such demonstrations as these,—the spontaneous outbursts of popular enthusiasm,—it is hard to believe that Henry Clay has not now a hold upon the American People, not equalled by that of any other public man. No Military Chieftain, however brave elevated or disinterested, could draw out such an audience as this, and it is not alone at the capitol of the country that such enthusiasm is aroused, but wherever Mr. Clay moves, the popular impulse breathes freer and quicker. Threescore and ten years have not laid one unkind touch upon the mind of this great man. The fire of the flint is left, and when the spark is struck, the flame at once is kindled, and blazes forth with an undimmed light. Mr. Clay stood as erect as an oak. The breezes of time seem but to have fanned new vigor into his frame, and the frosts of winter to have strengthened the parent stock. There is true nobility in his very mien and manner, and his clear full voice arouses one as the trumpet of war does armed men upon the field of battle. Mr. Clay may not be the President of the United States, but neither that high place nor any other could add to his elevation. He is enthroned always in the hearts of that vast multitude of men who know his worth and whose good opinion is worth all the offices and honors in Christendom. The nation would honor itself in making such a man its Chief Magistrate.

E. B.

## J. R. Poinsett on the Mexican War.

We have perhaps never had it in our power to publish any paper of more interest or consequence on the particular matter to which it was confined than the subjoined letter from a distinguished citizen of South Carolina, eminently qualified by his personal knowledge, gathered during travel in foreign parts, and public service and experience both abroad and at home, to form a sound judgment on the subject of which his letter treats, and who, being a friend to the administration, cannot be suspected of being under any possible party bias against its proposed measures.

The name of the writer is familiar to all our readers of mature age. To some of the younger class of them, it may be proper to state that Mr. Poinsett was, after returning from foreign travel, for several years a Representative in Congress, and there distinguished for his liberal and enlightened views; that he was the Minister of the United States to Mexico for several years; was, after his return from that mission, for several years Secretary of War, to which office he was called by Mr. Van Buren; and has therefore had every possible opportunity of acquiring the information which authorizes him to express to the respected Senator whom he addresses the opinions contained in the following letter.—*National Intelligencer.*

## A LETTER FROM HON. J. R. POINSETT.

STATESBURG, (S. C.) Dec. 12, 1847.

*My dear Sir*—In compliance with your request, and in conformity with my promise, I have determined to give you very briefly my views on the all-engrossing topic of the day. I was detained later than I expected to be in Columbia, and have only this moment seen the President's Message and the Report of the Secretary of War, and am surprised to perceive that they persist in recommending a course of policy which will lead to still further useless expenditure of blood and treasure, and will finally have to be abandoned. With the reasoning on the subject of the acquisition of territory I have nothing to do, especially as the President seems to think Congress pledged to these conquests. I can only express my regret and my firm conviction that these territorial acquisitions will not add to our strength or prosperity.

The recommendation that most seriously alarms me is contained in the paragraph where the President says there can be no doubt that there exists a peace party in Mexico, and that it may become expedient for our commanding generals to give assurances of protection to such a party; in short, to create a party, make peace with it, and guarantee it in the possession of power. Nothing can be more chimerical; nothing could be more insecure than the execution of such a project were it practicable. Such a party would bear no proportion to the nation, and the members of it would require to be protected from public indignation and vengeance for long years to come, by a force not less formidable than that now in the country, without the chance of any indemnity, or the power of levying contributions of any sort. If the peace government should agree to pay and subsist their protectors, they must, from the nature of things, fail to do either. Pray, save us the disgrace of attempting such an intervention. The attempt might lead to an intervention of a different sort, that would possibly prove more successful. The President is apprehensive of foreign interference, first in California, and next in the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico. There is not the slightest risk of the former, and, if the Mexican people are left to themselves, no chance of the latter. They were so entirely republican in 1822 that I did not hesitate confidently to foretell the downfall of Iturbide.—They are much more so now; and no scheme of that sort could have even momentary success, unless the leaders considered it as the only chance of opposing us. There exists a strong monarchical party, strong in wealth and station—the Priests, the former aristocracy and the adherents of Spain. We may drive the numbers under their banner.—Still the President is wrong: our armed intervention might have a strong effect on us a powerful foreign foe, but could not prevent the evil; whereas, if we hold back, my life for it, a monarchy would not exist in Mexico three years, with fifty thousand foreign bayonets to sustain it. The people are republican.

The President says he is convinced that the best means of bringing the war to an honorable close will be to prosecute it with increased energy and power in the vital parts of the enemy's country.—Now, I am persuaded that so long as we continue to prosecute the war in the interior of Mexico, we shall have no peace with the nation, and all attempts to make peace with a faction will place us in a worse position than open war. I speak with the authority of a perfect knowledge of the nature of the country and the character of the people.

I was glad to find that the Secretary rejects the plan of overrunning the whole country, as too expensive; but I was surprised to perceive that he only estimates the number of men it would require to do this, or to maintain our present conquest, at seventy thousand men for the first, and some thirty-five or forty thousand for the second. He says nothing of the annual consumption of men during this prolonged contest. During the most favorable period of the Peninsular war, carried on in a country friendly to them, the British forces lost annually sixteen per cent., one-fourth of whom died of wounds and casualties. In Mexico we should lose at least twenty per cent per annum of regular forces, and at least forty per cent. of volunteers. I remarked in the isthmus between the Caspian and Black Seas, that the Russian forces required to be recruited entirely in three years; that is to say, they required a renewal of one-third every year.

The conquest of that country by Russia affords us lessons we ought to profit by. The Russian forces overran the Caucasian country in 1796, and received the submission of the people. They conceded a peace. Well, in 1807 I passed through the heart of the country, which had been garrisoned with twenty thousand men for eleven years, at a cost of between sixty and seventy thousand men, or six or seven thousand men a year. At that time it was necessary to wait the departure of a train from post to post, as it was unsafe to move with less than two pieces of artillery and a full company of infantry. This state of things continued until 1840, when the Caucasians organized a powerful opposition to their conquerors, and up to the present day have contended against them with advantage. The Caucasus does not contain more than a million and a half of inhabitants; the Russian empire not less than sixty millions. The Caucasians have no regular army; the Emperor six hundred thousand well disciplined troops.

Both the President and the Secretary build up a system of line defence, as it is called which they easily overthrow, because no military man would suggest such an anomaly. They suppose a frontier can only be defended by a chain of posts bordering on the line; whereas it is best secured by strong interior defences. But I do not intend to intrude my opinion on military matters. Settle what territory you intend to claim, and tell Mexico you intend to keep it. She will bluster and protest, but never attack you. Her leaders will have too much at stake to venture so far from the capitol. She will have no means to equip armies and maintain them on long marches and distant campaigns; and I hazard nothing in saying that two or three strong places in the interior of our line would keep them in check for half a century, and in less time we might buy a title, if thought necessary. By adopting this plan, peace would come at last with preserved independency, and, instead of raising thirty thousand men, you would have troops enough to keep peaceable possession of our new territory and might dismiss the volunteer force.

To succeed in levying military contributions the President speaks of, and provisioning the army by force, the troops must be very much increased. It requires a very large force to procure supplies without paying for them. They can only be gathered by formidable detachments, and our army never has been and never will be sufficiently numerous to separate so many men from the main body.

I have given you my opinions very hurriedly, for it appears to me there is little time to lose in settling the course to be pursued. We can at this period withdraw our forces without dishonor, nay such an act would elevate us in the estimation of the world. The slightest reverse—a threat of foreign intervention—might render such an act difficult, if not impracticable. Before our troops evacuate the Mexican territory that people ought to be told what we intend to do. It is barely possible that they might be disposed to peace upon witnessing such a movement.

With regard to the details of the defence of the line—not the line defence—they can be determined very easily, and I think we might be certain of retaining unmolested for twenty years, and forever, with such precautions as might be taken at little cost.

With great respect and regard, I am, my dear sir, yours truly,

J. R. POINSETT.

Hon. A. P. BUTLER, U. S. Senate, Washington.

An explosion took place at the United States Arsenal, at Watertown, on the 17th, by which a man was killed.

## ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

This ship reached New York on Wednesday night, after a very boisterous passage, and is the first of the line that is to run between New York, Halifax and Liverpool.

The President's Message is published in the English papers, and severely commented on.

The news is decidedly favorable. The money market was easier, and the British funds were improving.

Trade has improved, and specie was daily pouring into England. The King of the French has made a speech to the Chambers, full of pacific assurances; the Austrians are about, at last, to evacuate Ferrara.

MR. BANCROFT.—The American Minister has left London for Paris. During the absence of his Excellency, Mr. Broadhead will act as Charge d'Affairs.

Wilmer and Smith of the 1st of Jan., says:—

The Corn market since our last has continued firm, and upon the whole prices are a shade higher. The finer descriptions of Wheat may be said to have advanced about 1s. but Barley and some other Grain have not participated in this improvement. In Liverpool the supplies from Ireland and the English coast have been limited. Indian Corn and Meal have been in slow request, and the rates now current are 37s. for best Corn, and 16s to 17s for Meal.—The price of best Western Canal flour is about 31s per bbl, while Wheat, here, has participated in the advance established at Mark-lane. We may further add, that at the market held here yesterday the trade ruled very dull, and hardly any sales were effected.

We have to notice a rather firmer feeling in our Cotton market. The business done during the week ending December 24 was limited, and prices receded for most descriptions offered about ¼d per ℔. On the 27th, holders conceiving that the new crop might not turn out just so well as was anticipated, and acting under more encouraging advices from the manufacturing districts, raised their pretentions, and felt less inclination to press sales. These circumstances, together with the announcement of the Directors of the Bank of England to reduce their rate of interest on discounts and loans to 5 per cent, at once imparted a tone of much greater confidence, and sellers supplied the market sparingly. Prices of the common descriptions of American advanced ¼ per ℔, and all other sorts remain firm at the quotations of the week ending December 24. The annual statement of the Cotton trade is now out, and it will be perceived that the stock on the 30th December last was 75,410 bales less than it was at the same time in 1846. A reference to the report alluded to will show a marked difference in the prices of the two periods just noted. For example, New Orleans Cotton, on December 30, 1846, was quoted at 5d to 10d; on the 30th ult the same descriptions were worth from 3d to 8d per ℔. West India in 1846, sold at 7d to 9d; now it barely brings 4½d to 7d. Not only in the common qualities of the article that Mr. Poinsett was, after returning from foreign travel, for several years a Representative in Congress, and there distinguished for his liberal and enlightened views; that he was the Minister of the United States to Mexico for several years; was, after his return from that mission, for several years Secretary of War, to which office he was called by Mr. Van Buren; and has therefore had every possible opportunity of acquiring the information which authorizes him to express to the respected Senator from his own state the opinions contained in the following letter.—*National Intelligencer.*

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Hon. A. P. BUTLER, U. S. Senate, Washington.

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## The Presidency.

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

The Elective Franchise, considered in connection with the office of President of the United States, is perhaps the most important trust that has been, or can be, committed to the hands of rational, accountable beings. That the invaluable right of suffrage, however, has in numerous instances been so injudiciously and injuriously exercised, as to produce serious evil instead of good, will be readily admitted, by all who have given the subject due consideration.

There are some voters who, apparently *without motive*, zealously espouse the cause of a Presidential candidate, who has not a single qualification for the office to which his misguided ambition induces him to aspire. Ask his supporters the reason of their strange preference, or unaccountable predilection, and they have not a word to say in justification of their erratic course. Other voters there are, who seem to be, wholly influenced by purely *local* circumstances, so that the geographical position of their favorite candidate, is deemed by them of much more consequence that his fitness for office. Another class of voters appear entirely occupied by the desire to maintain "the union and harmony" of their party; and they, of course, go for whatever candidate is likely to secure that object. To the foregoing enumeration may be added such voters as have their heads literally filled with *Military Glory*, and must have a Chief Magistrate, a man cradled in the camp, and accustomed all his life to the smell of gun powder.

Here the enquiry naturally arises, what *should* be, or rather what is the *leading* motive, the great *absorbing* consideration, with virtuous intelligent freemen, when about to deposite their ballots for a man aspiring to the chief office in the gift of the people.

The appropriate and obvious answer to this question is,—the prosperity *of the country*, not of a State or States, East or West, North or South, but of the *whole country*. In a word, "the greatest good of the greatest number." But how is this greatest good, this general prosperity to be fully realized? By placing in the Presidential chair, a man eminent for *talents, for experience and integrity*. The occupant of the "White House" should thoroughly understand the peculiar structure of the Government, have sufficient experience to keep its somewhat complex, though splendid machinery, in perfect order, and an abundant supply of moral courage to cause its operation, under any and every circumstance, to promote virtue and suppress vice, whether of a private or public character. Men of this description, however, do not constitute a large class, and are seldom appreciated according to their merit.

Upon this presumption that the preceding remarks are in any degree entitled to credit, it would be consummate folly to attempt to make a President out of a merchant, a manufacturer, an agriculturalist, or a mechanic. A man may understand commercial transactions, manufacturing operations, agricultural pursuits, or mechanical enterprise, but the possession of this knowledge, however good of its kind, would by no means qualify him to perform aright, the arduous and responsible duties devolving on the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

To a somewhat lesser degree, military men have always triumphed on the field of battle, many may think these objections inapplicable. Why they are so, we are at a loss to conjecture. We do not understand, in whole or in part, the nature of the *reasons in favor of military men*. Has the prejudice of arms a natural tendency to enlighten the mind and improve the morals? Do scenes of carnage, and rivers of blood, refine and elevate those men, from other avocations, humanity, daily witness them? The idea is absolutely revolting to reason and common sense. That distinguished military tacticians know all about the erection of breast-works, bastions and forts; the planting of cannon; the proper position of mounted troops; the best time to pursue a retreating enemy, and the point at which to discontinue the pursuit, nobody will dispute. But surely military science does not necessarily imply a knowledge of the *science of civil government*.—That they are totally dissimilar, if not antagonistical, a moment's reflection will satisfy any intelligent and person of common discernment. How wonderful the infatuation influencing public sentiment, to manufacture Presidents out of Military Chieftains, who are probably the most unsuitable persons that can well be imagined, to appropriate to such a purpose!

EXAMINER.

## Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, Jan. 19, 1848.

In the Senate this morning, Mr. Johnson, of Erie, reported a further Supplement to the Act incorporating the Monongahela Navigation Company, with amendments. Also, with amendment, the Act to incorporate the Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania. Mr. Mathias reported a further Supplement to the Act incorporating the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, with amendment.

*Bills read in place*—Mr. Small, an act to prevent children from being employed in factories, until they are twelve years of age.

*Houses—The War with Mexico*—Mr. Hill's resolution in relation to the war, was taken up, and passed through Committee of the Whole, without being amended. It was then made the order of the day for Thursday, one week.

*The Death Penalty*—The House again took up for consideration the resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law inflicting the punishment of death, after some debate.

The original amendment was modified, by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and inserting the following—

"In the opinion of this House, some action by this body on the subject of the abolition or commutation of the death penalty is desirable: Therefore, be it resolved," &c.

The amendment as thus modified, was negatived. Yeas 38; nays 54.

And the resolution as it was amended yesterday, was agreed to. Yeas 56; nays 1.

The Governor has reappointed Jesse Miller Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Auditor General sent in the Annual Report on the condition of the Banks.

JANUARY 20.

HOUSE.—The following petitions were presented: For a new county out of Beaver, Butler and Mercer, to be called Lawrence.

Mr. Allison, one to change the place of election in Beaver county.

One to incorporate a Railroad company to construct a road from the Pennsylvania Railroad to the Broad Top Mountain, Huntingdon county.

The supplement to the act incorporating the Monongahela Navigation Co., and the bill to incorporate the Philadelphia, Ocean, and Delaware Telegraph Co., were respectively taken up, discussed, and then postponed.

Mr. Small offered a resolution instructing the Committee on corporations to report a general law for the incorporation of such railroad, turnpike and similar companies as are necessary to promote the internal trade of the country.

A discussion was originated by this resolution, which continued up to the hour of adjournment.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

The Senate session was very brief—an adjournment to Monday, and the announcement of the death of Mr. Hornbeck, by Mr. Cameron of Pa., constituted all the business to-day.

The House gave the day to private bills. Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, was in the chair, and the Pension Bill (for the relief of Mary Brown) which caused so much discussion during the past week, gave rise to debate again, and was a stumbling block to more important proceedings.

The Supreme Court entered upon an important case this morning, that of Martin Luther, a citizen of Massachusetts vs. Luther M. Boreen et. al. The case involves the Dorr Rebellion, the Court Martial of the State authorities, the "breaking and entering the house of the plaintiff in error on the 25th of June, 1842."

The counsel for the plaintiff in error are the Attorney General, (Mr. Clifford) substituted for Mr. R J Walker, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Hallet of Boston, and George Turner. Upon the defence are Messrs. Webster and Whipple. The case will occupy the whole of next week, and will embody a very long and able discussion upon Civil Government, sovereignty, popular rights, slavery, &c. The whole merits of the Revolution were discussed to-day.

NEW YORK FREE BANKS.—The State Bank at Langertes is in bad repute, as well as the Bank of Cayuga Lake. Their notes sell at 50@90 per cent, and eventually will be worth par.

The New York Courier estimates that the currency of the State has been diminished by banks broken and circulation withdrawn, to the amount of $3,543,500 in the last twenty days; in New England, same time, $2,000,000; New Jersey and Pennsylvania $1,000,0000, in all—5,543,000, an amount almost beyond belief, yet strictly correct.

BRITISH MAILS FOR THE U. S.—An English paper says, in order to remove any existing misapprehensions on the subject of the departure of the mails for British North America and the United States, it may be necessary to repeat that they will hence-forth be despatched from London every alternate Friday in December, January, February, and March, and every Friday during the remainder of the year.

*"American Journal of Science and Arts."*—We have received the January number of this valuable work, which stands by common consent at the head of useful American publications. It is, as usual, filled by articles replete with information to the scholar, as well as to the general reader. The work is now highly successful, and its proprietors are receiving the reward their labors so well deserve.

The remains of Mr. James Hays, of Birmingham, arrived on the American Eagle on Saturday from N. Orleans, whence he had gone, accompanied by his mother, for the improvement of his health. He had not been there long, however, when the climate, which he had fondly hoped would restore his health, had the contrary effect, and death ensued.

We are requested to state that a meeting of the Business Committee of the Scientific Association will be held this evening, at 7 o'clock, in the rooms of the Board of Trade.

The Athenæum will, we understand, be opened on Tuesday evening, with a talented corps of artistes.

The French Steamers are to discontinue their trips to New York from Havre. All the money furnished by the shareholders has been spent, amounting to 2,000,000 francs, $400,000.

# BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1848.

The Eastern Telegraph is still out of order.—Nothing therefore from New York.

The Southern mail is in, but brings no news from the seat of war.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADA., Jan. 23, 1848.

The Southern mail has failed to connect at Charleston.

Col. Graham's funeral took place yesterday at Washington. It was attended by the President and Cabinet—the marine and volunteer bands were in attendance, and it is said to have been an imposing affair.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

New York, Jan. 23d, 10 P. M.

A fire broke out last night in the Catholic church on Elizabeth street, near Walker. Three houses were consumed on Elizabeth, and six on Bowery street—loss very heavy. Many families were rendered destitute.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22, 4 P. M.

*Flour*—Sales of Western at $6,25 ⅌ bbl.

*Wheat*—Moderate sales of prime Red at 140@143 ⅌ bu.

*Corn*—Sales of prime Yellow at 61@62c ⅌ bu.

*Groceries*—New Orleans sugar is selling at 4¼@5¼c ⅌ ℔. Sales of N. O. molasses at 27½c ⅌ gall. Moderate transactions in Laguayra Coffee at 7½c ⅌ ℔ of Rio at 7½@7½c ⅌ ℔.

*Mess Pork*—Is held at $12,50 ⅌ bbl, but so far as I can learn without sales.

*Lard*—Sales at 7½@8c per ℔.

*Cotton*—Prices have declined ½c for spinner's descriptions.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22, 3 P. M.

*Flour*—Howard street brands are selling at $5,87½@5,93 ⅌ bbl.

*Wheat*—Sales of prime Red at 136 ⅌ bu.

*Corn*—Sales of prime White at: 61@62c ⅌ bu. and of prime Yellow at 63@65c ⅌ bu.

*Bacon*—Western cured hams are selling at 10c ⅌ ℔. Sides at 6½@6½c ⅌ ℔.

*Prime Pork*—Moderate sales at $10,50 ⅌ bbl.

*Mess Pork*—Sales of New Western at $12,50 ⅌ bbl.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 20, 2 P. M

The sales of Cotton yesterday were 600 bales. To-day there is a moderate inquiry and holders appear disposed to sell at the former rates, current before the arrival.

We notice transactions to the amount of 1500 to 1600 mixed brands Western and Oswego at $6,00 a 6,12½. Limited sales of pure Genesee at 6,25 a 6,37½; fancy 6,50 a 6,75, and extra 7 a 7,25.

There is a fair demand for Wheat for export and milling, but no sales have come to our knowing. Sales yesterday of 18,000 to 20,000 bushels principally mixed Ohio at 1,22 a 1,25.

Corn is in moderate demand at 66@68 for new yellow, and 70@72 for new white and old Western mixed.

Exclusive Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23, 1848.

*Flour*—The market is very active and prices firm.

*Grain*—Holders of Wheat are very firm, and buyers do not meet them. Corn and other grains are steady and in demand at previous prices. Good deal doing in corn.

*Provisions*—The sales of Pork are to a fair extent, and the market is a little better. Lard is quite steady at previous rates.

*Groceries* are without change.

THE CHESTER BANK ROBBERY.—The rogues engaged in the robbery of Dr. Darlington, are likely to have only their trouble for their pains. The West Chester Register says, "the Bank of Chester County has issued new notes of a different character from those stolen, and is rapidly withdrawing its old circulation and submitting a new one. Our friends, who have any of the old emission on hand had better bring them to the Bank and have them exchanged for the new emission. The sooner the old circulation is withdrawn the more difficult will it be for the rogues to use their ill-gotten booty."

VIRGINIA IRON.—We are gratified to learn that the immense Iron and Nail Works of Messrs. Hunter, Morrison & Co. will be ready for work in about two weeks. Their machinery is immense. Some idea may be formed of it when we state that the anvil for the tilt hammer weighs twelve thousand pounds. We name this as we see it stated in a Baltimore paper, that one was put up in that place a few days since that weighed ten thousand pounds.—*Wheeling Times.*

The Hon. B. Johnson has been appointed by the Governor of Georgia to represent that State in the Senate of the United States, in the place of Mr. Colquit, resigned.

The Commerce (Paris paper) states that the potato crop has been gathered in throughout France, and it is everywhere abundant and of good quality.

Gen. Houston, U. S. Senator from Texas, arrived in New Orleans on the 10th inst, by the way of Red River.

## PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

CONTENTS IN PART—January 22.

Public Sentiment and Slavery; action of Congress; The War, calls for Information; Sound Doctrines; Mr. Pearce's Speech; Ritchie on Accidents and the Price of Wheat; District Court; Scientific Association; Rail Road Matters; Pennsylvania Soldier's Bounties; Hon. David Wilmot; Eighteen Millions; From Africa; From Oregon; News by the Cambria; Rivers and Harbors; Henry Clay at the Capitol; American Colonization Society.

Plain Talk and Plain Truths; The War; High Handed Executive Act; Pensions; Purchase of Louisiana; Executive Usurpation; The Instructions of Mr. Slidell; Treasury Notes; Members of the Pennsylvania Legislature; Harrisburgh Correspondence; The Extent of the United States; The Union Itself; Fight; News Items; Santa Anna's Pass; Teacher's Association; Meeting of Councils; Dismemberment of Mexico; Items; &c.

Latest Telegraph news, Foreign and Domestic. Commerce; A carefully compiled Review of the Markets for the past week; The prices in the local city markets; The Pittsburgh Market; Prices-Current American produce in various parts of the Union; Amount of Flour, Wheat, Corn, &c., received since the opening of the Canal; Canal business and movements of produce; Market in London.

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